

PROJECT FINAL REPORT

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Name of the scientific representative of the project's co-ordinator¹, Title and Organisation:
Dr. Dominique Aymer de la Chevalerie

Director of CNRS office in India

Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)

Tel: + 00.91.11.30.41.00.11

Fax:

E-mail: dominique.aymer@cnrs-dir.fr

Project website² address:

<http://www.newindigo.eu/>

¹ Usually the contact person of the coordinator as specified in Art. 8.1. of the Grant Agreement.

² The home page of the website should contain the generic European flag and the FP7 logo which are available in electronic format at the Europa website (logo of the European flag: http://europa.eu/abc/symbols/emblem/index_en.htm logo of the 7th FP: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=logos). The area of activity of the project should also be mentioned.

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1.1 Executive Summary

India has become a prominent country in Science, Technology and Innovation. The share of Indian publications almost doubled over the decade 2000-2010 and public spending in R&D increased by 40 % over the last three decades. Moreover, India is developing a pro-active policy to boost R&D private investments and to support the emergence of new products and services on the market.

In line, with the growing importance of India in the STI landscape, India has been quoted a strategic target country by the European Commission. The Europe-India Science and Technology Agreement signed in November 2001 and renewed in 2010 was followed by Joint declaration on Research and Innovation at the EU-India Summit of 10 February 2010, which was calling for the implementation of an EU-India partnership in Science and Innovation. The joint declaration was also calling for joint actions and the development of a Strategic Agenda for Research and Innovation (SIRA) in order to identify thematic fields of priority interest for collaboration.

However, despite the numerous bilateral agreements between EU MS/ AC and India, relationships in R&D have not been harmonized so far at the European level.

The aim of New INDIGO was to help filling these gaps and ultimately provide the most relevant framework:

- To launch and monitor multilateral calls for proposals and tackle societal challenges by achieving critical mass
- To network the scientific community and institutions of India and Europe, especially through promoting Indian participation in the EU Framework program (FP7 and Horizon 2020) but also in bilateral programs
- To support the policy dialogue between Europe and India

The project was coordinated by the French National Center for Scientific research (CNRS) from January 2009 to December 2013. New INDIGO consortium was made of 29 partners from 13 countries:

- National Center for Scientific Research, France (CNRS)
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India (CSIR)
- International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research at the German Aerospace Center, Germany (DLR)
- Centre for Social Innovation, Austria (ZSI)
- Department of Biotechnology, India (DBT)
- The Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal (FCT)
- Association of Electronics and Information Technology Industries of the Basque Country, Spain (GAIA)
- Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, Turkey (TUBITAK)
- Department of Science and Technology, India (DST)
- Indian Council of Medical Research, India (ICMR)
- Indian Institute of Science, India (IISc)
- Royal Society, UK (RS)
- German Research Foundation, Germany (DFG)
- Research Councils UK, UK (RCUK)
- Academy of Finland, Finland (AKA)
- Ministry of Science and Innovation, Spain (MINECO)
- Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Netherlands (KNAW)
- National Institute of Health and Medical Research, France (INSERM)
- Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Denmark (DASTI)
- Research Council of Norway, Norway (RCN)
- National Institute for Agricultural Research, France (INRIA)
- Euraxess links India, India
- Ministry of Higher Education and Research, France (MESR)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France (MAE)
- Federal Ministry of Science and Research, Austria (BMWF)
- Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany (BMBF)

Website: <http://www.newindigo.eu/>

1.2 Context and objectives

India is a country of growing importance in the STI landscape and is implementing an active policy to strengthen its Research and Innovation system, through the 12th five-year plan (2012-2017) and the Decade of Innovation (2010-2020).

Accordingly, India's public spending in R&D increased by 40% over the last three decades, with India ranking 8th in terms of R&D public spending in 2012. The share of Indian publications almost doubled over the decade 2000-2010 and patent applications also steadily increased. In 2012, India ranked 3rd in terms of country destination for multinational R&D centers.

In line with India emergence in the STI landscape, a growing number of EU Member States and Associated Countries have established bilateral relations with this country. Alongside these numerous bilateral agreements, the European Union has established strong relations with India and ambitions to create an "EU-India Partnership in Research and Innovation".

The first EU-India S&T Cooperation Agreement was signed in 2001 and renewed in 2007. It was followed by the launch of four coordinated calls, with co-investment or resources from both sides. In total more than 60m€ budget, where invested from both sides in four fields identified as areas of priority interest for collaboration: computational materials, food nutrition, solar energy and water-related challenges. In 2010, as part of a Strategic Forum for International Cooperation (SFIC) initiative, an EU-MS India Pilot Initiative (IPI) working towards a strategic EU/MS research agenda vis-à-vis and with India was launched.

In February 2012, the joint declaration on Research and Innovation at the EU-India Summit was calling for the implementation of an EU-India partnership in Science and Innovation. The joint declaration was also calling for joint actions and the development of a Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SIRA). A three-layer governance structure, headed by a Group of Senior Officials, supported by a GSO working group and GSO thematic groups, was set up and is tasked with the identification of thematic fields of priority interest for collaboration, which should lead to massive co-investments from both sides.

In addition, Indian partners were eligible for funding under the 7th Framework Programme (FP7) and the statistics registered an increase of Indian participation in FP7 from 2007 to 2013. In total, more than 250 Indian research institutes and universities participated in more than 135 collaborative projects. As a result, India ranked four in the list of third countries participation in FP7 just behind China, Russia and the US. Taking into account the emergence of India as an STI power, the country was re-categorized from "developing countries" to "industrialized country" and will not be eligible for automatic funding anymore in Horizon 2020 (2014-2020). This evolution reflects the will of the European Union to deal with India on the basis of equal partnership and mutual interest.

New INDIGO activities were rooted in this constantly evolving context and were pursuing the following objectives:

The first objective was the identification of the right format for a multilateral EU-MS/AC-India funding scheme, as well as the launch of one pilot call, in order to achieve critical mass and tackle global challenges. Indeed, despite the existence of numerous bilateral schemes and that of multilateral schemes (FP7/ coordinated calls), there were not dedicated program of cooperation between these two scientific poles. A New INDIGO program would offer the chance for India to collaborate with EU MS/AC on a symmetric basis (common definition of thematic, joint selection of projects...) and would offer European researchers to access the best but few excellent researchers in India.

- Identify thematic fields for an EU-India multilateral pilot call and design the right format for this call. It was expected that the model should be appealing to both funders and applicants
- Successfully organize and launch one EU-India multilateral call for proposals
- Organize the selection of the funded projects
- Draw recommendations for future EU-India multilateral calls for proposals

The second objective was to strengthen the S&T cooperation between the EU and India in particular through a stronger participation of Indian in FP7 and other Community programmes and initiatives, as well as the promotion of bilateral EU-India Programs.

- There are numerous bilateral programs between EU MS/ AC and India to fund the mobility of students and researchers, as well as research projects. However they often lack visibility, which prevents Indian and European researchers to fully access and benefit from them. Therefore, one objective of New INDIGO was the **creation of a database rehearsing bilateral and multilateral programs**.
- **Inform Indian researchers about FP7 funding opportunities**, as well as the services (website supports, European NCPs...) available to support their project application. In order to counterbalance the absence of National Contact Points in India, New INDIGO aimed at establishing a sustainable support-network called the Indian Focal Points
- **Awareness raising actions** in Europe to inform European researchers about the strengths of Indian research landscape and its major stakeholders, especially through National Contact Points

- **Facilitate the integration of Indian funding agencies or ministries in thematic ERA-NETs**
- **Support the creation of EU-India networks and reinforced existing ones** through the launch of multilateral calls for proposals or through the organization of partnering events.

The third objective of the project was to support the political dialogue between Europe and India and network major stakeholders of EU-India STI collaboration, including researchers, representatives of funding agencies and ministries, students, the business community

- **Provide evidences and analysis** to policy-makers
- Turn the results of the policy-dialogue into lively cooperation
- Organize the EU-India STI Cooperation Days on an annual basis, **networking scientists and business men to create new partnerships**. On the other hand, these events would also be the chance for policy-makers to bring the results of the policy-dialogue down to the targeted business and scientific communities and fine-tune their thematic priorities.
- Collaborate with existing projects and initiatives supporting EU-India collaboration

The consortium partners have a long-standing experience in international S&T cooperation and in cooperating with each other, especially through the AOUDA project (FP6), coordinated by CNRS. In 2012, New INDIGO has been granted a one-year extension to prepare the transition towards the new ERA-Nets (INNO INDIGO) and BILAT (INDIGO POLICY) with India.

New INDIGO has successfully succeeded in enlarging the initial number of consortium partners to 28 countries from 13 countries, including 5 Indian partners. The involvement and confidence of the Indian partners is considered one of the key reasons for New INDIGO success. To finish with, New INDIGO carried out a lot of activities jointly with other projects and initiatives involved in supporting EU-India STI collaboration (Euraxess links India, INDIA GATE, India SI House, EBTC, INCONTACT, EUINEC....)

1.3 Main S&T results and foregrounds

1.3.1 Enhancing STI Cooperation between Europe and India

New INDIGO has made available a set of comprehensive and ready-to-use documents on its website, which were widely disseminated to the scientific and business communities, as well as policy-makers and National Contact Points in Europe. Some of these documents are project deliverables and can be directly consulted or downloaded from the New INDIGO website. *Capacity-buildings activities* such as the Focal Points network or information sessions were also set up or organized to support the participation of Indian in the EU Framework Program.

Though the impacts of the below activities are difficult to measure, it is worth noting that collaboration has steadily increased between Europe and India under the FP7, with Indian scientists participated more than 178 FP7 projects and also a good records for Indian participation in Marie Curie Actions.

Interestingly, the number of unique visitors on the New INDIGO website has steadily increased with more than 46,545 people visited New Indigo website in 2013 and using New INDIGO services. This is a good signal that the project has found its way as a reference platform in the landscape of EU-India STI collaboration.

- A database of 300 bilateral and multilateral funding opportunities, including mobility programs and doctoral programs were made available on the New INDIGO website and constantly updated. The website also offered easy links to existing partner search tools (Cordis.....).
- Publication of a comprehensive document on the Indian S&T landscape available on New INDIGO website
- Publication of “Horizon 2020 factsheets”, each of them rehearsing twenty key Indian institutes and universities for the given societal challenge. The factsheets are aligned along H2020 societal challenges and aimed at facilitating the search for Indian partners in H2020 or bilateral projects.
- In cooperation with other projects and initiatives dealing with EU-India cooperation, New INDIGO has set up the [euindiacoop](#) platform, which links to other projects and initiatives’ websites and results, hence combining efforts and multiplying the channels for dissemination.
- New INDIGO has established a network of 10 Focal Points, whose role is to promote multilateral and bilateral funding opportunities for EU-India cooperation in India. Those Focal Points have themselves organize further dissemination events and have enabled to reach an even wider research community in India.

- Launch of a European STI Platform in India, bringing together representatives from universities, research institutes and funding organizations, with a representation office in India and support their joint actions. The Platform supported EU-India collaboration by offering services to its members, increasing their visibility, as well as that of EU-India collaboration as a whole.
- 5 *brokerages events* have been organized in the frame of the yearly EU-India STI Cooperation Days, bringing together more than 1000 stakeholders from science and innovation. The objective was to give them the chance to build new partnerships, through direct face-to-face meetings. These brokerage events were also the chance to get informed about multilateral and bilateral funding opportunities
- Promotion of funding opportunities through social media (facebook, twitter), Awareness Raising Campaign of the European Commission

1.3.2 Establishing sustainable framework for EU-India multilateral calls for proposals

If only one call for proposals was scheduled when the project was submitted in 2009, New INDIGO has succeeded to launch four calls for proposals. In that respect, the project paved the way to a sustainable scheme for EU-India joint multilateral calls.

- Preparation of strategy document and call documents
- Launch of two New INDIGO Networking Programs (funding networking projects)
- Launch of two New INDIGO Partnership Programs (funding research projects)

The consortium prepared a strategy document as well as call documents (guidelines for applicants, guidelines for evaluators, call text) for the first New INDIGO call for proposals.

The procedures have proved easy to replicate years after years and have enabled the easy-going and rapid launch of four calls for proposals. Furthermore, the third and fourth calls funded bigger research projects and were open to the participation of the private sector. In parallel, the call procedures have been constantly adjusted to meet the lessons learnt and best practices, as well as the evolution of the New INDIGO Networking Programs (NPP) to New INDIGO Partnership Programs (research projects).

New INDIGO has established flexible and working procedures for joint EU-India multilateral call for proposals, securing the participation of funding agencies with different national regulations.

- Selection and funding of 35 EU-India projects

- Monitoring the funded projects
- Organization of the scientific ex-post evaluation of NPP1 funded projects

New INDIGO launched 4 calls for proposals and funded 22 networking and 13 research projects linking more than 130 research institutions and universities from Europe and India. It is worth noting that the fourth call for proposals also funded a project with two European SMEs from Germany and Portugal.

Moreover, results from an external evaluation showed that **New INDIGO successfully created new EU-India collaborations involving scientists from excellent research institutions and universities.** 35% of the funded projects were completely new collaborations and it is expected that New INDIGO created even more new collaborations, by enabling researchers to access the partners of their partners (2+1).

To finish with, the funded projects were closely monitored to assess their scientific results and the collaborations of the funded partners. The interim and final reports, as well as their presentation during the STI Cooperation days showed that most of the funded projects applied to new sources of funding to continue their collaboration. As such **tend to be sustainable collaborations.** The **scientific ex-post evaluation of NPP1 projects assessed the scientific outputs of the funded projects as good to excellent scientific results** and stressed the innovative approach of much of the projects, as a result of the interdisciplinary nature.

- Reaching to new funding agencies and creating a strong EU-Indian funding agencies network

New INDIGO has expanded the range of initial consortium members to further funding agencies and ministries, including from India, such as the Indian Department of Science and Technology (DST).

This is a good signal of the growing interest for EU-India S&T collaboration, as well as a good indication that the project succeeded to mobilize the right stakeholders.

The Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO) and the Academy of Finland (AKA) joined the funding committee of the second New INDIGO call for proposals (NPP2) in 2011 on water-related research. The Research Council of Norway (RCN) and the Austrian Science Funds (FWF) joined the funding committee of the third New INDIGO call for proposals (NPP3) in 2012. New INDIGO also reached to innovation players such as Oséo (funding agency supporting SMEs- FRANCE), which participated the third call and fourth call for proposals.

- Successful integration of the Indian Department of Biotechnology (DBT) in the Infect-Era call for proposals (thematic ERA-Nets)

New INDIGO established a framework for multilateral call for proposals, which was appealing to Indian funding agencies (co-definition of thematic, compulsory participation of Indian scientists...). In parallel, the project increased the confidence and interest of Indian funding agencies in ERA-Net schemes as a whole. As a result, New INDIGO facilitated the integration of Indian funding agencies to thematic ERA-Net.

In 2014, the Indian Department of Biotechnology (DBT) joined the Infect-Era call for proposals on “Development and application of new techniques to investigate the initial steps of the infection process” (**thematic Era-Net on infectious diseases**).

- Policy paper for the recommendations from the NPP for future actions

Based on the experience of four calls for proposals, New INDIGO has drawn conclusions on the basic principles for a sustainable scheme for joint EU-India call for proposals. The basic principles are summed up in the “Policy Paper with recommendations from the NPP for future actions”.

The main principles identified are:

- Mutual trust and interest
- Equal partnership: common selection of thematic field, joint evaluation and selection of projects
- Flexibility of procedures: compliance with national regulations; implementation through a virtual common pot, keep as many partner on board as possible.
- Consistency in rules and call calendars
- Foreseeability of the Calls: transparent calendar and thematic field agenda, especially to reach out to new actors
- Establish a platform of funders: transparent mechanisms, common decisions and possible participation based on national priorities.

As a result, New INDIGO prepared the ground for an institutionalized scheme for EU-India multilateral call for proposals. It also highlight that there is an interest from both the funding agencies and scientists for multilateral call for proposals between Europe and India.

1.3.3 Supporting the policy-dialogue between Europe and India

Under this pillar, New INDIGO prepared analytical evidences to support the EU-India policy-dialogue. Research priorities identified within the SFIC were turned into lively cooperation and were brought to interested stakeholders during the yearly edition of the EU-India STI Cooperation Days.

- Publication of a Foresight study to identify success scenarios for future EU-India collaboration.

The main conclusions of this foresight study are:

- EU MS/ AC -India co-publications maps - published in 2011

- Evidences on the status-quo of EU-India cooperation in 2012
- The drivers and obstacles of EU-India collaboration are identified
- Short-term and long-term recommendations for a successful EU-India collaboration in the Horizon 2020 are identified

➤ Workshops to identify research priorities on Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology and Health organized during the EU-India STI Cooperation Days of 2009, in Delhi

➤ The second (NPP2) and fourth (NPP4) call for proposals turned thematic priorities identified within the SFIC-India into lively cooperation. The second New INDIGO call for proposals was implemented with the Indian Department of Science and Technology (DST) in the area of water-related research. The fourth New INDIGO call for proposals allowed for application in the area of smart grids and New Energy Materials.

➤ The EU-India STI Cooperation Days of 2011, 2012 and 2013 were also the chance to bring the results of the policy-dialogue down to the scientific and business communities.

1.4 Potential impacts

1.4.1 Expected impacts

At the institutional level, New INDIGO has proved that a multilateral scheme were attractive for scientists and for funding agencies and paved the way to an institutionalized phase for EU-India scheme for multilateral calls. The project showed that such schemes were easy to implement and were attractive both to funding agencies and researchers (with high application rates for each New INDIGO calls). The long-duration of New INDIGO (with a one year extension in 2013) offered the chance to closely monitor the results and offered very good conclusion in terms of impacts of the funded-projects and excellence of the scientists funded. These results increased the confidence in multilateral schemes, provide a good set of arguments to further widen the range of funding partners, as well as enable to think the sustainability of the scheme beyond E.C funding.

The successful integration of the Indian Department of Biotechnology (DBT) into one thematic ERA-NET (2014 Infect-ERA call for proposals) has also paved the way to new form of collaboration between Europe and India and could be further extended in the future.

Secondly, New INDIGO has enabled the creation of new networks in research fields, which are global challenges and require global solutions. The first call for proposals was launched on biotechnology and health with a number of funded projects working on “infectious diseases”. The second call for proposals addressed the challenge of water-purification, while the fourth call addressed that of sustainable development, funding research projects on “smart grids” and “new energy materials”.

The monitoring of the funded projects is showing significant co-publication records between the funded partners, which in turns, is sending of good signal of the intensity of collaboration within the projects.

With India emerging has an economic and scientific power on the global stage, STI collaboration between Europe and India has become a must-have. New INDIGO has created sustainable collaborations and a lot of young scientists were involved in the funded projects. They were offered lab trainings respectively in India for European scientists and in Europe for Indian scientists.

Moreover, the multilateral frame for collaboration (at least 2+1 partners), bringing together scientists and innovators from different scientific backgrounds, offered the chance to test innovative approaches and come up with new solutions. In 2012 and 2013, the New INDIGO brought in an innovation dimension, allowing to fund research closer to the market. As a result, 2 SMEs, one from Germany and one from Portugal are receiving a grant under a New INDIGO scheme.

Last but not least, New INDIGO has actively promoted EU-India collaboration during five years and has contributed to strengthen EU-India collaboration and to establish firm links with the Indian representatives of STI research organizations. It is expected that the New INDIGO brand will create even more collaboration in the future.

1.4.2 Main dissemination activities



The permanent updated communication channels of New INDIGO were its website, as well as its Facebook and twitter pages. Besides, New INDIGO Team disseminated the project and its projects to target audiences at a number of conferences, workshops and dialogue meetings.

Over the period from 2009 to 2013, the number of website visitors as well as New INDIGO social media audience steadily increased and almost doubled from 2012 to 2013. Moreover, a considerable share of people who accessed our website and the Facebook page were from India. This is a good signal that the project succeeded to reach the right audience. Website visitors were also from European Countries and third countries such as China, Russia, USA and Switzerland.

Secondly, the project developed systematic cooperation with other initiatives (*Euraxess links India*, EBTC) and projects (India SI House, EUINEC, INDIGATE), as well as with the European Commission, which in turn could further disseminate New INDIGO activities and outputs and reach to a wider audience. Together, we developed a common portal, rehearsing all the initiatives and projects supporting EU-India STI cooperation (<http://www.euindiacoop.org/>). The portal was developed during the first reporting period of the project and then further updated.

Main communication materials (such as leaflets, brochure, New INDIGO business cards) were developed centrally by the project communication team (ZSI) and disseminated through national channels by the consortium members. Interesting is the fact that New INDIGO succeeded to reach to new stakeholders, who joined the project as observers and which could further spread New INDIGO opportunities, documents and information in countries which were not covered by the initial consortium (for example Finland, Norway and Belgium).

A list of dissemination activities can be found below (Template A2, list of dissemination activities).

1.4.3 Use of Foreground

While the project duration was initially from January 2009 to December 2012, the consortium started very soon to think in terms of sustainability and introduced the first discussions about the project amendment for a one-year extension during the Bilbao consortium meeting in June 2011. The Amendment brought the project duration until December 2013 and prepared the transition towards the new BILAT (INDIGO POLICY) and ERA-NET (INNO INDIGO), which were submitted in December 2012 and accepted in March 2013.

Therefore, the Final Conference of New INDIGO was organized back to back with the kick-off meetings of the INNO INDIGO and INDIGO POLICY projects in Delhi (December 2013). This was the final opportunity to

disseminate New INDIGO results, lessons learnt and way forward, as well as to explore how New INDIGO results and outputs could be included in the follow-up project activities.

New INDIGO deliverables and results will still be available on the INNO Indigo and INDIGO POLICY websites. Moreover, both projects are building on the results of the New INDIGO project, and bringing the results forward.

The objectives of the INNO INDIGO project are the following:

WP1: Bringing an innovation dimension

- *Pave the way for involvement of SMEs and industries in joint calls*
- *Consider existing clusters of excellence in EU-India STI cooperation*
- *Consider the regions as important and strong funding partners in EU-India STI cooperation*
- *Consider balanced combination of all relevant aspects of innovation for INNO INDIGO:*
 - 1) *Business driven Innovation for boosting competitiveness*
 - 2) *Social innovation covering societal challenges and needs*
 - 3) *Inclusive innovation targeting the Indian social challenges and needs and opening new ways of collaboration as also demonstrated in the INNO INDIGO Innovation Triangle (IIT)*
- Ensure a smooth transfer of all results of the information gathering in WP1 to WP2 in order to set up new generation calls

WP2: Funding

- *To implement successfully three joint calls for proposals whose thematic will tackle common EU-India societal challenges*
- *To implement platform: raise interest of high number of funding agencies to participate in INNO INDIGO calls*
- *Platform: further contributing to the integration of the European Research Area by bringing new members on board and enhancing cooperation and share of good practices between stakeholders*
- *Platform: Discussing and finding ways how to bring together ideas from science and innovation*
- *To fund research and development projects close to the market and contribute to the delivery of new products and services*
- *To monitor and evaluate calls and research projects from funders and researchers perspective*
- *To develop strategic and sustainable approach to prepare and implement calls*

WP3: Strategy

- *Prepare the sustainability of EU-India STI collaboration after EC financing*

- *Prepare a pilot call for 2017*

The objectives of the INDIGO policy project are the following:

WP2: Support to EU-India STI Policy-dialogue

- *Supporting the coordination of STI policy initiatives between the European Commission, the European Member states and countries associated to horizon 2020 with India*
- *Contributing to the further development of the EU/ MS-India Joint Strategic Agenda (SA) on research and innovation*
- *Supporting European science organizations/ European industries with a representation office/ research centre in India and aligning their efforts*
- *Supporting most effective Horizon 2020 participation for Indian funding organizations*

WP3: Analysis and Monitoring with a special focus on innovation

- *Monitoring the EU-India participation in FP7/ Horizon 2020 and drawing lessons from specific sub programmes and supported project types as well as other relevant European programmes*
- *Assessing impacts and results using different quantitative as well as qualitative, presenting results and good practices to policy-makers but also to research institutions*
- *Giving advice on the creation of a “level playing field” in innovation with regards to cooperation EU-India*

WP4: Pilot activities for joint actions supporting the Implementation of the Strategic Agenda on Research

- *Providing support to the implementation of actions derived from the Strategic Agenda on Research and Innovation by implementing pilot activities in the field of biotechnology and water-research*

TEMPLATE A2: LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

NO.	Type of activities ³	Main leader	Title	Date/Period	Place	Type of audience ⁴	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1	Conference	ZSI, CNRS	<i>EU-India S&T Cooperation Days, 2011</i>	1-2 December 2011	Vienna	<i>Policy-makers, scientists, programme-owners, SMEs, industries</i>	170	India; European Member states/ associated countries
2	Conference	CNRS	<i>EU-India STI Cooperation Days, 2012</i>	8-9 November 2012	Hyderabad	<i>Policy-makers, scientists, programme-owners, SMEs, industries</i>	150	India; European Member states/ associated countries
3	Conference	CNRS	<i>EU-India STI Cooperation Days, 2013</i>	10-11 October 2013	Paris	<i>Policy-makers, scientists, programme-owners, SMEs, industries</i>	150	India; European Member states/ associated countries
4	Conference	CNRS	<i>EU-India S&T Cooperation Days</i>	4-6 November 2009	Delhi	<i>Policy-makers, scientists, programme-owners, SMEs, industries</i>	170	India; European Member states/ associated countries
5	Workshop	CNRS	<i>Focal Points & Information session</i>	10-11 May 2011	Trivandrum	<i>Indian scientists</i>	40	India
6	Workshop	CNRS	<i>Focal Points & Information session</i>	29-30 August 2013	Pune	<i>Indian scientists</i>	40	India
7	ILN Workshop	-	<i>Presentation of the New INDIGO calls for proposals</i>	10-11 May 2013	Athens	<i>INCO projects coordinator; European Commission</i>	30	European Member States and Associated countries

³ A drop down list allows choosing the dissemination activity: publications, conferences, workshops, web, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters, Other.

⁴ A drop down list allows choosing the type of public: Scientific Community (higher education, Research), Industry, Civil Society, Policy makers, Medias, Other ('multiple choices' is possible).

8	Conference		Opportunities offered by NI	27 th June 2013	Lisbon	Thematic Era-Nets; European Commission	40	European Member States and Associated countries
9	Presentation	CNRS	Presentation of New INDIGO	17 June 2013	Brussels	European Commission, EUMS/ AC representatives	20	European Member States and Associated countries
10	Presentation	CNRS	SFIC India Group meeting	15 April 2013	Brussels	European Commission, EUMS/ AC representatives	20	European Member States and Associated countries
11	Presentation	CNRS	SFIC India Group meeting	2 September 2010	Brussels	European Commission, EUMS/ AC representatives	20	European Member States and Associated countries
12	Conference	CNRS	EU/MS-India Joint Stakeholders' Conference	31 May- 2 June 2012	Brussels	Policy-makers, programs owners	170	European Member States and Associated countries
13	Conference	CNRS	First European STI platform event	19 September 2013	Delhi	Policy-makers, Scientists, business communities	185	India; European Member States and Associated countries
14	Presentation	CNRS	Kick-off meeting INDIA SI HOUSE	1 March 2012	Delhi	FP7-INCO projects	20	India; European Member States and Associated countries
15	Workshop	CNRS	Asian ERA-NET meeting	14-15 October 2010	Paris	ERA-NET FP7 projects	10	European Member States and Associated countries
16	Workshop	CNRS	ERA-NET on stage- Annual event 2010	23-24 March 2010	Brussels	ERA-NET FP7 projects; European Commission	50	European Member States and Associated countries
17	Presentation	CNRS	EU-India and Member states Partnership for a Strategic Roadmap in research and innovation	11-12 November 2010	Delhi	Policy-makers, programs owners	150	European Member States and Associated countries
18	Workshop	ZSI	International S&T Cooperation foresight	15 September 2011	Paris	Scientists, program owners	20	India; European Member States and Associated countries
19	Website	CNRS	Portal dedicated to EU-India STI collaboration	-	-	Policy-makers, scientists, programme-owners, SMEs, industries	http://www.euindiacoop.org/	India; European Member States and Associated countries
20	Presentation	CNRS	ERAFRICA project technical committee	25-26 August 2011	Genève	ERA-NET FP7 projects; European Commission	15	European Member States and Associated countries

21	<i>Publication</i>	ZSI	<i>New INDIGO brochure</i>	<i>10-11 October 2013</i>			http://www.newindigo.eu/	India; European Member States and Associated countries
22	<i>INCO Newsletter</i>	ZSI	<i>International research updates</i>	<i>June 2013- Issue 35</i>		<i>FP7-INCO project, policy-makers, European Commission</i>		European Member States and Associated countries
23	<i>INCO Newsletter</i>	ZSI	<i>International research updates</i>	<i>December 2013- Issue 40</i>		<i>FP7-INCO project, policy-makers, European Commission</i>		European Member States and Associated countries
24	<i>Website</i>	CNRS	<i>Eurosfaire</i>	<i>September- October 2012</i>		<i>FP7-INCO project, French S&T community</i>	http://www.eurosfaire.prd.fr/7pc/	France
25	<i>Newsletter</i>	CNRS	<i>CNRS hedbo</i>	<i>October 2012</i>		<i>CNRS scientists</i>	<i>Internal newsletter</i>	France
26	<i>Website</i>	CNRS	<i>Eurosfaire</i>	<i>September- October 2011</i>		<i>FP7-INCO project, French S&T community</i>	http://www.eurosfaire.prd.fr/7pc/	France
27	<i>Website</i>	CNRS	<i>Oséo- NPP4 Call Announcement</i>	<i>May- august 2013</i>		<i>French SMEs</i>	<i>Anciennement BpiFrance</i>	France
28	<i>Website</i>	CNRS	<i>Oséo- NPP3 Call Announcement</i>	<i>September - December 2011</i>		<i>French SMEs</i>	<i>Anciennement BpiFrance</i>	France
29	<i>Leaflet for call announcement</i>	DLR	<i>NPP3 Call Announcement</i>	<i>September 2011</i>		<i>Scientists involved in the field of Biotechnology applied to human health</i>	<i>KBBE NCPs</i>	European NCPs
29	<i>Workshops</i>	CNRS	<i>Groupe de pilotage National</i>	<i>11 January 2011 6 Avril 2009</i>	Paris	<i>French policy-makers, program owners, university</i>		France
30	<i>Press release</i>	GAIA	<i>ECONOMIA EUSK ADI</i>	<i>5 January 2014</i>		<i>Public</i> <i>Spain SMEs and STI stakeholders</i>		Spain
31	<i>Press Relaease</i>	GAIA	<i>ABC.es</i>	<i>3 January 2014</i>		<i>Public</i>		Spain
32	<i>Press Release</i>	GAIA	<i>Elcorreao.com</i>	<i>7 January 2014</i>		<i>Public</i>		Spain

33	Press release	GAIA	Medicina 2.com	3 January 2014		Public	Spain
34	Press release	GAIA	Europa Press	3 January 2014		Public	Spain
35	Press release	GAIA	Fondacion Consejo Espana India	3 January 2014		Public	Spain
36	Press release	GAIA	noticiasdegipuzkoa.com	3 January 2014		Public	Spain
37	Press release	GAIA	Sunotadeprensa.com	3 January 2014		Public	Spain
38	Press release	GAIA	Basque Research	7 January		Public	Spain
39	Press release	GAIA	Estrategia.net	20 November 2013		Public	Spain
40	Conference	ZSI	<i>Introducing EU-India STI cooperation and respective support products to scientists and innovators at the GITA Conference</i>	10.11-14.11.2013	New Delhi	<i>Funding agencies from all over the world, innovation agents, scientists, smes, policy-makers, New INDIGO partners</i>	400-500 India and Europe
41	website	ZSI	<i>Cooperation/stories New INDIGO funded projects</i>	Since January 2011	online	<i>Funding agencies and scientists interested in EU-India cooperation, policy-makers, public (contribution to science communication efforts of the project)</i> See website accesses in WP5 final report	India and Europe
42	print product	ZSI	<i>Co-publication map: Overview on EU-India scientific cooperation as it can be seen from co-publications</i>	2011	<i>Disseminated at various events and available online, http://www.newindigo.eu/attach/New_INDIGO_Map_Web.pdf</i>	<i>Policy-makers, funding agencies, scientists</i> See website accesses in WP5 final report	India and European countries

43	Conference participation, interview with conference organisers on EU-India cooperation in field of Bioresearch	ZSI	<i>Bio-Bangalore: interviewing Prof. Samir K Brahmachari, Director General (DG) of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Secretary of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in front of Indian journalists</i>	3.5.- 11.55.2011	Bangalore	<i>Indian Bio scientists and innovators</i>		India
44	Article in ZSI newsletter	ZSI	<i>Announcement of the NPP4 call for proposals</i>	June 2013	online	<i>Scientists interested in international STI cooperation topics</i>		European countries
45	Article in ZSI newsletter	ZSI	<i>Announcement of the STI Cooperation Days 2013</i>	September 2013	online	<i>Scientists interested in international STI cooperation topics</i>		European countries
46	Article in ZSI newsletter	ZSI	<i>Report of the STI Cooperation Days 2013</i>	November 2013	online	<i>Scientists interested in international STI cooperation topics</i>		European countries
47	Article in DBT newsletter ("Bitotech News")	ZSI	<i>New INDIGO project: Bringing Europe and India closer</i>	July 2011	online	<i>DBT / Biotech community in India</i>		Mainly India
48	Article in EPSO newsletter	ZSI	<i>New Indigo: European scientists link up with Indian research</i>	February 2011	online	<i>European plant scientists and interested audience</i>		Mainly European countries
49	Visit of CSIR Technofest, interview in CSIR newsletter	CSIR_CNRs	<i>European Delegates from Project New INDIGO shared their views on CSIR Technofest 2010....</i>	December 2010	online	<i>Indian scientists and Innovators / CSIR related</i>		India
50	You tube contributions: interviews with partners	ZSI	<i>Interview with Aurelie Pachkoff, Shailja Gupta and</i>	July 2010	online	<i>All stakeholder levels interested in EU-India S&T cooperation and particularly in Indian science system</i>		India and European countries
51	Article on New Indigo Foresight exercise in European Foresight Platform series	ZSI	<i>Mediating different stakeholder levels in an "International Cooperation Foresight"</i>	Dec 2012	online	<i>European Foresight community</i>		European countries

			<i>Process</i>				
52	<i>Contribution in EUINEC newsletter</i>	ZSI	New INDIGO: Science brings Europe and India closer	<i>April 2011</i>	<i>online</i>	<i>EU-India STI cooperation projects and their audiences</i>	India and European countries
51	<i>New INDIGO poster, leaflets and business card</i>	ZSI	New INDIGO	<i>Updates every year of project runtime, whenever needed</i>	<i>Online and print</i>	<i>New INDIGO interested</i>	India and European countries
52	<i>New INDIGO newsletter</i>	ZSI	New INDIGO newsletter	<i>Published in 2011 and 2012</i>	<i>online</i>	<i>People registered on New INDIGO website</i> <i>550 users</i>	European countries and India

4.1 Report on societal implications

Replies to the following questions will assist the Commission to obtain statistics and indicators on societal and socio-economic issues addressed by projects. The questions are arranged in a number of key themes. As well as producing certain statistics, the replies will also help identify those projects that have shown a real engagement with wider societal issues, and thereby identify interesting approaches to these issues and best practices. The replies for individual projects will not be made public.

A General Information (*completed automatically when Grant Agreement number is entered.*)

Grant Agreement Number:	226167
Title of Project:	New INDIGO
Name and Title of Coordinator:	Aymer de la Chevalerie Dominique – Director of CNRS office in

B Ethics

1. Did your project undergo an Ethics Review (and/or Screening)?

- If Yes: have you described the progress of compliance with the relevant Ethics Review/Screening Requirements in the frame of the periodic/final project reports?

Yes

No

Special Reminder: the progress of compliance with the Ethics Review/Screening Requirements should be described in the Period/Final Project Reports under the Section 3.2.2 'Work Progress and Achievements'

2. Please indicate whether your project involved any of the following issues (tick box) :

YES

RESEARCH ON HUMANS

- Did the project involve children?
- Did the project involve patients?
- Did the project involve persons not able to give consent?
- Did the project involve adult healthy volunteers?
- Did the project involve Human genetic material?
- Did the project involve Human biological samples?
- Did the project involve Human data collection?

RESEARCH ON HUMAN EMBRYO/FOETUS

- Did the project involve Human Embryos?
- Did the project involve Human Foetal Tissue / Cells?
- Did the project involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?
- Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?
- Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?

PRIVACY

- Did the project involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?
- Did the project involve tracking the location or observation of people?

RESEARCH ON ANIMALS

- Did the project involve research on animals?
- Were those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?
- Were those animals transgenic farm animals?

• Were those animals cloned farm animals?	
• Were those animals non-human primates?	
RESEARCH INVOLVING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	
• Did the project involve the use of local resources (genetic, animal, plant etc)?	
• Was the project of benefit to local community (capacity building, access to healthcare, education etc)?	✓
DUAL USE	
• Research having direct military use	0 Yes 0 No
• Research having the potential for terrorist abuse	

C Workforce Statistics

3. Workforce statistics for the project: Please indicate in the table below the number of people who worked on the project (on a headcount basis).

Type of Position	Number of Women	Number of Men
Scientific Coordinator	1	1
Work package leaders	6	2
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)		
PhD Students		
Other	19	23
4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?		0
Of which, indicate the number of men:		

D Gender Aspects

5. Did you carry out specific Gender Equality Actions under the project?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Yes
6. Which of the following actions did you carry out and how effective were they?			
	Not at all effective	Very effective	
<input type="checkbox"/> Design and implement an equal opportunity policy <input type="checkbox"/> Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce <input type="checkbox"/> Organise conferences and workshops on gender <input type="checkbox"/> Actions to improve work-life balance <input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

7. Was there a gender dimension associated with the research content – i.e. wherever people were the focus of the research as, for example, consumers, users, patients or in trials, was the issue of gender considered and addressed?

Yes- please specify

No

E Synergies with Science Education

8. Did your project involve working with students and/or school pupils (e.g. open days, participation in science festivals and events, prizes/competitions or joint projects)?

Yes- please specify

No

9. Did the project generate any science education material (e.g. kits, websites, explanatory booklets, DVDs)?

Yes- please specify

No

F Interdisciplinarity

10. Which disciplines (see list below) are involved in your project?

Main discipline⁵:

Associated discipline⁵:

Associated discipline⁵:

G Engaging with Civil society and policy makers

11a Did your project engage with societal actors beyond the research community? (if 'No', go to Question 14)

Yes
No

11b If yes, did you engage with citizens (citizens' panels / juries) or organised civil society (NGOs, patients' groups etc.)?

No

Yes- in determining what research should be performed

Yes - in implementing the research

Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project

⁵ Insert number from list below (Frascati Manual).

11c In doing so, did your project involve actors whose role is mainly to organise the dialogue with citizens and organised civil society (e.g. professional mediator; communication company, science museums)?	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes No		
12. Did you engage with government / public bodies or policy makers (including international organisations)			
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes- in framing the research agenda <input type="radio"/> Yes - in implementing the research agenda <input type="radio"/> Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project			
13a Will the project generate outputs (expertise or scientific advice) which could be used by policy makers?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes – as a primary objective (please indicate areas below- multiple answers possible) <input type="radio"/> Yes – as a secondary objective (please indicate areas below - multiple answer possible) <input type="radio"/> No			
13b If Yes, in which fields?			
Agriculture Audiovisual and Media Budget Competition Consumers Culture Customs Development Economic and Monetary Affairs Education, Training, Youth Employment and Social Affairs	Energy Enlargement Enterprise Environment External Relations External Trade Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Food Safety Foreign and Security Policy Fraud Humanitarian aid	Human rights Information Society Institutional affairs Internal Market Justice, freedom and security Public Health Regional Policy Research and Innovation Space Taxation Transport	

13c If Yes, at which level?

- Local / regional levels
- National level
- European level
- International level

H Use and dissemination**14. How many Articles were published/accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals?****To how many of these is open access⁶ provided?****How many of these are published in open access journals?****How many of these are published in open repositories?****To how many of these is open access not provided?****Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:**

- publisher's licensing agreement would not permit publishing in a repository
- no suitable repository available
- no suitable open access journal available
- no funds available to publish in an open access journal
- lack of time and resources
- lack of information on open access
- other⁷:

15. How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made?*("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).***16. Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).**

Trademark

Registered design

Other

17. How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?*Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:***18. Please indicate whether your project has a potential impact on employment, in comparison with the situation before your project:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in employment, or <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguard employment, or <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in employment, <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	<input type="checkbox"/> In small & medium-sized enterprises <input type="checkbox"/> In large companies <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above / not relevant to the project
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19. For your project partnership please estimate the employment effect resulting directly from your participation in Full Time Equivalent (FTE = one person working fulltime for a year) jobs:*Indicate figure:*⁶ Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.⁷ For instance: classification for security project.

Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify

I Media and Communication to the general public

20. As part of the project, were any of the beneficiaries professionals in communication or media relations?

Yes No

21. As part of the project, have any beneficiaries received professional media / communication training / advice to improve communication with the general public?

Yes No

22 Which of the following have been used to communicate information about your project to the general public, or have resulted from your project?

<input type="checkbox"/> Press Release	<input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in specialist press
<input type="checkbox"/> Media briefing	<input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in general (non-specialist) press
<input type="checkbox"/> TV coverage / report	<input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in national press
<input type="checkbox"/> Radio coverage / report	<input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in international press
<input type="checkbox"/> Brochures /posters / flyers	<input type="checkbox"/> Website for the general public / internet
<input type="checkbox"/> DVD /Film /Multimedia	<input type="checkbox"/> Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)

23 In which languages are the information products for the general public produced?

<input type="checkbox"/> Language of the coordinator	<input type="checkbox"/> English
<input type="checkbox"/> Other language(s)	

Question F-10: Classification of Scientific Disciplines according to the Frascati Manual 2002 (Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, OECD 2002):

FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. NATURAL SCIENCES

- 1.1 Mathematics and computer sciences [mathematics and other allied fields: computer sciences and other allied subjects (software development only; hardware development should be classified in the engineering fields)]
- 1.2 Physical sciences (astronomy and space sciences, physics and other allied subjects)
- 1.3 Chemical sciences (chemistry, other allied subjects)
- 1.4 Earth and related environmental sciences (geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, oceanography, vulcanology, palaeoecology, other allied sciences)
- 1.5 Biological sciences (biology, botany, bacteriology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences)

2 ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

- 2.1 Civil engineering (architecture engineering, building science and engineering, construction engineering, municipal and structural engineering and other allied subjects)
- 2.2 Electrical engineering, electronics [electrical engineering, electronics, communication engineering and systems, computer engineering (hardware only) and other allied subjects]
- 2.3. Other engineering sciences (such as chemical, aeronautical and space, mechanical, metallurgical and materials engineering, and their specialised subdivisions; forest products; applied sciences such as

geodesy, industrial chemistry, etc.; the science and technology of food production; specialised technologies of interdisciplinary fields, e.g. systems analysis, metallurgy, mining, textile technology and other applied subjects)

3. MEDICAL SCIENCES

- 3.1 Basic medicine (anatomy, cytology, physiology, genetics, pharmacy, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology and immunohaematology, clinical chemistry, clinical microbiology, pathology)
- 3.2 Clinical medicine (anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, therapeutics, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology)
- 3.3 Health sciences (public health services, social medicine, hygiene, nursing, epidemiology)

4. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

- 4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and allied sciences (agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, other allied subjects)
- 4.2 Veterinary medicine

5. SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 5.1 Psychology
- 5.2 Economics
- 5.3 Educational sciences (education and training and other allied subjects)
- 5.4 Other social sciences [anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, geography (human, economic and social), town and country planning, management, law, linguistics, political sciences, sociology, organisation and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary, methodological and historical S1T activities relating to subjects in this group. Physical anthropology, physical geography and psychophysiology should normally be classified with the natural sciences].

6. HUMANITIES

- 6.1 History (history, prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, etc.)
- 6.2 Languages and literature (ancient and modern)
- 6.3 Other humanities [philosophy (including the history of science and technology) arts, history of art, art criticism, painting, sculpture, musicology, dramatic art excluding artistic "research" of any kind, religion, theology, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities, methodological, historical and other S1T activities relating to the subjects in this group]

2. FINAL REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

This report shall be submitted to the Commission within 30 days after receipt of the final payment of the European Union financial contribution.

Report on the distribution of the European Union financial contribution between beneficiaries

Name of beneficiary	Final amount of EU contribution per beneficiary in Euros
1.	
2.	
n	
Total	