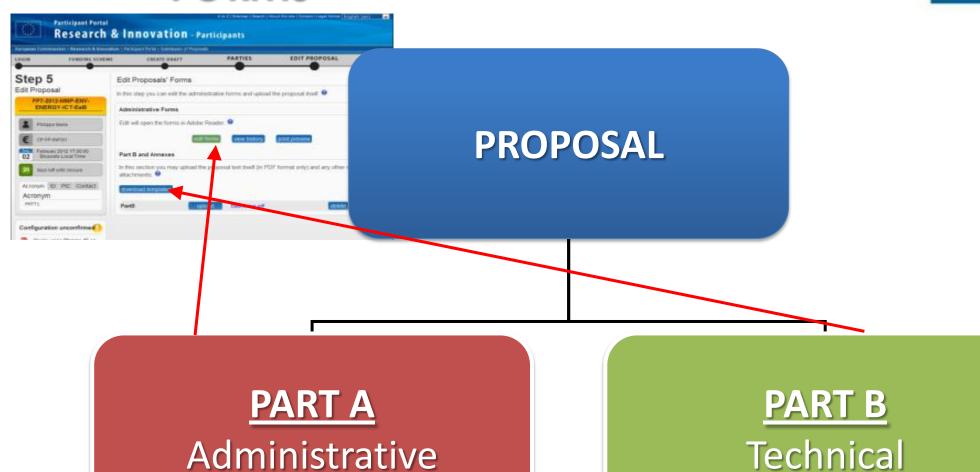
ONLINE SUBMISSION FORMS







Single stage

PARTE A

- 1) General Information
- 2) Participants & Contacts
- 3) Budget
- 4) Ethics

Template pdf online on the Participant Portal

PARTE B

- 1) Excellence
 - 1.1) Objectives
 - 1.2) Relation to the Work Programme
 - 1.3) Concept and Approach
 - 1.4) Ambition
- 2) Impact
 - 2.1) Expected impacts
 - 2.2) Measures to maximize the impact
 - Dissemination and exploitation of results
 - Communication activities
- 3) Implementation
 - 3.1) Work plan Work packages, deliverables and milestones
 - 3.2) Management structure and procedures
 - 3.3) Consortium as a whole
 - 3.4) Resources to be committed
- 4) Members of the consortium
 - 4.1) Participants (applicants)
 - 4.2) Third parties involved in the project (including use of third party resources)
- 5) Ethics and Security

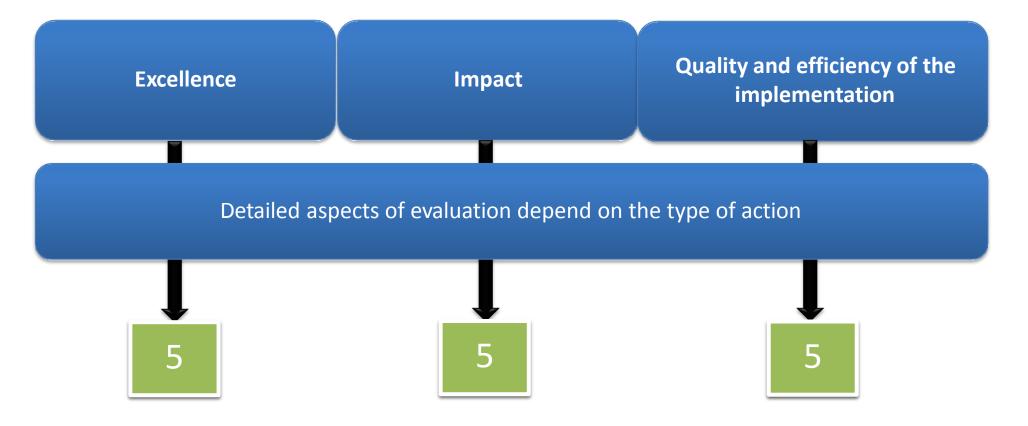
Word Document downloadable from the Participant Portal

70 pages





Evaluation criteria







Criterion 1

Scientific and Technological Excellence



Research Proposal (Part B) - Structure

- 1. Excellence
- 2. Impact
- 3. Implementation
 - 3.1 Work plan Work packages, deliverables and milestones (tables)
 - 2. Management structure and procedures
 - Consortium as a whole
 - 4. Resources to be committed
- 4. Members of the Consortium (no page limit)
- 5. Ethics and Security





Excellence – 4 Subcriteria to adress

- 1. Objectives
- 2. Relation to the work programme
- 3. Concept and approach
- 4. Ambition





How are the subcriteria judged?

Source: Self-evaluation form for RIA/IA/CSA

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/call_ptef/ef/h2020-call-ef-ria-ia-csa_en.pdf

1. Excellence

Note: The following aspects will be taken into account, to the extent that the proposed work corresponds to the topic description in the work programme:

- Clarity and pertinence of the objectives;
- Credibility of the proposed approach;
- Soundness of the concept, including trans-disciplinary considerations, where relevant;
- Extent that proposed work is ambitious, has innovation potential, and is beyond the state of the art (e.g. ground-breaking objectives, novel concepts and approaches).

Comments:

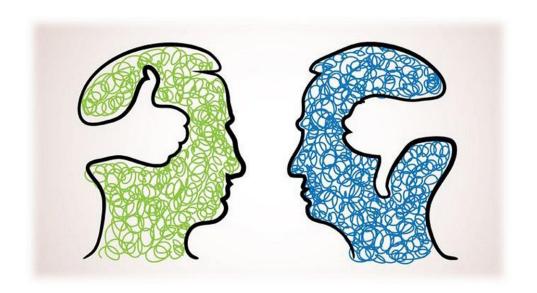




1.1 Objectives

What the EC expects

"Describe the **specific objectives** for the project, which should be clear, measurable, realistic and achievable within the duration of the project."



"Objectives should be **consistent with the expected exploitation and impact** of the project (see section 2)"

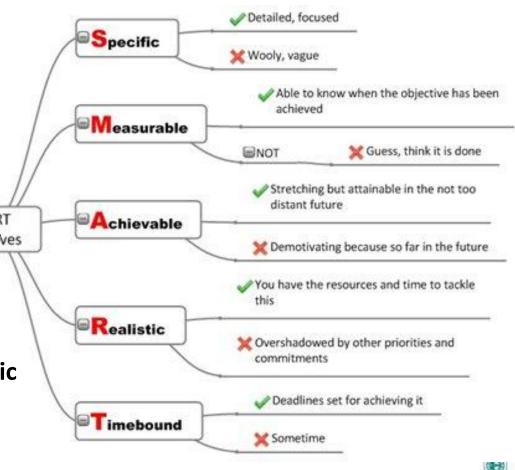




1.1 Objectives

- There is usually <u>one</u> main, overarching goal ("overall objective") and several subordinate, more specific goals ("specific objectives"). You should list both.
- The project objectives are usually already included in the topic text (see: specific challenger scope, expected impact.), sometimes explicitely listed, sometimes more implicit.
- → The objectives are a **result of the selected topic** and the *concept and approach* the consortium has chosen for its project.







1.2 Relation to the work programme

"Your proposal must address a work programme topic for this call for proposals."

Template: "Indicate the work programme topic to which your proposal relates, and explain how your proposal addresses the specific challenge and scope of that topic, as set out in the work programme."

There are different ways and structures how to answer this, often this section is about 1/3 to ½ page. Many proposals just make a **table**, list all relevant elements of the topic text and then show how they plan to deal with them in the project.

Note: the right question is: **How does the proposal adress the issues raised? And not: how exactly is the approach?**





1.3 Concept & approach

- •The concept of the project should be **based on a certain model/ hypothesis/ assumption** that should be clearly stated and elaborated.
- The reader is expecting facts, figures, numbers, e.g.,
 - ☐ Incidence rates of the conditions to be treated, severeness with regards to overall mortality, life expectancy, quality of life, etc.
 - ☐ Current (insufficient) treatment options and their drawbacks.
 - ☐ Groundbreaking findings that have lead to the hypothesis that an alternative way might be suitable best if partners of the applying consortium have contributed to these findings, (incl. references, preliminary results etc.)
- → The concept is still quite general and does not go too much into scientific detail with regards to the "how"







1.3 Concept and approach

- ✓ Show the evaluators how your project connects to the rest of the world.
- ✓ EC and evaluators want to make sure that with the public funding money, you are not going to reinvent the wheel, but that you cross-fertilize with recent an ongoing projects in the field.
- ✓ Best, if partners in the consortium have already close links to these other projects, e.g., because they participate there as well, and that exchange of know-how will be realized.
- ✓ If not, create a plan how this could be done (e.g. take other projects in your advisory group etc.).





1.3 Concept and approach

- ➤ Here, it is NOT about **gender balance** in the consortium, but about SCIENCE.
- > What would be scientific/ medical reasons for having a closer look at gender?.
- ➤ Is the condition you are going to work with known for **gender differences**, e.g., in symptoms, treatment options, mortality, success rates etc. ? Or do you have a hypothesis?
- > How are you going to address this in your approach and methodology?





1.4 Ambition - 1

What the EC expects

"Describe the **advance** your proposal would provide **beyond the state-of-the-art**, and the extent to which the proposed work is ambitious. Your answer could refer to the ground- breaking nature of the objectives, concepts involved, issues and problems to be addressed, and approaches and methods to be used."

"Describe the **innovation potential** which the proposal represents. Where relevant, refer to **products and services** already available on the market. Please refer to the results of any patent search carried out."



Messages for applicants



- 1. Many applicants have difficulties to formulate their objectives.
- 2. Ask yourself: does chapter 1 of the proposal create curiosity and stimulates to carry-on reading?.
- Does the layout encourage reading (with pleasure)?.
- 4. Check consistency across chapter 1, and across entire proposal.
- 5. Are abbreviations explained (when first occurring)?.
- 6. Are **figures** self-explanatory (applicants tend to have too many figures in chapter 1, and also the wrong figures!).
- 7. Take an Helicopter view on the proposed project: do you get all required information? What is missing? What is overdone?.



Messages for applicants



- 8. Do not write a scientific paper for a high-ranked peer reviewed journal (but list them as references, if you have).
- 9. Remember for whom you're writing with very broad topics, the evaluation panel will be mixed with different experts that may not know the particular condition, treatment or technology in detail.
- 10. Take the readers by the hand and guide them through the proposal.
- 11. Help evaluators go through your proposal quickly; **follow the template and adress all points** at the place they are expected to be.
- 12. Create a logical link between objectives, workpackages and deliverables.
- 13. Do not work to fill the 70 pages! Work to get your ideas across!





Criterion 2 *Impact*





Reminder: Template Part B

2. Impact

1. Expected impacts

- 1st stage
- 2. Measures to maximize impact
 - a) Dissemination and exploitation of results
 - b) Communication activities

2nd stage





Subcriteria evaluated under Impact

2. Impact

Note: The following aspects will be taken into account, to the extent to which the outputs of the project should contribute at the European and/or International level:

- The expected impacts listed in the work programme under the relevant topic;
- Enhancing innovation capacity and integration of new knowledge;
- Strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing innovations meeting the needs of European and global markets, and where relevant, by delivering such innovations to the markets;
- Any other environmental and socially important impacts;
- Effectiveness of the proposed measures to exploit and disseminate the project results (including management of IPR), to communicate the project, and to manage research data where relevant.

Comments:





Impact – expectations from the EC

2.1 Expected impacts

Describe how your project will contribute to:

 the expected impacts set out in the work programme, under the relevant topic

Example

PHC 10 – 2014: Development of new diagnostic tools and technologies: in vitro devices, assays and platforms

Expected impact:

olnnovative, more accurate, more reliable and cost effective in vitro diagnostic tools and technologies for earlier disease diagnosis, patient stratification and/or prognosis of disease outcome leading to improved clinical decisions and health outcomes.

- oContribution to the sustainability of health care systems.
- oGrowth of the European diagnostics sector, in particular for SMEs.



Messages for applicants



- What is the benefit of your project? (the benefit for SMEs becomes more and more important!).
- Think about the expected impact in the topic text / work programme.
- Who are the users of your results?.
- How will your project/results strenghten the competitiveness?.
- What is the social / societal benefit?.
- How will the project **support EU-policies?.** (in particular for research, innovation, health, biotech, environment, society, etc.):
 - Did you consider those political aspects that are announced in the work programme?
- How will the project help to contribute to the goals for the Europe 2020

strategy?

Why will Europe need the project? What is the added value?

Please consider enough time and discussion for all the different aspects around this task

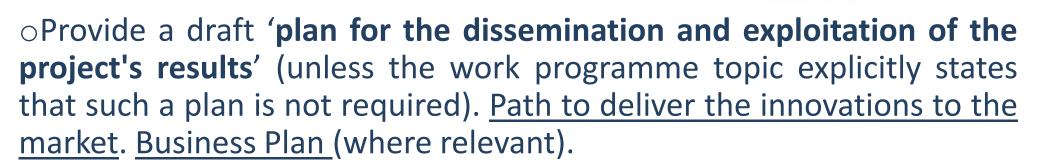


Impact part 2.2

What the EC expects

2.2 Measures to maximize impact

a) Dissemination and exploitation of results



ODissemination and exploitation measures should address the full range of potential users and uses including research, commercial, investment, social, environmental, policy making, setting standards, skills and educational training.



A P R E

Impact – Dissemination & Exploitation

What is advised

- Dissemination & Exploitaiton as own Work Package
- •Dissemination plan: which steps are required to bring your results to the community?

Clear structure about "What would you like to disseminate?"

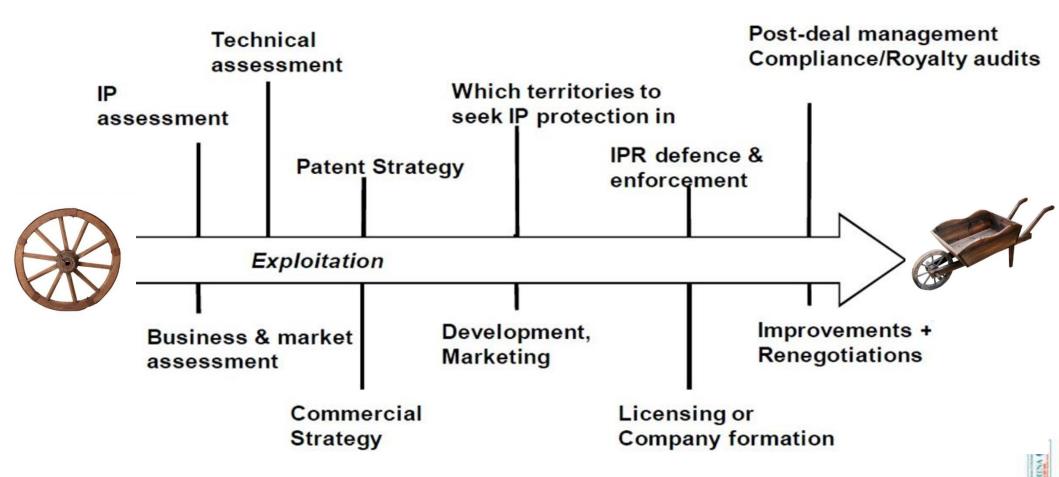
- To whom (= target group)?
- Why (= rationale)?
- How (= dissemination plan)?
- When (= time schedule)?







Impact – Exploitation



Source: IPR Helpdesk July 2014

Impact - Communication



Ways for communication:

- •When to disseminate what (flexibility in the beginning!) -> attract attention in the beginning, sell results at the end of the project!.
- •Don't forget about collaboration with other (related) projects.
- •Language might be adapted depending on target group.
 - Where to promote the project? (fairs, conferences, workshops, summer schools,...).
 - How to promote via internet? (website, newsletter, webinars, blogs, new social media,...).
 - Material to be generated: flyers, articles,...





Use the results from the project...

Plan to include a clear view on what is to be published and what could be patented and who is responsible for each publication or IPR.

Projects can be **exploited in different ways** according to their characteristics. Some examples:

- Promote and further excellence in research.
- Create spin-offs or start-ups (business plan).
- Develop products or processes, services.
- Added value of the technology (business case).
- Contribute to standardization activities, create networks.





Messages for applicants

- Academic applicants often have huge problems with section 2.2.
- If there are commercial partners available (SMEs), they should get involved early (coordinators often hesitate to involve too many partners in the proposal preparation phase), especially for section 2.2.
- For RIA's, projects will most likely not cover demonstration or market replication activities, but still they have to see the full picture/ think about the final commercialisation (as a vision route to market).
- No project result for the drawer, but for others (e.g. venture capitalists)
 to pursue on open innovation as a means of exploitation.





Criterion 3 Implementation





Research Proposal (Part B) - Structure

3. Implementation

- **3.1** Work plan Work packages, deliverables and milestones (tables)
- **3.2** Management structure and procedures
- **3.3** Consortium as a whole
- 3.4 Resources to be committed

Single or 2nd stage





Implementation - Evaluation criteria

Coherence and effectiveness of the work plan, including appropriateness of the allocation of tasks and resources

Complementarity of the participants within the consortium (when relevant)

Appropriateness of the management structures and procedures, including risk and innovation management







A P R E

Work plan/work packages

Establish plans / structures for the whole project

Lead questions:

- What do I want to do?
- What do I need for which task?
- What to do when?
- How much do I need of what?

Workplan and Workpackages

Partner responsibilities

Time planning

Resource planning

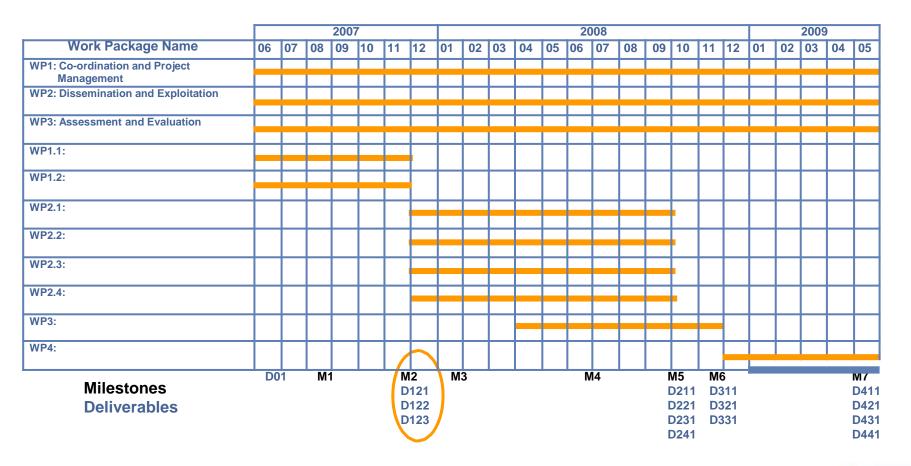






Work plan – Timing => Gantt Chart

from simple/Excelsheet.....



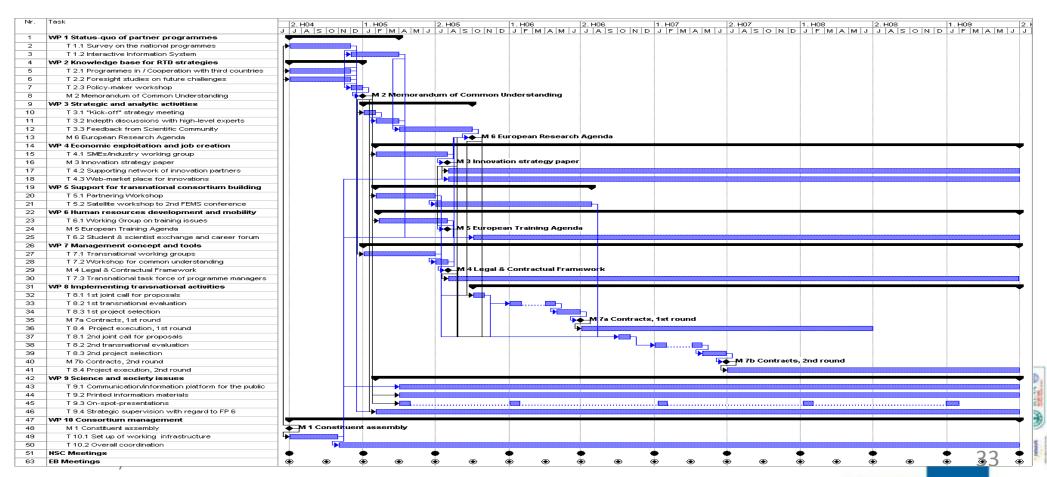






Work plan – Timing => Gantt Chart

....to complex management tools....





Work plan – Work packages

Tipp: Maximum 3 pages per Workpackage!

Table 3.1a: Work package description (For each work package):

Work package number	Start Date or Starting Event				
Work package title	•	•			
Participant number					
Short name of participant					
Person/months per		X			
participant:					
Objectives SMART, short Bulletpoints, in line with objectives in Part 1!!!					

Description of work (where appropriate, broken down into tasks), lead partner and role of participants

Detailed description of tasks (with Taskleader!) to achieve objectives

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

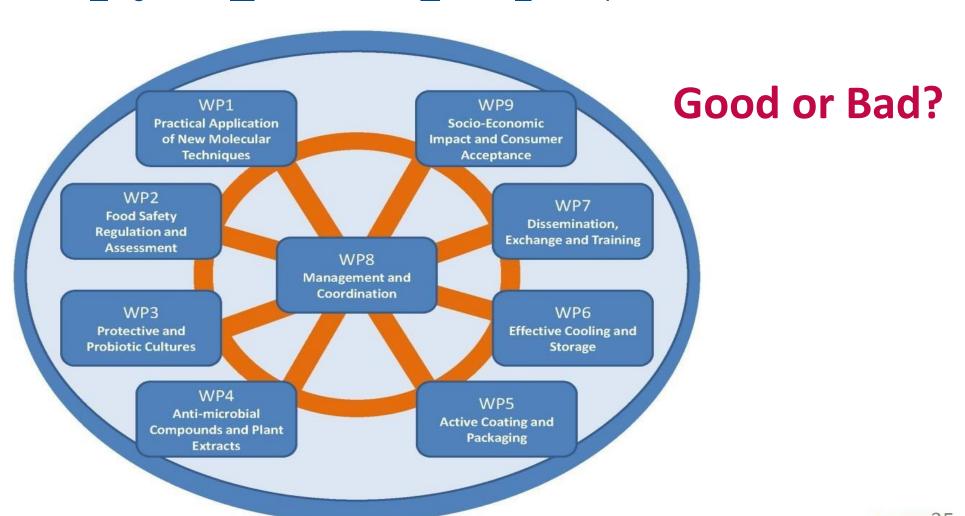
Results of the tasks, optimal 1 Deliverable per Task







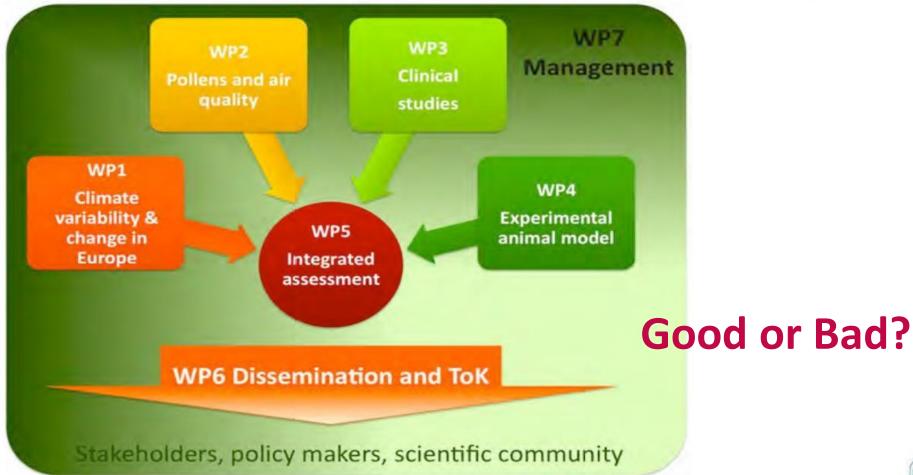
PERT - Programme Evaluation and Review Technique





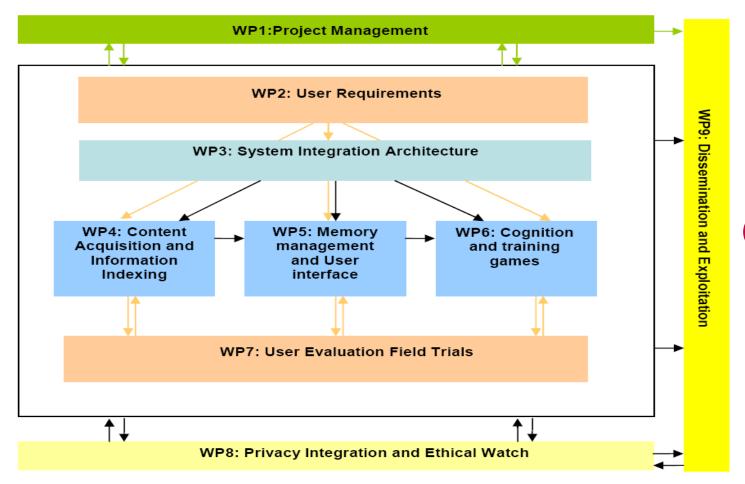
A P R E A G E N Z 1 A P R O M O Z 1 O N E 1 C E R C A E 1 C E R C A

Work plan – Pert Diagram



Work plan – Pert Diagram





Good or Bad?

Figure 3: PERT Diagram





Consortium as a whole

Questions to ask and describe:

- Describe how the consortium as a whole will achieve the project aims.
- •Describe why these partners are necessary to achieve the project aims.
- Describe the partner's special skills relevant to the project.
- Describe the complementarity of the partners.
- •Describe the **balance** of the consortium.
- •Describe how many SME/industry partners are involved: tasks, status, budget
- •Describe how the (commercial) exploitation of results will be ensured.
- •Describe (if applicable) why **partners from other industrial or third countries** need to be involved especially if you are asking for funding for third country partners!.



Consortium as a whole – Skills matrix

	Coordinator	Partner 2	Partner 3	Partner 4
Project Management	X			
Technology Domain 1	X		X	
Technology Domain 2		X		
Technology Domain 3			X	X
Technology Domain n				X
Dissemination	X	X	X	X







What should I consider when forming a consortium?

The **most important criteria** are **excellent qualifications and experie** their field of research.

- Just like the project itself, the consortium needs to demonstrate dimension. Try to avoid strong geographic asymmetries, i.e. the major from one particular country. However, don't just add partners for reasons of
- The individual partners need to have clearly defined roles and tale.
 Their expertise and skills should be crucial and complementary.
- •Depending on the **challenges** and **requirements** of the project, a **successful team** should consist of **partners from different backgrounds** (**academia, industry, user groups**) to **maximize impact**.
- •Where relevant, cross cutting aspects, such as gender dimensions or the integration of social sciences and humanities should be taken into account.



Messages for applicants

In most cases, the **formally required minimum number of partners** is **not enough to fully address** and **investigate the topic**. Always take the requirements of your project idea as a guiding principle!

Consider involving partners from 'Third Countries', i.e. countries that are not EU Member States or Associated countries. A <u>list of countries</u> eligible for funding is available on the Participant Portal.

Do not build 'artificial partnerships' just **to meet formal criteria**. Select partners who are truly dedicated, and **make sure** that all partners have the **necessary expertise and support from their organizations** from the start.







Grazie per l'attenzione, restiamo in contatto!

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