

# PROJECT FINAL REPORT

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## 4.1 Final publishable summary report

### 4.1.1 Executive summary

#### **BILAT-USA: Bilateral Coordination for the Enhancement and Development of S&T Partnerships between the European Union and the United States of America**

The BILAT-USA project has been set up to establish a bi-regional, sustainable and knowledge based dialogue platform between S&T key players and stakeholders on both sides of the Atlantic at the thematic level, at horizontal level and at the policy level.

Established in a complementary way to the Link2US project, aiming to enhance the awareness and participation of European researchers and research organisations in national research programmes in the United States, BILAT-USA aimed to boost the bilateral S&T relationship under the S&T Cooperation Agreement between the EU and the United States, promoting the participation of U.S. researchers in the European Framework Programme.

BILAT-USA focused on strengthening EU–U.S. S&T cooperation through various awareness raising activities, good practice sharing and effective dissemination actions. It established synergies with other projects and initiatives, in order to identify complementary opportunities and to contribute to the further development of the cooperation between the EU and the U.S.

In the initial phase BILAT-USA was dedicated to establish the whole infrastructure, broaden awareness about the project and its activities, and initiate the first contacts to EU and U.S. authorities. Main focus in the second phase was to deepen the transatlantic dialogue, to promote the last FP7 Calls and to maximise the impact of the portal as major info point for EU-U.S. cooperation activities in S&T.

Main activities were **analyses** on S&T priorities, U.S. participation and obstacles for U.S. participation in the FP, based on an online survey in which 130 FP7 project coordinators and 105 U.S. participants in FP7 projects participated.

Several **events** have been co/organised between 2010 and 2012 on thematic level, on cross-cutting, multidisciplinary level and on policy level, raising awareness on transatlantic S&T cooperation addressing S&T key players, stakeholders and multipliers.

The online portal became the **major info point** for EU-U.S. S&T cooperation activities, providing all relevant transatlantic news and events, reports and studies under <http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu>.

The activities will be taken over by the follow-up project BILAT-USA 2.0 until 2015.



## 4.1.2 Summary description of project context and objectives

### WP1: Transatlantic Dialogue

WP1 aimed at establishing a sustainable transatlantic dialogue platform to connect all relevant stakeholders to the project, including effective communication and information sharing with authorities of the EU and U.S. as well as with other stakeholders. Focus was given on interactions with other existing collaboration initiatives, networks and projects.

Between October 2009 and September 2012 numerous meetings with representatives of EU and U.S. authorities have been taking place, events have been attended by BILAT-USA partners and discussions have been made between BILAT-USA representatives and EU and U.S. Authorities.

- ➔ Inventory of existing thematic task forces/working groups and ERA-Nets  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/bilat-usa/inventory.html>
- ➔ Inventory based on a project environmental analysis and identification of round 120 major key players and multipliers that may contribute further to the enhancement of EU-U.S. cooperation in S&T  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/bilat-usa/key-players.html>
- ➔ Report on communication and coordination activities (RE)
- ➔ Report on the visits to the European Commission and U.S. Authorities (RE)
- ➔ Report on communication and coordination activities with key players, stakeholders and multipliers (RE)
- ➔ Organization of the First Policy Forum in Washington D.C. on 13 May 2010 as part of the AAAS Science Policy Forum.  
[http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/uploads/docs/M2a\\_PolicyForum1\\_external.pdf](http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/uploads/docs/M2a_PolicyForum1_external.pdf)
- ➔ Organisation of the Second Science Forum participating at the ESOF1212 conference, in Dublin, Ireland, 11-15 July 2012  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/document/show/id/484>

### WP2: Analysis of Participation and Monitoring

WP2 was providing in depth analyses to support strategic decisions of the Transatlantic Dialogue Platform in the area of S&T priorities. In the second reporting period the participation of U.S. researchers and research organisations in the Sixth and Seventh Framework Programme (incl. June 2012) was updated and finalised. Furthermore, an online survey was undertaken in September 2011 resulting in a report analysing existing instruments, regulations and obstacles for U.S. participation in the FP.

- ➔ Report on S&T Priorities in Public Research in Europe and the U.S.  
[http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/uploads/docs/M3\\_PrioritySetting\\_EUUS\\_final20122010.pdf](http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/uploads/docs/M3_PrioritySetting_EUUS_final20122010.pdf)
- ➔ Report on U.S. participation in the Framework Programmes (FP6 and FP7)  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/document/show/id/475>
- ➔ Report on Reasons for U.S. participants to renounce the FP Grant Agreement  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/news/show?id=269>

### WP3: Increase Collaboration and Support for Participation in the FP

WP3 was dedicated to awareness raising and networking activities in order to increase research and technological collaborations between EU and U.S. organizations and technology firms in selected thematic areas. It aimed at sharing experiences and identifying good practices in cross-cutting multidisciplinary issues and building capacities by providing specific support to increase U.S. participation in FP7. The last FP7 Call was very intensively promoted in the U.S. as well as in Europe, by disseminating Info-leaflets about '7 reasons for U.S. researchers to participate in the last FP7 Calls'.

- ➔ Organisation of the 'Large Scale Research Infrastructures Symposium' in Rome, Italy, on 1 October 2010, back to back with the EuroRisNet Project Conference  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/home/risymposium>
- ➔ Organisation of the 'Innovation and Technology Transfer Symposium' in Vienna, Austria, on 22 March 2011, in cooperation with the Austrian Chamber of Economics, back to back with the MIT Europe Conference 2011 on 'Innovation in a Networked World - Technology, People and Places'  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/home/ittsymposium>
- ➔ Organisation of the SFIC Symposium on 'Ways of successful science, technology and innovation cooperation between Europe and the USA', 23-24 April 2012, Vienna, Austria  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/home/sficsymposium>
- ➔ Participation at the NORDP Fourth Annual Research Development Conference, contributing with an international session on 'Transatlantic Mobility Without Borders', 21-23 May 2012, Alexandria, Virginia  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/news/show/310>
- ➔ Organisation of the Workshop on 'Safe implementation of nanotechnologies', 29-31 May 2012, Grenoble, France  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/news/show?id=319>
- ➔ Organisation of the 'Contractual issues and IPR Training Workshop' at the 2011 BIO International Convention, 29 June 2011, Washington DC, USA  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/document/show/id/482>
- ➔ Organisation of the 'Technology Transfer Management Workshop', 4 October 2011, Luxembourg  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/news/show/230>
- ➔ Report on awareness raising activities (RE)

### WP4: Communication and Dissemination

WP4 aimed at establishing the web portal <http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu> as major info point for EU-U.S. cooperation activities in S&T by maximising public awareness and visibility on BILAT-USA and its activities. 165 relevant News and 80 Events, e.g. related to transatlantic S&T cooperation, Horizon 2020 or EC and U.S. funding opportunities have been published on the portal. 11 E-Newsletters and 25 E-Alerts have been sent out to round 1,180 subscribers in the U.S. and in Europe.

- ➔ E-Newsletters



<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/home/newsletter.html>

In addition, several articles, news and press releases have been published in the U.S. as well as in Europe, reaching several thousand of members of the NCURA (National Council of University Research Administrators, USA) Magazine, NORDP (National Organization of Research Development Professionals, USA) News, Euraxess Links USA Newsletter, EARMA Link and the PROJECTS Magazine.

- ➔ Delivery list of related media (RE)
- ➔ Press bulletin  
<http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/document/show/id/483>

## WP5: Management

WP5 was assuring efficient, effective and flexible management, communication and documentation through

- Regular communication and information exchange among project partners including the Project Officer (PO)
- Organisation of five project management board meetings (incl. the kick-off meeting on 20 October 2009 in Brussels, Belgium and the final meeting on 20 September 2012 in Washington D.C., U.S.) and a virtual PMB conference to discuss the previous work



the project consortium

- Submission of deliverables, finalisation of the project activities, and provision of the two Activity and Cost Reports and the Final Report
- ➔ Activity and Cost Report (RE)
- ➔ Final Report (RE)
- ➔ Project Handbook (RE)



progress and work plans for the upcoming 6 month period at task level

- Implementation of a sound administrative and financial management through internal work plans and progress reports
- Coordination of work packages and tasks
- Update of the Project Handbook for



### 4.1.3 Description of the main S&T results/foregrounds

#### Introduction

Four European project partners and one U.S. partner formed the BILAT-USA consortium aiming to set up a sustainable and knowledge based dialogue platform supporting transatlantic S&T cooperation between researchers, key players, stakeholders and policy makers. The project comprised events on thematic horizontal and policy level, awareness raising activities in order to foster participation of U.S. researchers and research organisations in FP7, and the establishment of the Web portal <http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu> as major info point for EU-U.S. cooperation activities in S&T.

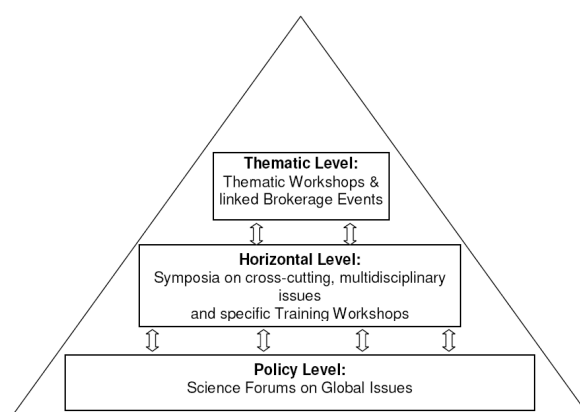


Figure 1: Cascade of interlinked events foreseen in the BILAT-USA

Source: BILAT-USA Annex I Description of Work

#### Main results and foregrounds

##### WP1: Transatlantic Dialogue

**Task 1.2**      **Communication and Synergies with EU-U.S. programs/initiatives, thematic task forces/working groups, and ERA-Nets**

**Task 1.3**      **Communication with EC and U.S. Authorities**

**Task 1.4**      **Communication with other Key Players/Stakeholders and Multipliers in EU and in the U.S.**

**Task 1.5**      **Organization of 2 EU-U.S. Science Fora on global issues**

The transatlantic dialogue had to be prepared by the project consortium by establishing an overview of existing collaborations, thematic task forces and working groups between the EU and the U.S. Therefore existing thematic task forces, working groups and ERA-Nets had been screened resulting in an online inventory. A project environmental analysis, identifying round 120 major key players and

multipliers for further enhancement of EU-U.S. cooperation in S&T, had been added to this online inventory.

In order to increase the transatlantic dialogue meetings with representatives of EU and U.S. authorities were organised, events had been attended by BILAT-USA partners and information exchange took place between BILAT-USA representatives and EU and U.S. Authorities. Another focus was to establish communication and create synergies with major EU-U.S. programs, projects or initiatives in order to benefit from their experiences and exchange information. Aim was to increase the visibility of these groups by providing information on their activities and achievements.

The most fruitful collaborations had been those with the:

- EU Delegation to the U.S.

BILAT-USA was supporting the EU delegation to exchange information and to make promotion for the last Calls of the Seventh Framework Program (FP7). The U.S. project partner participation at the U.S.-EU Research Cooperation Stakeholder Roundtable held on 19 September 2012, in Washington D.C.

- EURAXESS LINKS USA

Communication with the EURAXESS Links USA project was continuous throughout the project duration. Project news had been exchanges and the representative of EURAXESS Links USA was invited to participate at several BILAT-USA project events.

-Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation (SFIC)

BILAT-USA participated in the SFIC Workshop on 18-19 October 2011 in Brussels presenting the project goals and main obstacles for U.S. participation in FP7. A joint SFIC/BILAT-USA workshop on “Ways of successful science, technology and innovation cooperation between Europe and the USA” was organised between 23 and 24 April 2012 in Vienna.

- U.S. National Organization of Research Development Professionals (NORDP)

BILAT-USA participated at the NORDP Annual Conference 2012 on 21-23 May 2012, in Alexandria, Virginia. The international part of the conference was taken over by BILAT-USA promoting FP7 and the possibilities in the Mobility Programme. The round 300 participating research practitioners and administrators from all over the U.S. were exactly the accurate audience for the BILAT-USA session. As multipliers they were able to spread the information about BILAT-USA and FP7 mobility instruments and possibilities for transatlantic collaboration at their universities.

An article was published in NORDP News (Vol.2, Issue2) about “New ERA of Transatlantic Research Collaboration”, reaching round 500 members worldwide.

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Two EU-U.S. Science Fora on global issues had been organised bringing together leading scientists, policy makers and multipliers from both sides of the Atlantic to jointly address major S&T issues of global concern.

-Organisation of the First Policy Forum in Washington D.C. on 13 May 2010 as part of the AAAS Science Policy Forum. The topic of the event was “New Approaches to International S&T Engagement: Trans-Atlantic Perspectives”. The session was comprised of two panels, each focusing on different aspects of the subject. The first panel discussed “New approaches to science engagement taken by governments in the U.S. and Europe for capacity building and development and diplomacy”, while the second panel focussed on “New approaches to U.S.-European Union (EU) collaboration to address global challenges”.

The panels emphasized the importance of strategic engagement, both bilaterally and between regions, using science (e.g., between the U.S. and EU; between the EU and the African Union and Latin America; between the U.S. and Muslim-majority countries); the incorporation of new and non-traditional partners (e.g., universities, non-governmental scientific organisations) into the government-led engagement strategy for development efforts and solving global challenges; development of new funding mechanisms for cooperative science (e.g., supporting bilateral and region-to-region engagement activities through the Framework Programme, pooled global fund for science capacity building); and the employment of not just joint scientific research in cooperation schemes but also exchanges, discussions opportunities, and network formation.

Overall, this first forum for the BILAT-USA project showed that strategic trans-Atlantic cooperation has been gaining increasing attention on the agenda of the EU and U.S. scientific relationship and that the mechanisms developed for furthering cooperation between the EU and the United States can be lessons for use with other countries and regions.

-Participation at ESOF2012 between 11 and 15 July 2012 in Dublin, Ireland, as it is the largest science meeting in Europe and very well known in the U.S. BILAT-USA was represented with a booth during the whole conference duration and with 3 sessions in the exhibition area on 13 and 14 July 2012. BILAT-USA highlighted the last FP7 calls as good opportunity for trans-Atlantic S&T cooperation, obstacles to trans-Atlantic S&T cooperation as well as the requirements for U.S. based European researchers being able to contribute to their native country’s education and innovation process.



Most important learning from the sessions was that despite the fact that it needs individuals who have the motivation to stay connected with the native country it needs a good network in order to reach critical mass and a long-term effect on trans-Atlantic S&T cooperation. Educational exchange

and mentoring programs, such as short stays and summer schools were proposed as good tools to foster scientific cross-Atlantic exchange and knowledge transfer, bringing profit for both sides.

## **WP2: Analysis of Participation and Monitoring**

### **Task 2.1 Analysis of S&T Priorities in Public Research in the EU and the U.S.**

### **Task 2.2 Analysis of Existing Instruments, Regulations and Obstacles for the Participation in the FP**

### **Task 2.3 Analysis of Existing Instruments, Regulations and Obstacles for the Participation in the FP**

For enhancing the transatlantic policy dialogue it was important to provide analytical support, i.e. a status-quo of S&T priorities in public research in the EU and in the U.S., an analysis of U.S. participation in FP6 and FP7 as well as a survey about existing obstacles for U.S. participation in the FP:

- Report on S&T Priorities and Public Research in the EU and the U.S.

The main objective of the analysis was to provide the scientific communities as well as policy makers with a comparative overview on the S&T priorities of EU and U.S. by examining S&T priorities and priority setting processes.

Main outcomes: This analysis provides general information on research & development (R&D) spending and general insights into the priority setting process in EU, EU Member States (EU MS) and in the USA. Information on thematic as well as policy/horizontal priorities in R&D policies in the EU MS the European Union and the U.S. are highlighted, concluding with a comparative analysis of thematic and horizontal priorities. The basis of the comparative analysis is a matrix of thematic and horizontal priorities found in each EU MS, on EU level and in the USA. Environment and Sustainable Development, Energy, ICT, Biotech/Health and Nanotechnologies are the most important research areas for the majority of EU MS and also reflect priorities in the EU Seventh Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration (FP7).

The U.S. has a strong policy focus on defence and health related research. Strengthening human resources in research (through mobility, special attention to young and and/or female researchers etc.), international research cooperation and industry-academia relations for raising competitiveness and innovation are amongst the most crucial of horizontal priorities for EU and EU MS. On both sides of the Atlantic Ocean there is growing concern about societal and global challenges fuels investment in R&D in selected areas such as Climate Change, Environment and Ageing.

- Report on Reasons for U.S. participants to renounce the FP Grant Agreement

The overall objective of this report was to analyse the most common limitations and obstacles that affect the participation of U.S. researchers and research organizations in the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7), the EU's main instrument for funding research in Europe. Two questionnaires have been elaborated addressing on the one hand U.S. partners in FP7 projects and on the other hand European project coordinators with at least one

U.S. project partner. This report presents the results of the online survey during September 2011, providing conclusions and recommendations for policy makers on both sides of the Atlantic.

**Main outcomes:** Three recommendation levels have been identified: According to European coordinators and U.S. project partners, administrative and legal barriers to EU-U.S. FP7 collaboration have to be reduced. On policy level bilateral agreements between the European Commission and U.S. national funding organisations regarding applicable law and jurisdiction have to be reached and more flexible and straightforward administrative procedures are needed. One major hurdle to EU-U.S. collaboration in FP7 is lack of funding for the U.S. partner. A synchronization of EU and U.S. funding programs is required allowing the U.S. partner to receive national funding if FP7 funding is not approved. The fact that 90% of EU-U.S. co-operations in FP7 have been established through former contacts of the U.S. partner either to the project coordinator (69%) or another partner from the consortium (21%) might on the one hand imply that research cooperation networks are well established. On the other hand it is common knowledge that establishing new contacts in the U.S. needs a lot of efforts. European partners might prefer to get back to the already existing contacts not even trying to search for other suitable research partners. In this case the dialogue and communication should be enhanced and visibility as well as transparency of European S&T activities should be increased in the U.S. and vice versa in order to provide more room and flexibility for joint innovative ideas and state-of-the-art research.

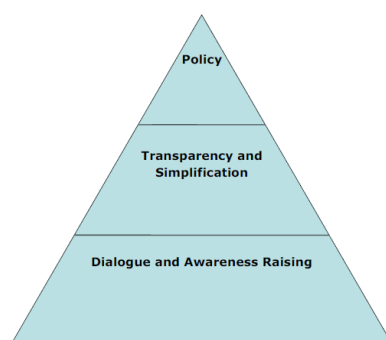


Chart 17: Recommendation Levels

Source: BILAT-USA Report on Existing Instruments,  
Regulations and Obstacles for U.S. participation in the FP (D2.4)

- Report on U.S. participation in the Framework Programmes (FP6 and FP7)

The overall objective of this report was to assess U.S. participation in the Sixth Framework Programme (2002-2006) and Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013) for Research and Technological Development, the European Union's main instrument for funding research in Europe. Analytical data on each different programme, priority and action have been provided. The methodology used to study the U.S. participation is based on the analysis of data provided by the European Commission (Directorate General for Research).

**Main outcomes:** In the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) across all programmes 400 U.S. organisations participated in 358 FP6 projects. The Mobility scheme accounted for about 60% of U.S. participants with seven thematic priorities showing 27% of U.S. participation, Information Society Technologies in the lead.

In the first five years of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) a total of 3.322 proposals, with at least one U.S. participant, have been submitted, and 403 Grant Agreements (GAs) have been signed by U.S. organisations. The most successful Programmes, in terms of projects funded,

involving at least one U.S. participant, were the Mobility scheme, i.e. the PEOPLE Programme (143 GAs signed), and the COOPERATION Programme (220 GAs signed).

### **WP3: Increase Collaboration and Support for Participation in the FP**

**Task 3.1      Organization of 2 Symposia on cross-cutting, multidisciplinary issues**

**Task 3.2      Organization of 2 Thematic Workshops and linked Brokerage Events**

**Task 3.3      Training Workshops**

**Task 3.4      Awareness raising activities**

**Task 3.5      Advisory Group**

To promote the participation of U.S. researchers and research institutions through targeted actions addressing main FP7 activities and to support transatlantic S&T collaboration was one central focus of the project. Several events have been planned and organised in order to share good practices and support transatlantic technology transfer.

- SFIC Symposium on 'Ways of successful science, technology and innovation cooperation between Europe and the USA', 23-24 April 2012, Vienna, Austria

The first symposium was organised in cooperation between BILAT-USA and the Strategic Forum for International S&T Cooperation (SFIC), a partnership between the EU Members States and the European Commission. The overall objective of the symposium was to analyse barriers related to framework conditions and legal governance for ST&I cooperation with U.S. partners and to put forward recommendations on how to develop solutions.

Main outcome of the symposium, among others, was that it is very important to raise awareness about transatlantic cooperation possibilities in the USA. Funding agencies need to better understand the (different) philosophy of the respective grant systems, what the rules mean in detail, what the funding goals and expected impacts are, what resources are to be committed and how. A better distribution of information, e.g. with simple and short brochures for informing U.S. agencies and a successful implementation of the "Destination Europe" initiative, are first recommendations.

- NORDP Fourth Annual Research Development Conference, 21-23 May 2012, Alexandria, Virginia

The 2012 Annual Conference of the National Organization of Research Development Professionals (NORDP) gathered 300 research development professionals and administrators, in order to exchange views on numerous topics, such as enhancing researchers' competitiveness in seeking extramural funding, managing cross-disciplinary collaboration or advancement of women in academic science and engineering careers. The international part of the conference was taken over by BILAT-USA on 'Transatlantic Mobility Without Borders' and was very well received among the U.S. research development professionals.



The main outcome of the BILAT-USA participation at the NORDP conference was that the round 300 participating research practitioners and administrators from all over the U.S. were exactly the accurate audience for the BILAT-USA session. As multipliers they were able to spread the information about BILAT-USA and FP7 mobility instruments and possibilities for transatlantic collaboration at their universities.

- Workshop on 'Safe implementation of nanotechnologies', 29-31 May 2012, Grenoble, France

The Workshop on 'Safe implementation of nanotechnologies' was organised by the EC, the NanoSafety cluster and the SIINN (Safe Implementation of Innovative Nanoscience and Nanotechnology) ERA-NET. It was open to FP7 EU project coordinators and gave a complete overview of the entire portfolio of projects on the safe implementation of nanotechnologies in the FP7. BILAT-USA invited two U.S. researchers to foster transatlantic S&T cooperation. Main outcome of the event was that the participants set up a roadmap to foster the transnational development of nanotechnologies in Europe.

- Training on 'Contractual issues and IPR'

On 29 June 2011, as part of the 2011 BIO International Convention in Washington D.C., BILAT-USA hosted an IPR workshop at the European Commission's booth. Workshop participants were invited to attend, in order to identify and discuss the most common limitations or constraints that create obstacles to participation in the Framework Programme for U.S. researchers and research institutions.



The purpose was to deepen the understanding of contractual and IPR related issues and enhance the ability of U.S. researchers on management of IPR in consortia, patent and licensing applications within FP7.

Main outcome of the training was that most of the identified IPR related hurdles were only perceived due to a lack of knowledge about the EC Grant Agreement

- Workshop on 'Technology Transfer Management'

On 4 October 2011 BILAT-USA organised its Technology Transfer Management workshop in Luxembourg, in collaboration with INTRASOFT International and Luxinnovation GIE, the National Agency for Promotion of Innovation and Research in Luxembourg. Main purpose of the workshop was to highlight the importance of



Technology Transfer in Europe and share good practice with the U.S. Participants from Austria, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the U.K. participated interactively and used the workshop as good opportunity for networking.

Main outcome of the Technology Transfer Management workshop was that Innovation is the main source of competitive differentiation and one of the most important drivers for company growth. Technology Transfer has to be need driven with Open Innovation supporting the access to more ideas and different skills.

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During the last months of the project the last FP7 Call was very intensively promoted in the U.S. as well as in Europe, by disseminating info-leaflets about '7 reasons for U.S. researchers to participate / European researchers to cooperate with U.S. partners in the last FP7 Calls' by publishing an article in the U.S. (NCURA Magazine, i.e. 'The Seventh European Framework Programme Comes to an End: What Was it About and Why Should U.S. Researchers Cooperate Now? ') and on Cordis in Europe (referring to the last FP7 Calls and the info-leaflet about '7 reasons for European researchers to cooperate with U.S. partners in the last FP7 Calls').

**BILAT USA Link US**

# 7 reasons

## for U.S. researchers to participate in the last FP7 Calls

The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7) is the European Union's main instrument for funding research in Europe. One of the goals of the international dimension of FP7 is to increase U.S. participation. FP7 will expire in 2013 and the final FP7 Calls were published in July 2012, with most of them closing in autumn 2012 / winter 2013.

- 1. Funding Budget is High**  
The last round of FP7 Calls is the biggest ever with respect to available funds. In general, the EU budget for U.S. researchers is accessible if certain conditions are met. [See U.S. funding conditions](#)
- 2. Transatlantic Cooperation is Stimulated**  
Collaborative research is encouraged within FP7 aiming at establishing excellent research projects and networks able to address researchers and investments. Tackling global challenges and addressing more ambitious problems become easier through international cooperation where mutual interest exists. Clear provisions foreseeing the integration of entities established in the U.S. may be included in the work programme for proposals.
- 3. Participation in FP7 is Simple**  
Participation for U.S. partners in FP7 research consortia is simple. The role of European research project coordinators is to guide partners, support them during the project proposal phase and to manage the project during its life cycle. In addition, the Participant Portal has become the European Commission's single authoritative website for the publication of FP7 calls, organisation registration, all project related services and all FP7 related legal and guidance documents. [See all relevant FP7 participation information](#)
- 4. Timing is Good**  
Now is the best time to reactivate research networks, reshape research ideas and get started: the last round of FP7 Calls opened in July 2012. It offers a good opportunity for U.S. researchers to secure partial funding of their research by FP7. The new Science, Technology and Innovation Programme, Horizon 2020, will start in January 2014 creating a gap between the two research funding programmes.
- 5. Re-submission is Encouraged**  
It is common that most research project proposals become successful when being submitted the second or third time! Re-submission of proposals is encouraged by the European Commission giving the research consortium enough time to complete, review and adapt the research project proposal to the objectives of the work programme. It is fact that project consortia with U.S. participation have a higher success rate!
- 6. Established European Networks are Available**  
During the lifetime of FP7, numerous European Networks have been established, a number of research consortia have been dealing with research on European scale and several teams have been successful. Finding an existing research consortium is easier than start The European Commission offers [partner search services on CORDIS](#).
- 7. BILAT-USA and LinkUS are Supporting**  
The projects BILAT-USA and LinkUS, funded by the EC under FP7, support the enhancement and development of transatlantic B&T partnerships. All relevant services and information offered can be found under the following link: <http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu>

[www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu](http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu)

BILAT-USA and LinkUS are funded by the European Union's Programme for Transatlantic Cooperation under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development.

**BILAT USA Link US**

# 7 reasons

## for European researchers to cooperate with US partners in the last FP7 Calls

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- 1. Funding Budget is High**  
The last round of FP7 Calls is the biggest ever with respect to available funds. Cooperation with US partners is encouraged and budget for US research partners is accessible if certain conditions are met. [See U.S. funding conditions](#)
- 2. Transatlantic Cooperation is Stimulated**  
Collaborative research is stimulated within FP7 aiming at establishing excellent research projects and networks able to attract researchers and investments. Tackling global challenges and addressing more ambitious problems become easier through international cooperation where mutual interest exists. Clear provisions foreseeing the integration of entities established in the U.S. may be included in the work programme for proposals.
- 3. Integration in FP7 is Simple**  
Integration of US partners in FP7 consortia is simple. The Participant Portal has become the European Commission's single authoritative website for the publication of FP7 calls, organization registration, all project related services and all FP7 related legal and guidance documents. [See all relevant FP7 participation information](#)
- 4. Timing is Good**  
Now is the best time to reactivate research networks, reshape research ideas and get started: the last round of FP7 Calls opened in July 2012. It offers a good opportunity for European researchers to secure partial funding of their research by FP7. The new Science, Technology and Innovation Programme, Horizon 2020, will start in January 2014 creating a gap between the two research funding programmes.
- 5. Re-submission is Encouraged**  
It is common that most research project proposals become successful when being submitted the second or third time! Re-submission of proposals is encouraged by the European Commission giving the research consortium enough time to complete, review and adapt the research project proposal to the objectives of the work programme. It is fact that project consortia with U.S. participation have a higher success rate!
- 6. US Partners are Available in the FP7 Partners' database**  
During the lifetime of FP7, numerous US organizations have registered in the FP7 partners' database, expressing their interest and willingness to participate as research partners in transatlantic projects. Finding an existing research partner from the US is easier than start The European Commission offers [partner search services on CORDIS](#).
- 7. BILAT-USA and LinkUS are Supporting**  
The projects BILAT-USA and LinkUS, funded by the EC under FP7, support the enhancement and development of transatlantic B&T partnerships. All relevant services and information offered can be found under the following link: <http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu>

[www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu](http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu)

BILAT-USA and LinkUS are funded by the European Union's Programme for Transatlantic Cooperation under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development.

\*

Finally, the Advisory Group of six Advisory Group Members, the supporting board in case the project needs assistance or advice, gathered twice during the project. The Advisory Group members had been updated on the project activities and the project members had been informed about relevant news and developments.



## WP4: Communication and Dissemination

### Task 4.1 Web portal

### Task 4.2 Logo and Brochure

### Task 4.3 E-Newsletter

### Task 4.4 Media Relations

Communication and Dissemination were important core activities of the project. The main objective of this work package was to create public awareness and visibility on the project and its activities.

The <http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu> web-portal had become a user-friendly information portal providing a broad spectrum of information about project related activities, but also major transatlantic cooperation and communication activities covering News, Events, as well as Documents and Publications in the Document Library. Internally, its simple applications provided all partners the opportunity to interact straightforwardly.

A BILAT-USA project logo and a BILAT-USA header had been created and widely used for all project activities and documents.

A separate BILAT-USA / Link2US header had been created in combination with the Link2US logo in order to create a unified logo for both projects. It was used for the E-newsletter, the website, and the project info brochure.

In order to increase E-newsletter subscriptions, a post card was created and distributed at project events in addition to the project info brochure. A poster was created and used at major events and booths.



11 E-Newsletters and 25 E-Alerts have been sent out to round 1,180 subscribers (status September 2012) in the U.S. and in Europe, directly linking to the 165 News, 80 Events and numerous Documents on the portal.

Numerous news and press releases in the Euraxess Links USA Newsletter and the CORDIS Wire News as well as five articles have been published in the U.S. as well as in Europe, reaching several thousand of members of the NCURA (National Council of University Research Administrators, USA) Magazine, NORDP (National Organization of Research Development Professionals, USA) News, EARMA Link and the PROJECTS Magazine.

## **WP5: Management**

### **Task 5.1 Administrative and Financial Management**

### **Task 5.2 Communication and Reporting**

### **Task 5.3 Quality Assurance**

In order to ensure effective and in-time implementation of the BILAT-USA project and to reassure the quality of the deliverables the administrative and financial management had to be robust, efficient and in line with the EC requirements.

Five project management board (PMB) meetings took place and one virtual meeting was organised discussing previous work progress and work plans for the upcoming 6 months period at task level.

In order to assure quality of the deliverables some of them had been provided with a delay, not causing any sustainable interruption of other deliverables. All deliverables and requested reports (two Activity and Cost reports, one Final report) have been provided.

Internally the project handbook provided the project overview, strategy, project management and the implementation plan, management, reporting and quality assurance templates.

#### 4.1.4 Potential impact (including the socio-economic impact and the wider societal implications of the project so far) and the main dissemination activities and exploitation of results

Main impact which BILAT-USA gained during its lifetime was at the following occasions/events and after the following dissemination activities:

- In September 2011 project coordinators of industrial countries' FP7 INCO projects had been invited by the European Commission DG Research&Innovation (i.e. Jürgen Sanders) to join a telephone conference and to provide recommendations regarding the following discussion points afterwards:

##### Functional and efficient Communication of INCO projects

Aim was to gather suggestions to the EC or other policy makers where the overall communication towards the third countries by the EC, Member States, and others would need different messages or new actions.

##### Global Challenges: New Instruments / Clusters

Aim was to discuss FP7's new instruments (ERC, JTI, EIT, ERA-NETs, etc), analyse the international links of these initiatives and highlight if are they sufficiently open to third countries.

##### Reciprocity

Reciprocity, the mutual access to funding programs is becoming an important principle in the discussions leading to the question whether there are other programmes in Third Countries that support financially European scientists? Aim of the discussion was to find answers to the following questions:

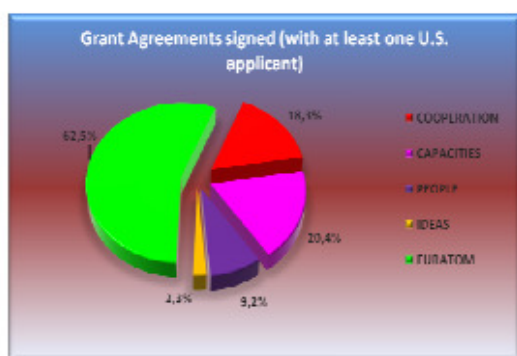
- Is the European way of looking at "reciprocity" relevant to cooperation?
- Is the principle of "reciprocity" correct in the overall frame of cooperation, considering a wider range of interactions like scholarships, access to facilities, bilateral relations, industrial R&D investments, etc.?
- Is "reciprocity" compatible with the objective of "innovation"?

The following Recommendation Paper was provided by BILAT-USA to the European Commission:



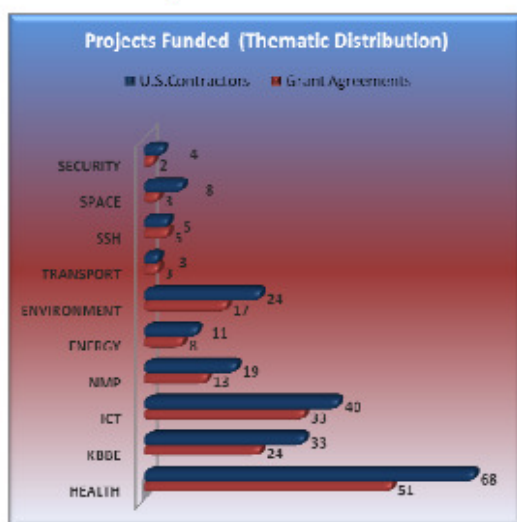
## BILAT-USA recommendations following the 1st telephone conference of coordinators of FP7-INCO BILAT projects targeting industrialized countries 26 September 2011

### Instruments



Source: BILAT-USA Analysis of U.S. Participation in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programmes  
Status: December 2010

### Thematic priorities



Source: BILAT-USA Analysis of U.S. Participation in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programmes  
Status: December 2010

### Recommendations

- Continuity in supporting EU-U.S. collaboration in "SP Cooperation" (U.S. research teams having high success rates in FP7)
- Continuity in supporting EU-U.S. collaboration in "SP Capacities" (BILAT, ACCESS4EU)
  - Use existing experiences, synergies and results of running projects
- Continuity in supporting EU-U.S. collaboration in "Marie Curie Actions"
  - Negotiation of equivalent funding mechanisms in the U.S.
  - Support in identifying partner institutions (matchmaking)
- Increased support in funding frontier research in ERC
  - Increased promotion of advantages for research teams ("simple" submission, bottom-up, no thematic priorities, 2 stage evaluation)

### Recommendations

- Use experiences and networks of existing EU-U.S. Thematic Task forces (Energy, KBDE/FAFB, Health)
  - Support efforts in synchronisation of EC and U.S. evaluation processes, funding mechanisms and financial rules leading to coordinated/joint calls (e.g. Agreement between NSF and the EC)
  - Identify Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats for further actions and developments
- Extend EU-U.S. Thematic Task forces to other Themes with already existing activities and efforts (e.g. Environment: [EURO-BASIN](#) project fostering EU-U.S. collaboration in Ocean Sciences)
  - Support efforts in joining forces and coordinated collaboration between researchers and funding agencies (EC, NSF, NOAA, NASA)



## Communication

Communication between the BILAT-USA project and U.S. authorities and major U.S. federal agencies is challenging and time-consuming due to their decentralised structure. On the other hand communication with EC - DGs is complex due to lack of information exchange about the numerous U.S. related projects and their missions.

### Recommendations on policy level

- Increase horizontal exchange between DGs
  - About running EU-U.S. supporting initiatives, pilot projects, etc to foster collaboration and exchange of results/experiences
  - In order to make more use of EU-U.S. supporting initiatives, pilot projects, etc for communication and promotion activities on U.S. side
- Enhance consultations with U.S. counterparts with respect to Horizon 2020 (e.g. NSF, NOAA, NASA)
- Increase communication and coordination between U.S. and EC authorities (e.g. EC DG Research and Innovation - U.S. NSF)
- Promote the visibility of S&T of EU MS in the U.S. (and vice versa)
- Increase the number of coordinated calls in areas of global and mutual strategic interest
- Negotiate and simplify application for funding and administration by elaborating common IPR, budgeting and reporting requirements

### Recommendations on project level

- Support running research projects (with U.S. partners) in increasing their visibility (to EU and U.S. scientists) and in exchanging views/results
- Invite project coordinators (with U.S. partners) in similar research fields to network, use synergies, exchange views/experiences (e.g. [CALAMAR](#) pilot project –[EURO BASIN](#) project)
- Encourage the organisation of 'networking events/fairs for FP project results' presentations

## Reciprocity of participation and funding

- Draw conclusions from the experiences of NIH-EC 2008 Reciprocity Agreement and
  - include mechanisms for fostering EU-U.S. collaboration by assuring funding for all partners (incl. U.S. partners)
  - negotiate and expand reciprocity of participation and funding to other U.S. research funding programs (e.g. NSF)

- During September 2011 BILAT-USA organized an online survey in order to analyse the most common limitations and obstacles that affect the participation of U.S. researchers and research organizations in FP7. Two questionnaires have been elaborated addressing on the one hand U.S. partners in FP7 projects and on the other hand European project coordinators with at least one U.S. project partner. 277 coordinators and 356 U.S. participants in FP7 projects) had been invited by the European Commission (Jürgen Sanders) to participate in the BILAT-USA online survey during September 2011. 130 European FP7 project coordinators (47%) and 105 U.S. participants in FP7 projects (29%) filled in the online questionnaire.

The Report on 'Reasons for U.S. participants to renounce the FP Grant Agreement' presents the results of the online survey, providing conclusions and recommendations for policy makers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Main conclusions: According to European coordinators and U.S. project partners, administrative and legal barriers to EU-U.S. FP7 collaboration have to be reduced. Bilateral agreements between the European Commission and U.S. national funding organisations regarding applicable law and jurisdiction have to be reached and more flexible and straightforward administrative procedures are needed. One major hurdle to EU-U.S. collaboration in FP7 is lack of funding for the U.S. partner. A synchronization of EU and U.S. funding programs is required allowing the U.S. partner to receive national funding if FP7 funding is not approved. The fact that 90% of EU-U.S. co-operations in FP7 have been established through former contacts of the U.S. partner either to the project coordinator (69%) or another partner from the consortium (21%) might on the one hand imply that research cooperation networks are well established. On the other hand it is common knowledge that establishing new contacts in the U.S. needs a lot of efforts. European partners might prefer to get back to the already existing contacts not even trying to search for other suitable research partners. In this case the dialogue and communication should be enhanced and visibility as well as transparency of European S&T activities should be increased in the U.S. and vice versa in order to provide more room and flexibility for joint innovative ideas and state-of-the-art research.

- The Report on 'Reasons for U.S. participants to renounce the FP Grant Agreement' was basis for the SFIC Symposium on 'Ways of successful science, technology and innovation cooperation between Europe and the USA', 23-24 April 2012, in Vienna, Austria. Organised in cooperation with the Strategic Forum for International S&T Cooperation (SFIC), the overall objective of the symposium was to analyse barriers related to framework conditions and legal governance for ST&I cooperation with U.S. partners and to put forward recommendations on how to develop solutions.

Main outcome of the symposium, among others, was that it is very important to raise awareness about transatlantic cooperation possibilities in the USA. Funding agencies need to better understand the different philosophy of the respective grant systems, what the rules mean in detail, what the funding goals and expected impacts are, what resources are to be committed and how. A better distribution of information, e.g. with simple and short brochures for informing U.S. agencies and a successful implementation of the "Destination Europe" initiative, would be first recommendations.



- BILAT-USA participated with its session on 'Transatlantic Mobility Without Borders' at the NORDP Fourth Annual Research Development Conference, 21-23 May 2012, in Alexandria, Virginia

The 2012 Annual Conference of the National Organization of Research Development Professionals (NORDP) gathered 300 research development professionals and administrators, in order to exchange views on numerous topics, such as enhancing researchers' competitiveness in seeking extramural funding, managing cross-disciplinary collaboration or advancement of women in academic science and engineering careers. The international part of the conference was taken over by BILAT-USA on 'Transatlantic Mobility Without Borders' giving an overview of instruments, career prospects, and recent trends in the migration of highly skilled labour, as well as recommendations for new strategies to address challenges related to trans-Atlantic mobility. This international part was very well received among the U.S. research development professionals.

The main conclusion of the BILAT-USA participation at the NORDP conference was that awareness raising about transatlantic cooperation possibilities is essential in the U.S. as well as increasing mutual understanding of current opportunities, strategies and trends in transatlantic mobility for researchers. The round 300 participating research practitioners and administrators from all over the U.S. were exactly the accurate audience for the BILAT-USA session. As multipliers they were able to spread the information about BILAT-USA and FP7 mobility instruments and possibilities for transatlantic collaboration at their universities all over the USA.

- 4.1.5 Address of the project public website, if applicable as well as relevant contact details.



Each of us sees a part of the world  
Together we see all of it!

BILAT-USA and Link2US provide support in advancing transatlantic S&T cooperation for facing global challenges!

**Consortium Members**

<b>FFG</b> Austrian Research Promotion Agency (Coordinator for BILAT-USA) Austria <a href="http://www.ffg.at/eip">www.ffg.at/eip</a>	<b>AAAS</b> American Association for the Advancement of Science (Coordinator for Link2US) USA <a href="http://www.aaas.org">www.aaas.org</a>	<b>APRE</b> Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea Italy <a href="http://www.apre.it">www.apre.it</a>	<b>INTRASOFT</b> INTRASOFT International S.A (only on BILAT-USA) Luxembourg <a href="http://www.intrasoft-intl.com">www.intrasoft-intl.com</a>	<b>TETALAP</b> Hungarian Science and Technology Foundation Hungary <a href="http://www.tetalap.hu">www.tetalap.hu</a>
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[www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu](http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu)

BILAT-USA and Link2US Projects are co-funded by the European Union's Capacities Programme on International Cooperation under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research and Technological Cooperation.




## 4.2 Use and dissemination of foreground

A plan for use and dissemination of foreground (including socio-economic impact and target groups for the results of the research) shall be established at the end of the project. It should, where appropriate, be an update of the initial plan in Annex I for use and dissemination of foreground and be consistent with the report on societal implications on the use and dissemination of foreground (section 4.3 – H).

The plan should consist of:

- Section A

This section should describe the dissemination measures, including any scientific publications relating to foreground. **Its content will be made available in the public domain** thus demonstrating the added-value and positive impact of the project on the European Union.

- Section B

This section should specify the exploitable foreground and provide the plans for exploitation. All these data can be public or confidential; the report must clearly mark non-publishable (confidential) parts that will be treated as such by the Commission. Information under Section B that is not marked as confidential **will be made available in the public domain** thus demonstrating the added-value and positive impact of the project on the European Union.

## 4.2 Use and dissemination of foreground

### Section A (public)

- *Template A1: List of all scientific (peer reviewed) publications relating to the foreground of the project. (not relevant)*
- Template A2: List of all dissemination activities (publications, conferences, workshops, web sites/applications, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters).

*These tables are cumulative, which means that they should always show all publications and activities from the beginning until after the end of the project. Updates are possible at any time.*

<b>TEMPLATE A1: LIST OF SCIENTIFIC (PEER REVIEWED) PUBLICATIONS, STARTING WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT ONES</b>										
NO.	Title	Main author	Title of the periodical or the series	Number, date or frequency	Publisher	Place of publication	Year of publication	Relevant pages	Permanent identifiers <sup>1</sup> (if available)	Is/Will open access <sup>2</sup> provided to this publication?
1	<i>Economic transformation in Hungary and Poland'</i>		<i>European Economy</i>	<i>No 43, March 1990</i>	<i>Office for Official Publications of the European Communities</i>	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>pp. 151 - 167</i>		yes/no

<sup>1</sup> A permanent identifier should be a persistent link to the published version full text if open access or abstract if article is pay per view) or to the final manuscript accepted for publication (link to article in repository).

<sup>2</sup> Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet. Please answer "yes" if the open access to the publication is already established and also if the embargo period for open access is not yet over but you intend to establish open access afterwards.

**TEMPLATE A2: LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

NO.	Type of activities <sup>3</sup>	Main leader	Title	Date/Period	Place	Type of audience <sup>4</sup>	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1	Project info brochure, project postcard and project poster	Partner 1 (CO)		P1-P36	Europe and U.S.	Researchers, Multipliers, Stakeholders, Policy makers		Europe and U.S.
2	Conference: Policy Forum	Partners 1 and 2		13 May 2010	Washington D.C, USA	Researchers, Multipliers, Stakeholders, Policy makers	round 30	USA
3	Exhibition: Science Forum	Partners 1,2,3		11-15 July 2012	Dublin, Ireland	Researchers, Multipliers, Stakeholders	n.a.	Europe
4	Conference: Symposium	Partners 1 and 3	'Large Scale Research Infrastructures Symposium'	1 October 2010	Rome, Italy	Researchers, Multipliers, Stakeholders, Policy makers	round 40	Europe
5	Conference: Symposium	Partners 1,3,4	'Innovation and Technology Transfer Symposium'	22 March 2011	Vienna, Austria	Researchers, Multipliers, Stakeholders, Policy makers	round 80	Europe
6	Conference: Symposium	Partner 1 (CO)	SFIC Symposium on 'Ways of successful	23-24 April 2012	Vienna, Austria	Researchers, Multipliers,	round 70	Europe

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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).

			science, technology and innovation cooperation between Europe and the USA'			Stakeholders, Policy makers		
7	Conference	Partners 1,2,4	NORDP Fourth Annual Research Development Conference: 'Transatlantic Mobility Without Borders'	21-23 May 2012	Alexandria, Virginia, USA	Research development professionals from universities	300	USA
8	Workshop	Partners 2 and 4	'Safe implementation of nanotechnologies'	29-31 May 2012	Grenoble, France		round 30	Europe
9	Workshop	Partner 3	'Contractual issues and IPR Training'	29 June 2011	Washington D.C, USA		round 20	USA
10	Workshop	Partner 5	'Technology Transfer Management Workshop'	4 October 2011	Luxembourg	Researchers	15	Europe
	<b>Articles</b>							
11	-NORDP News	Partner 1 (CO)	'New ERA of transatlantic research collaborations'	May 2012		Researchers, Universities, Research development professionals	about 500 members	worldwide
12	-NCURA Magazine	Partner 1 and 2	'Fostering EU-U.S. Cooperation in Science and Technology'	January/February 2012		Researchers, University research administrators	about 7,000 members	worldwide
13	-EARMA Link	Partner 1 (CO)	Is the 'Window of Opportunity' for successful trans-Atlantic S&T collaboration closing?'	June 2012		Researchers, Universities, Multipliers, Stakeholders	about 700 subscribers	Europe
14	-PROJECTS Magazine	Partner 1 (CO)	'Knocking down the trans-Atlantic partnership barriers'	October 2012		Researchers, Universities, Multipliers,	about 12,000 subscribed readers	worldwide



						Stakeholders		
	<b>Promotion campaign about the Last FP7 calls</b>							Europe and USA
15	-Info-leaflet	Partner 1 (CO)	'7 reasons for U.S. researchers to participate / European researchers to cooperate with U.S. partners in the last FP7 Calls'	April-September 2012			about 200 distributed at events and in NCURA	Europe and USA
16	-Article: NCURA Magazine	Partner 1 (CO)	'The Seventh European Framework Programme Comes to an End: What Was it About and Why Should U.S. Researchers Cooperate Now?'	May/June 2012		Researchers, University research administrators	about 7,000 members	USA
17	-Press release: CORDIS Wire	Partner 1 (CO)	'7 reasons for European researchers to cooperate with U.S. partners in the last FP7 Calls'	June 2012		Researchers, Multipliers, Stakeholders	n.a.	Europe
18	Web: BILAT-USA E-Newsletters	Partners 1 and 2	11 E-Newsletters and 25 E-Alerts sent	P1-P36		Researchers, Multipliers, Stakeholders, Policy makers	average 1,000 subscribers	Europe and USA
19	Web: Euraxess Links USA Newsletter articles	Partners 1 and 2	6 articles				3,500 subscribers	USA and Europe

# **Section B (not relevant)**

*(Confidential<sup>5</sup> or public: confidential information to be marked clearly)*

## **Part B1**

*The applications for patents, trademarks, registered designs, etc. shall be listed according to the template B1 provided hereafter.*

*The list should, specify at least one unique identifier e.g. European Patent application reference. For patent applications, only if applicable, contributions to standards should be specified. This table is cumulative, which means that it should always show all applications from the beginning until after the end of the project.*

<b>TEMPLATE B1: LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, REGISTERED DESIGNS, ETC.</b>					
Type of IP Rights <sup>6</sup> :	Confidential Click on YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/yyyy	Application reference(s) (e.g. EP123456)	Subject or title of application	Applicant (s) (as on the application)

<sup>5</sup> Note to be confused with the "EU CONFIDENTIAL" classification for some security research projects.

<sup>6</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type of IP rights: Patents, Trademarks, Registered designs, Utility models, Others.

## Part B2

Please complete the table hereafter:

Type of Exploitable Foreground <sup>7</sup>	Description of exploitable foreground	Confidential Click on YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/yyyy	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application <sup>8</sup>	Timetable, commercial or any other use	Patents or other IPR exploitation (licences)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
	Ex: New superconductive Nb-Ti alloy			MRI equipment	1. Medical 2. Industrial inspection	2008 2010	A materials patent is planned for 2006	Beneficiary X (owner) Beneficiary Y, Beneficiary Z, Poss. licensing to equipment manuf. ABC

In addition to the table, please provide a text to explain the exploitable foreground, in particular:

- Its purpose
- How the foreground might be exploited, when and by whom
- IPR exploitable measures taken or intended
- Further research necessary, if any
- Potential/expected impact (quantify where possible)

<sup>19</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type of foreground: General advancement of knowledge, Commercial exploitation of R&D results, Exploitation of R&D results via standards, exploitation of results through EU policies, exploitation of results through (social) innovation.

<sup>8</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type sector (NACE nomenclature) : [http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace\\_all.html](http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace_all.html)

### 4.3 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:**

G.A. n°244434

**Title of Project:**

Bilateral Coordination for the Enhancement and Development of S&T Partnerships between the European Union and the United States of America

**Name and Title of Coordinator:**

DI Ralf König

#### **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?

*0Yes X 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) :**

**NO**

##### **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?	
<b>RESEARCH INVOLVING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	
• 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)?	
<b>DUAL USE</b>	
• Research having direct military use	
• Research having the potential for terrorist abuse	
<b>C Workforce Statistics</b>	
<b>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).</b>	
<b>Type of Position</b>	<b>Number of Women      Number of Men</b>
Scientific Coordinator	1      1
Work package leaders	4      1
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)	
PhD Students	
Other	
<b>4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?</b>	
Of which, indicate the number of men:	None

<b>D Gender Aspects</b>		
<b>5. Did you carry out specific Gender Equality Actions under the project?</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<b>6. Which of the following actions did you carry out and how effective were they?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Design and implement an equal opportunity policy	Not at all effective X	Very effective O O O O O
<input type="checkbox"/> Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce	X	O O O O O
<input type="checkbox"/> Organise conferences and workshops on gender	X	O O O O O
<input type="checkbox"/> Actions to improve work-life balance	X	O O O O O
<input type="radio"/> Other: <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 200px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></span>		
<b>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?</b>		
<input type="radio"/> Yes- please specify <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></span>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<b>E Synergies with Science Education</b>		
<b>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)?</b>		
<input type="radio"/> Yes- please specify <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></span>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<b>9. Did the project generate any science education material (e.g. kits, websites, explanatory booklets, DVDs)?</b>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes- please specify <a href="http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu">http://www.EuUsScienceTechnology.eu</a>		
<input type="radio"/> No		
<b>F Interdisciplinarity</b>		
<b>10. Which disciplines (see list below) are involved in your project?</b>		
<input type="radio"/> Main discipline <sup>9</sup> :	<input type="radio"/> Associated discipline <sup>9</sup> :	
<input type="radio"/> Associated discipline <sup>9</sup> :	<input type="radio"/> Associated discipline <sup>9</sup> :	
<b>G Engaging with Civil society and policy makers</b>		
<b>11a Did your project engage with societal actors beyond the research community? (if 'No', go to Question 14)</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<b>11b If yes, did you engage with citizens (citizens' panels / juries) or organised civil society (NGOs, patients' groups etc.)?</b>		
<input type="radio"/> No		
<input type="radio"/> Yes- in determining what research should be performed		
<input type="radio"/> Yes - in implementing the research		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project		

<sup>9</sup> Insert number from list below (Frascati Manual).



<b>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)?</b>	<input type="radio"/> X	Yes No			
<b>12. Did you engage with government / public bodies or policy makers (including international organisations)</b>					
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes- in framing the research agenda <input type="radio"/> Yes - in implementing the research agenda <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project					
<b>13a Will the project generate outputs (expertise or scientific advice) which could be used by policy makers?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes – as a <b>primary</b> objective (please indicate areas below- multiple answers possible) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes – as a <b>secondary</b> objective (please indicate areas below - multiple answer possible) <input type="radio"/> No					
<b>13b If Yes, in which fields?</b>					
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 <b>External Relations</b> External Trade Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Food Safety Foreign and Security Policy Fraud Humanitarian aid		Human rights Information Society <b>Institutional affairs</b> Internal Market Justice, freedom and security Public Health Regional Policy <b>Research and Innovation</b> Space Taxation Transport	

<b>13c If Yes, at which level?</b> <input type="radio"/> Local / regional levels <input checked="" type="radio"/> National level <input checked="" type="radio"/> European level <input checked="" type="radio"/> International level										
<b>H Use and dissemination</b>										
<b>14. How many Articles were published/accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals?</b>		<b>None</b>								
<b>To how many of these is open access<sup>10</sup> provided?</b>										
<b>How many of these are published in open access journals?</b>										
<b>How many of these are published in open repositories?</b>										
<b>To how many of these is open access not provided?</b>										
<b>Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:</b>										
<input type="checkbox"/> publisher's licensing agreement would not permit publishing in a repository <input type="checkbox"/> no suitable repository available <input type="checkbox"/> no suitable open access journal available <input type="checkbox"/> no funds available to publish in an open access journal <input type="checkbox"/> lack of time and resources <input type="checkbox"/> lack of information on open access <input type="checkbox"/> other <sup>11</sup> : .....										
<b>15. How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made?</b> <i>("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).</i>		<b>None</b>								
<b>16. Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).</b>	Trademark	<b>None</b>								
	Registered design	<b>None</b>								
	Other	<b>None</b>								
<b>17. How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?</b>		<b>None</b>								
<i>Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:</i>										
<b>18. Please indicate whether your project has a potential impact on employment, in comparison with the situation before your project:</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Increase in employment, or</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> In small &amp; medium-sized enterprises</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Safeguard employment, or</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> In large companies</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in employment,</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> None of the above / not relevant to the project</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in employment, or	<input type="checkbox"/> In small & medium-sized enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> Safeguard employment, or	<input type="checkbox"/> In large companies	<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in employment,	<input type="checkbox"/> None of the above / not relevant to the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in employment, or	<input type="checkbox"/> In small & medium-sized enterprises									
<input type="checkbox"/> Safeguard employment, or	<input type="checkbox"/> In large companies									
<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in employment,	<input type="checkbox"/> None of the above / not relevant to the project									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify										
<b>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:</b>		<i>Indicate figure:</i>  <b>1.75 FTE (for whole project duration of 36 months)</b>								

<sup>10</sup> Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.

<sup>11</sup> For instance: classification for security project.

Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>I Media and Communication to the general public</b>		
<b>20. As part of the project, were any of the beneficiaries professionals in communication or media relations?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<b>21. As part of the project, have any beneficiaries received professional media / communication training / advice to improve communication with the general public?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<b>22 Which of the following have been used to communicate information about your project to the general public, or have resulted from your project?</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Press Release <input type="checkbox"/> Media briefing <input type="checkbox"/> TV coverage / report <input type="checkbox"/> Radio coverage / report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brochures /posters / flyers <input type="checkbox"/> DVD /Film /Multimedia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coverage in specialist press <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coverage in general (non-specialist) press <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coverage in national press <input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in international press <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website for the general public / internet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)	
<b>23 In which languages are the information products for the general public produced?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Language of the coordinator <input type="checkbox"/> Other language(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English	

**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 immuno-haematology, 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

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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	