Συνάντηση Εργασίας για το πρόγραμμα "ΥΓΕΙΑ"

του 7ου Προγράμματος Πλαίσιο για την Έρευνα της ΕΕ

Εθνικό Κέντρο Τεκμηρίωσης (ΕΚΤ)

Γενική Γραμματεία Έρευνας και Τεχνολογίας

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή

Πέμπτη 5 Ιουλίου 2012

"Η εμπειρία του Συντονιστή Ευρωπαϊκών Ερευνητικών Δικτύων"

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3.1. Turning your idea into an effective proposal

The coordinator

For a given proposal, the coordinator acts as the single point of contact between the participants and the Commission. The co-ordinator is generally responsible for the overall planning of the proposal and for building up the consortium that will do the work.

Focusing your planned work

The work you set out in your proposal must correspond to one or more of the topics, and associated **funding scheme**(s), indicated in this call for proposals. **Proposals that fail to do so will be regarded as ineligible.** *Multidisciplinary proposals addressing several topics may be submitted, provided thatthe 'centre of gravity' lies in a topic or topics open in the call in question.*

Refer also to the **evaluation criteria** against which your proposal

Evaluation criteria applicable to Collaborative project proposals		
S/T QUALITY **"Scientific and/or technological excellence** (relevant to the topics addressed by the call)"	**IMPLEMENTATION** **"Quality and efficiency of the implementation and the management"**	**IMPACT** **"Potential impact through the development, dissemination and use of project results"**
• Soundness of concept, and quality of objectives • Progress beyond the state-of-the-art • Quality and effectiveness of the S/T methodology and associated work plan	• Appropriateness of the management structure and procedures • Quality and relevant experience of the individual participants • Quality of the consortium as a whole (including complementarity, balance) • Appropriateness of the allocation and justification of the resources to be committed (budget, staff, equipment)	• Contribution, at the European [and/or international] level, to the expected impacts listed in the work programme under the relevant topic/activity • Appropriateness of measures for the dissemination and/or exploitation of project results, and management of intellectual property.

The proposal will be evaluated against pre-determined evaluation criteria.

Ethical principles

Please remember that research activities in FP7 should respect fundamental ethical principles,including those reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Theseprinciples include the need to ensure the freedom of research and the need to protect the physicaland moral integrity of individuals and the welfare of animals. For this reason, the European Commission carries out an ethical review of proposals when appropriate. The following fields of research shall not be financed under this Framework Programme:

- research activity aiming at human cloning for reproductive purposes;
- research activity intended to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable1;
- research activities intended to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.

As regards human embryonic stem cell research, the Commission will maintain the practice of the Sixth Framework Programme, which excludes from Community financial support research activities destroying human embryos, including for the procurement of stem cells. The exclusion of funding of this step of research will not prevent Community funding of subsequent steps involving human embryonic stem cells.

3.2. Proposal submission

About the EPSS

Proposals must be submitted electronically, using the Commission's **Electronic Proposal Submission Service (EPSS**). Proposals arriving at the Commission by any other means areregarded as ‘not submitted’, and will not be evaluated1. All the data that you upload is securely stored on a server to which only you and the other participants in the proposal have access until the deadline. This data is encrypted until the close of the call. You can access the EPSS from the call page on CORDIS. Full instructions are found in the “EPSS preparation and submission guide”, available from the EPSS entry page (click on "EPSS user guide"). The most important points are explained below.

Use of the system by the proposal coordinator

As a coordinator you can:

• register as interested in submitting a proposal to a particular call
• set up (and modify) your consortium by adding/removing participants
• complete all of Part A of the proposal, pertaining to the proposal in general, and to your own administrative details
• download the document template for writing Part B of the proposal and, when it is completed, upload the finished Part B
• submit the complete proposal Part A and Part B.

Use of the system by the other participants

Other participants can:

• complete their own sections A2 (participant details)
• download the document template for writing Part B of the proposal, in order to assist the coordinator in preparing it (however, only the coordinator can upload the finished version)
• view the whole proposal.

Use of Participant Identification Codes (PICs)

Participants possessing a Participant Identification Code (PIC) can use this number to identify themselves in the Electronic Proposal Submission system. On entering the PIC, parts of the A forms will be filled in automatically. Please note hat in the cases where a PIC is not available it will always be possible to submit a proposal by entering the organisation details manually. However,the use of PICs will lead to more efficient handling of the proposal.

4. Check list

4.1. Preparing your proposal

•**Does your planned work fit with the call for proposals?** Check that your proposed work does indeed address the topics open in this call. (See the current version of the work programme).

• **Are you applying for the right funding scheme?** Check that your proposed work falls within the scope of this call, and that you have applied for one of the eligible funding schemes (see the work programme). If there is a choice, have you opted for the one that best suits your needs?. Check the Part A and Part B formats shown in annexes 3 and 4 to this Guide1

• **Is your proposal eligible?** The eligibility criteria are given in the work programme. See also annex 2 to this Guide. In particular, make sure that you satisfy the minimum requirements for the makeup of your consortium. Have any additional eligibility criteria been set for this call?

Check that you comply with any budgetary limits that may have been fixed on the requested EU contribution. Any proposal not meeting the eligibility requirements will be considered ineligible and will not be evaluated.

• **Is your proposal complete?** Proposals must comprise a Part A, containing the administrative information including participant and project cost details on standard forms; and a Part B containing the scientific and technical description of your proposal as described in this Guide. A proposal that does not contain both parts will be considered ineligible and will not be evaluated.

• **Does your proposed work raise ethical issues?** Clearly indicate any potential ethical, safety or regulatory aspects of the proposed research and the way they will be dealt with in your proposed project. An ethical check will take place during the evaluation and an ethical review will take place for proposals dealing with sensitive issues. Proposals may be rejected on ethical grounds if such issues are not dealt with satisfactorily.

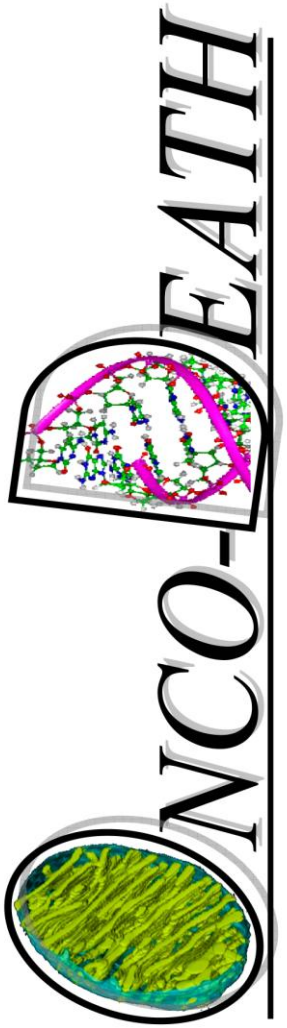
• **Does your proposal follow the required structure?** Proposals should be precise and concise, and must follow exactly the proposal structure described in this document (annex 4 to this Guide), which is designed to correspond to the evaluation criteria which will be applied.

This structure varies for different funding schemes. Omitting requested information will almost certainly lead to lower scores and possible rejection.

• **Have you maximised your chances?** There will be strong competition. Therefore, edit your proposal tightly, strengthen or eliminate weak points. Put yourself in the place of an expert evaluator; refer to the evaluation criteria given in annex 2 to this Guide. Arrange for your draft to be evaluated by experienced colleagues; use their advice to improve it before submission.

• **Do you need further advice and support?** You are strongly advised to inform your National Contact Point of your intention to submit a proposal (see address in annex 1 to this Guide).

Programme: "Life Sciences, Genomics and Biotechnology for Health"
Project acronym: ONCODEATH (2006-2010)
Project full title: Sensitisation of solid tumour cells to death receptor related therapies

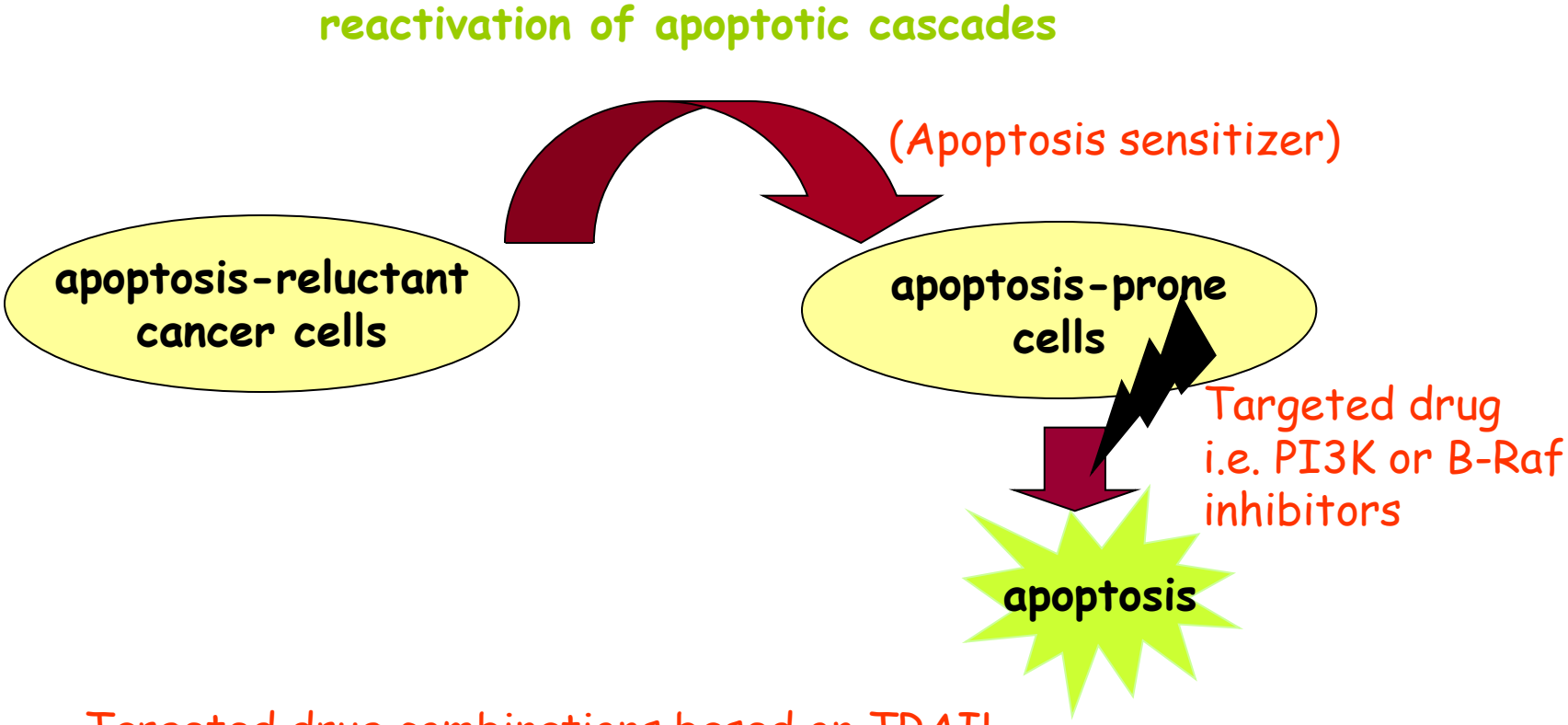


List of Participants

Partic Role	Partic. no.	Participant name	Country
CO	**1**	**National Hellenic Research Foundation**	**Greece**
CR	2	Institute Molecular Genetics, Academy of Sciences	Czech Republic
CR	3	Karolinska Institutet	Sweden
CR	4	Institute for Cancer Research	U.K.
CR	5	University of Geneva	Switzerland
CR	6	Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas	Spain
CR	7	Institut CURIE - CNRS - UMR 144	France
CR	8	Diagnostic and Therapeutic Center of Athens, HYGEIA S.A	Greece

http://www.eie.gr/nhrf/institutes/ibrb/eu-projects/oncodeath/index-en.html

Towards targeted drug combinations based on the gene mutation profile of the individual cancer patient



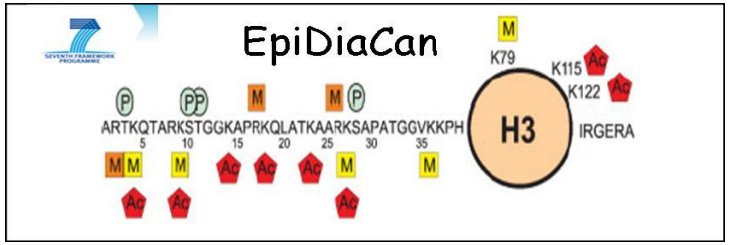
Targeted drug combinations based on TRAIL
To enhance the efficiency of chemotherapeutic agents (TRAIL)
To reduce the doses of Trail required for tumor cell killing

LSH-2005-2.2.0-2: Modulation of apoptosis in cancer prevention and therapy – *STREP*. The project will aim at unravelling and targeting critical apoptotic signalling pathways relevant to the formation of solid tumours. Multidisciplinary consortia should focus on the development and (pre)clinical validation of novel anti-cancer drugs with a wide therapeutic index that address apoptotic evasion and stimulate programmed cell death
in solid tumours. Studies that tackle P53, conventional cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents or cell-based immunotherapy will be excluded from this topic.

Nevertheless, some recent findings to which the coordinator and members of the consortium contributed have provided information on sensitisatfon of turnour cells to TRAIL by activated oncogenes and their own stream effects.

Strengths of the proposal include a broad group of contributing partners, some of which are good to outstanding, the high relevance of the proposal and the good integration of basic and translational research. The previous findings by partners 1 and 2 (which overall stimulated this entire proposal as stated by the authors) are interesting and worth to be followed up.

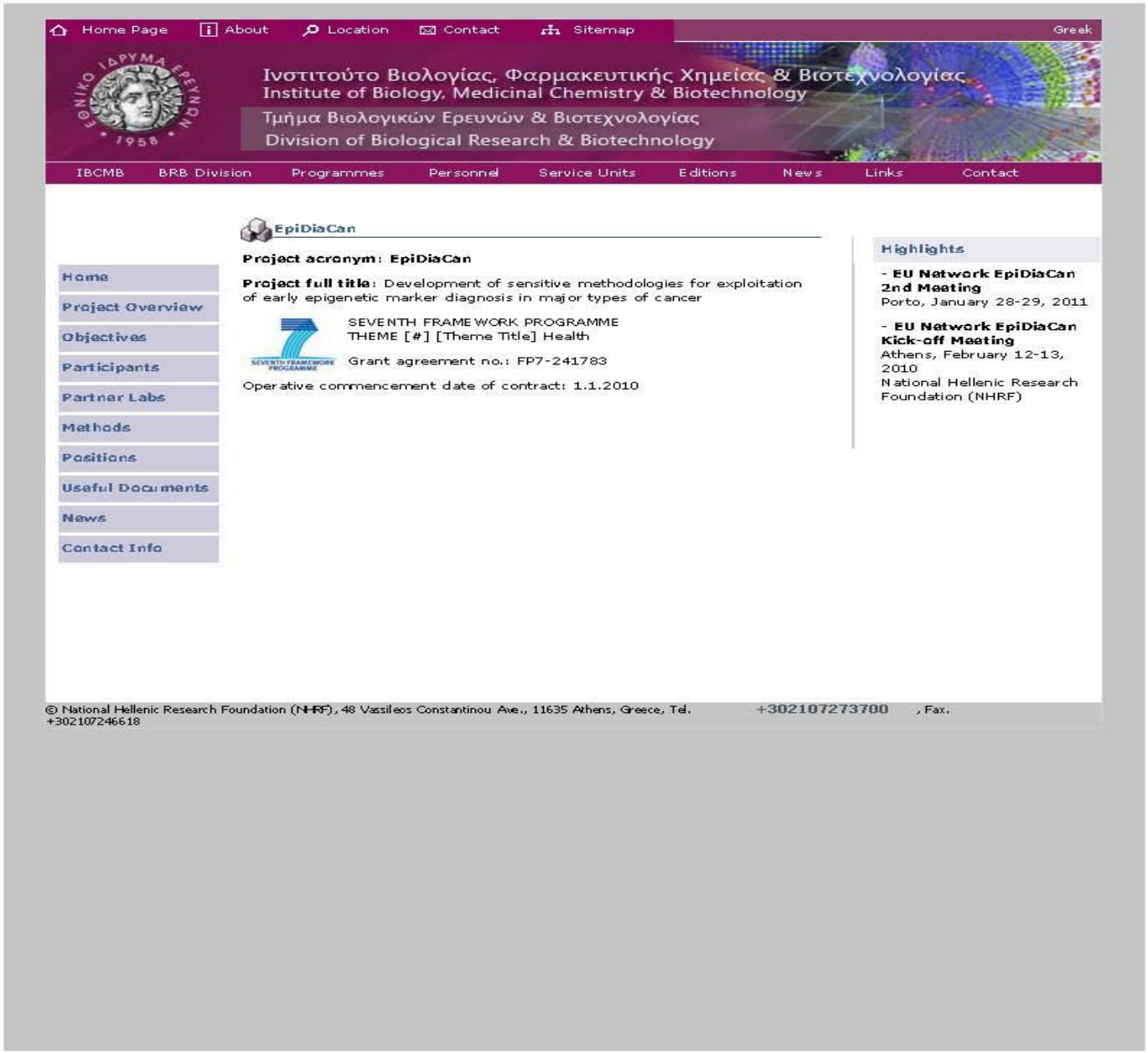
HEALTH-2009-1.2-2: Design of methods suited to identify epigenetic factors and their use in the genetic diagnosis of relevant disorders. FP7-HEALTH- 2009-single-stage. The focus should be to develop novel strategies to determine the epigenetic profile of genes known to be subject to specific epigenetic processes (for example: imprinting or effect of microRNAs). Deliverables should be new diagnostic tests for epigenetic modifications in disorders where several genes and environment factors can contribute to causation. **Funding scheme:** Collaborative Project (Small or medium-scale focused research project).



SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME *COOPERATION*
Health

Project acronym: **EpiDiaCan** 2010-2013
Project full title: Development of sensitive methodologies for exploitation of early epigenetic marker diagnosis in major types of cancer

EU EpiDiaCan Kick-off Meeting
In NHRF (February 2010)



http://www.eie.gr/nhrf/institutes/ibrb/eu-projects/epidiacan/index-en.html[5/7/2012 3:09:08 μμ]

http://www.eie.gr/nhrf/institutes/ibrb/eu-projects/epidiacan/index-en.html

Project acronym: **EpiDiaCan**

Project full title: Development of sensitive methodologies for exploitation of early epigenetic marker diagnosis in major types of cancer

List of Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Number *	Beneficiary name	Beneficiary short name	Country	Date enter project**	Date exit project**
1(coordinator)	Ethniko Idryma Erevnon	NHRF	Greece	month1(start of project)	month 36 (end of project)
2	Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital	WIMM	U.K.	month1(start of project)	month 36 (end of project)
3	Department of Genetics & Research Centre, Portuguese Oncology Institute	IPOPFG	Portugal	month1(start of project)	month 36 (end of project)
4	Groupement d'Intérêt Economique (GIE) Centre européen de recherche en biologie et en médecine	GIE-CERBM	France	month1(start of project)	month 36 (end of project)
5	Biomedical Sciences Research Center, Alexander Fleming	FLEMING	Greece	month1(start of project)	month 36 (end of project)
6	Universitaetsklinikum Freiburg	UKL-FR	Germany	month1(start of project)	month 36 (end of project)
7	Targos Molecular Pathology GmbH	TARGOS	Germany	month1(start of project)	month 36 (end of project)

1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Invitation to negotiations

Following the positive evaluation of a proposal and the definition by the Commission of a maximum Community financial contribution for the work,3 the proposal coordinator is invited in writing to commence negotiations with the Commission. The overall purpose of the negotiation process is to agree on the scientific-technical details of the project and to collect financial and legal information needed for preparing a Grant Agreement as well as for the project management and reporting on the project execution.

The letter of invitation to negotiations provides details on the results of the evaluation and includes a copy of the Negotiation Mandate. It is accompanied by the independent experts' advice to the Commission in the form of the Evaluation Summary Report (ESR).

Proposals that have undergone an ethical review also receive an Ethical Review Report that may contain recommendations to be taken into account in the negotiations and in the description of work (for more details on the negotiation of ethical issues please refer to Appendix 2).

The Consortium Agreement

The Consortium Agreement (please see Appendix 3) provides the legal basis for the internal relationship and responsibilities among the beneficiaries, always consistent with the provisions of the Grant Agreement. The Consortium Agreement is mandatory for all projects unless specifically excluded by the terms of the call for proposals. Such agreements do not affect the rights of the Commission arising from the Grant Agreement and the corresponding obligations of the beneficiaries vis-à-vis the Commission.

Applicants are invited to read the checklist of issues that should be addressed in the Consortium Agreement (ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/checklist_en.pdf). It is highly advisable that the Consortium Agreement (in a first version that could be updated later) be finalised before the Grant Agreement is signed. Each beneficiary should have entered into the Consortium Agreement when it accedes to the signed Grant Agreement5. The Commission does not review or comment on Consortium Agreements.

Intellectual property issues

Applicants can find an overview of the FP7 intellectual property rights (IPR) provisions in the Guide to Intellectual Property Rules for FP7 projects. That document is intended to act as a guide to the various issues and pitfalls that participants may encounter.

In addition, an IPR-Helpdesk is available to assist potential and current beneficiaries taking part in Community funded projects on IPR issues. The desk operates a free helpline offering a first line assistance. The helpline is run in English and questions are answered within three working days. It can be contacted online at http://www.ipr-helpdesk.org and via email at iprhelpdesk@ua.es.

Online negotiation tool NEF

To facilitate the negotiation process, the Commission Services provide the interactive online tool NEF (Negotiation Facility). The letter of invitation to negotiations gives details on access to it.

The tool serves as the main channel for communication and exchange of negotiation information between the EC Project Officer(s) on the Commission's side and the coordinator on the applicants' side. The forms in NEF are essentially the GPFs implemented electronically.

Some of the form fields are pre-filled with data from the proposal or automatically downloaded to NEF from the FP7 participant database PDM (Participant Data Management) while others need to be completed. The facility allows the coordinator to view and modify general, legal and financial information. The Commission assesses and gives its comments on the records received. Several versions may be exchanged in an iterative negotiation process until the Commission approves the final complete and valid set of data. Once agreed on, all details from NEF are exported into the GPFs (i.e. a pdf version of the forms) ready for signature.

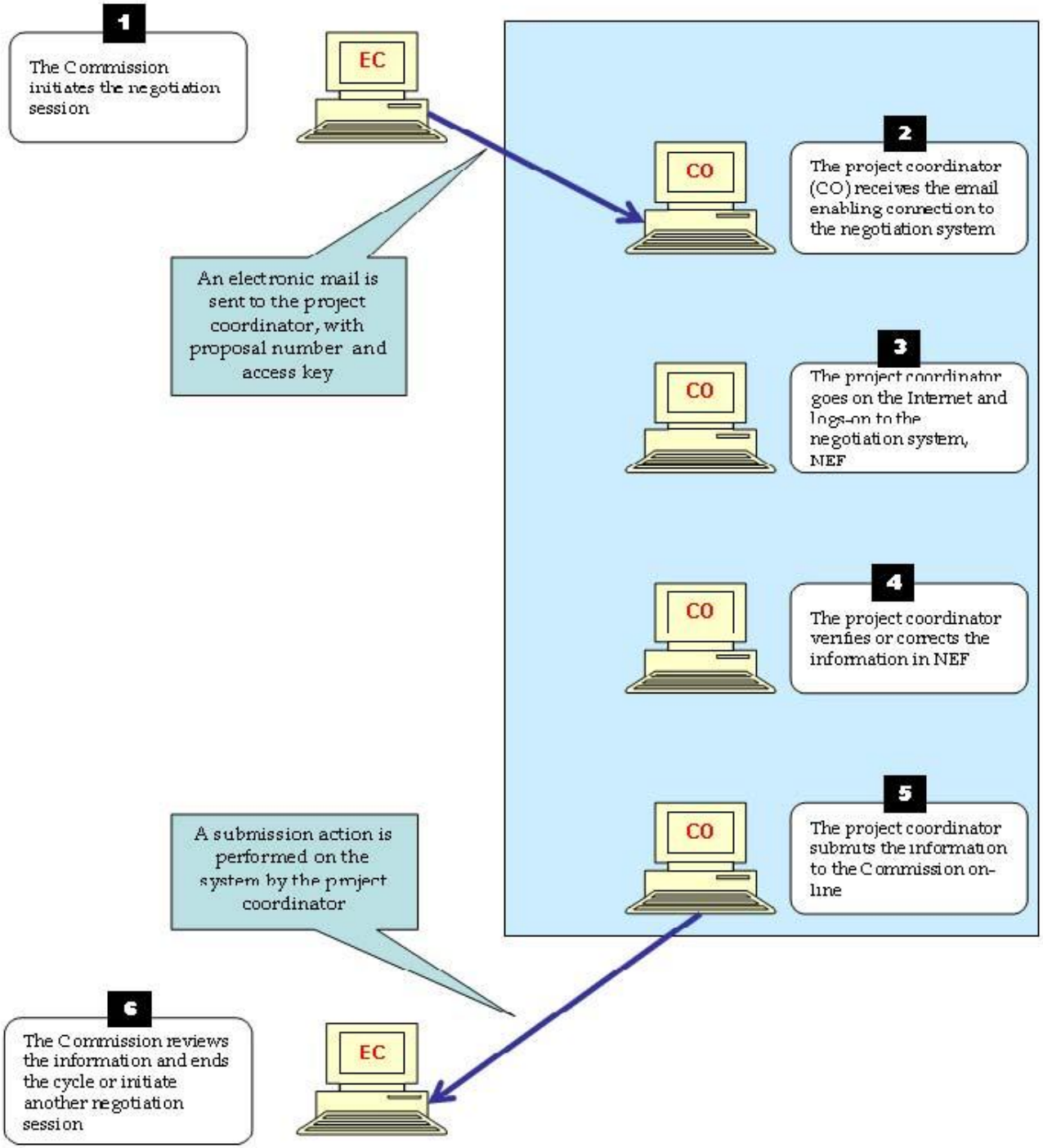

1
The Commission initiates the negotiation session
EC
An electronic mail is sent to the project coordinator, with proposal number and access key
CO
2
The project coordinator (CO) receives the email enabling connection to the negotiation system
CO
3
The project coordinator goes on the Internet and logs-on to the negotiation system, NEF
CO
4
The project coordinator verifies or corrects the information in NEF
CO
5
The project coordinator submits the information to the Commission on-line
A submission action is performed on the system by the project coordinator
6
The Commission reviews the information and ends the cycle or initiate another negotiation session
EC

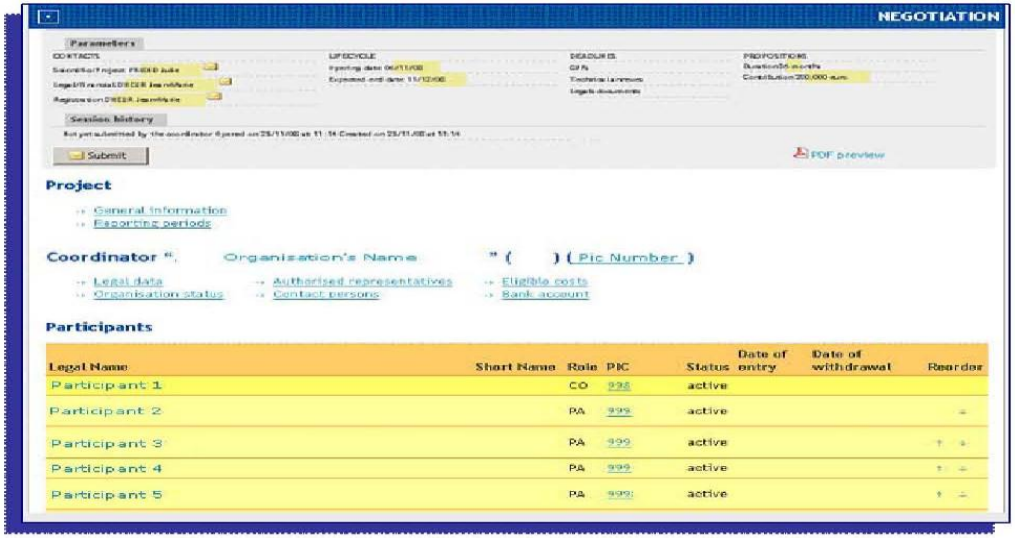
Figure 3

See the following example:

Project number 201474 and Access key 86257-49115-10535-11831

Figure 4

By pressing the "Login" button, the coordinator enters the negotiation session.
The session being opened, only the coordinator is allowed to add/verify/change the data & then close this negotiation session. When logging in, NEF opens on the main Project screen (*see Figure 5*).



Συναδελφική παραίνεση:
Να εντοπίσετε το σωστό topic,
να διαλέξετε τους κατάλληλους συνεργαζομενους φορείς
και να συντονίστε μια πρόταση στο 7FP!