

PROJECT FINAL REPORT

Grant Agreement number: 266559

Project acronym: TRANSCAN

Project title: ERA-NET on Translational Cancer Research

Funding Scheme: FP7-CSA-CA

Period covered: from 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2014

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

4.1 Final publishable summary report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cancer is a worldwide health problem, in particular in Europe it is responsible for 25% of all deaths and is the second most common cause of death. The population ages, more people are diagnosed with cancer, survival has improved and some cancers have become chronic diseases; these factors make cancer a major societal challenge.

In the field of cancer research, where new discoveries have brought innovative diagnostic approaches and effective therapies, a continuous strong financial support is required. However in European countries research policies and structures are often fragmented, priorities for funding are set at national level and the funding organisations have different aims and regulations.

ERA-NET TRANSCAN was a coordination action financially supported by the European Commission within the 7th Framework Programme. It involved 29 partners (ministries, funding agencies and charities) from 20 countries. TRANSCAN ran from 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2014.

The overall objective of TRANSCAN was to coordinate the transnational research funding programmes between European Member States and Associated Countries.

The harmonisation of translational cancer research funding was identified as a way to overcome fragmentation of resources through the development of common regional, national and joint European programmes. In particular the support of translational cancer research is the key instrument to contribute to bridge the gap between scientific discoveries and patient care. The cancer research community must be brought together as the formation of interdisciplinary transnational teams of researchers and clinicians favours the achievement of an effective critical mass.

The main TRANSCAN activities and related results were:

- Survey and analysis of national funding of translational cancer research to support translational research funding policy development.
- Design and implementation of three joint transnational calls for proposals in the area of translational cancer research, comprising the capacity building and training activities components. Three calls for proposals were launched with the consequent funding of 30 multinational translational cancer research projects. The total dedicated budget was roughly over €33.5 M, from funding organisations participating to the calls. The importance of the TRANSCAN calls as instruments to impel transnational collaborative projects on cancer research across Europe was confirmed.
- Internal monitoring of the operational processes of TRANSCAN for the assessment of the performance confronted with the expectations of the involved partners. TRANSCAN has been considered an effective instrument for coordination of efforts in funding cancer research, harmonisation of procedures and avoidance of overlapping. It has encouraged the internationalization of research teams by promoting the knowledge transfer, has contributed to the strengthening of the research communities, to the increase of quality and impact of translational cancer research and to the building up of research expertise. The partners' expectations were fully satisfied.
- Preparation of a sustainability plan for the future beyond the lifespan of the TRANSCAN project identifying measures of making this collaborative network sustainable. TRANSCAN has paved the way to the future setting up of a sustainable pan-European platform for funding translational

cancer research. The experience gained during TRANSCAN contributed to the definition of a sustainability plan for the future, namely regarding the shaping and building of the concepts, objectives and structure of the TRANSCAN-2 proposal submitted to the European Commission in response to the Horizon 2020 call under Health Co-ordination activities HCO8 – 2014: ERA-NET: Aligning national/regional translational cancer research programmes and activities. The proposal was positively evaluated by the European Commission and the TRANSCAN-2 ERA-NET Cofund action is set to start on 1 January 2015.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

Cancer is a worldwide health problem, representing a major public health challenge in Europe, where it is responsible for 25% of all deaths. It is the second most common cause of death after cardio-vascular diseases and the main mortality cause among people aged 45–64. This situation is expected to worsen as the European population is ageing. The number of cancer patients and survivors in Europe has grown notably due to recent achievements in early detection, treatment and care of cancer. Some types of cancers have increasingly become manageable chronic disease with better treatment and outcomes. The chronicization of cancer has contributed substantially to growth in medical expenditures and constitutes a major socio-economic burden for Europe as well as globally.

Within this context, an effective bidirectional transfer of findings between bench and bedside, translating basic discoveries into clinical applications, would play a pivotal role in addressing high-priority needs in cancer control and care. In fact, despite the impressive efforts and consequent progress in the research on cancer biology as well as in the development of novel technologies, derived from functional genomics, proteomics, bioinformatics and functional imaging, many gaps in the knowledge of cancer development, diagnosis, recurrence, treatment and resistance to treatment still exist.

The strengthening of translational cancer research could achieve the integration of basic, epidemiological, preclinical and clinical cancer research bringing the needed innovation to maximise cancer care and survival.

Europe has the building blocks to convert scientific discoveries and inventions into innovative products and services capable of boosting healthcare. However in the Member States research policies are fragmented, priorities for funding cancer research are set at national level and in particular the funding organisations have different aims and regulations.

Overall the European scientific community offers unique strengths in terms of quality of basic, pre-clinical and clinical research, cancer registries and infrastructures forming the critical mass required to translate scientific discoveries into clinical applications. Nevertheless these resources are often fragmented and the methodologies and infrastructures available to researchers, at national level, are disparate.

Based on the above considerations, at a European level, an integrative process is needed for better coordination of research policies and funding among Member States. The development of a common European strategy and platform for the coordination of translational cancer research is a top priority.

The ERA-NET TRANSCAN was built upon the recommendation to the European Commission for the establishment of an ERA-NET for translational cancer research, with the aim of improving the coordination between European funding agencies, guaranteeing a more efficient coordination of

cancer research in Europe, and overcoming the above mentioned fragmentation, duplication of research efforts and, sometimes, inefficient use of resources in Member States

The ERA-NET TRANSCAN links 29 organizations in 20 Member States and Associated Countries involved in the funding of cancer research, including four major charities. The consortium is composed of funding agencies with a large experience in transnational cooperation and funding. Nevertheless, this individual experience had to be transferred into an effective and fruitful cooperation within the TRANSCAN network, addressing to the cancer research community with the specific goal to promote translational cancer research across Europe.

The main objectives of the project, to be reached through interconnected activities structured into six work packages whose implementation was guaranteed by the management and network coordination were the following:

i) Survey and analysis of national funding of translational cancer research to support translational research funding policy development;

ii) Design and implementation of three joint transnational calls for proposals with topics related to translational cancer research. to favour multi-disciplinary collaboration between researchers across Europe and to achieve critical mass of expertise and resources;

iii) Implementation of capacity building activities in the proposals, through the support to training programmes/activities of multi-disciplinary translational cancer research teams. The building of inter-disciplinary teams, where discovery, development and delivery come together, is considered a key factor to foster the advancement in translational research. The inclusion of the capacity building and training activities components in the Joint Transnational Calls has the goal of strengthening human resources.

iv) Assessment of the performance of TRANSCAN by monitoring of the operational processes underlying the project activities and achievements and confronting the results with the expectations of the involved partners organisations with regards to the general aim of reducing the fragmentation of European translational cancer research.

v) Preparation of a sustainability plan for the future beyond the life of the TRANSCAN project identifying measures of making this collaborative network sustainable.

The ultimate goal and expected outcome of TRANSCAN was to strongly contribute to the building of a more effective European Research Area (ERA) by facilitating and coordinating regional, national and joint European cancer research funding programmes between European Member States and Associated Countries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN S&T RESULTS/FOREGROUNDS

The most relevant goals of this ERA-NET were achieved.

One of the focuses of TRANSCAN was on mapping the nature and extent of translational cancer research funding in the EU, using the Common Scientific Outline (CSO), a standard international cancer classification scheme, developed by the International Cancer Research Partnership (ICRP), to compare portfolios and identify research gaps and opportunities for collaboration. The aim was to understand the current extent of translational research and to identify strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for co-ordinated translational research.

This analysis has been performed by interested TRANSCAN partners who, guided and trained by the tasks responsible partners, have made available for coding data on the funded national research projects relative to an agreed period.

Portfolio data from 16 TRANSCAN partners was acquired, validated and analysed, it contains over 4000 awards totalling €774m in the calendar year 2011. A data sharing agreement was signed by the majority of participating organizations to provide a platform for sharing the data.

TRANSCAN launched three Joint Transnational Calls for proposals (JTCs) over the four years of existence whose preparation and implementation comprised the following aspects: i) definition of the content (research topics), ii) definition of the evaluation procedure (criteria, review panel), iii) agreements on administrative and governance issues, iv) preparation of all relevant documents and v) definition of monitoring procedures for the JTC-funded projects.

The calls followed a two-stage submission procedure (pre-proposal and full proposal) with peer review of proposals by a committee of independent experts (Scientific Evaluation Committee, SEC) with specific competencies in relation to the call topic, installed, and mostly renewed, for each call. A transparent evaluation process was guaranteed: each pre-proposal was independently evaluated by 2 SEC experts while, for the second stage, each full proposal was evaluated by 4 experts (2 SEC members and 2 external reviewers with specific competencies related to the proposal). Two evaluation meetings, one for each step, with the participation of SEC members, guaranteed the possibility to discuss evaluations and reach consensus.

The calls were managed by a central Call Secretariat responsible for their implementation, for all the operational procedures and for the feedback from the representatives of funding organisations, forming the Network Steering Committee (NSC). The responsibilities in the secretariat were rotated among partners in the different calls.

An independent Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) was installed at the beginning of the project. It was composed of 10 eminent European scientists with recognized expertise in different fields of translational cancer research, biomedical and clinical sciences, epidemiology and public health.

The agreement on the call topics was reached, for each call, by the participating TRANSCAN partners. The proposed topics were initially suggested and presented at each annual joint SAB - NSC meeting by the SAB members. The representatives of the Funding organisation (NSC), based on their knowledge on themes of outstanding European interest and/or underrepresented in current national and international funding portfolios, contributed to the finalisation process as well as to the preparation of the call documents and the agreement on the underlying procedures.

The launched calls have seen the participation of almost all the TRANSCAN funding organisations and the total number of funders vary from 15 to 18 for each call.

The 1st call for proposals, **TRANSCAN JTC 2011**, was launched in 2011 with the topic "Validation of biomarkers for personalized cancer medicine". The aim of this call was to develop transnational innovative projects in oncology, clearly oriented towards a rapid application of new, more selective and effective tools and strategies for the prevention, diagnosis, early detection, and therapy of neoplastic diseases, aiming at the validation of previously identified candidate biomarkers or of their novel and/or combined use. Within this aim, the proposals had to cover at least one of the following areas: prevention; early detection; diagnosis; prediction of response or resistance to treatment; prediction of treatment toxicity.

The theme of the 2nd call, **JTC 2012** was “Translational research on primary and secondary prevention of cancer”. This call was launched in 2012 and aimed at developing transnational innovative projects in cancer prevention, focused on the research of the mechanisms responsible for maintaining a healthy status vs. those underlying cancer development, and clearly oriented towards a rapid translation of the existing and newly acquired knowledge into individual- or patient-tailored interventions at highest potential for cancer control. Transnational research proposals had to address the topic of translational research on primary and secondary prevention of cancer.

At the end of 2013, the 3rd call, **JTC 2013**, was launched under the theme "Translational research on tertiary prevention in cancer patients". This call addressed a major challenge for translational cancer research, namely the development of novel, highly specific and increasingly effective tools and strategies for the prevention of cancer. The 3rd TRANSCAN JTC had three aims: i) Assessment of the impact of health behaviours on clinical outcomes in cancer patients; ii) Optimisation of the quality of life of cancer patients; iii) Prevention of recurrence and second cancer.

TRANSCAN's 1st JTC had 117 pre-proposals, requesting a total amount of 113.817.145€. The budget committed by the 15 funding agencies, of 15 different countries, amounted to 14.310.000€, with individual contributions ranging from 200.000€ to 3.000.000€. Considering the requested budget by the applicants in this pre-proposal stage, and the committed budget by the agencies, one can calculate an average oversubscription factor of 7.95, which is an indicator of the high level of interest of the scientific community in the topics covered by the 1st JTC. After a pre-proposal eligibility verification, 17 out of the 117 pre-proposals (14,5%) were considered as not eligible. An evaluation of the remaining 100 pre-proposals was performed by SEC members, which recommended that 34 proposals should be invited to submit a full proposal. Of these 34 proposals considered for final evaluation 10 were recommended for funding, resulting in a final approval rate of 29,4%. If one considers the 100 eligible pre-proposals, that final approval rate is of 10%, a result that may need additional reflection by the consortium.

In the 2nd JTC, the budget committed by the 17 funding agencies amounted to 14.600.000 €. with individual contributions ranging from 200.000 € to 3.000.000 €. 55 pre-proposals were submitted, and after the eligibility verification one was considered not eligible. The pre-proposals were evaluated and 22 were recommended for the submission of full proposals. After a final evaluation of the submitted full proposals, 10 were recommended for funding, which represents a final approval rate of 45.5% only in relation to full proposals and 18.1% relatively to all submitted pre-proposals. These proposals selected for funding had an overall requested budget of 11.162.537€.

In 2013, the 3rd TRANSCAN JTC was launched and 17 funding agencies committed a budget of 12.010.000 €, with individual contributions ranging from 200.000 € to 3.000.000 €. 68 pre-proposals were received, evaluated and 23, out of the 66 considered eligible, were invited for submission of full proposals. After a final evaluation, 10 full proposals have been selected for funding, which corresponds to a final approval rate of 43.5% regarding only the full proposals and a rate of 14.1% considering all the pre-proposals submitted to this Call. The overall budget requested for the projects selected for funding was 11.353.017 €.

As a final result, the budget for financing the projects selected in the three JTCs was roughly over 33.500.000 € which represents a multiplication factor of the EC contribution to TRANSCAN close to 17. This strongly confirms the importance of the TRANSCAN calls as instruments to impel transnational collaborative projects on cancer research across Europe.

The budget for financing the projects selected in the three JTCs was roughly over € 33,5 M which represents a multiplication factor of the EC contribution to TRANSCAN close to 17. This strongly confirms the importance of the TRANSCAN calls as instruments to impel transnational collaborative projects on cancer research across Europe. Figure 1 resumes the three launched calls.

The results of the calls are publicly available on the TRANSCAN website, with the list of funded projects, the involved research groups and the project abstracts.

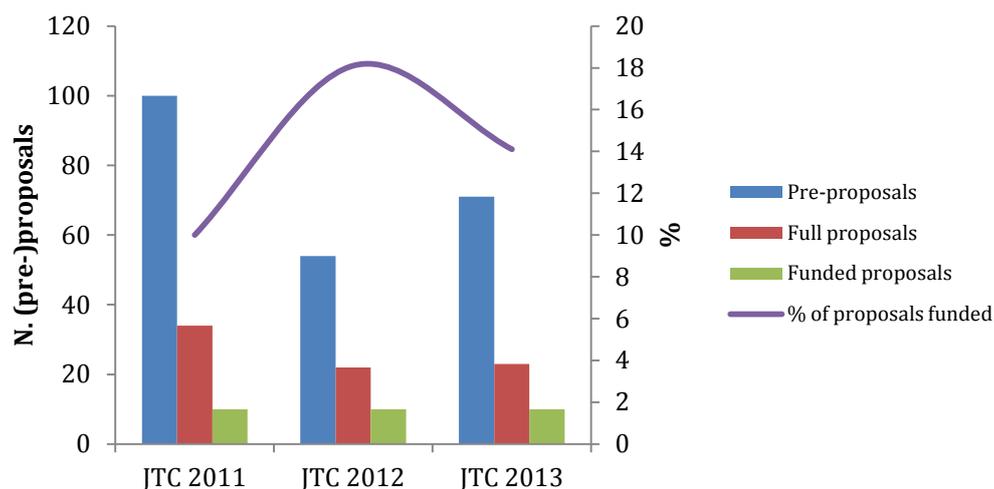


Figure 1 – Summary of the numbers of pre-proposals and full proposals submitted and funded on the three TRANSCAN JTCs.

The capacity building and training activities components were included in the three calls. The applicants were encouraged to include these non compulsory components in their proposals with the objective to strengthen or build translational research capacity while advancing their research enterprise. The requested budget for these activities was separately evaluated to be financed if relevant either for the conduct of the research project itself or for the team and/or the individuals in the frame of the project.

These components were well represented in the three calls, being comprised in around 40% of the projects. Nevertheless it should be noted that the aggregated budget dedicated to these activities remains low with around 2% of the global budget allocated to the first two calls and only 0.76% to the JTC 2013. Of note that some funding organisations couldn't fund these activities, thus reducing the amount of requests of this kind since the beginning.

Being the ambition of TRANSCAN to coordinate and promote the transnational research activities towards translational cancer research areas that could most benefit from coordination and collaboration, TRANSCAN's JTC 2011, JTC 2012 and JTC 2013 awards were also coded so to evaluate their impact on the overall portfolio. In addition, the EU FP7 projects in cancer have been coded. All data are included in a final dataset of which several versions have been prepared, to comply with data sharing requirements.

A methodology has also been included to identify translational research automatically through the use of CSO sub-codes. The capacity to use the original definition of translational research, as

suggested in the initial DOW is included (Figure 2, below) along with a more nuanced interpretation based on later work in partnership with ICRP organizations, suggesting that projects wholly or partly coded to CSO3, CSO4, CSO5, CSO6 (partial) could be considered as translational research. The method has also been used to demonstrate the translational nature of the TRANSCAN JTCs.

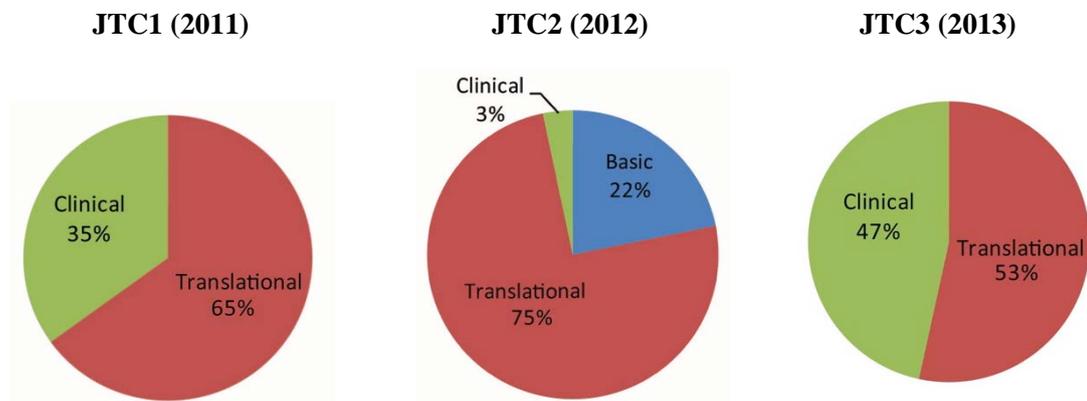


Figure 2: Translational profile of JTC projects (by numbers of awards)

TRANSCAN performance with respect to partner expectations was monitored along the span life of the project existence by means of surveys. The main ambition of the TRANSCAN partners for their scientific community was that their participation in this ERA-NET would encourage the internationalization of research teams and support the teams that already have international collaborations, would promote the knowledge transfer and link to clinicians and provide knowledge not available in their own country. The most important reached objectives for TRANSCAN partners has regarded the contribution to the strengthening of the research communities, the increase of quality and impact of translational cancer research, the avoidance of duplication and building up research expertise and the opportunity to train multidisciplinary teams covering all the phases of the translational process for the development of anticancer interventions.

With regard to the interaction with other EU activities to contribute to the building of the European Research Area in the oncology field, the TRANSCAN network has followed the progress of the Joint Action European Partnership for Action against Cancer (EPAAC), with particular regard to the WP8- Research. This connection was favoured by the presence in the EPAAC WP8 of three institutions (INCa, ISCIII and ISS) which are partners in TRANSCAN.

The developments of the three proposed pilot projects:

- Pilot Project 1: Public-Private Partnerships in early phase clinical research: Spurring access to innovative therapeutics (INCa, France)
- Pilot Project 2: European cancer outcomes research platform (ISS, Italy)
- Pilot Project 3: A European “knowledge hub” for cancer epidemiology and public health research coordination (ISCIII- CSISPS, Spain)

have been observed by TRANSCAN partners having received the concept papers, the proposal outline, and formal presentations. Future joint activities were discussed.

Amongst the possible collaborations with other European initiatives, those involving ESFRI biomedical sciences Research Infrastructures have been taken into consideration, with particular but not exclusive attention to EATRIS, the European Infrastructure for Translational Medicine (EATRIS ERIC), which includes more than 70 academic institutions in 8 European countries, with the mission to supporting translational medicine. EATRIS ERIC may offers the following advantages: i) single point of access to the right expertise and facilities; ii) to expedite the development process; iii) to give access to large and diverse clinical patient cohorts. Recently, EATRIS ERIC has developed the so-called “EATRIS Inside” model, based on a direct support to shortlisted and funded researchers through access to the translational expertise and high-end research facilities residing in EATRIS. This model has been presented to the TRANSCAN partners and discussed, its implementation is in the agenda for the TRANSCAN-2 additional joint calls.

One of the main objectives of the TRANSCAN project was to extend and strengthen the consortium in terms of sustainability of the network and of the coordinated funding of translational cancer research at European level. To this end, contacts were established especially during the project last year, thanks to the cooperation of the TRANSCAN partners acting as public-governmental funding organizations in the respective countries, between the coordination and several funding organizations. Four additional partners, namely: the Ministry of Science and Technology of Taiwan (MoST), a third-country entity; the Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS), Belgium, as for the Belgian French-Speaking Community; the Estonian Research Council (ETAg), Estonia; and the Foundation for the support of the Applied Scientific Research and Technology in Asturias (FICYT), Spain joined most of the former TRANSCAN partners in a new consortium for the TRANSCAN-2 proposal. The experience gained during TRANSCAN, in the definition of a sustainability plan for the future, have shaped and built the concepts, objectives and structure of the TRANSCAN-2 proposal submitted to the European Commission in response to the Horizon 2020 call under Health Co-ordination activities HCO 8 – 2014: ERA-NET: Aligning national/regional translational cancer research programmes and activities.

The proposal was positively evaluated by the European Commission and the TRANSCAN-2 ERA-NET Co-fund action is set to start on 1 January 2015.

The TRANSCAN network, over the last year of project activity, has laid the groundwork for the Joint Transnational Call for Proposals 2014 (JTC 2014) co-funded by the European Commission/DG Research and Innovation, under the H2020 scheme, on "Translational research on human tumour heterogeneity to overcome recurrence and resistance to therapy". The overall effort, based on the experience and solidity of the network, have made possible to announce the first call of the ERA-NET Co-fund TRANSCAN-2 on the 2nd of December 2014 and to launch it on 15 January 2015, confirming the continuity in the coordination action on translational cancer research funding.

THE POTENTIAL IMPACT

TRANSCAN realized the networking, at European level, between funding bodies with a large experience in transnational cooperation and funding. The individual experiences of the participant funding organisations have been fruitfully transferred into TRANSCAN. For the first time the 29 partners, from 20 countries, have coordinated and launched joint calls for proposals on the themes of translational cancer research. The three calls launched in the project lifespan, have met the interest of the European scientific community involved in translational cancer research, as witnessed by the high number of pre-proposals submitted. This result translates the need for funding opportunities of

international research consortia in Europe. TRANSCAN was able to fund 30 projects, with a budget from the participating funding agencies of roughly over 33.500.000 € which represents a multiplication factor of the EC contribution to TRANSCAN of close to 17.

This effort in research coordination across Europe has decreased fragmentation of financial resources as well as duplication and overlapping of programmes at national level.

TRANSCAN has been an opportunity for the partners to share information and procedures with each other and also to improve relations with stakeholders and dissemination activities.

The funding of high-level research projects has contributed to increase the quality and impact of translational cancer research and has facilitated the building up of research expertise taking advantage of the added-value that transnational collaborations create.

TRANSCAN contributed to building up the European Research Area by allowing the coordination of national and regional translational cancer research funding organisations' activities, aimed at effective cooperation at transnational level to ensure availability of critical mass and to efficiently use available resources.

Based on the overall results, we can draw the conclusion that TRANSCAN has become instrumental in fostering transnational collaborative projects on cancer research across Europe. TRANSCAN's approach has proven to be an effective complement to the existing instruments of the European Commission in achieving the common goal to tackle the societal challenge "Health, demographic change and well being". TRANSCAN has done much, and we do recognise that there is still much to do to increase cooperation in translational oncological research and innovation and for a better alignment of research agendas within the European countries. It is now the turn of the TRANSCAN-2 consortium to continue on this path to guarantee the actions evident to achieve its objectives in the context of those goals set for these challenges within Horizon 2020.

ADDRESS OF THE PROJECT PUBLIC WEBSITE:

<http://www.transcanfp7.eu>

PROJECT LOGO:



TRANSCAN

ERA-NET on Translational Cancer Research

MAP AND PARTNERS:



LIST OF BENEFICIARIES:

- MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE (MoH), Italy
- ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA (ISS), Italy
- FONDS ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN FORSCHUNG (FWF), Austria
- MASARYKUV ONKOLOGICKY USTAV (MMCI), Czech Republic
- INSTITUT NATIONAL DU CANCER (INCa), France
- BUNDESMINISTERIUM FUER BILDUNG UND FORSCHUNG (BMBF), Germany
- DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUER LUFT - UND RAUMFAHRT EV (DLR), Germany
- GENIKI GRAMMATIA EREVNAS KAI TECHNOLOGIAS, YPOURGIO PAIDIAS, DIA VIOU MATHISIS & THRSKEVMATON (GSRT), Greece
- KENTROU ELEGHOU & PROLIPSIS NOSIMATON (KEELPNO), Greece
- Országos Onkológiai Intézet (NIO), Hungary
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH (CSO-MOH), Israel
- ALLEANZA CONTRO IL CANCRO (ACC), Italy
- MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE, DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA (MIUR), Italy
- REGIONE LIGURIA (LR), Italy
- LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA (LAS), Latvia
- THE NETHERLANDS ORGANISATION FOR HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ZonMw), Netherlands
- NORGES FORSKNINGSRAD (RCN), Norway
- NARODOWE CENTRUM BADAN I ROZWOJU (NCBiR), Poland
- FUNDACAO PARA A CIENCIA E A TECNOLOGIA (FCT), Portugal
- INSTITUTUL ONCOLOGIC PROF. DR. ALEXANDRU TRESTIOREANU BUCURESTI (IOB), Romania
- SLOVENSKA AKADEMIA VIED (SAS), Slovakia
- Ministrstvo za izobraževanje, znanost in sport (MIZS), Slovenia
- INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III (ISCHIII), Spain
- CANCER RESEARCH UK (CR-UK), United Kingdom
- TURKIYE BILIMSEL VE TEKNOLOJIK ARASTIRMA KURUMU (TUBITAK), Turkey
- FONDATION ARC POUR LA RECHERCHE SUR LE CANCER (ARC), France
- Kreftforeningen (NCS), Norway
- STICHTING KONINGIN WILHELMINA FONDS VOOR DE NEDERLANDSE KANKERBESTRIJDING (DCS), Netherlands

PROJECT FLYER-1:

TRANSCAN Partners

Name	Short name	Country
Ministero Della Salute	MoH	Italy
Istituto Superiore Di Sanita'	ISS	Italy
Fonds Zur Forderung Der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung	FWF	Austria
Masarykov Onkologicky Ustav	MMCI	Czech Rep
Institut National Du Cancer	INCa	France
Bundesministerium Fuer Bildung Und Forschung	BMBF	Germany
Deutsches Zentrum Fuer Luft - Und Raumfahrt Ev	DLR	Germany
Geniki Grammatika Erevnas Kai Technologias, Ypourgio Paidias, Dia Viou Mathisis & Thriskevmaton	GSRT	Greece
Kentrou Eleghou & Prolipsis Nosimaton	KEELPNO	Greece
Orszagos Onkolgiai Intezet	NIO	Hungary
Ministry Of Health	CSO-MOH	Israel
Alleanza Contro Il Cancro	ACC	Italy
Ministero Dell'Istruzione, Dell-Universita- E Della Ricerca	MIUR	Italy
Regione Liguria	LR	Italy
Latvijas Zinatnu Akademija	LAS	Latvia
The Netherlands Organisation For Health Research And Development	ZonMw	Netherlands
Norges Forskningsrad	RCN	Norway
Narodowe Centrum Badan I Rozwoju	NCBR	Poland
Fundacao Para A Ciencia E A Tecnologia	FCT	Portugal
Institute Of Oncology	IOB	Romania
Slovenska Akademia Vied	SAS	Slovakia
Ministrstvo Za Visoko Solstvo, Znanost In Tehnologijo	MHEST	Slovenia
Instituto De Salud Carlos Iii	ISCIII	Spain
Cancer Research Uk	CR-UK	UK
Turkiye Bilimsel Ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu	TUBITAK	Turkey

The ERA-NET on Translational Cancer Research



Cancer is a worldwide health burden and a major public health challenge in Europe, responsible for 25% of all deaths; a situation expected to worsen with population ageing. The strengthening of translational cancer research is an urgent need in European cancer research, i.e. the integration of basic, epidemiological, preclinical and clinical research with the implementation and evaluation of interventions in prevention, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and care.

TRANSCAN
<http://www.transcanfp7.eu>

The ERA-NET TRANSCAN aims at linking translational cancer research funding programmes of 25 institutions in 19 Member States and Associated Countries. By concentrating transnational resources TRANSCAN will provide a critical financial and scientific mass for tackling large scale problems, relevant for improving translational cancer research in each Member State or Associated Country as well as overall in Europe.

TRANSCAN Objectives

To contribute to the building of the European Research Area through the coordination of national and regional translational cancer research funding organisations' activities, aiming at the integration of basic, clinical and epidemiological cancer research and facilitation of transnational cancer funding in Europe with the ultimate aim to streamline EU-wide cancer screening, early diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and care.



TRANSCAN is funded by the European Commission under FP7



TRANSCAN Work Plan

- **Survey and analysis** of national funding of translational cancer research to support translational research funding policy development.
- **Design and implementation** of three joint transnational calls (JTCs).
- **Implementation** of capacity building activities, through the support to training programmes/activities of multi-disciplinary translational cancer research teams.
- **Assessment** of the performance of TRANSCAN on reducing the fragmentation of European translational cancer research funding, in relation with the partners' expectations, and **preparing** a plan for future collaboration by elaborating a long-term sustainability plan beyond the runtime of TRANSCAN.
- **Interaction** with other EU activities to contribute to the building of the European Research Area in the oncology field, with specific regard to the following initiatives:
 - EUROCCOURSE, the ERA-NET for optimisation of the use of cancer registries in European countries (www.euroccourse.org);
 - EUROCANPLATFORM, the Network of Excellence aimed at the integration of joint translational research amongst cancer research centres and dedicated cancer hospitals with the ultimate goal of accelerating the development of screening, diagnostic and therapeutic strategies;
 - European Partnership for Action Against Cancer (http://ec.europa.eu/health/major_chronic_diseases/diseases/cancer/index_en.htm#fragment1);
 - the ESFRI Biological and Medical Sciences Research Infrastructures projects, in particular EATRIS, ECRIN and BMPI;
 - the Innovative Medicine Initiative (IMI);
 - other already existing EU research and training initiatives promoted and/or supported by public or private organisations, to have a global vision at the EU level.

TRANSCAN Strategic Impact

TRANSCAN will strongly contribute to the building of a more effective European Research Area by facilitating and coordinating regional, national and joint European cancer research funding programmes between European Member States and Associated Countries.

TRANSCAN brings together an exceptional consortium of major European funding organisations with a common aim and commitment to accelerate the translation of scientific discoveries into clinical applications and to increase the quality of cancer research.

With improved use of European funding resources, the unique strengths that Europe offers – namely excellent basic cancer research leading to outstanding scientific discoveries – could then more readily be converted into innovative medicinal products and services capable of boosting European healthcare and competitiveness in the medical sector.

TRANSCAN will create added value for the construction of the European Research Area by developing strategic synergies also on a higher organisational level, namely by establishing or further developing strong links with relevant international or European-funded collaborations and consortia.

TRANSCAN will contribute to realise cross-border synergies in the structuring of human resources in translational cancer research, by supporting capacity building and training activities of multi-disciplinary research teams in the context of the planned joint transnational calls. This will promise a better exploitation of intellectual potential and of pre-clinical and clinical translational cancer research capacities, and thus will positively impact on both the quality of translational cancer research and the efficiency of the translational research process.

TRANSCAN will have a strong positive impact on the setting up of a sustainable European network for the funding of translational cancer research, by promoting integration and efficient use of resources concerning research policies.

The joint transnational calls that **TRANSCAN** will launch will promote not only scientific excellence, through competition for funds and peer review evaluation, but also the achievement of the critical mass that is an absolute requirement for conducting long-term research on new preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic tools and interventions, with a comprehensive approach and a subject/patient-oriented attitude.

The funding of multinational translational cancer research projects will also strengthen the coordination of academic clinical trials, i.e. independent clinical research. At the same time, it will release the potential of scientific discoveries and inventions to be transferred into innovative products and services capable of boosting competitiveness.

Thus, **TRANSCAN** will have a positive impact in increasing the attractiveness of Europe for the biomedical and biotechnology industry focused on the development of anti-cancer interventions.

PROJECT FLYER-2:



JOINT TRANSNATIONAL CALL 2011 (JTC 2011)

Validation of biomarkers for personalised cancer medicine

15 Participant funding organisations

- FWF Austria
- FWO, Belgium
- INCa, France
- BMBF, Germany
- GSRT, Greece
- CSO-MOH, Israel
- MoH, Italy
- LAS, Latvia
- FNR, Luxembourg
- NCBiR, Poland
- IOB, Romania
- SAS, Slovakia
- MHEST, Slovenia
- ISCIII, Spain
- TÜBITAK, Turkey

Launched on 14 December 2011

Areas:

- prevention
- early detection
- diagnosis
- prediction of response or resistance to treatment
- prediction of treatment toxicity

Earmarked budget: 14.31 M€

- 117 submitted pre-proposals
- 100 eligible pre-proposals (493 groups)
- 34 pre-proposals admitted to the second stage (174 research groups)

10 funded projects (10,4 M€)

- 54 research groups from 11 countries
- 4 projects with funding for training activities



JOINT TRANSNATIONAL CALL 2012 (JTC 2012)

Translational research on primary and secondary prevention of cancer

17 participant funding organisations

- FWF Austria
- FWO, Belgium
- INCa, France
- ARC Foundation, France
- BMBF, Germany
- CSO-MOH, Israel
- MoH, Italy
- LAS, Latvia
- FNR, Luxembourg
- DCS and ZonMw, The Netherlands
- RCN, Norway
- NCS, Norway
- NCBiR, Poland
- FCT, Portugal
- IOB, Romania
- SAS, Slovakia
- TÜBITAK, Turkey

Launched on 14 December 2012

Aims:

- Identification and validation of: cancer etiology drivers, cancer preventive or predisposing factors.
- Investigation, prompted by clinical trials results, of molecular mechanisms of action of potentially cancer preventive drugs and of their combination
- Clinical prevention trials of cancer-preventive agents.
- Development of strategies and tools for immune prevention of cancer.
- Validation of biomarkers and development of technologies and methodologies for early detection and cancer screening.
- Research on integration of age and co-morbidity, in terms of underlying mechanisms.

Earmarked budget: 13.9 M€

- 55 submitted pre-proposals
- 54 eligible pre-proposals (257 research groups)
- 22 pre-proposals admitted to the second stage (116 research groups)

10 funded projects (11 M€)

- 55 groups from 12 countries
- 4 projects with funding for training activities



JOINT TRANSNATIONAL CALL 2013 (JTC 2013)

Translational research on tertiary prevention in cancer patients

17 participant funding organisations

- FWF, Austria
- FWO, Belgium
- INCa, France
- ARC Foundation, France
- BMBF, Germany
- CSO-MOH, Israel
- MoH, Italy
- LAS, Latvia
- DCS and ZonMw, The Netherlands
- RCN, Norway
- NCS, Norway
- NCBIR, Poland
- FCT, Portugal
- SAS, Slovakia
- MIZS, Slovenia
- ISCIII, Spain
- TÜBITAK, Turkey

Launched on 4 December 2013

Aims:

- Assessment of the impact of health behaviours on clinical outcomes in cancer patients
- Optimisation of the quality of life of cancer patients
- Prevention of recurrence and second cancer

Earmarked budget: 12.7 M€

- 66 submitted pre-proposals
- 55 eligible pre-proposals (304 research groups)
- 23 pre-proposals admitted to the second stage (113 research groups)

10 funded projects (11.4 M€)

- 72 groups from 13 countries:
- 4 projects with funding for training activities

4.1 Use and dissemination of foreground

NOT APPLICABLE

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.

Section A (public)

This section includes two templates

- Template A1: List of all scientific (peer reviewed) publications relating to the foreground of the project.
- 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.

TEMPLATE A1: LIST OF SCIENTIFIC (PEER REVIEWED) PUBLICATIONS, STARTING WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT ONES										
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 ¹ (if available)	Is/Will open access ² 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
2										
3										

¹ 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).

² 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.

A2. LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

N°	Type of activities	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1	Publication	INSTITUT NATIONAL DU CANCER	INCa's E-Newsletter N. 17 - Presentation of TRANSCAN network and its objectives	11/03/2011	France	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	18000	France and Europe
2	Presentations	CANCER RESEARCH UK	International Cancer Research Partnership International Teleconference	17/03/2011	International Teleconference	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	55	UK, USA, Canada, France, Netherlands
3	Publication	MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE	TRANSCAN_FLYER	02/04/2011	American Association for Cancer Research 102nd Annual Meeting, Orlando, Florida, USA	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Civil society - Policy makers - Medias	16000	worldwide
4	Presentations	ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA	European Partnership for Action against Cancer, Open Forum, Madrid	14/06/2011	Madrid, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	60	Europe
5	Presentations	NARODOWE CENTRUM BADAN I ROZWOJU	Meeting of the members of the ERA-IB Consortium	25/08/2011	Frankfurt, Germany	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	20	Europe
6	Publication	KENTROU ELEGHOU & PROLIPSIS NOSIMATON	Summary of the project on Keelpno website: www.keelpno.gr	01/09/2011	Greece	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Industry - Civil society - Policy makers	146000	Greece
7	Publication	INSTITUT NATIONAL DU CANCER	Annual INCa Scientific Report (2010/2011)	01/09/2011	France	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers		France, Europe

N°	Type of activities	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
8	Presentations	MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE	Oncopolicy Forum 2011	27/09/2011	Stockholm, Sweden	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	60	Europe
9	Publication	INSTITUT NATIONAL DU CANCER	Annual INCa's Activity Report, 2010	07/10/2011	France	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Industry - Civil society - Policy makers	650	France, Europe
10	Presentations	NARODOWE CENTRUM BADAN I ROZWOJU	Meeting of the members of KORANET Consortium	18/10/2011	Seoul, Korea	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	20	Europe, Korea
11	Presentations	NARODOWE CENTRUM BADAN I ROZWOJU	First Central European Life Sciences Investment Conference	27/10/2011	Krakow, Poland	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Industry	1000	Poland, Europe
12	Publication	CANCER RESEARCH UK	NCRI Newsletter, article on TRANSCAN	02/01/2012	UK	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers - Medias	2021	UK
13	Publication	INSTITUT NATIONAL DU CANCER	INCa's E-Newsletter n.25- Announcement of the TRANSCAN first call publication	13/01/2012	France	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	18000	France, Europe
14	Presentations	CANCER RESEARCH UK	NCRI Board and Partners Meeting	06/03/2012	London, UK	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	25	UK
15	Exhibitions	NARODOWE CENTRUM BADAN I ROZWOJU	Info-day on funding opportunities, Regional Contact Point, Krakow, Poland	18/05/2012	Krakow, Poland	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	1000	Poland

N°	Type of activities	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
16	Presentations	CANCER RESEARCH UK	International Cancer Research Prtnership-Teleconference- Briefing note about TRANSCAN Coding Workshop	21/06/2012	International Teleconference	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	56	UK, USA, Canada, France, The Netherlands, Australia
17	Publication	INSTITUT NATIONAL DU CANCER	INCa's Annual Activity Report (2011)	02/07/2012	France	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Industry - Civil society - Policy makers	650	France, Europe
18	Videos	ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA	European Forum on Oncology 2012	18/05/2012	Berlin, Germany	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Industry - Civil society - Policy makers - Medias	350	Europe
19	Flyers	ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA	TRANSCAN Flyer updated	07/05/2012	European Forum on Oncology 2012, Berlin, Germany	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Industry - Civil society - Policy makers - Medias	2000	Europe
20	Publication	KENTROU ELEGHOU & PROLIPSIS NOSIMATON	Hellenic Society of Medical Oncology Newsletter	01/08/2012	Greece	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers		Greece
21	Publication	KENTROU ELEGHOU & PROLIPSIS NOSIMATON	KEELPNO Newsletter	01/08/2012	Greece	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers		Greece
22	Organisation of Workshops	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Information seminar on ERA-NET instruments in Health	14/11/2013	Riga Stradins University, Riga, collaboration with	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	50	Latvia, Germany

N°	Type of activities	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
					Steinbeis Foundation, Germany			
23	Organisation of Workshops	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Workshop H2020 and ERA-NETs	11/12/2013	Latvian Academy of Sciences, Riga	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	200	Latvia
24	Organisation of Conference	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Conference regular - Open Day FP7 in Latvia	29/11/2013	Big Hall, University of Latvia	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	300	Latvia, Baltics
25	Organisation of Conference	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Annual Conference - University of Latvia	22/02/2013	Big Hall, University of Latvia	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	200	Latvia, Baltics
26	Organisation of Conference	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Conference regular - Open Day FP7 in Latvia	08/11/2012	Big Hall, University of Latvia	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	400	Latvia, Baltics
27	Organisation of Workshops	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Workshop ERA-NETs in Health	11/10/2012	Riga Stradins University, Riga	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	30	Latvia
28	Organisation of Workshops	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Workshop ERA-NETs in Health	09/10/2012	University of Latvia, Riga	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	40	Latvia
29	Oral presentation to a wider public	CANCER RESEARCH UK	TRANSCAN and ICRP: presentation to national cancer research organizations at the NCRI partners' meeting	10/09/2013	UK	Scientific community (higher education, Research) - Policy makers	60	UK
30	Oral presentation to a scientific event	DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUER LUFT - UND RAUMFAHRT EV	Kick-off meeting PROVABES (TRANSCAN research project)	15/07/2013	Münster, Germany	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	30	Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK
31	Oral presentation	TURKIYE BILIMSEL VE	H2020 Health Info Day and TUBITAK's International	29/11/2013	Turkey	Scientific community (higher education,	45	Turkey

Nº	Type of activities	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
	to a wider public	TEKNOLOJIK ARASTIRMA KURUMU	Collaborations in Life Sciences			Research) - Policy makers		
32	Organisation of Workshops	INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III	European funding Opportunities	12/02/2013	Madrid, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	65	Spain
33	Organisation of Workshops	INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III	European funding Opportunities	24/05/2014	Madrid, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	25	Spain
34	Organisation of Workshops	INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III	How to prepare proposals and management of European research projects in the health area	19/09/2012	Mahón, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	30	Spain
35	Posters	Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet	Biannual Congress of the Hungarian Oncological Association (MOT)	16/11/2013	Pécs, Hungary	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	600	Hungary
36	Organisation of Workshops	INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III	Horizont 2020: European funding Opportunities in the health sector for the period 2014-2020	18/09/2013	Mahón, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	36	Spain
37	Organisation of Workshops	INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III	Horizont 2020: European funding Opportunities in the health sector for the period 2014-2020	08/10/2013	Seville, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	75	Spain
38	Organisation of Workshops	INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III	European funding Opportunities	08/10/2013	Madrid, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	25	Spain
39	Organisation of Workshops	INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III	Horizont 2020: European funding Opportunities on RTD, in the health sector for the period 2014-2020	10/12/2013	Tenerife, Spain	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	35	Spain
40	Organisation	INSTITUTO DE	Info-day on funding	12/12/2013	Madrid, Spain	Scientific community	125	Spain

N°	Type of activities	Main leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
	of Workshops	SALUD CARLOS III	opportunities, Regional Contact Point, Krakow, Poland			(higher education, Research)		
41	Oral presentation to a wider public	MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE	ERA-NET INFO DAY: OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES FOR TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH CALLS	15/12/2014	Bologna, Italy	Scientific community (higher education, Research)	100	Italy

Section B (Confidential³ 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.

TEMPLATE B1: LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, REGISTERED DESIGNS, ETC.					
Type of IP Rights ⁴ :	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)

³ Note to be confused with the "EU CONFIDENTIAL" classification for some security research projects.

⁴ 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 ⁵	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 ⁶	Timetable, commercial or any other use	Patents or other IPR exploitation (licences)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
	<i>Ex: New superconductive Nb-Ti alloy</i>			<i>MRI equipment</i>	<i>1. Medical 2. Industrial inspection</i>	<i>2008 2010</i>	<i>A materials patent is planned for 2006</i>	<i>Beneficiary X (owner) Beneficiary Y, Beneficiary Z, Poss. licensing to equipment manuf. ABC</i>

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)

¹⁹ 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.

⁶ A drop down list allows choosing the type sector (NACE nomenclature) : http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace_all.html

4.2 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:	266559
Title of Project:	ERA-NET on Translational Cancer Research <input type="checkbox"/>
Name and Title of Coordinator:	Dr. Massimo Casciello, MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE

B Ethics	
1. Did your project undergo an Ethics Review (and/or Screening)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? <p>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'</p>	NO
2. Please indicate whether your project involved any of the following issues (tick box) :	NO
RESEARCH ON HUMANS	
• Did the project involve children?	No
• Did the project involve patients?	No
• Did the project involve persons not able to give consent?	No
• Did the project involve adult healthy volunteers?	No
• Did the project involve Human genetic material?	No
• Did the project involve Human biological samples?	No
• Did the project involve Human data collection?	No
RESEARCH ON HUMAN EMBRYO/FOETUS	
• Did the project involve Human Embryos?	No
• Did the project involve Human Foetal Tissue / Cells?	No
• Did the project involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?	No
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?	No
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?	No
PRIVACY	
• Did the project involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?	No
• Did the project involve tracking the location or observation of people?	No
RESEARCH ON ANIMALS	
• Did the project involve research on animals?	No
• Were those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?	No
• Were those animals transgenic farm animals?	No

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

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
Work package leaders	3	3
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)		
PhD Students		
Other	29	17

4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?

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"/> ✓	Yes No
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	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/> Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/> Organise conferences and workshops on gender	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/> Actions to improve work-life balance	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Not applicable
<input type="radio"/> Other: <input style="width: 300px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
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?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes- please specify <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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)?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes- please specify <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
9. Did the project generate any science education material (e.g. kits, websites, explanatory booklets, DVDs)?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes- please specify <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
F Interdisciplinarity		
10. Which disciplines (see list below) are involved in your project?		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main discipline ⁷ : Medical Sciences		
<input type="radio"/> Associated discipline ⁷ : <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Associated discipline ⁷ : <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
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)	<input type="radio"/> ✓	Yes No
11b If yes, did you engage with citizens (citizens' panels / juries) or organised civil society (NGOs, patients' groups etc.)?		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<input type="radio"/> Yes- in determining what research should be performed		
<input type="radio"/> Yes - in implementing the research		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project		

⁷ 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? <input type="radio"/> Local / regional levels <input type="radio"/> National level <input type="radio"/> European level <input type="radio"/> International level		
H Use and dissemination		
14. How many Articles were published/accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals?	0	
To how many of these is open access⁸ provided?	0	
How many of these are published in open access journals?	0	
How many of these are published in open repositories?	0	
To how many of these is open access not provided?	0	
Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:	NOT APPLICABLE	
<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 ⁹ :		
15. How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made? <i>("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).</i>	0	
16. Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).	Trademark	0
	Registered design	0
	Other	0
17. How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?	0	
<i>Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:</i>		0
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> None of the above / not relevant to the project	
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:	<i>Indicate figure:</i>	

⁸ Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.

⁹ 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?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
21. As part of the project, have any beneficiaries received professional media / communication training / advice to improve communication with the general public?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brochures /posters / flyers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website for the general public / internet
<input type="checkbox"/> DVD /Film /Multimedia	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> English
<input checked="" 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 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]