PROJECT FINAL REPORT

Grant Agreement number: 266535

Project acronym: EARN

Project title: Euro-Algerian Research Networking

Funding Scheme: Coordination Action

Period covered: from   01.10.2010   to   30.09.2013

**Name of the scientific representative of the project's co-ordinator[1], Title and Organisation:
ZENIT GmbH, Ms. Susanne Jakobs-Bohack**

***Ms Jakobs-Bohack is not involved in this project any longer. Claudia Mühlenfeld is
replacing her with regard to reporting issues.***

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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

4.1.1 Executive summary

EARN was a project aiming at the improvement of Science and Technology cooperation between Europe and Algeria.

Nine partners coming from Algeria, France, Belgium and Germany cooperated and contributed to the work in six Work packages. The work comprised the distribution of knowledge and competences, transfer of good practice, networking

The work started with a report on the Algerian S&T system as well as an inventory of funding schemes ("knowledge base"). In order to increase the Algerian participation in FP7 a set of recommendation, based on a SWOT about the Algerian participation in FP7, has been formulated.

Based on these results a Meta search tool has been integrated to the project web page (www.earn.dz). A report on the Algerian S&T system as well as an inventory of funding schemes has been elaborated.

In order to improve the Algerian NCP (National Contact Point) system a concept paper has been developed. The paper nominated 18 NCPs and its persons in charge. Eight training sessions have been organise for the NCP staff including the opportunity to network.

The training of the Algerian research community and enterprises also played an important role in EARN and intended to enhance the Algerian participation in European research projects. Nine training session have been conducted.

Another task of EARN has been the transfer of good practice in the field of innovation and technology transfer. In this context the project invited stakeholders in Europe and Algeria to discuss innovation support schemes (clusters, incubators etc.) in Algeria and Europe. The results of this discussion flew into a technology transfer training for Algerian actors. Furthermore a delegation of nine Algerian experts to France of Germany has been organised. This travel intended to establish working and learning contacts between Europe and Algeria.

EARN also addressed the facilitation of policy dialogue between Algeria and Europe and the identification of scientific issues of mutual interest. In this context three policy workshops have been organised. It was focussing on the issue of technology transfer and innovation and it brought European technology transfer schemes and experts to Algeria. The intention was to identify opportunities to implement similar policies in the country. The workshops led to a proposal for the implementation of a Pilot Programme in the field of technology transfer for Algeria. The pilot programme has not yet been launched; however, it is still on the policy agenda.

EARN was successfully implemented. An NCP-system was installed and trained, the research scene is aware about the opportunities for joint projects with European partners and the issue of technology transfer is widely discussed both at political and at academic level. Still, major challenges are ahead. The NCP system needs to be professionalised and the information about HORIZON 2020 needs to be spread.

4.1.2 Summary description of project context and objectives

EARN aimed at the improvement of Science and Technology cooperation between Europe and Algeria. Important project activities were to provide Algerian key actors (researchers, enterprises, policy makers and intermediates) with relevant information about funding opportunities at European level as well as providing access to European partners and identifying thematic priorities which are of mutual interest.

More specifically the objectives were:

- Provide information about funding programmes, designed to promote cooperation projects between Algerian and European researchers.
- Provide supporting schemes for identifying suitable partners in Algeria and the EU.
- Implement a network of contact points for the framework programme for the different thematic areas and provide an intensive training for the people advising later on the Algerian researchers.
- Promote innovation support schemes and build a bridge between science, innovation and the industrial sector
- Organise workshops to identify priorities for collaboration and mutual interest areas.

The Association Agreement between Algeria and the EU exists since 2002. It entered into force 1 September 2005. The Association Agreement has been concluded for an unlimited duration and intends to help strengthening the existing relationships between the European Union and Algeria by establishing relations based on reciprocity and partnership. A roadmap for implementation of the Association Agreement with Algeria was agreed by the Association committee in September 2008. The EU follows the strategy to enhance the objectives of the Association Agreement and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in order to establish an area of peace, stability and shared prosperity.
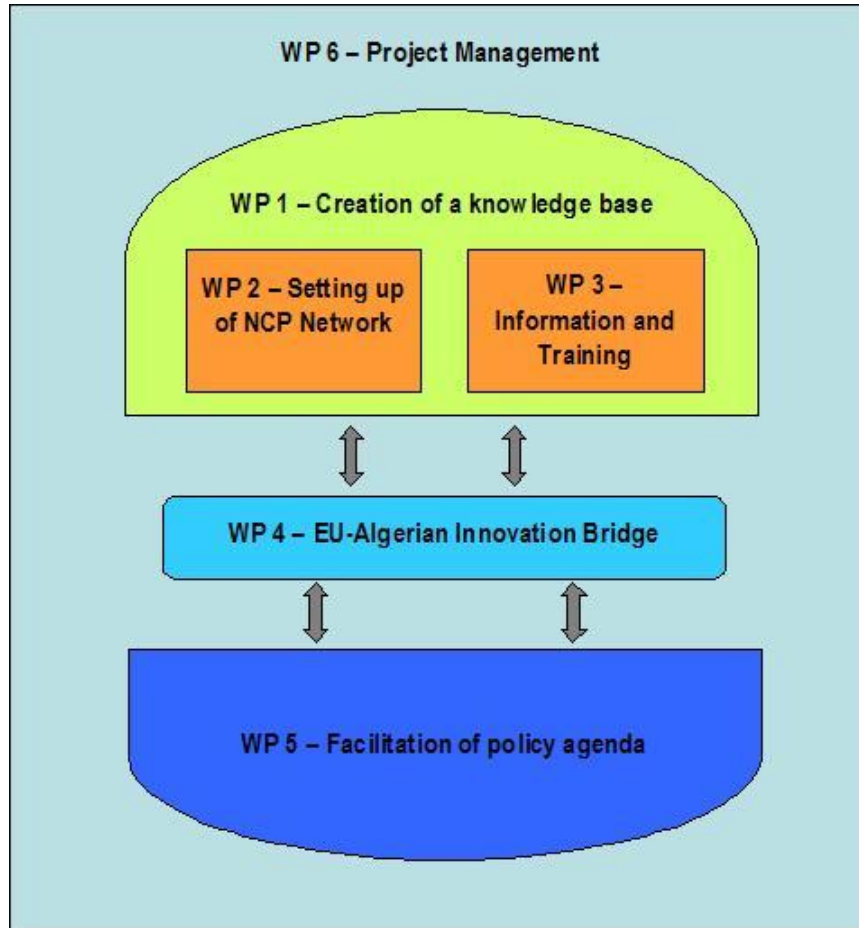
The strategy paper 2007 – 2013 Algeria stresses the need to develop higher education and scientific research, which are essential to the building of a knowledge society, to promote joint research projects and increase participation of researchers and universities in European research and innovation programmes and projects under the 7th Framework Programme. The purpose of the Association Agreement is amongst others to reinforce the cooperation between Europe and Algeria in the field of Science and Technology mainly through the participation in the Framework Programmes.

Accompanying the efforts of Algeria, the idea of EARN was to create a more active relationship between Algerian and European partner regarding scientific and technological cooperation. The consortium consists of partners from Algeria, Germany, France and Belgium, who all had an interest in supporting Algeria in integrating into the Euro-Mediterranean area. The objectives of the project intended to support Algeria's integration amongst others by the elaboration of a database for Algerian and European Researchers on funding opportunities to build up the S&T cooperation. The identification of existing bilateral S&T links between Algeria and European Member States should render the S&T system in Algeria more transparent to their European neighbours. Furthermore the project sought to increase the know-how of Algerian researchers about European funding opportunities by setting up a network of National Contact Point (NCPs) in Algeria. To prepare the persons working as NCPs professionally for their tasks, an initial training workshop will be hosted. In addition to that an internet platform was installed to publish and disseminate the identified information and to facilitate mutual exchange on S&T policy and funding opportunities for EU-Algerian cooperation. The platform was furthermore to support the partner search for interested researchers.

Another important issue was the S&T policy dialogue between Algeria and Europe in order to coordinate better cooperation and to initiate joint projects. The policy dialogue was facilitated by policy workshops, where experts and policy makers were able to discuss topics of common interest.

In addition to that the Algerian DGRSDT work in implementing the S&T Agreement continued during the project lifetime.

The following graph demonstrates how the objectives and the political context of EARN have been transformed into a work programme:

WP 6 – Project Management

WP 1 – Creation of a knowledge base

WP 2 – Setting up of NCP Network

WP 3 – Information and Training

WP 4 – EU-Algerian Innovation Bridge

WP 5 – Facilitation of policy agenda

4.1.3 Description of the main S&T results/foregrounds

After the active phase of the project the public will have access to the website of EARN: www.earn.dz.

Of major interest might be the partner search tool for those who are looking for cooperation partners. The public will have access to the contact data of the Algerian NCPs and the Research Network in Algeria.

Additionally the public has access to all results/deliverables of the project EARN.

The training and networking activities for Algerian NCPs has improved their services and will hopefully lead to a better participation of the Algerian research community in the European Research Area.

4.1.4 Potential impact

EARN is a BILAT project and thus, the impact of this measure was intended to be at two levels:

1. an increase of R&D cooperations between Algeria and the Union, and
2. an improvement of mutual understanding of the research systems in Europe and in Algeria.

Within EARN, these general impact expectations were broken down to six concrete issues. The following table shows, to what extent the expected impact could be actually achieved.

Expected Impact	Result
Awareness raising and dissemination of information about EU-funded projects in Algeria	– It is clear that through EARN information about EU-funding opportunities and EU-supported projects was widely spread in Algeria. – In total eight information events dedicated to the research scene were implemented within the implementation phase of EARN. All events displayed success stories from Algerian participation as well as funding opportunities.
Awareness raising and dissemination of information regarding the Algerian research system and research potential in Europe	– Here the focus of the project was more on the Algerian research system. It turned out through the interviews in WP 1 that European researchers are not aware of the Algerian research system. – An analysis of Algeria's research and innovation system was elaborated and published. Also, a flyer (which was not foreseen in the DoW) was produced, highlighting the main elements of the system.
Strengthening the Algerian support structures for EU-funded R&D projects (especially NCPs)	– Without over-estimating the impact of the project it can be said that an NCP-system in Algeria would not be existing without EARN.

	– This does not mean that the current system is already the most suitable one. However, the project team and the Research Ministry elaborated recommendation for a further development of the system.
Enhancing professional networks between Algerian and European research communities	– With regard to this impact, it need to be said, that we are far away from having sustainable network structures between Algerian and European research communities. However, stakeholders and policy makers seem to be rather well linked to their European counterparts.
Collating and analysing existing cooperation structures, programmes and networks in order to disclose future potentials for new and efficient S&T cooperation policies	– With EARN the knowledge about regional networks and clusters as well as about technology transfer structures in France and Germany was collected and disseminated in Algeria (WP 4). – Within the policy workshops of WP 5 recommendations for new kinds of technology transfer schemes could be developed. – Impact is not yet measurable.
Ensuring that research results translate into an increased competitiveness of Algerian industries by analyses and policy learning	– EARN as one of the first BILATs took on board the issue of technology transfer. The aim was to support the transfer between the research sector and industry in order to promote competitiveness of the Algerian industry. – Two WPs were concentrating on this topic (WP 4 & WP 5). Three policy workshops were conducted thus assuring a successful policy learning. In addition nine Algerian technology transfer experts were brought to France and Germany in order to learn from transfer experiences in these countries.

4.1.5 Public website and contact details

The address of the project public website is: www.earn.dz. The project partner in charge of establishing, maintaining and keeping up to date the data was: CERIST (Centre de Recherche Sur L Information Scientifique et Technique), Algeria, Mr. Hacène Belbachir, badache@mail.cerist.dz.

The statistics of the website record the following number of visitors:

2011: 779 visitors
2012: 2005 visitors
2013: 1624 visitors

A project logo has been developed by the French project partner ACTIA:

List of project partners (beneficiaries):

Project coordination:

1. ZENIT-Centre for Innovation and Technology Transfer in North Rhine Westphalia (Germany)
   Contact: Michael Guth, mg@zenit.de

Project co-coordination:

2. DGRSDT-Ministère de l'Enseignement Superieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (Algeria)
   Contact: Professor Sifeddine Labed, labed_s@yahoo.fr

Partners:

3. CNRS-Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique, France
   Contact: Caroline Schuster, caroline.schuster@cnrs-dir.fr
4. ACTIA-Association de Coordination Technique Pour L'Industrie Agroalimentaire, France
   Contact: Christoph Cotillon, c.cotillon@actia-asso.eu
5. AUF-Agence Universitaire De La Francophie, Belgium
   Contact: Erol Kulahci, erol.kulahci@auf.org
6. ID Consult- Innovation & Devolopment Consulting, Belgium
   Contact: Anna Balzarini, a.balzarini@idconsulting.be
7. CDER-Centre De Developpement Des Energies Renouvelables, Algeria
   Contact: Maiouf Belhamel, belhamel@cder.dz
8. CERIST-Centre De Recherche Sur L'Information Scientifique et Technique, Algeria
   Contact: Professor Badache Nadjib, badache@mail.cerist.dz
9. CREAD-Centre De Recherche En Economie Appliquée Pour le Développement, Algeria
   Contact: Mohamed Yacine Ferfera, belarbiyacine@yahoo.fr

The photo shows the whole project team gathering for the Kick-off Meeting in Algiers, Oct. 2010

4.2   Use and dissemination of foreground

Dissemination in EARN project has been rich and diversified since both classical and modern communication tools have been exploited. Globally we may mention the following means:
–   Info Days and meetings
–   Web Portal
–   Project Flyer
–   Newsletters
–   Census
–   Press Articles & Media Information
–   Internet & Electronic mailing
–   Workshops
–   Trainings
–   Diffusion to academic and industrial networks

Future actions should lean on the experience gained with all the project's activities but also consider the scheduled strategic tasks in Europe and Algeria. In this regard, one has to consider that the period 2014-2020 in both regions will see the launch of frameworks research and innovation programs. Horizon 2020 in Europe and the 3rd five years RD & I program will take place. In addition, many joint research activities will also be undertaken thanks to the implementation of the ST & I Euro-Algerian agreement roadmap. But overall and whatever approach we may follow it is of prime

importance to maintain more increasing networking of research activities between Algeria and Europe.

At a national level a major step forward needs to be done, i.e. the creation of a permanent structure for European projects within the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. While at a European level, more regional Joint Programs Initiatives should be planned targeting common issues and topics such as: clean energies and environmental aspects, water and agriculture, ICT's and social development, etc.

This is why the here report dissemination plan will try to cope with such hot issues in order to simply increase the Algerian-European Scientific exchange. The plan will be based on three main elements:

– The Networks
– The Web Portal & Interactive Platform
– Dissemination activities

The networks:

Networks of skills are an efficient way of diffusing information and sharing experiences. For the Algerian case one can mention the following grids that can play an active role in disseminating useful information but also implementing more EU projects.

National Contact Points:

The National Contact Points (NCP's) have been given a special attention in EARN because of their leading role in multiplying common Algerian European research activities. A full roadmap as well as a vision has been proposed within WP2. It is expected that the proposed organization scheme as well as the support of the Ministry and research institutions will empower an active role of NCP's.

Networks of excellence:

The existence of a well organized scientific and technological basement composed of a wide variety of institutions (Universities – Laboratories- R&D Centers – SME's) can be another important asset that can be exploited judiciously for enhancing/widening/creating networks. Dissemination and communication activities undertaken in WP3 have already given fruits. Today not only the number of EU projects in Algeria has increased but researcher's awareness as well. It expected that such new organization scheme will bring an uptaking dynamics in campuses and laboratories. The most important remains of course to trigger a stimulating partnership between academia and industry.

Valorisation Services:

The valorisation services are widespread in all academic institutions but also in some leading companies. They can be considered as bee hives, i.e. the first active cells able to draw an increasing number of activities related to EU projects. This is why most of information activities disseminated within WP2 and WP3 of EARN was mainly orientated towards them. They can be considered as the basic layer of the proposed dissemination strategy.

The web portal & interactive platform:

There is no doubt that EARN's web portal has opened the project to many collaborative perspectives either with Europe or with Maghreb countries. Today the ICT tool play a non negligible role in diffusing information, creating networks, getting feedback from the society, etc. It is though of prime importance to go further beyond with more useful features. It concerns:

A new web portal fully dedicated to EU projects organized in a manner to assist any researcher, entrepreneur, etc in submitting a proposal, finding data, identifying projects and teams etc. In

addition an interactive platform will be incrusted within the website in order to ease the exchange and submission process from any university or SME IP address.

In addition, we expect also to develop a faster and useful Meta Search Tool that can help guiding the users to find out efficiently any Algerian or European calls, experts, etc.

Dissemination activities:

Brokerage events:

With the increasing future research activities a large number of brokerage events can be planned where experts, professionals can meet and exchange and discuss all initiatives related to projects. A National Innovation Forum as an annual or bi annual event can be considered as a driving force for business contacts and innovative projects. An important collaboration effort is needed between multi sector profiles in order impose it as an unavoidable yearly brokerage event. Besides that, many other brokerage events can play a good role in bringing specialized people or high level experts for project creation or launching new initiatives, such as: university forums, workshops, etc.

Trainings:

Training people will always be an unavoidable manner of transmitting information but also 'know how' and 'what to do'. This comes from the simple fact that human skills and knowledge needs perpetual enhancements in such changing societies.

Conclusiones:

The proposed dissemination can be considered as a way of extending the project's philosophy based on networking at different levels. To this end all the tools, whether classical or modern should be in our view efficiently exploited. EARN's project has now set the basis for a fruitful ST & I cooperation. The setup of the 'comité mixte' as mentioned in the ST agreement between Algeria and Europe will certain empower a larger number of activities. Moreover, the launch of Horizon 2020 and the 3rd Algerian Framework program will probably boost all research activities inducing at the end more dissemination activities.

EARN has not produced any kind of scientific publication that might be exploited.

Section A (public)

Template A1 cannot be applied to the project EARN.

	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[2] (if available)	Is/Will open access[3] provided to this publication?
2										
3										

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[2] 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).

[3] 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.

NO.	Type of activities[4]	Main leader	Title	Date/Period	Place	Type of audience[5]	Size of audience	Countries addressed
			TEMPLATE A2: LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES					
1	Publications	CERIST	Publication of all project results, activities and research relevant data	2010-2013	n project website: http://www.earn.dz/	- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers - Project Team		EU, Algeria
2	Flyer	ZENIT DGRSDT	Project Flyer in English and French language	1st Project Period		- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers		EU, Algeria
3	Pamphlet	DGRSDT	The Algerian Scientific Research System (ASRS)	1st Period	Edited and uploaded in Web Portal	- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers		EU, ALgeria

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[4] 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.

[5] 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).

4	Newsletters	ZENIT DGRSDT	EARN's newsletter	Semestrial	Edited and uploaded in Web Portal	- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers - Project Team - Public		EU, Algeria
5	Posters	DGRSDT	EuroMed Conference on Research & Innovation –	April 2012	Barcelona - Spain	- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers		EUROMED
6	Conference	DGRSDT	EARN and EUROMED Bilats	Jan 2012	Marrakech - Morroco	- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers - MIRA project partners		EUROMED
7	Conference	DGRSDT	ETC Tunisian Bilat Final EB meeting	June 2013	Tunis - Tunisia	- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers - ETC project partners		EUROMED
8	Universities and R&D centres web portals	DGRSDT	Link to EARN's website	Jul 2011	Algeria	- Public		Algeria

9	Media Briefing	DGRSDT	TV's and Radios	2010-2013	Algeria	- Public		Algeria
10	Presentations	DGRSDT	ERAWIDE projects	Jul 2012	Brussels - Belgium	- ERAWIDE coordinators - Scientific community		Europe and MENA
11	Training	IDConsult	"ERAWIDE & FP7 financing schemes"	27/10/2010 (1st Period)	Alger	- Scientific Community - Industry - Policy Makers - Project Team	~100 persons	EU, Algeria
12	Mentoring	IDConsult	"1st Connecting Europe"	4-6/04/2011 (1st Period)	Brussels	- Project Team - Algerian Researchers - NCPs	16 persons	EU, Algeria
13	Workshop	IDConsult	"1st Information day on FP7"	29/06/2011 (1st Period)	Alger	- Scientific Community - Universities & Academic centres - Research centres - NCPs - SMEs	~120 persons	EU, Algeria

14	Mentoring	IDConsult	"2nd Connecting Europe"	5-7/10/2011 (1st Period)	Brussels	- Project Team - Algerian Researchers - NCPs	14 persons	EU, Algeria
15	Workshop	IDConsult	"2nd Information day on FP7"	27/10/2011 (1st Period)	Alger	- Algerian and European Project partners - Universities & Academic centres - Research centres - NCPs - SMEs	~80 persons	EU, Algeria
16	Mentoring	IDConsult	"3rd Connecting Europe"	19-21/06/2012 (2nd Period)	Brussels	- Project Team - Algerian Researchers - NCPs	18 persons	EU, Algeria
17	Training	IDConsult	"H2020 & SME'S"	25/09/2013 (2nd Period)	BOU ISMAIL – TIPAZA (Algeria)	- Industry - SMSs - Scientific Community - Policy Makers - Project Team	~50 Persons	Algeria

Section B (Confidential[6] or public: confidential information to be marked clearly)
Part B1

This reporting section cannot be applied for EARN. EARN has been a CSA project. No research results have been envisaged and achieved.

TEMPLATE B1: LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, REGISTERED DESIGNS, ETC.					
Type of IP Rights[7]:	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)

Part B2

Type of Exploitable Foreground[8]	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[9]	Timetable, commercial or any other use	Patents or other IPR exploitation (licences)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved

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

[7] A drop down list allows choosing the type of IP rights: Patents, Trademarks, Registered designs, Utility models, Others.

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

4.3 Report on societal implications

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">A   General Information <i>(completed automatically when Grant Agreement number is entered.</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Grant Agreement Number:</td><td>266535</td></tr>
<tr><td>Title of Project:</td><td>Euro-Algerian Research Networking</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name and Title of Coordinator:</td><td>Susanne Jakobs-Bohack</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">B   Ethics</td></tr>
<tr><td>

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?

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 <i>'Work Progress and Achievements'</i>

</td><td><i>No</i></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.   Please indicate whether your project involved any of the following issues (tick box) :</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">RESEARCH ON HUMANS</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve children?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve patients?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve persons not able to give consent?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve adult healthy volunteers?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve Human genetic material?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve Human biological samples?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve Human data collection?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">RESEARCH ON HUMAN EMBRYO/FOETUS</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve Human Embryos?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve Human Foetal Tissue / Cells?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PRIVACY</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve tracking the location or observation of people?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">RESEARCH ON ANIMALS</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve research on animals?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Were those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Were those animals transgenic farm animals?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Were those animals cloned farm animals?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Were those animals non-human primates?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">RESEARCH INVOLVING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Did the project involve the use of local resources (genetic, animal, plant etc)?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Was the project of benefit to local community (capacity building, access to healthcare, education etc)?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">DUAL USE</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Research having direct military use</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Research having the potential for terrorist abuse</td><td>No</td></tr>
</table>

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	0	0
Work package leaders	2	1
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)	0	3
PhD Students	0	0
Other	0	0

4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?	**0**
Of which, indicate the number of men:	

D   Gender Aspects

5. **Did you carry out specific Gender Equality Actions under the project?**

O	Yes
X	No

6. **Which of the following actions did you carry out and how effective were they?**

		Not at all effective	Very effective
❑	Design and implement an equal opportunity policy	O O O O O	
❑	Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce	O O O O O	
❑	Organise conferences and workshops on gender	O O O O O	
❑	Actions to improve work-life balance	O O O O O	
O	Other:		

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?**

    O   Yes- please specify

    X   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)?**

    O   Yes- please specify

    X   No

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

    O   Yes- please specify

    X   No

F   Interdisciplinarity

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

    O   Main discipline[10]:

    O   Associated discipline[10]:   O   Associated discipline[10]:

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)*

O	Yes
X	No

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

    O   No

    O   Yes- in determining what research should be performed

    O   Yes - in implementing the research

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

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[10] 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)? | O | Yes |
| | | X | No |

12. Did you engage with government / public bodies or policy makers (including international organisations)

O	No
X	Yes- in framing the research agenda
O	Yes - in implementing the research agenda
O	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?

X	Yes – as a **primary** objective (please indicate areas below- multiple answers possible)
O	Yes – as a **secondary** objective (please indicate areas below - multiple answer possible)
O	No

13b If Yes, in which fields?

Agriculture		Energy	X	Human rights	
Audiovisual and Media		Enlargement		Information Society	
Budget		Enterprise	X	Institutional affairs	
Competition		Environment	X	Internal Market	
Consumers		External Relations		Justice, freedom and security	
Culture		External Trade		Public Health	
Customs		Fisheries and Maritime Affairs		Regional Policy	
Development Economic and Monetary Affairs		Food Safety	X	Research and Innovation	X
Education, Training, Youth		Foreign and Security Policy		Space	
Employment and Social Affairs		Fraud		Taxation	
		Humanitarian aid		Transport	

13c If Yes, at which level?

- O Local / regional levels
- X National level
- O European level
- O 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 access[11] provided?	
How many of these are published in open access journals?	
How many of these are published in open repositories?	
To how many of these is open access not provided?	
Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:	
❑ publisher's licensing agreement would not permit publishing in a repository ❑ no suitable repository available ❑ no suitable open access journal available ❑ no funds available to publish in an open access journal ❑ lack of time and resources ❑ lack of information on open access ❑ other[12]: ……………	

15. How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made? *("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).*		**0**
16. Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).	Trademark	
	Registered design	
	Other	
17. How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?		**0**
	Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:	

18.   Please indicate whether your project has a potential impact on employment, in comparison with the situation before your project:

❑	Increase in employment, or	❑	In small & medium-sized enterprises
❑	Safeguard employment, or	❑	In large companies
❑	Decrease in employment,	X	None of the above / not relevant to the project
❑	Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify		

19. For your project partnership please estimate the employment effect resulting directly from your participation in Full Time Equivalent (*FTE = one person working fulltime for a year*) jobs:	*Indicate figure:*

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[11] Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.
[12] For instance: classification for security project.

Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	X

I   Media and Communication to the general public

20.	**As part of the project, were any of the beneficiaries professionals in communication or media relations?**
	◯ Yes X No

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

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

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

❏	Language of the coordinator	X	English
❏	Other language(s)		French

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

FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

3. MEDICAL SCIENCES
3.1   Basic medicine (anatomy, cytology, physiology, genetics, pharmacy, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology and immunohaematology, clinical chemistry, clinical microbiology, pathology)

3.2   Clinical medicine (anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, therapeutics, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology)

3.3   Health sciences (public health services, social medicine, hygiene, nursing, epidemiology)

4. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
4.1   Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and allied sciences (agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, other allied subjects)

4.2   Veterinary medicine

5. SOCIAL SCIENCES
5.1   Psychology

5.2   Economics

5.3   Educational sciences (education and training and other allied subjects)

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

6. HUMANITIES
6.1   History (history, prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, etc.)

6.2   Languages and literature (ancient and modern)

6.3   Other humanities [philosophy (including the history of science and technology) arts, history of art, art criticism, painting, sculpture, musicology, dramatic art excluding artistic "research" of any kind, religion, theology, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities, methodological, historical and other S1T activities relating to the subjects in this group]

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

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

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

Name of beneficiary	Final amount of EU contribution per beneficiary in Euros
1.*ZENIT GmbH*	
2.DGRSDT	
3. CNRS	
4. ACTIA	
5. AUF	
6. ID Consult	
7. CDER	
8. CERIST	
9. CREAD	
Total	