

Europe-Latin America FP7 Collaborations

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1. Introduction

This document lists a total of 102 FP7 projects which have been identified as involving participants in both Europe and Latin America and which are currently in execution. The projects are organised according to FP7 programme and are listed alphabetically by the Project Acronym. Information regarding these projects has been collected from the CORDIS database (http://cordis.europa.eu/home_en.html).

Information on projects is divided in two sections.

Section 2 provides an overview of all projects identified, providing the title, the project acronym and the end date of the project.

Part 3 provides more detailed information on each project, including contact details for the coordinating organisation, organisations/institutions involved in the project listed by country, and a description of the project objectives.

2. FP7 EU-LA Collaborations: Overview

As stated in the introduction this section provides a basic overview of the projects identified.

To view more detailed information on each project, place the cursor over the project name in the title column and press Ctrl and click with your mouse. This will take you directly to the corresponding page in section 3.

2.1. FP7-Energy: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
New feedstock and innovative transformation process for a more sustainable development and production of lignocellulosic ethanol	BABETHANOL	FRANCE, Spain, Finland, Mexico, Costa Rica, Italy	30/04/13
Biofuels assessment on technical opportunities and research needs for Latin America	BIOTOP	GERMANY, Spain, Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Argentina, Switzerland, Brazil, Chile, Mexico	31/08/10
Conversion of sugar cane biomass into ethanol	CANEBIOFUEL	DENMARK, Sweden, Brazil,	28/02/11
The production of sustainable Diesel-Miscible-Biofuels from the residues and wastes of Europe and Latin America	DIBANET	IRELAND, UK, Brazil, Argentina, Greece, Hungary, Chile, Denmark.	31/12/12
Innovative materials for future generation excitonic solar cells	INNOVASOL	ITALY, UK, Switzerland, Germany, Brazil.	31/03/12
Sustainable energy technology at work: thematic promotion of energy efficiency and energy saving technologies in the carbon markets	SETATWORK	DENMARK, Germany, India, Thailand, China, Chile, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Portugal, UK, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Poland	31/08/10

2.2. FP7-ENVIRONMENT: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Assessment of climatic change and impacts on the quantity and quality of water	ACQWA	SWITZERLAND, Italy, France, UK, Austria, Germany, Spain, Argentina, Chile, Kyrgyzstan	30/09/13
A Europe-South America network for climate change assessment and impact studies in La Plata Basin	CLARIS LPB	FRANCE, UK, Argentina, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay.	30/09/12
Geonetcast for and by developing countries	DEVCOCAST	BELGIUM, Argentina, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Brazil, UK, Niger, South Africa, Germany.	30/04/11
The development of indicators & assessment tools for CSO values-based projects in education for sustainable development (ESD)	ESDINDS	UNITED KINGDOM, Czech Republic, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Switzerland	19/01/11
Sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity in riparian areas in developing countries	LIVEDIVERSE	SWEDEN, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, India, Viet Nam, South Africa, Costa Rica	31/01/12
Palm harvest impacts in tropical forests	PALMS	DENMARK, Peru, France, Germany, Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Denmark, Bolivia, UK.	31/12/13
Prevention and restoration actions to combat desertification. An integrated assessment	PRACTICE	SPAIN, Greece, Italy, Israel, Mexico, South Africa, Portugal, China, Chile, Germany, UK.	31/08/12
Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation through alternative land uses in rainforests of the Tropics	REDD-ALERT	UNITED KINGDOM, Belgium, Nigeria, Netherlands, Germany, Kenya, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Peru, Indonesia, Colombia.	30/04/12
Vital and viable services for natural resource management in Latin America	VIVACE	AUSTRIA, Argentina, Netherlands, Mexico, Italy.	31/08/12
Enhancing the role of wetlands in integrated water resources management for twinned river basins in EU, Africa and South-America in support of EU water initiatives	WETWIN	HUNGARY, Germany, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Belgium, Uganda, Ecuador, Austria,	31/10/11

2.3. FP7-Health: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Combating antibiotics resistant pneumococci by novel strategies based on in vivo and in vitro host pathogen interactions	CAREPNEUMO	GERMANY, Spain, Portugal, UK, Germany, Greece, Switzerland, Poland, Israel, Argentina, India	29/02/12
Comparative epidemiology of genetic lineages of Trypanosoma cruzi	CHAGASEPINET	UNITED KINGDOM, Argentina, Spain, Belgium, Sweden, France, Ecuador, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela	31/12/11
Genetic study of Common Hereditary Bowel Cancers in Hispania and the Americas	CHIBCHA	UNITED KINGDOM, Argentina, Mexico, Spain, Uruguay, Colombia, Brazil, Portugal	30/11/12
Exploiting Gram-negative cell division targets in the test tube to obtain anti-microbial compounds	DIVINOCELL	SPAIN, France, Netherlands, UK, Hungary, Denmark, Chile	28/02/13
Impact on equity of access and efficiency of Integrated Health care Networks (IHN) in Colombia and Brazil	EQUITY-LA	SPAIN, Belgium, Colombia, Brazil	28/02/13
European network for global cooperation in the field of AIDS & TB	EUCO-NET	GERMANY, Italy, Argentina, India, South Africa, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Russian Federation	30/04/10
Development of a two-approach plate system for the fast and simultaneous detection of MDR and XDR M. tuberculosis	FAST-XDR-DETECT	BELGIUM, Argentina, Sweden, Germany, Colombia, Latvia, Germany.	31/01/12
Fixed dose combination drugs for secondary cardiovascular prevention	FOCUS	SPAIN, Argentina, Italy, France, Switzerland	30/06/13
High yield and performance stem cell lab	HYPERLAB	GERMANY, Austria, Portugal, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Chile	31/08/12
iNTER Support Action (International Network of Teleconsultation Excellence & Referral)	ISA	SPAIN, Kenya, Peru, Mexico	29/02/12

Targeting the Leishmania kinome for the development of novel anti-parasitic strategies	LEISHDRUG	FRANCE, UK, Spain, South Korea, Tunisia, Israel, Italy, Germany, Uruguay	30/09/11
Unraveling the molecular mechanism of nitrosative stress resistance in tuberculosis	NOSTRESS	SPAIN, Argentina United Kingdom, India.	30/09/11
A European Collaboration to optimise research for the care of cancer patients in the last days of life	OPCARE9	UNITED KINGDOM, Argentina, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, New Zealand, Italy, Slovenia, Sweden.	28/02/11
Plasmodium Vivax infection in pregnancy	PREGVAX	SPAIN, Italy, Sweden, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Papua New Guinea	29/02/12
Pre-clinical studies of a PSA-based human vaccine candidate targeting visceral, cutaneous and mucocutaneous leishmaniasis and development of the associated procedures for further clinical trials	RAPSODI	FRANCE, Spain, India, Tunisia, Peru.	31/12/11
Latent tuberculosis: new tools for the detection and clearance of dormant mycobacterium tuberculosis	STOPLATENT-TB	SPAIN, UK, Italy, France, Colombia, Mexico	31/01/11
Nucleobase derivatives as drugs against trypanosomal diseases	TRYPOBASE	SPAIN, UK, Uruguay, Sweden, Switzerland, India	31/12/11

2.4. FP7-ICT – Information and Communication Technologies: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Distributed dynamic diversity databases for life	4D4LIFE	UNITED KINGDOM, Austria, Ireland, US, Brazil, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Czech Republic, France, Poland, China, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Spain.	30/04/12
Anguilliform robot with electric sense	ANGELS	FRANCE, Uruguay, Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany.	31/01/12
Continuous monitoring of medication overuse headache in Europe and Latin America: development and standardization of an alert and decision support system	COMOESTAS	ITALY, Germany, Argentina, Spain, Denmark, Chile,	30/06/10
DynaLearn - engaging and informed tools for learning conceptual system knowledge	DYNALEARN	NETHERLANDS, Bulgaria, UK, Israel, Austria, Germany, Brazil, Spain	31/01/12
Free/Libre and open source software: International cooperation development roadmap	FLOSSINCLUDE	NETHERLANDS, China, Ghana, India, UK, Cambodia, South Africa, Spain, Argentina, India.	31/01/10
Fibre optic networks for distributed and extendible heterogeneous radio architectures	FUTON	PORTUGAL, Spain, UK, Brazil, Denmark, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Japan.	30/06/10
Global RFID interoperability forum for standards	GRIFS	BELGIUM, Hong Kong, South Korea, Poland, India, Russia, France, China, UK, Singapore, Japan, South Africa, Brazil, US, Belgium	31/12/09
Hierarchical and distributed model predictive control of large-scale systems	HD-MPC	NETHERLANDS, Germany, Spain, Belgium, France, Italy, Colombia	31/08/11
Managing the complexity of the open source infrastructure	MANCOOSI	FRANCE, Belgium, France, Portugal, Israel, Italy, Argentina, France.	31/01/11
Latin American Health Care Network	MEDNET	GERMANY, Spain, UK, Peru, Brazil, Greece,	31/12/10

Open architecture for accessible services integration and standardisation	OASIS	ITALY, Greece, Mexico, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, UK, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Germany.	31/12/11
Promotion of an ICT dialogue between Europe and America Latina	PRO-IDEAL	SPAIN, Chile, Uruguay, UK, Argentina, Brazil.	30/04/11
SUPPORT ACTION for a European and Latin American strategic cooperation on networked media RandD	SALA+	SPAIN, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, UK, Argentina.	28/02/10

2.5. FP7-INCO International Cooperation: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Argentinean Bureau for Enhancing Cooperation with the European Community in the Science, Technology and Innovation Area. Phase II	ABESTII	ARGENTINA, South Africa, France, Italy,	30/09/12
Promoting high-quality research opportunities for European researchers in Mexico	ACCESS2MEXCY T	ITALY, Mexico, Greece, France, Belgium, Austria.	31/10/11
Supporting EU Access to Brazilian national research programmes - Acesso por ciência e tecnologia no Brasil	APORTA	GERMANY, Greece, France, Brazil.	30/09/12
New Brazilian bureau for enhancing the international cooperation with European Union	BB.BICE	BRAZIL	30/09/11
Strengthen Chilean European Science and Technology Partnerships	CHIEP-II	CHILE	30/06/12
Enhancing scientific cooperation between the European Union and Central America	ENLACE	ITALY, Belgium, Hungary, Spain, Greece, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Austria, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Mexico,	31/10/13

European Union - Latin American research and innovation networks	EULARINET	SPAIN, Finland, Germany, Austria, Uruguay, Portugal, France, Mexico, Norway, Nicaragua, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, Argentina.	29/02/12
Network of the INCO-NCPs	INCONTACT	GREECE, Germany, Russian Federation, Mexico, Turkey, South Africa, Sweden, Italy.	31/12/09
Bureau for EU-Mexican science and technology cooperation step II	UEMEXCYT II	MEXICO, Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, France, Belgium,	30/09/11

2.6. FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
IPv6 Deployment Support	6DEPLOY	SWITZERLAND, Greece, Spain, France, Netherlands, UK, Uruguay, Hungary, Bulgaria, Norway, Mauritius, Portugal.	31/08/10
Association of European marine biological laboratories	ASSEMBLE	SWEDEN, Italy, Israel, UK, Germany, France, Portugal, Chile,	28/02/13
Bringing Europe's electronic infrastructures to expanding frontiers II	BELIEF-II	ITALY, Greece, UK, South Africa, Brazil, India.	31/03/10
E-science grid facility for Europe and Latin America	EELA-2	SPAIN, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Ireland, Venezuela, Argentina, Portugal, Italy, France, Ecuador, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia.	31/03/10
Enabling virtual access to Latin-american southern observatories	EVALSO	ITALY, Netherlands, UK, Chile, Uruguay, Germany.	31/12/10
Global linkage over broadband links	GLOBAL	AUSTRIA, Uruguay, Spain, UK, Slovenia, Netherlands.	31/10/10

2.7. FP7-KBBE: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Coordination actions in support of sustainable and eco-efficient short rotation forestry in CDM countries	BENWOOD	AUSTRIA, Sweden, Austria, UK, Germany, Kenya, China, Italy, Poland, Croatia, India, Brazil.	31/03/11
Controlling biogenic amines in traditional food fermentations in regional Europe	BIAMFOOD	NETHERLANDS, Spain, Argentina, France, Italy, Denmark.	31/01/11
Creating a circle by extending the BIO NCP network to Third Country NIPs	BIO CIRCLE	ITALY, Morocco, France, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Thailand, Ukraine, Argentina, Australia, China, Egypt, UK, India, Mexico, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Netherlands, Greece, Brazil, Germany, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Chile.	30/09/10
Multidisciplinary approach to practical and acceptable precision livestock farming for SMEs in Europe and world-wide	BRIGHTANIMAL	UNITED KINGDOM, Norway, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, Spain, Denmark, China, South Africa, Estonia, Brazil.	30/04/11
Development, enhancement and complementation of animal-sparing, foot-and-mouth disease vaccine-based control strategies for free and endemic regions	FMD-DISCONVAC	BELGIUM, Israel, France, UK, Italy, India, Argentina, Denmark, Netherlands, China, Germany, Switzerland.	30/06/12
Functional diversity: An ecological framework for sustainable and adaptable agro-forestry systems in landscapes of semi-arid and arid eco-regions	FUNCITREE	NORWAY, Mali, France, Netherlands, Spain, Costa Rica, Senagal,	30/04/13
Development of integrated livestock breeding and management strategies to improve animal health, product quality and performance in European organic and low input milk, meat and egg production	LOWINPUTBREEDS	UNITED KINGDOM, France, Greece, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Slovenia, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Tunisia, New Zealand, Canada, Brazil, Italy.	30/04/14
Mitigating adverse ecological impacts of open ocean fisheries	MADE	FRANCE, Greece, Belgium, Italy, Seychelles, Portugal, Spain, Brazil.	30/04/12

Metagenomics for bioexploration - tools and application	METAEXPLORE	NETHERLANDS, France, Belgium, Slovenia, UK, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Argentina, Italy, Sweden.	30/04/14
Novel integrated strategies for worldwide mycotoxin reduction in the food and feed chains	MYCORED	ITALY, Nigeria, Netherlands, Denmark, South Africa, UK, France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Russian Federation, Germany, Mexico, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Hungary.	31/03/13
Development of a new diagnostic tool using DNA barcoding to identify quarantine organisms in support of plant health	QBOL	NETHERLANDS, China, New Zealand, Brazil, Italy, South Africa, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Denmark, UK, Spain, Slovenia, Netherlands, Peru, Czech Republic.	20/03/12
Sweet Sorghum: an alternative energy crop	SWEETFUEL	FRANCE, Italy, India, Brazil, South Africa, Germany, Mexico,	31/12/13
Technical experts overseeing third country expertise	TXOTX	SPAIN, Chile, Botswana, UK, Seychelles, Tanzania, Morocco, UK, South Africa, Sweden.	31/03/11
Valorizing Andean microbial diversity through sustainable intensification of potato-based farming systems	VALORAM	BELGIUM, Bolivia, Ireland, Austria, Ecuador, Germany, Peru.	31/01/14

2.8. FP7-NMP Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Network in advanced materials and nanomaterials of industrial interest between Europe and Latin American Countries of MERCOSUR (Argentina-Brazil-Uruguay)	EULASUR	SPAIN, Argentina, Brazil, UK, France, Germany, Denmark, Uruguay, Italy.	31/07/12
Fluorine substituted high capacity hydrides for hydrogen storage at low working temperatures	FLYHY	GERMANY, Norway, Italy, Denmark, Argentina, Greece.	31/12/11
Merging atomistic and continuum analysis of nanometer length-scale metal-oxide systems for energy and catalysis applications	MACAN	ISRAEL, India, UK, France, Germany, Slovenia, Denmark, Turkey, US, Brazil, Austria, Japan.	31/05/13
Do nanoparticles induce neurodegenerative diseases? Understanding the origin of reactive oxidative species and protein aggregation and mis-folding phenomena in the presence of nanoparticles	NEURONANO	IRELAND, UK, US, Japan, Brazil, Germany, Belgium, Mexico,	31/01/12
Carbon nanotube confinement strategies to develop novel polymer matrix composites	POCO	SPAIN, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Netherlands, Argentina, Belgium, Greece,	31/10/12

2.9. FP7-PEOPLE: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Comparative assessment of coastal vulnerability to sea-level rise at continental scale	COMPASS	GERMANY, Greece, Argentina, Brazil, Chile.	14/02/13
The role of lipid membranes in dengue virus assembly	DENGUE VIRUS CAPSID	PORTUGAL, Brazil.	14/05/11
Dynamical complex systems	DYNEURBRAZ	FRANCE, Brazil, Italy, UK,	31/12/12

Geometry and symmetry of quantum spaces	GSQS	POLAND, US, Canada, Denmark, Italy, UK, Australia, Mexico.	31/12/12
Integrated maintenance planning	IMAPLA	ITALY, France, Spain, Chile.	31/12/11
Employment relations in multinational companies: cross national comparative analysis	INTREPID	IRELAND, Denmark, Australia, Canada, Mexico, UK, Norway, Spain.	31/01/13
Mapping genes involved in psychiatric disorders by admixture linkage disequilibrium in Chilean populations	MAPBYADMIXT URECHL	SPAIN, Chile.	31/07/12
Ocean acoustic exploration	OAEX	PORTUGAL, Belgium, Brazil, Canada.	31/01/12
Routes to Bose-Einstein condensation at room temperature	ROBOCON	ITALY	31/12/12

2.10. FP7-SIS Science in Society: Overview

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Promoting international debate on ethical implications of data collection, use and retention for biometric and medical applications	ETHICAL	GERMANY, Malaysia, UK, Greece, Cyprus, Chile, Ukraine, Belgium.	31/12/10
CSO engagement with ecological economics	CEECEC	SPAIN, Austria, India, Portugal, Italy, Ecuador, Cameroon, Belgium, Brazil, Croatia, Serbia, Argentina.	30/09/10
Network of collaboration between Europe and Latin American Caribbean countries to spread know-how in scientific writing and provide the best tools to exploit open access information in public health	NECOBELAC	ITALY, Portugal, UK, Spain, Brazil, Colombia.	31/01/12

2.11. FP7-SSH Socio-economic sciences and Humanities: Outline

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
Connecting socio-economic research on the dynamics of the knowledge society in the European Union and Latin American and Caribbean countries	EULAKS	AUSTRIA, UK, France, Uruguay, Mexico, Argentina.	31/07/10
Slave trade slavery abolitions and their legacies in European histories and identities	EURESCL	FRANCE, Spain, Denmark, Mexico, Portugal, Senagal, Haiti, UK, Canada.	29/12/12
European union & the world seen from abroad	EUROBROADMAP	FRANCE, Belgium, Sweden, Brazil, Romania, Turkey, France, Malta, Cameroon, China, India, Portugal.	31/12/11
Historical patterns of development and underdevelopment: origins and persistence of the great divergence	HI-POD	UNITED KINGDOM, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Uruguay, Germany.	31/10/12
Impact of networks, globalisation, and their interaction with EU strategies	INGINEUS	ITALY, South Africa, UK, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Brazil, China, Germany, India, Estonia,	31/12/11
Models and their effects on development paths: an ethnographic and comparative approach to knowledge transmission and livelihood strategies	MEDEA	UNITED KINGDOM, Italy, Spain, Argentina, Slovakia, Brazil.	30/06/12
Trans-national co-operation among national contact points for socio-economic sciences and the humanities	NET4SOCIETY	GERMANY, Austria, Switzerland, Poland, Serbia, Mexico, Netherlands, France, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Montenegro, Romania, Sweden, South Africa, Faroe Islands, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Russian Federation, Belarus, Slovenia, Albania, Turkey, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Malta.	31/01/11

2.12. FP7-TRANSPORT: Outline

Title	Project Acronym	Countries	End
ADVance Integrated composite TailCone	ADVITAC	FRANCE, Netherlands, UK, Spain, Belgium Brazil, Romania.	23/11/12
Carbon aware travel choices in the climate-friendly world of tomorrow	CATCH	UNITED KINGDOM, Brazil, Belgium, Italy, Spain, China.	
Guidelines for cooperation of Latin American countries in European aeronautics and air transport research	COOPAIR-LA	SPAIN, Portugal, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, France, Poland.	30/09/10

3. FP7 EU-LA Collaborations: Detailed

As stated in the introduction this section provides a more detailed overview of the projects identified.

The title of each project provides a hyperlink to the project information page in the CORDIS database.

The CORDIS

3.1. FP7 Energy

[New feedstock and innovative transformation process for a more sustainable development and production of lignocellulosic ethanol](#)

Acronym: BABETHANOL **Reference:** 227498
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-05-01 **End Date:** 2013-04-30

Coordinating Institution: INSTITUT NATIONAL POLYTECHNIQUE DE TOULOUSE

Address: BP 31029, Allée Émile Monso, Toulouse Cedex 4, France

URL:

Contact: Gérard VILAREM (Mr)

Tel: +33-562885743 **Fax:** +33-562885730

Country	Participating Institutions
Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL PARA LA AGRICULTURA IICA▪ UNIVERSITY OF COSTA RICA
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ VALTION TEKNILLINEN TUTKIMUSKESKUS
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES APPLIQUEES DE TOULOUSE INSAT▪ ADOUR PYRÉNÉES GARONNE ENVIRONNEMENT ETUDES ET CONSEIL▪ MAGUIN S.A.S
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI UDINE
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CONSEJO REGULADOR DEL TEQUILA A.C.▪ PROCAZUCAR S.A. DE C.V.▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO▪ CENTRO MARIO MOLINA PARA ESTUDIOS ESTRATEGICOS SOBRE ENERGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE AC
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS-CIEMAT

Objective: Today, USA and Brazil have massively invested in ethanol mono-production, taking advantage of their respective native crops, intensive culture practices and large availability of land. These renewable biofuel production models cannot be applied to most of the industrial and emerging countries. For these countries with limited land use, one of the best solutions to comply with their objectives of renewable biofuel and avoid food/fuel competition is the production of ethanol from diversified lignocellulosic residues. Yet, more research efforts are necessary to reach this objective.

The BABETHANOL project proposes solutions for a more sustainable approach of 2nd generation renewable ethanol, based on a moderate, environmental-friendly and integrated transformation process that should be applicable to an expanded range of lignocellulosic feedstocks.

The new process, called CES - Combined Extrusion-Saccharification, will be an alternative to the costly processes of the current state-of-the-art, notably the pre-treatment requiring much energy, water, chemical products, detoxification and waste water treatment. CES will be developed and tested from laboratory up to semi-industrial pilot scale with different new feedstock: Blue Agave Bagass, Palm Oil Empty Fruit Bunches and Olive oil Milled Husks.

A Europe-Latin America lignocellulosic biomass catalogue will also be developed as a further contribution to the expansion of feedstocks.

The success of the new project much relies on the well-balanced consortium with 7 European partners, 8 Latin American partners, the multidisciplinary expertise with agriculture/agronomy, chemical/catalysis, microbial systems engineering, industrial plant design and the integration of SMEs.

Biofuels assessment on technical opportunities and research needs for Latin America

Acronym: BIOTOP **Reference:** 213320
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-03-01 **End Date:** 2010-08-31

Coordinating Institution: WIRTSCHAFT UND INFRASTRUKTUR GMBH & CO PLANUNGS KG

Address: Sylvensteinstrasse 2. München, Germany

URL: <http://www.wip-munich.de>

Contact: Rainer JANSSEN (Dr)

Tel: +49-89-72012743 **Fax:** +49-89-72012791

Country	Participating Institutions
Argentina	▪ CAMARA ARGENTINA DE ENERGIAS RENOVABLES ▪ FUNDACION BARILOCHE
Austria	▪ KARL-FRANZENS-UNIVERSITAET GRAZ
Brazil	▪ FUNDACAO DE APOIO A UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO
Chile	▪ UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE VALPARAISO
Denmark	▪ DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET
Mexico	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO
Netherlands	▪ B.T.G. BIOMASS TECHNOLOGY GROUP BV
Spain	▪ CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS-CIEMAT

Objective: The overall objective of the BioTop proposal is to identify technical opportunities and research needs for Latin America and to create and support specific RTD cooperation activities between Latin America and the European Union in order to maximize synergies in the biofuels sectors.

Specific objectives are:

- to provide a broad overview of the existing biofuel sectors in all Latin American countries.
- to identify priorities, needs and opportunities in the field of RTD for sustainable biofuel production and biomass conversion technologies in Latin America;
- to inform European and Latin American actors in the biofuel sector about opportunities for collaboration and partnerships;
- to harmonize the agenda between Latin America and the EU on sustainable biofuel production;
- to facilitate and advance mutual knowledge and technology transfer between biofuel stakeholders in LA and the EU;
- to make recommendations on RTD and policies for the production and utilization of biomass conversion technologies.

Conversion of sugar cane biomass into ethanol

Acronym: CANEBIOFUEL **Reference:** 227464
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-03-01 **End Date:** 2011-02-28

Coordinating Institution: NOVOZYMES A/S

Address: Krogshoejvej, Bagsvaerd, Denmark

URL:

Contact: Nina ERIKSEN (Ms.)

Tel: +45-44463800 **Fax:** +45-44468600

Country	Participating Institutions
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANA▪ CENTRO DE TECNOLOGIA CANAVIEIRA▪ NOVOZYMES LATIN AMERICA LTDA.
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LUNDS UNIVERSITET

Objective: The project aims at developing the first cost-effective and industrially viable process for converting sugar cane bagasse and trash (i.e. sugar cane biomass) into fermentable sugars. Furthermore, the aim is to integrate such a process with existing production of 1st Generation ethanol based on sugar cane. In order to develop such a process, a deeper knowledge about the structural components of sugar cane biomass will be investigated with the aim of capturing the easier fraction of the cellulose sugars.

Furthermore, the project will focus on developing a detailed understanding of the dynamic impact between pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis in order to specifically design the process and enzymes for cost-effective cellulose conversion. The consortium, which builds on an already established partnership, involves leading industry and Academic partners within the relevant fields from Europe and Latin America. The main technical barriers in the project relate to the application of an integrated approach, achieving economically attractive production of 2nd generation ethanol based on sugar cane biomass as opposed to converting biomass into energy or other alternative use. Moreover, challenges are related to achieving process compatibility with existing plants and the accomplishment of a simple and cheap process.

The proposed project will focus on the following RTD activities:

- Detailed characterization of structural components in sugar cane bagasse and trash
- Understanding the treatability of various fractions
- Pretreatment of biomass with focus on integration with existing technology
- Enzyme development for improved cellulose hydrolysis
- Process simulation and cost estimation

The production of sustainable Diesel-Miscible-Biofuels from the residues and wastes of Europe and Latin America

Acronym: DIBANET

Reference: 227248

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-07-01

End Date: 2012-12-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK

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Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ FUNDACION CHILE
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ FOSS A/S
Éire/Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ECOSPHERE LTD
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ GEONARDO ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES LTD
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ASTON UNIVERSITY

Objective: The increasing reliance on imported diesel fuels, in addition to annual increases in the quantities of organic wastes are threats to the EU and Latin America.

This project (DIBANET) will combat these threats and help to eliminate diesel imports by developing novel technologies that will allow the sustainable production of diesel miscible biofuels from wastes. It will build on the key, complementary, strengths of researchers and industries of both regions to advance this field. This enhancement of co-operation will ensure that the whole process, from feedstock to process residues, is engineered for maximum efficiency. The links between regions will be further enhanced by the establishment of inter-regional student scholarships; 2 large brokerage events to engage all stakeholders; and a summer school for knowledge transfer.

DIBANET will increase the yield from biomass, beyond the current art, of levulinic acid, a valuable platform chemical that can be combined with ethanol to make a diesel fuel. Processes will be advanced to utilise the solid residue that remains after the acid-treatment. From this residue treatment process a bio-oil and biochar will result. The bio-oil will be upgraded to produce a diesel miscible biofuel. The biochar will be examined for use as a soil amender for enhanced biomass yields. Advanced analytical

techniques to benefit levulinic acid yields will be developed and employed online to allow real-time adjustment of biomass conversion conditions. All of the fuels produced will be tested to ensure compliance with current fuel requirements.

Innovative materials for future generation excitonic solar cells

Acronym: INNOVASOL

Reference: 227057

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-04-01

End Date: 2012-03-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DEL PIEMONTE
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Germany	▪ TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAET DRESDEN
Italy	▪ CENTRO RICERCHE FIAT SCPA ▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO
Switzerland	▪ ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE
Switzerland	▪ SOLARONIX SA
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Objective: INNOVASOL aims to develop radically new nanostructured materials for photovoltaic (PV) excitonic solar cells (XSCs) really competitive with traditional energy sources.

The main objective is to leapfrog current limitations of third-generation PV devices through a drastic improvement of the materials used for assembling XSCs.

The first step is the substitution of the liquid electrolytes, currently used in dye-sensitised solar cells, with solid-state hole conductors. In parallel, semiconductor quantum dots (QDs) with tuned band gap, designed to enhance the photon capture efficiency, will replace the organic dyes as light absorbers. A striking improvement is expected from multi exciton generation (MEG) effects, overcoming the Shockley-Queisser efficiency limit of 31% for the PV conversion.

In a second step, highly innovative QDs will be designed and synthesized: the QDs will be covered by self-assembled monolayers of amphiphilic dye molecules, mimicking the photosynthetic antenna system. The dye molecules will act as molecular relays (MRs), which connect the QDs to the transparent conductive oxide (TCO). Novel TCO architectures will be developed for efficient interface energy transfer and electron diffusion.

Six academic institutions guarantee an interdisciplinary research, based on top level theoretical and experimental approaches. The high degree of knowledge of solid-state

physics and chemistry, nanoscience and nanotechnology of the researchers assures that the new concepts and the objectives proposed will be successfully developed/pursued. Fiat research center and Solaronix, a SME leader in the XSCs production, will provide proof-of-concept prototypes to validate the innovative materials developed by the academic partners.

Materials and technological solutions of INNOVASOL are original and will pave the way for future generation XSCs alternative to devices so far developed both inside and outside Europe.

[Sustainable energy technology at work: thematic promotion of energy efficiency and energy saving technologies in the carbon markets](#)

Acronym: SETATWORK **Reference:** 219009
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-09-01 **End Date:** 2010-08-31

Coordinating Institution: ENERGY CONSULTING NETWORK A/S

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Chile	▪ ASESORIAS PROFESIONALES P. LEHUEDE LTDA.
China	▪ GUANGZHOU INSTITUTE OF ENERGY CONVERSION, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE ▪ ZHEJIANG ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Denmark	▪ CONFEDERATION OF DANISH INDUSTRIES
Germany	▪ ZENTRUM FÜR RATIONELLE ENERGIEANWENDUNG UND UMWELT GMBH
India	▪ THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE
Italy	▪ ETA ENERGIA TRASPORTI AGRICOLTURA SRL
Poland	▪ ECOFYS POLSKA SP. Z O.O.
Portugal	▪ INSTITUTO DE ENGENHARIA MECÂNICA - POLO IST
Slovakia	▪ ENERGY CENTRE BRATISLAVA
Sweden	▪ KANENERGI SWEDEN AB
Thailand	▪ CENTER FOR ENERGY ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT - FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
UK	▪ CPL SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING SERVICES LTD

Objective: The overall objective of the SETatWork proposal is to undertake thematic promotion of energy efficiency and saving technologies in industry sectors connected with the carbon markets Core actions are:

- Identification of concrete projects in ETS Companies (WP3)

- Matchmaking events bringing market actors together for project realization (WP4)
- Parallel project identification and match-making at CDM markets in Asia and Latin America for the benefit of EU stakeholders
- Promotion: Website and newsletter (WP5)
- Training of EU industry based in need assessment. Improving competences and awareness on energy efficiency technology options and CO2 handling in the industry (WP5)

The expected impact of the action is to facilitate the fulfilment of EU's climate & energy policy goals and at the same time exploiting EU RTD and commercial aspects of the carbon market development. It will lead to initiation of a number of specific projects in industry sectors and provide comprehensive dissemination on tools and examples to broad target groups

3.2. FP7 Environment

Assessment of climatic change and impacts on the quantity and quality of water

Acronym: ACQWA

Reference: 212250

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-10-01

End Date: 2008-10-01

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE

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Austria	▪ UNIVERSITAET GRAZ ▪ UNIVERSITAET FUER BODENKULTUR WIEN
Chile	▪ CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTIFICOS ▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE LA SERENA
France	▪ METEO-FRANCE ▪ CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS) ▪ COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE (CEA)
Germany	▪ MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V.
Italy	▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI L'AQUILA ▪ CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE ▪ ENTE PARCO NAZIONALE GRAN PARADISO ▪ MONTEROSASTAR SRL ▪ AGENZIA REGIONALE PER LA PROTEZIONEDELL AMBIENTE ▪ COMPAGNIA VALDOSTANA ACQUE SPA ▪ POLITECNICO DI MILANO ▪ THE ABDUS SALAM INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS ▪ CESI RICERCA SPA ▪ FONDAZIONE MONTAGNA SICURA ▪ AGENZIA REGIONALE PER LA PROTEZIONE AMBIENTALE DEL PIEMONTE ▪ ENEL PRODUZIONE. S.P.A.
Kyrgyzstan	▪ INSTITUTE OF WATER PROBLEMS AND HYDROPOWER OF THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Spain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS |
| Switzerland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITAET BERN ▪ EIDGENÖSSISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE ZÜRICH ▪ INSTITUT DE HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT ▪ FORSCHUNGSANSTALT AGROSCOPE RECKENHOLZ-TAENIKON |
| UK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE ▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM |

Objective: As the evidence for human induced climate change becomes clearer, so too does the realization that its effects will have impacts on natural environment and socio-economic systems. Some regions are more vulnerable than others, both to physical changes and to the consequences for ways of life. The proposal will assess the impacts of a changing climate on the quantity and quality of water in mountain regions. Modeling techniques will be used to project the influence of climatic change on the major determinants of river discharge at various time and space scales.

Regional climate models will provide the essential information on shifting precipitation and temperature patterns, and snow, ice, and biosphere models will feed into hydrological models in order to assess the changes in seasonality, amount, and incidence of extreme events in various catchment areas. Environmental and socio-economic responses to changes in hydrological regimes will be analyzed in terms of hazards, aquatic ecosystems, hydropower, tourism, agriculture, and the health implications of changing water quality. Attention will also be devoted to the interactions between land use/land cover changes, and changing or conflicting water resource demands. Adaptation and policy options will be elaborated on the basis of the model results. Specific environmental conditions of mountain regions will be particularly affected by rapidly rising temperatures, prolonged droughts and extreme precipitation.

The methodological developments gained from a European mountain focus will be used to address water issues in regions whose economic conditions and political structures may compromise capacities to respond and adapt, such as the Andes and Central Asia where complex problems resulting from asymmetric power relations and less robust institutions arise. Methodologies developed to study European mountains and their institutional frameworks will identify vulnerabilities and be used to evaluate a range of policy options.

[A Europe-South America network for climate change assessment and impact studies in La Plata Basin](#)

Acronym: CLARIS LPB **Reference:** 212492
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-10-01 **End Date:** 2012-09-30

Coordinating Institution: INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE
DEVELOPPEMENT

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Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS ESPACIAIS▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANA▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA▪ UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E. V.▪ LEIBNIZ-ZENTRUM FUER AGRARLANDSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (ZALF) E. V.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ALMA MATER STUDIORUM-UNIVERSITA DI BOLOGNA▪ CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO PER I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI SCARL▪ CESI RICERCA SPA
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ SVERIGES METEOROLOGISKA OCH HYDROLOGISKA INSTITUT
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPUBLICA

Objective: The CLARIS LPB Project aims at predicting the regional climate change impacts on La Plata Basin (LPB) in South America, and at designing adaptation strategies for land-use, agriculture, rural development, hydropower production, river

transportation, water resources and ecological systems in wetlands. In order to reach such a goal, the project has been built on the following four major thrusts.

First, improving the description and understanding of decadal climate variability is of prime importance for short-term regional climate change projections (2010-2040).

Second, a sound approach requires an ensemble of coordinated regional climate scenarios in order to quantify the amplitude and sources of uncertainties in LPB future climate at two time horizons: 2010-2040 for adaptation strategies and 2070-2100 for assessment of long-range impacts. Such coordination will allow to critically improve the prediction capacity of climate change and its impacts in the region.

Third, adaptation strategies to regional scenarios of climate change impacts require a multi-disciplinary approach where all the regional components (climate, hydrology, land use, land cover, agriculture and deforestation) are addressed in a collaborative way. Feedbacks between the regional climate groups and the land use and hydrology groups will ensure to draw a first-order feedback of future land use and hydrology scenarios onto the future regional climate change.

Fourth, stakeholders must be integrated in the design of adaptation strategies, ensuring their dissemination to public, private and governmental policy-makers.

Finally, in continuity with the FP6 CLARIS Project, our project will put a special emphasis in forming young scientists in European institutes and in strengthening the collaborations between European and South American partners. The project is coordinated with the objectives of LPB, an international project on La Plata Basin that has been endorsed by the CLIVAR and GEWEX Panels.

[Geonetcast for and by developing countries](#)

Acronym: DEVCOCAST

Reference: 211307

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-05-01

End Date: 2011-04-30

Coordinating Institution: VLAAMSE INSTELLING VOOR
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Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - DIRECTORATE GENERAL JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE – JRC

Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS ESPACIAIS ▪ UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS ▪ COMPANHIA NACIONAL DE ABASTECIMENTO ▪ EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE PESQUISA AGROPECUARIA
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DANMARKS METEOROLOGISKE INSTITUT
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ THE EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ STICHTING INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GEO-INFORMATION SCIENCE AND EARTH OBSERVATION
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT ▪ CENTRE REGIONAL AGRHYMET
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN ▪ CSIR - COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL ▪ PLYMOUTH MARINE LABORATORY

Objective: The DevCoCast project aims at involving Developing Countries in the GEONETCast initiative. Many Developing Countries are exposed to serious environmental risks and their need for adequate information is high. Unfortunately, reliable and continuous access to real time environmental information is often lacking. The GEONETCast concept overcomes existing telecommunication limitations and is able to provide reliable and fast access to environmental information.

The DevCoCast project will

- disseminate existing environmental added-value datasets (both in-situ and satellite based) from various sources in Africa, South- and Central America and Europe in (near) real time and at no cost via GEONETCast to a broad range of user communities in Developing Countries and
- promote and support the use of these products. By utilizing the existing EUMETCast dissemination system, we can directly take benefit from the operational infrastructures and from a well developed user base in Africa and South-America.

This enables us to focus our effort on the support of the use of the data and building up and maintaining the capacity in Developing Countries which includes training, workshops, networking and outreach. The project sets up a number of pilot cases in Africa, South- and Central America and Asia and is conceived to have a big impact with a limited budget, by building upon existing production (SPOT-VEGETATION a.o.) and dissemination infrastructures (EUMETCast, FengYunCast), existing research projects (GEOLAND, VGT4AFRICA, MERSEA, GOOS, YEOS a.o.) and servicing all relevant environmental end-user communities.

The ultimate ambition is to introduce and embed the GEONETCast data in a systematic manner into reporting systems in support of planning and decision making processes. This effort will enable authorities in Developing Countries in fulfilling

their increasing monitoring and reporting obligations and help them to better manage their natural resources.

[The development of indicators & assessment tools for CSO values-based projects in education for sustainable development \(ESD\)](#)

Acronym: ESDINDS

Reference: 212237

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-01-20

End Date: 2011-01-19

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Czech
Republic

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France

▪ EUROPEAN BAHA'I BUSINESS FORUM ASSOCIATION

Germany

▪ PEOPLE'S THEATER E.V.

Switzerland

▪ ARTHUR LYON DAHL

UK

▪ ALLIANCE OF RELIGIONS AND CONSERVATION

▪ BAHA'I AGENCY FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT - UNITED KINGDOM

Objective: This project involves five very different Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) involved in Education for Sustainable Development in a very wide range of project types coming together to investigate two main aims, with academic assistance:

- to develop more useful indicators to measure the impact of value/behaviour change elements in their ESD projects at the project level. This will enable them to better prioritise their resources across a wide range of project types. A considerable range of value-based projects will be considered, involving SMEs, communities and schoolchildren. The newly developed project level impact indicators will be related to those for other levels, e.g. regional, national; and those used in academic arenas. It will be necessary to particularly focus on the development of less established SD indicators such as " well-being" which are can be strongly affected by spiritual/faith-based values and activities (Clark and Lelkes, 2005). Indicators for this have been difficult to quantify so far in mainstream discussions, but by focussing at project impact level we believe some can be defined and refined, with CSOs working with academics. Some schools of thought suggest that reinforcing local values will lead more effectively to behaviour changes, leading to larger SD impacts; without ways to measure, such ideas cannot be tested.

- to improve the environmental impact of projects through advice at ground level.

Three of the CSO participants in this proposal are faith-based whose projects generally focus on social issues more than environmental ones. The RTDs will be asked to outline possibilities to increase the projects environmental impact within their current context, leading to suggestions and guidelines for such CSOs to allow them to be more effective at environmental impact even when this is not their main focus. Researchers officers will work extensively in the field on CSO projects, with CSO staff, for both aims.

[Sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity in riparian areas in developing countries](#)

Acronym: LIVEDIVERSE

Reference: 211392

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-02-01

End Date: 2012-01-31

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Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO ACADEMICO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING PARTICIPATIVE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VERENIGING VOOR CHRISTELIJK HOGER ONDERWIJS WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK EN PATIENTENZORG
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND PROJECTION

Objective: LiveDiverse (LD) will develop new knowledge on the interactions between human livelihood and biodiversity in riparian and aquatic contexts in four developing countries (Vietnam, India, South Africa, Costa Rica). It has a strong emphasis on dissemination and the constructive engagement of a broad selection of social groups and their governmental and non-governmental representatives. The analysis of biodiversity values, sustainable use and livelihoods (biodiversity governance) within the project adopts vulnerability as a unifying concept, taking the point of departure in the concepts of biodiversity and livelihood vulnerability. Vulnerability will be considered from a combination of bio-physical, socio-economic

and cultural/spiritual perspectives, where human ability to conserve and husband biodiversity while at the same time achieving sustainable livelihoods is of vital importance.

The analyses of areas will analyse vulnerability in terms of biophysical, socio-economic- legal, and cultural/spiritual issues. Maps of these three perspectives will then be constructed in each case study and incorporated into a GIS system. These maps will identify biodiversity and livelihood hot-spots, that is, places where there is a high risk (according to natural science criteria), and a low capability (according to the socio-economic, law and policy criteria). Finally, biodiversity and livelihood scenarios will be developed. These scenarios will take into account the main perspectives; biological diversity risk, socio economic ability and cultural perceptions to cope with effects of this risk. Working in a 15-year perspective, the scenarios will examine future possible trends, threats and developments in order to formulate strategies and policy to meet the needs of both biodiversity and livelihoods.

Palm harvest impacts in tropical forests

Acronym: PALMS

Reference: 212631

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-01-01

End Date: 2013-12-31

Coordinating Institution: AARHUS UNIVERSITET

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Bolivia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN ANDRES
Colombia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA
Denmark	▪ DANISH CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Ecuador	▪ PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL ECUADOR
France	▪ INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Germany	▪ FREIE UNIVERSITAET BERLIN
Peru	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL MAYOR DE SAN MARCOS
Spain	▪ AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS ▪ UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID
UK	▪ ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS KEW

Objective: Tropical forests harbour thousands of useful plants which are harvested and used in subsistence economies or traded in local, regional or international markets. The effect on the ecosystem is little known, and the forests resilience is badly understood. Palms are the most useful group of plants in tropical American forests and we will study the effect of extraction and trade of palms on forest in the western Amazon, the Andes and the Pacific lowlands. We will determine the size of

the resource by making palm community studies in the different forest formations and determine the number of species and individuals of all palm species.

The genetic structure of useful palm species will be studied to determine how much harvesting of the species contributes to genetic erosion of its populations, and whether extraction can be made without harm. We then determine how much palms are used for subsistence purposes by carrying out quantitative, ethnobotanical research in different forest types and then we study trade patterns for palm products from local markets to markets which involve export to other countries and continents. Palm populations are managed in various ways from sustainable ones to destructive harvesting; we will study different ways in which palms are managed and propose sustainable methods to local farmers, local governments, NGOs and other interested parties. Finally we will study national level mechanism that governs extraction, trade and commercialization of palm products, to identify positive and negative policies in relation to resilience of ecosystems and use this to propose sustainable policies to the governments.

The results will be disseminated in a variety of ways, depending on need and stake holders, from popular leaflets and videos for farmers, reports for policy makers to scientific publication for the research community. The team behind the proposal represents 10 universities and research institutions in Europe and northwestern South America.

[Prevention and restoration actions to combat desertification. An integrated assessment](#)

Acronym: PRACTICE **Reference:** 226818
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-09-01 **End Date:** 2012-08-31

Coordinating Institution: FUNDACION CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS
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Chile	▪ INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGÍA Y BIODIVERSIDAD
China	▪ NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY
Germany	▪ UNIVERSITAET TRIER ▪ UNIVERSITAET HAMBURG
Greece	▪ ARISTOTELIO PANEPISTIMIO THESSALONIKIS
Israel	▪ BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV
Italy	▪ CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO PER I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI SCARL ▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI SASSARI
Mexico	▪ UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON

Portugal	▪ LIGA PARA A PROTECÇÃO DA NATUREZA
South Africa	▪ NOORDWES-UNIVERSITEIT
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE ALICANTE
	▪ FUNDACIÓN UNIVERSIDAD EMPRESA DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

Objective: The general objective of PRACTICE is to link S & T advances and traditional knowledge on prevention and restoration practices to combat desertification with sound implementation, learning and adaptive management, knowledge sharing, and dissemination of best practices.

Specific objectives are:

- * To create an international platform of long-term monitoring sites for assessing and investigating practices to combat desertification
- * To develop integrated evaluation tools to assess the cost-effectiveness of practices to combat desertification, taking into account changes in both biophysical and socio-economic properties, by synergistically exploiting the recent advances on assessment and evaluation methodologies and approaches
- * To assess prevention and restoration practices to combat desertification for croplands, rangelands and woodlands, considering the impacts on socio-economic status, soil functions, biodiversity, and ecosystem services
- * To identify and document best practices to combat desertification considering multiple purposes at different spatial (local to global) scales, and to establish cost-effective thresholds for the various management alternatives
- * To develop education material and translational science strategies, and implement innovative participatory approaches to link science to society, to share and transfer evaluation methods and best practices, addressing and involving stakeholders at all levels, from farmers to local organisations, to national and international bodies

[Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation through alternative land uses in rainforests of the Tropics](#)

Acronym: REDD-ALERT **Reference:** 226310
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-05-01 **End Date:** 2012-04-30

Coordinating Institution: THE MACAULAY LAND USE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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Belgium	▪ UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN
Cameroon	▪ INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE AGRICOLE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

Colombia	▪ CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL
Germany	▪ GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITAET GOETTINGEN STIFTUNG OEFFENTLICHEN RECHTS
Indonesia	▪ CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH ▪ BALAI PENELITIAN TANAH
Kenya	▪ INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY
Netherlands	▪ VERENIGING VOOR CHRISTELIJK HOGER ONDERWIJS WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK EN PATIENTENZORG
Nigeria	▪ INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
Peru	▪ INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INNOVACION AGRARIA
Viet Nam	▪ RESEARCH CENTRE FOR FOREST ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Objective: The proposal addresses Topic ENV.2008.1.1.5.1 Addressing deforestation in tropical areas: greenhouse gas emissions, socio-economic drivers and impacts, and policy options for emissions reduction .

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the development and evaluation of mechanisms and the institutions needed at multiple levels for changing stakeholder behaviour to slow tropical deforestation rates and hence reduce GHG emissions. This will be achieved through enhancing our understanding of the social, cultural, economic and ecological drivers of forest transition in selected case study areas in Southeast Asia, Africa and South America.

This understanding will facilitate the identification and assessment of viable policy options addressing the drivers of deforestation and their consistency with policy approaches on avoided deforestation, such as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and degradation (REDD), currently being discussed in UNFCCC and other relevant international fora.

At the same time, ways of improving the spatial quantification of land use change and the associated changes in GHG fluxes will be developed, thereby improving the accounting of GHG emissions resulting from land use change in tropical forest margins and peatlands. This will allow the analysis of scenarios of the local impacts of potential international climate change policies on GHG emission reductions, land use, and livelihoods in selected case study areas, the results of which will be used to develop new negotiation support tools for use with stakeholders at international, national and local scales to explore a basket of options for incorporating REDD into post-2012 climate agreements.

The project will provide a unique link between international policy-makers and stakeholders on the ground who will be required to change their behaviour regarding deforestation, thereby contributing to well-informed policy-making at the international level.

Vital and viable services for natural resource management in Latin America

Acronym: VIVACE

Reference: 213154

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-03-01

End Date: 2012-08-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITAET FUER BODENKULTUR WIEN

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Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ZENTRUM FUR UMWELTMANAGEMENT UND ENTSCHEIDUNGSTHEORIE
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ STICHTING LETTINGA ASSOCIATES
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUTO MEXICANO DE TECNOLOGIA DEL AGUA
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ POLITECNICO DI BARI

Objective: VIVACE is based on two conceptual pillars: on the one side innovative technical concepts for vital and viable services, and on the other, integrated analytical approaches and decision support tools. These two pillars are based on the emerging concepts for natural resource management emphasising reuse and recycling. They will be centred on peri-urban water management, but will include organic solid waste management, and agricultural water management. The restricted biosphere where VIVACE will test their tools is represented by rapidly developing urban or small town areas in Latin America, together with their rural/natural surroundings.

The systems boundaries will be set on a case specific basis in such a way that the mutual impacts of water extraction and wastewater/waste disposal can be assessed. In each case study, VIVACE will analyse the impact of existing resource management practices (within the considered sectors) on the economic development in the region. This will allow the evaluation of the potential of proposed innovative concepts for safeguarding and or fostering economic development in a restricted biosphere. Integrated analytical approaches for decision support and strategic planning will then be developed and tested, with particular focus on tools for integrated and participatory assessment of these aspects.

In this perspective, the two primary objectives of VIVACE will be:

- To explore the existing potential and constraints of integrated resource planning, thereby contributing to the implementation of the Framework Programmes and the preparation of future Community research and technological development policy.
- To interact with a wide range of societal actors (SMEs, civil society organisations

and their networks, small research teams and research centres) in the activities of the thematic areas of the Cooperation programme.

[Enhancing the role of wetlands in integrated water resources management for twinned river basins in EU, Africa and South-America in support of EU water initiatives](#)

Acronym: WETWIN **Reference:** 212300
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-11-01 **End Date:** 2011-10-31

Coordinating Institution: VITUKI KORNYEZETVEDELMI ES
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Sri Lanka	▪ INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE IWMI
Belgium	▪ SORESMA NV
Uganda	▪ NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION
Ecuador	▪ CENTRO DE TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGIAS ESCUELA SUPERIOR POLITECNICA DEL LITORAL
Austria	▪ WASSERKLUSTER LUNZ BIOLOGISCHE STATION GMBH

Objective: The overall objective of the WETwin project is to enhance the role of wetlands in basin-scale integrated water resources management, with the aim of improving the community service functions while conserving good ecological status. Strategies will be worked out for: utilizing the drinking water supply and sanitation potentials of wetlands for the benefit of people living in the basin, while maintaining (and improving as much as possible) the ecosystem functions adapting wetland management to changing environmental conditions integrating wetlands into river basin management improving stakeholder participation and capacity building with the aim of supporting sustainable wetland management.

The project will work on 'twinned' case study wetlands from Africa, South America and Europe. Management solutions will be worked out for these wetlands with the aim of supporting the achievement of the above objectives. Involvement of local stakeholders into the planning process will play a crucial role. Knowledge and experiences gained from these case studies will be summarized in general guidelines in order to support achieving project objectives on global scale. The project also aims at supporting the global exchange of expertise on wetland management. Stakeholder

participation, capacity building and expertise exchange will be supported by a series of stakeholder and twinning workshops.

3.3. FP7 Health

Combating antibiotics resistant pneumococci by novel strategies based on in vivo and in vitro host pathogen interactions

Acronym: CAREPNEUMO **Reference:** 223111
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-03-01 **End Date:** 2012-02-29

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Greece	▪ NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS
India	▪ POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
Israel	▪ PROTEA VACCINE TECHNOLOGIES LTD.
Poland	▪ NARODOWY INSTYTUT LEKOW
Portugal	▪ INSTITUTO DE MEDICINA MOLECULAR
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDAD MIGUEL HERNANDEZ DE ELCHE ▪ AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
Switzerland	▪ UNIVERSITAETSSPITAL BASEL
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Objective: The diseases caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* are a major public health problem all over the world. Children, elderly people and immuno-compromised individuals are the high-risk targets for pneumococcal diseases. In spite of the availability of a large number of antibiotics the mortality and morbidity due to *S. pneumoniae* infections remain very high.

There are two reasons for this: Firstly, the increasing antibiotic resistance among pneumococcal strains, and secondly, a current vaccine, though effective for certain serotypes, leads to serotype replacement. For the development of combat strategies it is essential to identify new intervention strategies, for which an understanding of host-pathogen interaction is a prerequisite. This proposal would apply a multi-disciplinary approach that includes epidemiology, host-pathogen interactions, infection models and intervention strategies to combat antibiotic resistant *S. pneumoniae*. The

consortium brings together 12 research organizations and 1 SME with expertise in the above-mentioned areas.

The major objectives of this consortium will be

- monitoring of prevalent *S. pneumoniae* serotypes and their resistance profiles in different countries,
- analysis of host-pathogen interactions and identification of potential therapeutic targets and vaccine candidates,
- providing a basis for the development of improved vaccine and intervention strategies.

This joint international effort would contribute towards novel control strategies, especially of antibiotic resistant *S. pneumoniae* strains.

[Comparative epidemiology of genetic lineages of *Trypanosoma cruzi*](#)

Acronym: CHAGASEPINET **Reference:** 223034
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2011-12-31

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Bolivia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN SIMON
Brazil	▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIAS ▪ FUNDACAO OSWALDO CRUZ
Chile	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE
Colombia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES
Ecuador	▪ PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL ECUADOR
France	▪ INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID
Sweden	▪ KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
Venezuela	▪ UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA

Objective: The focus of this multidisciplinary proposal is to elucidate the epidemiology of the genetic lineages of *T. cruzi*, for improved understanding and prevention of Chagas disease. The project will unite skills in genotyping, genomics, genetics and pathogenesis in Europe with considerable compatible skills in South

America, and with key research in endemic areas that have distinct characteristics. The proposal is intended to be high impact in terms of both research progress and fostering of collaborative networks.

Aim: Elucidate the epidemiology of the genetic lineages of *T. cruzi*, for improved understanding and prevention of Chagas disease.

Technology development:

1. Develop further and apply MLST; PCR-RFLP and MLMT to the analysis of genetic populations of *T. cruzi*,
2. Sequence the unresolved genome of *T. cruzi* I,
3. Develop lineage specific diagnosis,
4. Develop an oligochromatography PCR-dipstick procedure for detection of *T. cruzi*.

Molecular epidemiology:

5. Pilot studies of association between genetic lineage, clinical outcome, and prevalence of congenital infection,
6. Map the silvatic vector, silvatic mammal, human and ecological associations of the *T. cruzi* genotypes II d,e,b,a.
7. Compare lineage specific pathogenesis and transmissibility of congenital infection in a mouse model, and compare lineage susceptibility to drugs in vitro.

Population genetics and phylogenetics:

8. Re-evaluate the population genetics and evolution of *T. cruzi* lineages.

International cryobank and database:

9. Establish in South America an accessible, expanded, international cryobank for *T. cruzi*,
10. Establish a website and database for outputs of the project.

The project encompasses the desirable characteristics prescribed by the call, in that they include: genomics/proteomics; effective, innovative relevance to disease, pathogenesis, drugs, interventions; an integrated multidisciplinary, and capacity building, networking and training in endemic regions.

[Genetic study of Common Hereditary Bowel Cancers in Hispania and the Americas](#)

Acronym: CHIBCHA

Reference: 223678

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-06-01

End Date: 2012-11-30

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Participating Institutions

Argentina

- FUNDACION DE INVESTIGACIONES GENOMICAS

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Colombia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DEL TOLIMA
Mexico	▪ UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON
Portugal	▪ INSTITUTO PORTUGUES DE ONCOLOGIA DO PORTO FRANCISCO GENTIL, EPE
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA ▪ FUNDACIO PRIVADA CLINIC PER A LA RECERCA BIOMEDICA
UK	▪ KBIOSCIENCES LTD
Uruguay	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPUBLICA

Objective: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is common in both sexes, has relatively poor outcome and has no major avoidable risk factor. Recent studies have shown that common inherited single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) can increase cancer risk.

We have shown CRC risk to be associated with SNPs on chromosomes 8q24.21, 15q14 and 8q21. These variants account for <5% of the genetic risk of CRC, but will be very important when their effects are added to those of other, as-yet undetected CRC SNPs. A few genome-wide association studies (GWASs) based on populations of European descent are trying to identify the remaining common CRC genes. Evidence suggests that these studies will not be large enough on their own to detect all CRC SNPs, as: relative risks associated with most SNPs are modest; some disease alleles are rare, at least in Europe; and many variants may lie outside conventional gene boundaries or haplotype blocks.

The admixed LA population provides an exciting opportunity to identify new CRC genes that are more tractable to detection in LA, or have been missed by chance in European studies. We shall undertake a combined GWAS and admixture mapping study for CRC predisposition genes in 6,000 LA cases and 6,000 controls. We shall test the disease-associated variants in 3,500 cases and 3,500 controls from Europe.

We aim primarily to detect SNPs with effects in both LA and Europe, but also SNPs with effects specific to LA. Eventually, we aim to develop a polymorphism panel for predicting the risk of CRC in the general population, so that those at increased risk can be offered effective measures to prevent cancer. CRC is increasing in frequency in LA and prognosis is poorer than in Europe.

We shall use our project as a focus for education about CRC, especially in LA. The study will also provide training for young LA researchers. Our work will provide a direct benefit to medical science and the populations of LA and Europe.

[Exploiting Gram-negative cell division targets in the test tube to obtain anti-microbial compounds](#)

Acronym: DIVINOCELL **Reference:** 223431
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-03-01 **End Date:** 2013-02-28

Coordinating Institution: AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS

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Denmark	▪ EVOLVA BIOTECH AS
France	▪ CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)
Hungary	▪ VICHEM CHEMIE KUTATO KFT
Netherlands	▪ UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM ▪ VERENIGING VOOR CHRISTELIJK HOGER ONDERWIJS WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK EN PATIENTENZORG
Spain	▪ BIOMOL-INFORMATICS SL
UK	▪ MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ▪ UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ▪ DEMURIS LIMITED

Objective: The DIVINOCELL project will identify novel Gram-negative targets by exploiting the components of the divisome, their activities and interactions. It will also design selective assays for screening and will obtain a new class of antimicrobials: compounds to block bacterial division. New medicines to attack Gram-negative pathogens will decrease the burden of infectious disease and have a highly beneficial social and economic impact in Europe and beyond.

Cell division is an essential and still underexploited process with excellent properties to yield new inhibitors to attack infection by blocking the proliferation of pathogens. Inhibitors directed against bacterial division targets, that are not present in eukaryotic cells, will be both effective and innocuous to humans and animals. In addition, as many of their structures will be based on interaction domains and synthetic scaffolds, they will generate resistance at levels lower than the present antibiotics. DIVINOCELL will apply existing and new knowledge on the molecular biology of Gram-negative cell division as well as novel analytical (nanodiscs), bioinformatic (molecular dynamics), structural (membrane protein crystals) and imaging (lanthanide staining) tools to exploit in the test tube the structures and interactions of targets in the divisome and the septum.

DIVINOCELL will develop potent systematic screening assays and will use them to select compounds specifically tailored to inhibit the division of Gram-negatives (not precluding broad spectrum ones). Secondary activity and cell assays, based on the properties of bacterial division, will be generated to validate hits and advance them to leads. The medicinal properties of selected leads will be improved. The translational steps of the project will be developed by 4 SMEs in close collaboration with the 8 academic partners having well-proven expertise in molecular microbiology, protein chemistry, structural biology, biophysics, imaging and bioinformatics.

[Impact on equity of access and efficiency of Integrated Health care Networks \(IHN\) in Colombia and Brazil](#)

Acronym: EQUITY-LA

Reference:

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-03-01

End Date: 2013-02-28

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Country

Participating Institutions

Belgium

▪ PRINS LEOPOLD INSTITUUT VOOR TROPISCHE GENEESKUNDE

Brazil

▪ FUNDACAO UNIVERSIDADE DE PERNAMBUCO

Colombia

▪ COLEGIO MAYOR DE NUESTRA SENORA DEL ROSARIO

Objective: The research focuses on different types of integrated health care networks (IHN), widely promoted in Latin America in spite of lack of knowledge on their impact. It will look at their impact on equity and efficiency, and its implication for an universal and equitable access to maternal and child care.

Research general objective is to provide evidence on the impact of different types of integrated health care networks (IHN)

* to health care access

* health care provision efficiency

in two Latin American countries: Colombia and Brazil.

Methodology.

The research will be two-pronged: a) a country case study and b) a cross-country comparative analysis. In phase a) it will assess actual IHN s performance regarding equity of access, and efficiency, in the light of policy framework. In phase b) results will be compared across countries, in order to determine factors and actors affecting results in different contexts.

Using an innovative multi-disciplinary approach, it will combine qualitative and quantitative (cross-sectional study) research methods of social sciences. Analysis will

be conducted at three levels: health system, institution and services potential users from a gender perspective.

Results and relevance.

The research will produce evidence-based policy lessons for better quality health care providers; it will develop appropriate methods to assess the performance of health providers; and will be conducive to more efficient and effective health care, as well as to an improvement in access to health care, particularly to maternal and childcare.

It will contribute to FP7 Cooperation Work Programme Health (SICA)'s objectives by

* addressing priority areas of health systems research to contribute to achieving MDGs in maternal and child health

* promoting evidence-based policy making

* strengthening research capacity of universities

* developing new European and Latin American institutional links.

[European network for global cooperation in the field of AIDS & TB](#)

Acronym: EUCO-NET

Reference: 223373

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-11-01

End Date: 2010-04-30

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITAET DES SAARLANDES

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Brazil	▪ FUNDACAO OSWALDO CRUZ
Colombia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA
Germany	▪ EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND PROJECT OFFICE GMBH ▪ EUROPEAN AIDS TREATMENT GROUP EV ▪ FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V
India	▪ THE ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES ▪ SETH RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Italy	▪ ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA ▪ AZIENDA OSPEDALIERO-UNIVERSITARIA CAREGGI
Russian Federation	▪ CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES ▪ THE D.I. IVANOVSKY INSTITUTE OF VIROLOGY RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

South Africa ■ STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY

Objective: Background Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are on the rise worldwide, representing a global public health problem with considerable mutual interaction: TB is the leading cause of mortality for people living with HIV/AIDS, and HIV is the most potent force driving the TB epidemic in countries with a high prevalence of HIV . Especially in rural areas of Africa, Latin America, India and Russia both diseases form a deadly combination affecting large populations: In 2006, 39.5 million people suffered from HIV , and 2 billion people were infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the causative agent of TB . Approximately 11 million people are co-infected with both diseases.

Up to now, there is a massive failure to respond to the dual epidemic in an integrated way , and despite an increasing awareness worldwide, greater commitment and increased funding, current prevention and treatment efforts as well as coordinated research initiatives need to be strengthened to address the challenge of TB-HIV coinfection . TB and HIV programmes worldwide still work largely in isolation from each other and are focusing on national levels, although the urgent need to combat HIV and TB is recognized internationally. Additionally, scientists still primarily work with colleagues from the same field of research instead of collaborating with partners in complementary fields. Objective The objective of the support action is to provide an overview of the state of the art in HIV and TB research and disease management in the different partner countries, to identify global research priorities and to boost international cooperation between leading HIV and TB experts from Europe and those countries mainly affected by the two diseases - Russia, Latin America, South Africa and India.

[Development of a two-approach plate system for the fast and simultaneous detection of MDR and XDR M. tuberculosis](#)

Acronym: FAST-XDR-DETECT **Reference:** 201690
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-02-01 **End Date:** 2012-01-31

Coordinating Institution: PRINS LEOPOLD INSTITUUT VOOR TROPISCHE GENEESKUNDE

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Colombia	■ CORPORACION CORPOGEN
Germany	■ HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM FUER INFEKTIONSFORSCHUNG GMBH

Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LIONEX DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS GMBH ▪ STATE AGENCY OF TUBERCULOSES AND LUNG DISEASES
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SWEDISH INSTITUTE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

Objective: Tuberculosis (TB) continues being a leading cause of death due to a single infectious disease agent. The HIV/AIDS pandemic and the emergence of drug resistance are compounding factors that hinder the control of the disease. Associated with this problem is the emergence of multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, defined as strains resistant to at least isoniazid and rifampicin, the most valuable drugs in the treatment of the disease. More recently, the appearance of extensively drug resistant (XDR) strains has been reported. These strains, in addition to being MDR, are also resistant to key second-line drugs.

Patients, especially HIV patients, harbouring XDR strains have virtually no treatment options. New and improved methods for fast detection of drug resistance are urgently needed. This project will develop a twofold-approach system for the fast and simultaneous detection of MDR and XDR strains based on a rapid phenotypic assay and a genotypic test. Colorimetric methods, which have been previously validated by our group for first-line drug susceptibility testing, will be developed for key second-line drugs involved in XDRTB. Once set up, these methods will be further elaborated for direct application to sputum specimens.

[Fixed dose combination drugs for secondary cardiovascular prevention](#)

Acronym: FOCUS **Reference:** 241559
Status: Accepted **Start Date:** 2010-07-01 **End Date:** 2013-06-30

Coordinating Institution: FUNDACION CENTRO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES CARDIOVASCULARES CARLOS III

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France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARTTIC
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ISTITUTO DI RICERCHE FARMACOLOGICHE MARIO NEGRI
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III ▪ FUNDACIO PRIVADA CLINIC PER A LA RECERCA BIOMEDICA ▪ FERRER INTERNATIONAL

Switzerland ■ WORLD HEART FEDERATION

Objective: Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the leading cause of death worldwide, and their incidence is increasing sharply in developing countries. Two insufficiently addressed factors contribute to increased morbidity and mortality, threatening the effectiveness of any health system: poor patient adherence to treatment, and limited access to medication in resource-poor countries and regions. To address these issues, FOCUS aims to test the Fixed-Dose-Combination (FDC) concept for CVD prevention and treatment in populations with diverse socio-economic characteristics.

The FOCUS FDC pill developed by the consortium is a single-day pill containing three active components of well-demonstrated efficacy. It can be produced and administered at a much lower cost than conventional multi-pill equivalents and is thus especially suitable for widespread use in resource-poor countries. The FDC pill will be tested in two complementary controlled clinical studies: a descriptive non-interventional study followed by an interventional randomized trial.

The studies will analyze data collected at 40 clinical sites in Europe and 40 sites in three middle-income developing countries. FOCUS is an international collaboration between research institutes, clinicians, pharma industry, SMEs and scientific organisations. It aims to establish a proof of concept of FDC efficacy for secondary CVD prevention, and a better understanding of socio-economic factors that influence access and adherence to CVD treatment. Based on the project results FOCUS will publish recommendations for the use of this medication to improve patient adherence and access to CVD prevention medication in developing countries and beyond.

A successful project will directly contribute to improved use of clinical research findings for treatment of CVD diseases and to creating equitable access to a more efficient CVD prevention medication for patients in developed and resource-poor countries.

[High yield and performance stem cell lab](#)

Acronym: HYPERLAB

Reference: 223011

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-09-01

End Date: 2012-08-31

Coordinating Institution: FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR
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|---------|----------------------------------|
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| France | ■ ARTTIC |

Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITAET ZU KOELN – UNIVERSITAETSKLINIKUM ▪ INSTITUT FÜR BIOPROZESS- UND ANALYSENMESSTECHNIK E.V.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CRYO-SAVE GROUP NV
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA EXPERIMENTAL E TECNOLÓGICA
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CELLARTIS AB

Objective: The success of stem cell therapy is highly dependent on a safe and reliable supply of human stem cells and stem cell-derived differentiated cells, which must be assured by efficient and robust culture methods.

Current culture of human embryonic and adult stem cells is not optimised (with regards to e.g. media, growth factors, supporting biomaterials, differentiation techniques) and is far from fulfilling the demands in terms of reproducibility and preciseness. Additionally, current methods do not allow fast screening of culture conditions for their systematic optimisation. These limitations currently slow down the development of stem cell applications and will be addressed and overcome by the Hyperlab project.

To reach the overall aim of developing new and improved culture methods, media and protocols for stem cell cultivation and differentiation, Hyperlab will adapt novel microfluidics-based cell cultivation technologies to the specific needs of stem cell culture. The developed culture systems will have two major advantages over existing approaches: on the one hand, they will improve stem cell culture in terms of microenvironment control, reproducibility, robustness and efficiency. On the other hand, these microscale technologies, together with developed transgenic readout systems, will allow medium to high throughput screening of culture conditions, enabling determination of optimal protocols in shorter time.

Once established, technologies, protocols and conditions will be evaluated for their upscalability and will be made GMP-compliant to form a solid basis for progress in human stem cell therapy.

To implement this innovative strategy, Hyperlab follows an integrated approach, bringing together renowned experts from stem cell biology, microsystem technologies, biomaterial design and relevant regulatory bodies. Hyperlab is thus in a position to provide standardised, reproducible methods and tools to advance therapeutic stem cell research.

[iNTER Support Action \(International Network of Teleconsultation Excellence & Referral\)](#)

Acronym: ISA **Reference:** 223610
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-09-01 **End Date:** 2012-02-29

Coordinating Institution: HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO SON DURETA (IB-SALUT)

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Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CANCEROLOGÍA
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ HOSPITAL REGIONAL DE TRUJILLO
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ C2C CONSULTORIA TSIS, SRL▪ FUNDACIÓN INSTITUTO VALENCIANO DE ONCOLOGÍA▪ INSTITUT CATALA DE LA SALUT▪ HOSPITAL SANT JOAN DE DÉU▪ DESARROLLO 2000 EN AFRICA

Objective: The iNTER Support Action (iSA) Project aims to create a pilot cooperative medical support network constituted by the Hospital Son Dureta (Spain), the Instituto Valenciano de Oncología (Spain), the Hospital Vall d Hebron (Spain), the Hospital Sant Joan de Déu (Spain), the Hospital Regional de Bata (Equatorial Guinea), the Desarrollo 2000 en África NGO (Equatorial Guinea), the Hospital Regional de Trujillo (Peru), the Instituto Nacional de Cancerología (Mexico), the St. John of God Hospital (Sierra Leone), CMF International, and the College of Health Sciences of the University of Nairobi in cooperation with the Kenyatta National Hospital (Kenya).

The 30-month initiative, coordinated by Son Dureta, seeks to provide Web-based diagnostic and/or therapeutic support for complex medical cases requiring specialized opinions in different health areas (initially adults and pediatrics Oncology as well as Infectious Diseases).

The communication among doctors and the sharing of medical cases will be performed by using a cost-efficient Web 2.0 portal that will facilitate the exchange of medical images, videos and reports.

Strategic objectives of the project include the facilitation of communication and medical knowledge exchange to develop diagnostic, therapeutic and technological support actions within distinct healthcare settings, the encouragement of human

resource, technology, and infrastructure investment policies, the implementation of multinational online Continuing Medical Education (CME) programs, the creation of clinical research groups, and the evaluation of an inexpensive Web platform for clinical case sharing.

[Targeting the Leishmania kinome for the development of novel anti-parasitic strategies](#)

Acronym: LEISHDRUG

Reference: 223414

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-10-01

End Date: 2011-09-30

Coordinating Institution: INSTITUT PASTEUR

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Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA TOR VERGATA
South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUT PASTEUR KOREA
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA▪ FUNDACIO PRIVADA CENTRE DE REGULACIO GENOMICA▪ AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUT PASTEUR DE TUNIS
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUT PASTEUR DE MONTEVIDEO

No information given on objectives.

Unraveling the molecular mechanism of nitrosative stress resistance in tuberculosis

Acronym: NOSTRESS

Reference: 223335

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-10-01

End Date: 2011-09-30

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India	▪ COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
Spain	▪ AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Objective: Tuberculosis is today amongst the major worldwide health threats. Treatment failure is unfortunately becoming more usual, especially in countries lacking the long and costly treatment adapted to patients. Thus, tuberculosis causes 2 million deaths every year and latently persists in over 1 billion individuals worldwide. Current treatments are challenged by multidrug resistant strains, drug side effects, and co-infections. Therefore, identification of potent, safety antimycobacterial agents is mandatory.

However, the success of this strategy is largely determined by the detailed knowledge of their mechanism of action, which in turn depends on the validation of suitable biological targets. This project pursues the definition of new, complementary therapeutic approaches by identifying the molecular basis of the nitrosative stress resistance of *M. tuberculosis*. Our working hypothesis is that a decrease in the NO resistance of the microorganism should reduce significantly the capability to rest in latency, thus contributing to increase the efficacy of the therapeutic treatment. In this context, understanding of the NO detoxification activity played by *M. tuberculosis* trHbN is essential.

Accordingly, our objectives are

- to unravel the molecular mechanism underlying the NO dioxygenase activity of *M. tuberculosis* trHbN,
- to establish the structure-function relationships in trHbN and trHbO from *M. tuberculosis*, and
- to identify the reductase protein system that helps trHbN to restore the ferrous state required to initiate the NO detoxification cycle.

The outcome of the project should provide a firm basis to assess the viability of trHbN as a therapeutic target, and set up the background to exploit this knowledge in the design of innovative therapeutic strategies to fight the disease.

[A European Collaboration to optimise research for the care of cancer patients in the last days of life](#)

Acronym: OPCARE9

Reference: 202112

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-03-01

End Date: 2011-02-28

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Austria	▪ KANTONSSPITAL ST. GALLEN
Germany	▪ UNIVERSITAET ZU KOELN – UNIVERSITAETSKLINIKUM
Italy	▪ ISTITUTO NAZIONALE PER LA RICERCA SUL CANCRO
Netherlands	▪ ERASMUS UNIVERSITAIR MEDISCH CENTRUM ROTTERDAM
New Zealand	▪ AROHANUI HOSPICE SERVICE TRUST
Slovenia	▪ KLINICNI ODDELEK ZA PLJUCNE BOLEZNI IN ALERGIJO
Sweden	▪ STIFTELSEN STOCKHOLMS SJUKHEM

Objective: The project aims to explore, share and collate existing knowledge and practice in each of the key themes identified within the work programme. It aims to reach consensus (based on current practice and available research evidence) on the optimum care to be delivered in the last days of life and gaps in the knowledge base. In addition, it aims to develop innovative ways of addressing gaps in knowledge with the specific aim of improving care for cancer patients in the last days of life. Clearly, such improvements would also impact positively on their informal carers and health professionals delivering the care. Importantly, it aims to do this systematically and collaboratively across Europe and beyond to integrate knowledge from a range of healthcare environments and cultures and to avoid duplication of resource and effort.

Plasmodium Vivax infection in pregnancy

Acronym: PREGVAX

Reference: 201588

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-03-01

End Date: 2012-02-29

Coordinating Institution: FUNDACIO PRIVADA CLINIC PER A LA
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Colombia	▪ CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE VACUNAS
Guatemala	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE DE GUATEMALA.
India	▪ RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES JAIPUR ▪ INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY
Italy	▪ ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA
Papua New Guinea	▪ PAPUA NEW GUINEA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
Sweden	▪ KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET

Objective: Malaria in pregnancy has been recently prioritised by the EC 7th Framework Program. In response, we propose to carry out a cohort observational study in pregnant women in 5 *P. vivax* endemic countries, broadly representing most of the world's infections. The Indian and Papua New Guinean endemic sites are included because of their important contribution to the global burden of vivax malaria; PNG has a high prevalence of asymptomatic *P. vivax* infections resembling *P. falciparum* infection in sub-Saharan Africa, and India contributes to nearly 80% of malaria cases in Southeast Asia. In Latin America, 3 countries are selected, Guatemala, Colombia and Brazil. In Guatemala *P. vivax* is responsible for almost all malaria cases, in Colombia and Brazil it co-exists in different proportions with *falciparum*. Pregnant women will be enrolled at each site during routine antenatal care visits (ANC) and followed-up at the health facility until delivery or end of pregnancy. *P. vivax* malaria parasitaemia will be assessed at enrolment, at every contact with the health facility and at delivery. In a sub-sample of women, peripheral blood will be taken for immunological/molecular studies, and placental samples will be collected. To assess with precision the prevalence of infection (estimated to be around 4% on average) and to obtain sufficient number of pregnant women with *P. vivax* infection to determine the impact on birthweight, 2000 pregnant women per site will be enrolled. Due to the likely low prevalence of infection in pregnancy, the number of pregnant women with *P. vivax* per site will probably not be enough to assess specific impact for each site, thus a multicentric study design will be used. Immunological analysis will be performed to unveil whether there are pregnancy-specific immune responses.

Phenotypic and genotypic analyses of parasites from the placenta should reveal their adhesive properties and whether the accumulation of infected erythrocytes unique parasite population.

[Pre-clinical studies of a PSA-based human vaccine candidate targeting visceral, cutaneous and mucocutaneous leishmaniasis and development of the associated procedures for further clinical trials](#)

Acronym: RAPSODI **Reference:** 223341
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2011-12-31

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India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSIDAD PERUANA CAYETANO HEREDIA
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUT PASTEUR DE TUNIS

Objective: The global aim of RAPSODI is :

- to develop a human vaccine candidate against most or all Leishmania species that cause the most severe leishmaniasis in the world. An unique vaccinal solution will thus be provided to protect against the various clinical phenotypes (namely visceral, cutaneous and mucocutaneous leishmaniasis, VL, CL and ML respectively).
- to establish all the associated procedures required for the subsequent clinical trials, such as the selection of the appropriate patients and assessment of vaccine efficiency. For that purpose, an international consortium constituted of countries from endemic areas (India, Peru, Tunisia, Spain and France) and embracing multi-disciplinary approaches has been set-up.

Based on successful results on VL dogs, the best VL animal model to date, RAPSODI will propose a second generation human-compatible vaccine candidate and confirm its activity in pre-clinical studies. As the chosen antigen is common to most, if not all, Leishmania species, an ambitious universal immunoprotective response is being sought. RAPSODI will also address the question of population selection in order to ascertain relevant and meaningful clinical trials and vaccination campaigns. Indeed, resistant individuals, when involved in either vaccinated or placebo groups, represent important bias to the analysis of the results. RAPSODI will investigate further the parasitological, immunological and genetic features of such clinical status, and will subsequently apply the generated knowledge to the development of assays and field

tests, which represent stand-alone results. The package (vaccine candidate + diagnostic/prognostic tools) proposed by RAPSODI represents a global solution, and as such is believed to have a real impact on the worldwide leishmaniasis problem.

[Latent tuberculosis: new tools for the detection and clearance of dormant mycobacterium tuberculosis](#)

Acronym: STOPLATENT-TB **Reference:** 200999
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-02-01 **End Date:** 2011-01-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID
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France	▪ Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)
Italy	▪ ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA
Mexico	▪ INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL
Spain	▪ FUNDACIO INSTITUT DE INVESTIGACIO EN CIENCIES DE LA SALUT GERMANS TRIAS I PUJOL
UK	▪ ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Objective: Although the definition of latency under a clinical point of view seems clear, the bacterial biology behind that clinical situation remains poorly understood. While dormant, the tubercle bacilli are considered to be under non-replicating (NR) stage. In such a condition, bacilli are not only difficult to be detected but also refractory to the standard treatments avoiding their clearance from the infected tissues. The proposal has been built with the intend of providing tools to understand the bacterial mechanisms that leads to metabolic stage of M. tuberculosis during dormancy as the basis of sorting out the detection and treatment of latent infection.

Several models of analysis have been developed trying to characterize dormant tubercle bacilli. Those models are ranging from in vitro conditions, such as hypoxia or starvation, to in vivo analysis, such as the animal model. We propose not only to study a complete range of those previously tested conditions, but also checking some other putative newly described, such as the recently described adipocytes ex vivo model, the new developments of the classical model of hypoxia, and the use of guinea-pigs as more adequate animal model of latent infection.

Nucleobase derivatives as drugs against trypanosomal diseases

Acronym: TRYPOBASE

Reference: 223238

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-01-01

End Date: 2011-12-31

Coordinating Institution: CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS

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India	▪ SYNGENE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED PLC
Sweden	▪ MEDIVIR AB
Switzerland	▪ SCHWEIZERISCHES TROPENINSTITUT
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY OF YORK ▪ UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
Uruguay	▪ INSTITUT PASTEUR DE MONTEVIDEO

Objective: The protozoan diseases, leishmaniasis, African trypanosomiasis and Chagas disease are responsible for substantial global morbidity, mortality, and economic adversity, and in most countries, existing strategies for control and treatment are either failing or under serious threat. New tools for combating pathogenic protozoa and the development and exploitation of new drug targets are required. This proposal builds on several achievements and observations of the consortium in the area of nucleotide metabolism. Pyrimidine and purine metabolism exhibits unique features in trypanosomes. The identification of a unique enzyme involved in pyrimidine metabolism restricted to trypanosomes and essential for viability: the dimeric all-alpha dUTPase.

An exceptional collection of purine and pyrimidine analogues is available through the consortium for antiprotozoal screening and lead identification. The consortium brings together an outstanding combination of expertise for drug discovery. The main objective is the identification of new purine and pyrimidine derivatives for the treatment of the leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis. A two-pronged approach is proposed to discover new leads for the treatment of leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis targeting nucleoside/ nucleotide metabolism. 1)The phenotypic approach exploring the potential of large collections of novel nucleobase derivatives against trypanosomal diseases. 2)The target-based approach specifically centred on the development of inhibitors of the enzyme deoxyuridine triphosphate nucleotidohydrolase. The trypanosomal enzyme shows structural and functional characteristics which differ profoundly from the mammalian counterpart. The aim is to identify potent inhibitors that are active against parasitic protozoa, active in rodent models of infection and have drug-like properties.

3.4. FP7-ICT

Distributed dynamic diversity databases for life

Acronym: 4D4LIFE **Reference:** 238988
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-05-01 **End Date:** 2012-04-30

Coordinating Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF READING

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Belgium	▪ TSJ BVBA ▪ VLAAMS INSTITUUT VOOR DE ZEE VZW ▪ INSTITUT ROYAL DES SCIENCES NATURELLES DE BELGIQUE
Brazil	▪ CENTRO DE REFERENCIA EM INFORMACAO AMBIENTAL
China	▪ CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
Czech Republic	▪ NARODNI MUZEUM
Denmark	▪ KOBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET
Éire, Ireland	▪ NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY
France	▪ INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ▪ MUSEUM NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE
Germany	▪ DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM ▪ LEIBNIZ-INSTITUT FUER MEERESWISSENSCHAFTEN AN DER UNIVERSITAET KIEL ▪ MUSEUM FUR NATURKUNDE - LEIBNIZ-INSTITUT FUR EVOLUTIONS- UND BIOVERSITATSFORSCHUNG AN DER HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITAT ZU BERLIN ▪ BAYERISCHE STAATSMINISTERIUM FUR WISSENSCHAFT, FORSCHUNG UND KUNST
Italy	▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA
Netherlands	▪ WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITEIT ▪ STICHTING EXPERTISECENTRUM VOOR TAXONOMISCHE IDENTIFICATIES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM ▪ UNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT ▪ STICHTING NATIONAAL NATUURHISTORISCH MUSEUM NATURALIS
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LANDCARE RESEARCH NEW ZEALAND LTD
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY - POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE ▪ SPECIES 2000 ▪ BOTANIC GARDENS CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL ▪ CAB INTERNATIONAL ▪ ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS KEW ▪ NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM ▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD ▪ ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH ▪ Cardiff University ▪ NATIONAL MUSEUM WALES
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Objective: A coherent classification and species checklist of the world's plants, animals, fungi and microbes is fundamental for accessing information about biodiversity. The Catalogue of Life provides the world with a unique service: a dynamically updated global index of validated scientific names, synonyms and common names integrated within a single taxonomic hierarchy.

The Catalogue of Life was initiated as a European Scientific Infrastructure under FP5 and has a distributed knowledge architecture. Its federated e-compendium of the world's organisms grows rapidly (now covering well over one million species), and has established a formidable user base, including major global biodiversity portals as well as national biodiversity resources and individual users worldwide.

Joint Research Activities in this 4D4Life Project will establish the Catalogue of Life as a state of the art e-science facility based on an enhanced service-based distributed architecture. This will make it available for integration into analytical and synthetic distributed networks such as those developing in conservation, climate change, invasive species, molecular biodiversity and regulatory domains. User-driven enhancements in the presentation of distribution data and bio-data will be made.

In its Networking Activities 4D4Life will strengthen the development of Global Species Databases that provide the core of the service, and extend the geographical reach of the programme beyond Europe by realizing a Multi-Hub Network integrating data from China, New Zealand, Australia, N. America and Brazil.

Service Activities, the largest part of 4D4Life, will create new electronic taxonomy services, including synonymy server, taxon name-change, and download services, plus new educational and popular services, for instance for hand-held devices.

[Anguilliform robot with electric sense](#)

Acronym: ANGELS

Reference: 231845

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-02-01

End Date: 2012-01-31

Coordinating Institution: ASSOCIATION POUR LA RECHERCHE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES METHODES ET PROCESSUS INDUSTRIELS - ARMINES

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Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ RHEINISCHE FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-UNIVERSITAET BONN▪ UNIVERSITAET STUTTGART
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ SCUOLA SUPERIORE DI STUDI UNIVERSITARI E DI PERFEZIONAMENTO SANT'ANNA
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CULTURA▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPÚBLICA

Objective: The aim of the ANGELS project is to design and build a prototype of a reconfigurable Anguilliform swimming robot able to split into smaller agents (and vice-versa), each equipped with a bio-inspired "electric sense" used both for recognition of objects and communication between agents. This mode of active perception, present in some fish, is based on the polarisation of certain regions of their body, so generating an electric field flowing through an electroreceptive skin.

The robot will exploit both "mechanical re-configurability", by changing body topology, and a new concept of "electric re-configurability" that will allow the robots to self-adapt their perception to their environment by changing the location of emitters and receptors on the robot boundaries. The electric field generated around the robots can be considered as an "electric-body" shaped through electric reconfigurations. ANGELS will explore the range of abilities conferred by different mechanical and electric morphologies, from the shaping of the common electric body shared by the agents navigating in formation, to design of behavioural cooperative rules inspired by fish for improving multi-agent perception through emergent collective behaviours.

chronic condition to receive continuous and personalized treatment.

The whole system is based on an advanced, "all-in-one" Alerting and Decision Support System that follows patients from the diagnosis and supports the physician in managing the therapy, controlling relevant events impacting on patient safety and activating specific procedures if selected thresholds are exceeded. In the frame of chronic neurological disorders, Medication Overuse Headache (MOH) is a common condition and a major cause of disability. MOH is curable, but its outcome is hampered by a high risk of relapse. It is, therefore, a perfect example of a disorder that can benefit from an ICT-assisted approach developing innovative systems and services for monitoring chronic conditions.

COMOESTAS goals will be achieved by improving and integrating the traditional paper headache diaries and calendars into an innovative ICT tool taking into account the complex issues that accompany this peculiar form of headache, which will make the patient a key node in the entire process (Patient-centric Health Care System). This will be achieved through a EU-LA consortium incorporating, in addition to the ICT component, top-level centres for headache and pain management. The project will ensure the appropriate transfer of technology and the uptake of EU standards in healthcare informatics, clinical protocols, patient treatment and management, as well as a better healthcare quality and improved cost-effectiveness.

[DynaLearn - engaging and informed tools for learning conceptual system knowledge](#)

Acronym: DYNALearn

Reference: 231526

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-02-01

End Date: 2012-01-31

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Brazil

▪ FUNDAÇÃO UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA

Bulgaria

▪ CENTRAL LABORATORY OF GENERAL ECOLOGY -
ZENTRALNA LABORATORIYA PO OBSCHTA
EKOLOGIYA

Germany

▪ UNIVERSITAET AUGSBURG

Israel

▪ TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Madrid

▪ UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID

UK

▪ UNIVERSITY OF HULL

Objective: Despite this importance, there is an alarming decline in the number of students choosing science subjects. Reasons for this include the perceived complexity,

the idea that these subjects are uninteresting and tedious, and the lack of effective cognitive tools that enable learners to acquire the expertise in a way that fits its qualitative nature. The DynaLearn project seeks to address these problems by integrating well established, but currently independent technological developments, and utilize the added value that emerges.

Specifically, diagrammatic representations will be used for learners to articulate, analyse and communicate ideas, and thereby construct their conceptual knowledge. Ontology mapping will be used to find and match co-learners working on similar ideas to provide individualised and mutually benefiting learning opportunities. Virtual characters will be used to make the interaction engaging and motivating. The development of the workbench will be tuned to fit key topics from environmental science curricula, and evaluated and further improved in the context of existing curricula using case studies. Through this approach, the DynaLearn project will deliver an individualised and engaging cognitive tool for acquiring conceptual knowledge that fits the true nature of this expertise. Conceptual knowledge of system's behaviour is crucial for society to understand and successfully interact with its environment. Acquiring this expertise is therefore a valuable aspect of science education.

[Free/Libre and open source software: International cooperation development roadmap](#)

Acronym: FLOSSINCLUDE **Reference:** 216214
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-02-01 **End Date:** 2010-01-31

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Argentina	▪ FUNDACION PARA LA DIFUSION DEL CONOCIMIENTO Y EL DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE VIA LIBRE
Cambodia	▪ OPEN INSTITUTE
China	▪ TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY
Ghana	▪ GHANA INDIA KOFI ANNAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN INFORMATION
India	▪ IT FOR CHANGE ▪ CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF DEVELOPING SOCIETIES
South Africa	▪ UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE
Spain	▪ FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA CIENCIA Y LA TECNOLOGIA EN EXTREMADURA ▪ UNIVERSIDAD REY JUAN CARLOS
UK	▪ CANONICAL LIMITED

Objective: FLOSS (Free/Libre/Open Source Software) is arguably one of the best examples of open, collaborative, internationally distributed production and development. FLOSS provides numerous benefits for developing countries, such as low cost, adaptability, and a free-of-charge high quality- training environment, as shown by the FP6 FLOSSWORLD study.

The FLOSSInclude project aims to strengthen Europe participation in international research in FLOSS and open standards, by studying what is needed to increase the deployment, development and societal impact of FLOSS in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The project will result in a sound understanding of the FLOSS-related needs of the target regions.

It will federate local and regional development initiatives with the support of cooperation with current EU research. It will also provide a roadmap for future EU research cooperation in this area.

To achieve these objectives, the FLOSSInclude project will perform five core tasks:

1. analysis of available data to identify key problem areas and areas of blocked potential for FLOSS in the target regions
2. dissemination and networking, to identify and federate local and regional initiatives
3. requirements analysis, to show with concrete cases the specific technical, business and socio-political needs for the growth of FLOSS use, deployment and development in target regions
4. validation and pilots, to ensure that FLOSS solutions, tools and services can be cost-effective and practical
5. prepare a cooperation roadmap, supported by regional initiatives, concrete cases for clearly identified requirements, with solution areas proposed that have been validated through pilots.

Validated pilots and a coordinated roadmap for future EU development research cooperation will ensure that the impact of FLOSSInclude will be sustained far beyond the duration of the project.

[Fibre optic networks for distributed and extendible heterogeneous radio architectures](#)

Acronym: FUTON

Reference: 215533

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-01-01

End Date: 2010-06-30

Coordinating Institution: NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS PORTUGAL SA

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Brazil	▪ VIVO SA
Cyprus	▪ SIGINT SOLUTIONS LTD
Denmark	▪ AALBORG UNIVERSITET
Finland	▪ VALTION TEKNILLINEN TUTKIMUSKESKUS
France	▪ ALCATEL THALES III V LAB ▪ COMMISSARIAT A L' ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ▪ MOTOROLA SAS
Germany	▪ TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAET DRESDEN ▪ NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS GMBH & CO. KG
Greece	▪ ORGANISMOS TILEPIKOINONION TIS ELLADOS OTE AE ▪ UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS
Japan	▪ NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY
Portugal	▪ WAVECOM SOLUCOES RADIO LIMITADA ▪ INSTITUTO DE TELECOMUNICACOES ▪ JAYTECH SOLUTIONS LDA ▪ PORTUGAL TELECOM INOVACAO SA
Spain	▪ ACORDE TECHNOLOGIES S.A.
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Objective: Current two big trends in wireless communications are the development of new broadband component and the integration of heterogeneous wireless networks, to achieve the vision of the so-called 4G network.

The FUTON project addresses both issues by proposing the development of a hybrid fibre-radio infrastructure transparently connecting remote antenna units to a central unit where a joint processing can be performed. This allows the development of virtual MIMO concepts to achieve broadband wireless transmission, and also inter-cell interference cancellation. Furthermore the fact that several heterogeneous systems are co-localized enables the development of efficient Common Radio Resource Management procedures. The focus of the project includes two main components: one, the dominant, dealing with technical aspects and a second addressing business / deployment models related with the techniques under study.

At the technical level the main goals are:

- Specify, design, implement and provide proof of concept for a hybrid optical-radio infrastructure enabling the integration of heterogeneous systems including the broadband component of future wireless systems
- Exploit the potentialities offered by the transparent infrastructure to specify and develop the PHY and MAC layer of the broadband wireless system based on distributed processing.
- Exploit the potentialities offered by the infrastructure for distribution of heterogeneous radio services and develop mechanisms for inter-system coordination

and optimum usage of the radio resources and provide the proof of concept.
And in terms of deployment/ business models
- Evaluate the implications on the current wireless architecture models of the FUTON concept, determine cost models for upgradeability / replacement and provide roadmaps for evolution and standardization.

The FUTON consortium brings together expertise from the areas of wireless and optical communications, allowing synergies between these two areas.

[Global RFID interoperability forum for standards](#)

Acronym: GRIFS **Reference:** 215224
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-01-01 **End Date:** 2009-12-31

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Belgium	▪ COMITE EUROPEEN DE NORMALISATION
Brazil	▪ GS1 BRASIL
China	▪ GS1 CHINA
France	▪ INSTITUT EUROPEEN DES NORMES DE TELECOMMUNICATION
Hong Kong	▪ GS1 HONG KONG
India	▪ GS1 INDIA
Japan	▪ GS1 JAPAN
Poland	▪ INSTYTUT LOGISTYKI I MAGAZYNOWANIA
Russia	▪ GS1 RUSSIA
Singapore	▪ GS1 SINGAPORE
South Africa	▪ GS1 SOUTH AFRICA
South Korea	▪ GS1 KOREA
UK	▪ GS1 UK LIMITED
USA	▪ GS1 US

Objective: A support action for global RFID-related standardisation activities, involving in particular organisations from Europe, China, Japan, Korea and USA is sought and additional countries have been included to give good global coverage. A world where global supply chains are the norm requires that RFID tags and associated sensors can operate, can be seen and can be interrogated anywhere in the world. For maximum competitiveness and greatest efficiency this requires standards that are global and open in definition and in application. GS1/EPC proposes a two-year project to improve collaboration and thereby to maximise the global consistency of RFID standards.

Following the establishment of a worldwide view of the status of RFID standards, it is envisaged that the GRIFS project puts in place agreements for co-operation and initiates a Forum that will continue to work constructively thereafter. The activities of the Forum will be overseen by an Advisory Board with high-level representation of key standards and other related bodies and should continue beyond this support action for as long as required.

[Hierarchical and distributed model predictive control of large-scale systems](#)

Acronym: HD-MPC

Reference: 223854

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-09-01

End Date: 2011-08-31

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Belgium	▪ KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN
Colombia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA
France	▪ ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE S.A. ▪ ECOLE SUPERIEURE D ELECTRICITE SUPELEC
Germany	▪ RHEINISCH-WESTFAELISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE AACHEN
Italy	▪ POLITECNICO DI MILANO
Spain	▪ INOCSA INGENIERIA S.L. ▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA

Objective: Manufacturing systems, power networks, transportation systems, road traffic networks, process plants, and other large-scale networked systems are often composed of multiple subsystems, with many embedded sensors and actuators, and characterised by complex dynamics and mutual influences such that local control decisions have long-range effects throughout the system. This results in a huge number of problems that must be tackled for the design of an overall control system in order to achieve a safe, efficient, and robust operation. Otherwise, serious disasters and malfunctions could occur (such as the breakdown of the power grid in North America and in Italy in 2003).

To deal with these problems and to cope with the complexity of the control task, we propose to use a hierarchical control set-up in which the control tasks are distributed over time and space. In such a set-up, systems of supervisory and strategic functionality reside at higher levels, while at lower levels the single units, or local agents, must guarantee specific operational objectives. At any level, the local agents must negotiate their outcomes and requirements with lower and higher levels. We will

develop methods for designing controllers for complex large-scale systems based on such a hierarchical control framework. In particular, we propose to use Model Predictive Control (MPC), which has already proven its usefulness for control of small-scale systems, but which cannot yet be applied to large-scale systems due to computational, coordination, and communication problems. We will solve these issues and develop new MPC methods for large-scale networked systems, both under normal operation conditions, and in the presence of uncertainty and disturbances.

We will perform both fundamental research and more application-oriented research in which the methods developed in the project are applied to case studies and benchmarks provided by the partners from industry.

[Managing the complexity of the open source infrastructure](#)

Acronym: MANCOOSI

Reference: 214898

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-02-01

End Date: 2011-01-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITE PARIS DIDEROT - PARIS 7

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Argentina	▪ PIXART SRL
Belgium	▪ UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN
France	▪ EDGE-IT ▪ UNIVERSITE DE NICE - SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS ▪ ILOG
Israel	▪ TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
Italy	▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI L'AQUILA
Portugal	▪ CAIXA MAGICA SOFTWARE LDA ▪ INESC ID - INSTITUTO DE ENGENHARIA DE SISTEMAS E COMPUTADORES: INVESTIGACAO E DESENVOLVIMENTO EM LISBOA

Objective: Mancoosi aims to develop the scientific knowledge and build the tools necessary to manage the complexity of the open source infrastructure, which is one of the essential building blocks of tomorrow's software architectures: the success of LAMP (Linux, Apache, Mysql, Php) inside and outside the data centres is clear evidence of this. Yet, this infrastructure undergoes a fast-paced and distributed evolution that is too often maintained in ad-hoc ways using tools and processes that have clearly attained their limits today: we need new and innovative technology.

We explicitly target the difficult problems that arise when one wants to efficiently and safely upgrade a set of software components in complex software infrastructures, like

those found in open source software distributions, among the most complex software systems known, made of tens of thousands of components that evolve over time without centralized design.

Mancoosi will provide: a model of the infrastructure, and the transformations it undergoes when adding or removing components; advanced algorithm to choose efficient evolution paths when updating a platform; a forum to attract leading experts by organizing an international competition; tools that incorporate these findings and advance the state of the art in the field.

Mancoosi is precisely focused on Objective ICT-2007.1.2 (c) of the present call, by enabling mastery of complexity, dependability and behavioural stability in the complex system of software infrastructures evolving over time without central design.

We bring together innovative industries from the Open Source world with deep first-hand experience in the practical issues of the problem, members of the Open Source community that are able to provide high-quality access to the community, and leading researchers that have the knowledge necessary to elaborate the sophisticated models and algorithms needed to solve the underlying problems.

Latin American Health Care Network

Acronym: MEDNET **Reference:** 215479
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-01-01 **End Date:** 2010-12-31

Coordinating Institution: FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR
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Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ MEDCOM GESELLSCHAFT FUER MEDIZINISCHE BILDVERARBEITUNG MBH
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ DIRECCION REGIONAL DE SALUD JUNIN▪ GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE JUNIN
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ HISPASAT, S.A.▪ THALES ALENIA SPACE ESPANA, SA▪ ASOCIACION CENTRO DE TECNOLOGIAS DE INTERACCION VISUAL Y COMUNICACIONES-VICOMTECH

UK

▪ GEOPAC LIMITED

Objective: Access to medical care is sometimes very difficult to be reached from people living in rural and underserved areas. This problem is very well known in rural areas in Latin America. Citizens have no access to health care. They have to travel hundred of kilometres to receive a medical diagnosis.

Within the project, we will develop a medical network that addresses the problems of providing health care from a distance. The medical network will be supported by expert physician located in urban cities of Latin America. The medical applications will be vary from gynecology, pediatric, cardiology to typical infectious diseases for the region such as malaria and tuberculosis.

The examinations will involve ultrasound examination, ECG test and blood test and blood test imaging for automation diagnosis. All the patient information, extracted from the examinations will be stored a health care database, along with the demographic information and medication prescription. MedNET project will connect isolated region Amazon, in two different countries; Brazil, Peru Moreover MedNET will make use of AmerHis system (satellite communication) based on DVB-RCS. MedNET will make use of European standards for the communication and storage and medical data presentation.

The project will empower medical doctors to constantly and remotely keep track of their patients with minimum effort, assisted by an intelligent automated infrastructure. Furthermore, remote doctors will be able to share and request assistance form expert doctors located in urban cities. At the same time family and friends of the patients will also have access to the same information, filtered and presented in a comprehensible manner, including latest comments from the doctors. A sophisticated Collaboration Model will manage the whole service and will be aware of each patient's medical record, providing an information channel between the medical staff, the patients and their carers (family, friends, etc.).

[Open architecture for accessible services integration and standardisation](#)

Acronym: OASIS

Reference: 215754

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-01-01

End Date: 2011-12-31

Coordinating Institution: FIMI S.R.L.

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Country

Participating Institutions

Belgium

- POLIS - PROMOTION OF OPERATIONAL LINKS WITH INTEGRATED SERVICES AISBL
- MULTITEL ASBL
- AGE -THE EUROPEAN OLDER PEOPLE'S PLATFORM

Bulgaria	▪ MARIE CURIE ASSOCIATION
China	▪ TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY
Germany	▪ DOMOLOGIC HOME AUTOMATION GMBH ▪ MOTOROLA GMBH ▪ UNIVERSITAET BREMEN ▪ PTV PLANUNG TRANSPORT VERKEHR AG ▪ WESTPFALZ-KLINIKUM GMBH ▪ FRAUNHOFER GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V.
Greece	▪ ANKO ANONYMOS ETAIREIA ANTIPROSOPEION EMPORIOU KAI VIOMICHANIAS ▪ CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS ▪ CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS ▪ SINGKIOULAR LOTZIK ANONYMI ETAIRIA PLIROFORIAKON SYSTIMATON & EFARMOGON ▪ ANONYMI EMPORIKI ETAIRIA ANAPTYXISKAI YPIRESION KAI PROIOTON SE TOMEIS YPSILIS TECHNOLOGIAS ▪ FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY – HELLAS ▪ EFARMOGES EXYPNOU LOGISMIKOU KYKLOFORIAS & METAFORON AE
Italy	▪ VODAFONE OMNITEL N.V. ▪ MIZAR AUTOMAZIONE S.P.A. ▪ UNIVERSITA DI PISA ▪ CENTRO RICERCHE FIAT SOCIETA CONSORTILE PER AZIONI ▪ A T A F S.P.A.
Mexico	▪ INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO Y DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE MONTERREY
Romania	▪ ATC ROM SRL
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID ▪ ASOCIACION DE EMPRESAS TECNOLOGICAS INNOVALIA ▪ FUNDACION PARA LA PROMOCION DE LA INNOVACION, INVESTIGACION Y DESAROLLO TECNOLOGICO EN LA INDUSTRIA DE LA AUTOMOCION DE GALICIA ▪ INSTITUTO DE APLICACIONES DE LAS TECNOLOGIAS DE LA INFORMACION Y DE LAS COMUNICACIONES AVANZADAS – ITACA ▪ SIEMENS SA
Switzerland	▪ CONNCEPT SWISS GMBH
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Objective: OASIS introduces an innovative, Ontology-driven, Open Reference Architecture and Platform, which will enable and facilitate interoperability, seamless connectivity and sharing of content between different services and ontologies in all application domains relevant to applications for the elderly and beyond. The OASIS platform is open, modular, holistic, easy to use and standards abiding. It includes a set of novel tools for content/services connection and management, for user interfaces creation and adaptation and for service personalization and integration.

Through this new Architecture, over 12 different types of services are connected with the OASIS Platform for the benefit of the elderly, covering user needs and wants in terms of Independent Living Applications (nutritional advisor, activity coach, brain and skills trainers, social communities platform, health monitoring and environmental control), Autonomous Mobility and Smart Workplaces Applications (elderly-friendly transport information services, elderly-friendly route guidance, personal mobility services, mobile devices, biometric authentication interface and multi-modal dialogue mitigation and other smart workplace applications). Applications are all integrated as a unified, dynamic service batch, managed by the OASIS Service Centre and supporting all types of mobile devices (tablet PC, PDA, smartphone, automotive device, ITV, infokiosk) and all types of environments (living labs, sheltered homes, private homes, two car demonstrators, public transport, DSRT, etc.) in 4 Pilot sites Europe-wide.

As user friendliness and acceptability is a top priority for the project, a user-centred-design approach is followed along the service and application development. Tested iteratively and thoroughly by hundreds of end users, their caregivers and other stakeholders, the OASIS platform and applications will be optimised and submitted for standardization by the purpose-established OASIS worldwide Industrial Forum.

[Promotion of an ICT dialogue between Europe and America Latina](#)

Acronym: PRO-IDEAL

Reference: 231730

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-11-01

End Date: 2011-04-30

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Argentina	▪ MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN PRODUCTIVA
Brazil	▪ UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO
Chile	▪ ORGANIZACION NO GUBERNAMENTAL, ASOCIACION DE DERECHOS E INFORMATICA DE CHILE
UK	▪ EUROPEAN MULTIMEDIA FORUM LTD
Uruguay	▪ LABORATORIO TECNOLOGICO DEL URUGUAY – LATU

Objective: PRO-IDEAL aims to promote the ICT programme in Argentina, Brazil (Sao Paulo southwards), Chile and Uruguay. These countries were selected because they represent a) powerful emerging economies on the subcontinent, b) have a similar social and industrial level of development, and thus c) are valuable potential partners for Europe.

PRO-IDEAL plans a series of activities that are geared at improving the overall performance of the countries' research community in the ICT programme. The main activities consist in:

- Coaching courses to "coach the coaches": This allows active knowledge transfer that creates a multiplying effect in the target region. The trained coaches will, in turn, act as "Project Angels" for their region.
- Organising awareness raising and coaching events for potential partners in ICT projects, three in each target country, linked to open calls.
- Reinforce the ICT policy dialogue with key stakeholders.

These efforts will be supported by the PRO-IDEAL ICT promotion platform, an on-line tool based on the Web 2.0 paradigm of knowledge sharing comprising:

- an ICT Wiki providing easy access to information,
- Blogs displaying coaching modules for self-learning,
- news feeds on events, calls, etc.

The platform will be a free, permanent source of information and communication tool that will be sustained beyond project duration by its user community. The above activities are carried out by an experienced partnership that has a proven track record in successful international projects: INMARK from Spain will co-ordinate the consortium; the European Multimedia Forum disposes of the network in the ICT sector and takes care of the dissemination strategy as well as the Web 2.0 tool; the partners in the target countries will act as "hub" implementing the promotion activities at local level, using their established networks covering academic and industrial research communities, and public institutions.

[SUPPORT ACTION for a European and Latin American strategic cooperation on networked media RandD](#)

Acronym: SALA+

Reference: 216861

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-03-01

End Date: 2010-02-28

Coordinating Institution: ASOCIACION DE EMPRESAS DE ELECTRONICA, TECNOLOGIAS DE LA INFORMACION Y TELECOMUNICACIONES DE ESPANA

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Country **Participating Institutions**

Argentina	▪ ROKASUD S.A.
Chile	▪ HYC AMERICAS SA ▪ UNIVERSIDAD TECNICA FEDERICO SANTA MARIA ▪ ASOCIACION REGIONAL DE TELEVISION DEL BIO BIO ASOCIACION GREMIAL
Colombia	▪ CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION DE LAS TELECOMUNICACIONES
Costa Rica	▪ ASOCIACION DE REGULADORES REGULATEL AD ▪ FEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES DE LATINOAMERICA EL CARIBE Y ESPANA DE ENTIDADES DE TECNOLOGIAS DE LA INFORMACION
France	▪ SIGMA ORIONIS
Germany	▪ CETIM - CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION MANAGEMENT GMBH
Guatemala	▪ SUPERINTENDENCIA DE TELECOMUNICACIONES
Honduras	▪ COMISION TECNICA REGIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES
UK	▪ QUEEN MARY AND WESTFIELD COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Uruguay	▪ MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, ENERGIA Y MINERIA

Objective: SALA+ is a Support Action (SA) intended to foster International Cooperation in the area of Networked Electronic Media (NEM) between Europe and Latin America. The global aim of the project is to prepare for future concrete partnerships between Europe and Latin American countries.

SALA+ will provide support to the implementation of the FP7 ICT Work Programme. In this context, the SALA+ project will encourage entities from Europe and Latin America to cooperate in the Networked Media field through collaborative R&D projects.

SALA+ will identify specific areas for Scientific & Technological cooperation within the Networked Electronic Media field. One of the most relevant expected results from SALA+ will be the establishment of robust relationships between European and Latin American entities (industrial sector, universities, technological centres, associations, etc.) aiming to foster the launch of collaborative R&D projects in the context of the forthcoming FP7 ICT Work Programme 2009-2010 and beyond.

In addition, the SALA+ project will:

1. Identify the Latin American R&D programmes and agencies responsible for research activities in the Networked Media sector and propose new R&D themes suitable for enhanced scientific cooperation between EU and Latin America.
2. Produce one specific Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) per country for the following countries: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Uruguay.
3. Produce one harmonized EU-Latin America SRA, in alignment with the NEM Technology Platform SRA and other European national R&D programmes in terms of

priorities, objectives, expected output, impact, etc. This harmonization is intended to facilitate future cooperation between European and Latin American partners.

4. Organisation of conferences, workshops and FP7 ICT Info Days in order to increase awareness of the opportunities that are available for Latin American organisations through the EU FP7 ICT Programme and other European R&D programmes.

3.5. FP7-INCO International Cooperation

Argentinean Bureau for Enhancing Cooperation with the European Community in the Science, Technology and Innovation Area. Phase II

Acronym: ABESTII **Reference:** 244327
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-10-01 **End Date:** 2012-09-30

Coordinating Institution: MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN PRODUCTIVA

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France	▪ CENTRE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE EN RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Italy	▪ AGENZIA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA RICERCA EUROPEA
South Africa	▪ DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Objective: ABEST II was conceived as a natural continuation of the successful ABEST/A-EU 6th Framework Programme project whose main objective was to promote joint participation of Argentinean and European scientists in the activities proposed by the 7th Framework Programme by improving the process of providing information on programmes and funding about cooperation with third countries.

ABEST II will deepen these awareness and information activities stressing the promotion of the participation in some specific FP7 Programmes like People and will operate in such a way that after completion, a permanent self-sustained office within the Directorate for International Relations of the Ministry for Science, Technology and Productive Innovation of Argentina and a network of research and development institutions from Argentina and the European Union will continue with the promotion and support of the bilateral cooperation activities.

ABEST II will also go beyond ABEST/A-EU through working in some specific objectives like better identifying and demonstrating mutual interest and benefit in S&T cooperation between the EU and Argentina and sharing best practices via joint fora such as workshops and presenting the state of the art and the prospects for cooperation in particular fields. One special activity will be added for promoting the participation of Argentinean SME in FP7 activities.

Activities were organized around five Work Packages that will be executed by a team of four institutions from four different countries (Argentina, Italy, France and South Africa).

Another four institution from three different countries (Spain, Belgium and Austria) with a long tradition of cooperation with Latin America will participate as members of the Steering Committee providing guidance, advice and experience to the project.

Promoting high-quality research opportunities for European researchers in Mexico

Acronym: ACCESS2MEXCYT **Reference:** 244384
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-11-01 **End Date:** 2011-10-31

Coordinating Institution: AGENZIA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA RICERCA EUROPEA

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Country	Participating Institutions
Austria	▪ OESTERREICHISCHES LATEINAMERIK-STITUT
Belgium	▪ CENTRE D'ETUDE DES RELATIONS ENTRE L'UNION EUROPEENNE ET L'AMERIQUE LATINE
France	▪ INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Greece	▪ FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS
Mexico	▪ CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA - CONACYT

Objective: This project aims at increasing the knowledge, participation and articulation of the actors of different EU research institutions (universities, public and private research centers, individual researchers, etc.) in Mexico in the field of Science Technology and Innovation. The results are expected to improve the development of the Euro-Mexican research area and, in particular, to identify access opportunities for European researchers in research programmes managed by Mexico.

The objectives of the project are: To articulate with other Europeans projects comparative access process to third countries. To collect and produce information useful for the segmented sectors. To generate a Real LINK between selected high level Europeans institutions which provide the best possibilities in ST&I for Mexico. To monitor the European participation in projects, scholarships and other bonds of access. To provide feedback on the preparation of agreements in ST&I for the EU-Mexico Joint Steering Committee (JSC). To increase the reciprocity stressed in the EU-MEXICAN bilateral agreement of 2004. Methodology: Collect and analysis information. Creation of strategic material to disseminate. Communication and dissemination Plan. Statistics, evaluations and analytical reports. This is the most appropriate methodology for increasing the awareness on access opportunities in Mexico to the European research community so as to stimulate, encourage and facilitate the participation of European organizations in the programmes managed by

ACCESS4EU web portal, and presented during information days and relevant events in Europe. The expected impact of the project will be the reinforcement of the current bilateral S&T agreement between Brazil and the EU, an increased participation of EU scientists in Brazilian research and innovation programmes, and a better understanding of the reciprocity of such programmes on both sides.

New Brazilian bureau for enhancing the international cooperation with European Union

Acronym: BB.BICE **Reference:** 222858
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-10-01 **End Date:** 2011-09-30

Coordinating Institution: FUNDAÇÃO UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA
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Objective: This proposal is mainly a continuation of a successful initiative that was supported by the 6th Framework Program. The Project B.Bice (the acronym for Brazilian Bureau to Enhance the International Cooperation between Brazil and Europe) initiated its activities on October 2005 with the aim of fostering and enhancing the cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation ST&I between Brazil and the European Union. The Bureau acted as a mechanism to improve the participation of Brazil in the 7th Framework Program of Research and Development, through the organization and dissemination of information concerning cooperation research priorities, the identification of financial mechanisms for supporting this cooperation, and the search of Brazilian and European partners for setting up project proposals.

Besides, B.Bice helped the Brazilian scientific and technological institutions, and the technological based enterprises in the preparation and negotiation process of project proposals to be submitted to the European Commission. Another additional function of B.Bice was to keep a permanent contact and flow of information with the other three Latin American countries with bilateral cooperation agreement in ST&I with the EU Argentina, Chile, and Mexico in order to look for a coordination and integration of the four countries when preparing and presenting project proposals in response to calls. Taking into account the advances made by the Project B.Bice during its two years of functioning (October 2005-September 2007), the intention of this proposal is to keep the Bureau active for an additional period of three years, in order to consolidate the participation of the Brazilian Research institutions and technological based enterprises in the international cooperation activities with the European Union.

Strengthen Chilean European Science and Technology Partnerships

Acronym: CHIEP-II **Reference:** 222705
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-07-01 **End Date:** 2012-06-30

Coordinating Institution: COMISION NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION

CIENTIFICA Y TECNOLOGICA

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Objective: The Association Agreement and the Scientific and Technological Co-operation Agreement, signed by the parties during 2002, represents a concrete major step to support collaborative activities and to stimulate new S&T bilateral cooperation activities. Since then, an important increase of this co-operation has been developed, mainly, through the implementation of the first FP6 CHIEP project, and the activities of the S&T EU promotion Liaison Office at CONICYT.

The CHIEP II project is a natural step forward of the first CHIEP project. Its overall aim is to strengthen the Chilean/EU S&T Partnerships based on bilateral policy dialogues and coordination policy initiatives, which will improve the existent collaboration schemes and identify new activities.

The Project envisages to enhance bilateral S&T partnerships, and to develop new information facilities and services to better identify and promote the formation of research partnerships. It is thought to strengthen mutual interest and benefit bi-lateral S&T co-operation, through the organisation of scientific oriented missions and thematic workshops according to FP7 initiatives and will contribute to collaboration schemes elaboration and new activities encouraging the co-ordination of policy initiatives through the organisation of bi-lateral policy dialogues in Chile.

CHIEP II is expected to contribute with the elaboration of an strategic collaboration scheme strongly related to the new Chilean Innovation Strategy at national and international levels, with the EULARINET FP7 Project at regional level, with the international S&T cooperation policies at EU level and at Member States level. Additionally, CHIEP II shall reinforce the existent S&T Liaison Office Capacities organizing staff training missions improving the Chilean participation in the FP7 and other related EU programmes.

[Enhancing scientific cooperation between the European Union and Central America](#)

Acronym: ENLACE **Reference:** 244468
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-11-01 **End Date:** 2013-10-31

Coordinating Institution: AGENZIA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA RICERCA EUROPEA

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Country **Participating Institutions**

Austria	▪ OESTERREICHISCHES LATEINAMERIK-STITUT
Belgium	▪ RESEAU MENON E.E.I.G. ▪ CENTRE D'ETUDE DES RELATIONS ENTRE L'UNION EUROPEENNE ET L'AMERIQUE LATINE
Costa Rica	▪ UNIVERSITY OF COSTA RICA
Greece	▪ FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS
Guatemala	▪ UNIVERSIDAD SAN CARLOS DE GUATEMALA ▪ CONSEJO SUPERIOR UNIVERSITARIO CENTROAMERICANO ▪ FEDERACION DE CAMARAS Y ASOCIACIONES INDUSTRIALES CENTROAMERICANAS
Honduras	▪ UNIVERSIDAD PEDAGOGICA NACIONAL FRANCISCO MORAZAN
Hungary	▪ TUDOMANYOS ES TECHNOLOGIAI ALAPITVANY
Mexico	▪ EL COLEGIO DE LA FRONTERA SUR
Nicaragua	▪ CONSEJO NICARAGUENSE DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA
Panama	▪ UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE CHIRIQUI
Spain	▪ UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA

Objective: ENLACE aims at supporting the bi-regional dialogue between the EU and the Central America Countries (CAC) on S&T issues, identifying common interests in research areas, setting up S&T priorities, supporting capacity building activities, and enhancing the dialogue within the region. The planned activities are:

- policy dialogue meetings between EU and CA stakeholders to identify research priorities of mutual interest;
- training activities to set up the network of FP7 National Contact Point in Central America and an Enterprise Europe Network correspondent.

In addition, the project foresees a set of activities to enhance the networking among EU and CA researchers and to raise awareness on FP7 in CA. Dissemination events from one side and travel allowances for researchers from the other side will provide concrete tools to boost the participation of CA in FP7. The consortium includes 18 multi-skilled partners, 9 from the EU and 9 from the Central America, that will ensure the fulfilment of ENLACE s objectives.

[European Union - Latin American research and innovation networks](#)

Acronym: EULARINET

Reference: 212186

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-03-01

End Date: 2012-02-29

Coordinating Institution: MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CIENCIA

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Country	Participating Institutions
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN PRODUCTIVA
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ZENTRUM FUER SOZIALE INNOVATION
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MINISTERIO DA CIENCIA E TECNOLOGIA
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COMISION NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION CIENTIFICA Y TECNOLOGICA
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA CIENCIA Y LA TECNOLOGIA
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SUOMEN AKATEMIA
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CENTRE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONAL EN RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ▪ INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUR LUFT UND RAUMFAHRT E.V. ▪ BUNDESMINISTERIUM FUER BILDUNG UND FORSCHUNG
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA – CONACYT
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CONSEJO NICARAGUENSE DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NORGES FORSKNINGSRAD
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AGENCIA DE INOVACAO - INOVACAO EMPRESARIAL E TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGIA ▪ FUNDACAO PARA A CIENCIA E A TECNOLOGIA
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID ▪ AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CULTURA

Objective: EULARINET (Co-ordinating Latin America Research and Innovation NETWORKS) goal is to strengthen bi-regional dialogue on S&T between EU Member States (MS) and Latin American Partner Countries (LAPC) at policy, programme and institutional (research entities) level, thus contributing to a three fold objective:

- promote the joint identification, setting up, implementation and monitoring of mutual interest priorities in following versions of future work programmes across the Specific Programmes of FP7.
- joint definition of S&T co-operation policies
- support and stimulate the participation of LAPC in FP7 EULARINET will establish a co-ordination platform bringing together the key EU and LA policy makers and programme managers, as well as representatives of research entities, universities and the private sector, eminent researchers and representatives of the civil society, to set up dialogue fora at different levels, leading to the identification of S&T and defining specific activities to promote, support and stimulate participation of LA researchers in FP7.

As political background, EULARINET will consider and develop the on going EU LA dialogue on S&T, since the Río Summit in June 1999, the ALCUE's Brasilia Action Plan for S&T Co-operation, the Guadalajara Declaration to set up the EU LA Knowledge Area and finally the Vienna Summit in 2006 and the conclusions of the preparatory Senior Officials meeting in Salzburg, as a basis to go further in the practical implementation and updating of the existent policy guidelines.

Network of the INCO-NCPs

Acronym: INCONTACT **Reference:** 212985
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-01-01 **End Date:** 2009-12-31

Coordinating Institution: FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS

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Country	Participating Institutions
Germany	▪ DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUR LUFT UND RAUMFAHRT E.V.
Italy	▪ AGENZIA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA RICERCA EUROPEA
Mexico	▪ CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA – CONACYT
Russian Federation	▪ STATE UNIVERSITY HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
South Africa	▪ DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Sweden	▪ SVENSKA VERKET FOER INNOVATIONSSYSTEM
Turkey	▪ TURKIYE BILIMSEL VE TEKNOLOJIK ARASTIRMA KURUMU

Objective: The INCONTACT project aims at the development of platform for stimulating closer cooperation among INCO National Contact Points. Within the framework of this closer cooperation, INCO NCPs will work together to effect a substantial improvement in the overall quality of NCP services in the field of International Cooperation. The positive effect of these efforts will not be limited to the NCP network alone. The international research community will ultimately benefit from the heightened level of service offered by the network.

Individual researchers will profit from higher quality services and information, and the establishment of a more consistent level of NCP services across Europe will contribute to greater transparency of the research funding for ICP participants. Activities including 3 awareness and training workshops in ICPC countries (Mexico, Russia, South Africa), exchange of experience, good practice, training for inexperienced European NCPs will strengthen the overall capacity of INCO NCPs and

provide for more coherence of the support activities offered. In addition an Online Encyclopaedia on International Cooperation compiling all relevant information on International Cooperation activities in FP7 will be developed.

Bureau for EU-Mexican science and technology cooperation step II

Acronym: UEMEXCYT II

Reference: 222771

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-10-01

End Date: 2011-09-30

Coordinating Institution: CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CIENCIA Y
TECNOLOGIA - CONACYT

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Country	Participating Institutions
Austria	▪ ZENTRUM FUER SOZIALE INNOVATION
Belgium	▪ CENTRE D'ETUDE DES RELATIONS ENTRE L'UNION EUROPEENNE ET L'AMERIQUE LATINE ▪ RESEARCH AND INNOVATION MANAGEMENT SERVICES BVBA
France	▪ INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Germany	▪ DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUR LUFT - UND RAUMFAHRT EV
Italy	▪ AGENZIA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA RICERCA EUROPEA
Spain	▪ UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA

Objective: The project proposes to support the bilateral political dialogue initiated by the S&T Agreement s Joint Steering Committee, providing follow up and continuity to the efforts carried out by the UEMEXCyT Office as well as improving the channels of communication and partnership between Mexico and EU Member States.

In this context, it is important to open the project to a larger consortium composed not only of CONACyT, its coordinator, but also institutions from five EU Member States with which Mexico enjoys important bilateral cooperation programmes in science and technology, notably Spain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria. The long-standing experience of the partners in international S&T cooperation, in particular in a number of completed, ongoing and upcoming cooperation projects under FP6 or FP7, and proven experience of previous cooperation, is one of the major success factors for the project, which will guarantee the necessary closer coordination between EU and Member States for ensuring an efficient use of instruments and resources, and a better focus on specific objectives.

The project concept of the second phase of the Bureau for EU-Mexican Science and Technology Cooperation (UEMEXCYT II) will focus on the following main issues: Setting up a consolidated dialogue between the major stakeholders in Mexico and the

EU responsible for the EU-Mexican S&T Cooperation (CONACYT, Mexican Thematic FP7 Contacts, Member States Ministries and NCPs, Commission Services, coordination and support actions such as the INCONET with Latin America, the ERA-NET for Latin America, LAC-ACCESS, etc) Evaluating past, present and future collaborations between Mexico and European Union in the S&T sector and proposing ways of optimizing the rules and instruments; Raising awareness, links and training on specific issues; Generating partnership opportunities between scientific and technological communities from both sides.

3.6. FP7-Infrastructures

IPv6 Deployment Support

Acronym: 6DEPLOY

Reference: 223794

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-03-01

End Date: 2010-08-31

Coordinating Institution: MARTEL GMBH

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Bulgaria	▪ BULGARIAN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NETWORK
France	▪ GROUPEMENT D'INTERET PUBLIC RESEAU NATIONAL DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS POUR LA TECHNOLOGIE, L'ENSEIGNEMENT ET LA RECHERCHE
Greece	▪ GREEK RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY NETWORK S.A.
Hungary	▪ NEMZETI INFORMACIOS INFRASTRUKTURA FEJLESZTESI IRODA
Mauritius	▪ AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AFRINIC) LTD
Netherlands	▪ CISCO SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL B. V.
Norway	▪ UNINETT AS
Portugal	▪ FUNDACAO PARA A COMPUTACAO CIENTIFICA NACIONAL - FCCN
Spain	▪ CONSULTORES INTEGRALES EN TELECOMUNICACIONES "CONSULINTEL", S.L.
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON ▪ UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
Uruguay	▪ REGISTRO REGIONAL DE DIRECCIONES IP LATINOAMERICANO Y CARIBENO

Objective: The purpose of the 6DEPLOY project is to support the deployment of IPv6 in:

- (i) e-Infrastructure environments, thereby improving the use of existing research infrastructures for all fields of science and technology,
- (ii) FP7 projects,
- (iii) developing countries (Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe), and
- (iv) more-commercial environments in Europe.

6DEPLOY exploits the expertise and high quality training material from the 6DISS project, including presentations, the e-learning course and 2 testbeds that can be accessed remotely. Whilst continuing to offer basic training to organisations in

serve, enhance and develop collaborative marine research worldwide.

Now, however, they have become a new breed of marine research station, developing and applying new technologies and facilities that allow a higher quality of service, not only to the marine biologist community but also to the increasing numbers of scientists that are turning to marine organisms as models with which to investigate fundamental questions in biology. Building upon this enviable tradition ASSEMBLE seeks to create a network of key marine biological research stations around the European coastline including the sub-tropical station at Eilat (IUI). Uniquely, we also include a Pacific site in Chile (PUC) that provides access to one of the most important upwelling sites in the world.

We aim to develop an integrated infrastructure that will make possible for biologists in Europe to study a range of unique coastal ecosystems and a wide variety of marine organisms using the most advanced approaches in modern biology. It will be based on the existing hosting capacities, sea-going facilities and research background of these marine stations, which, as noted above, already have a long experience in hosting students and visiting scientists. This infrastructure will focus on key marine ecosystems and biological models, making possible both the enhancement of existing infrastructures and the introduction and development of new technologies.

[Bringing Europe's electronic infrastructures to expanding frontiers II](#)

Acronym: BELIEF-II

Reference: 223759

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-04-01

End Date: 2010-03-31

Coordinating Institution: METAWARE SOCIETA PER AZIONI

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Country

Participating Institutions

Brazil	▪ FUNDACAO DE APOIO A UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO
Greece	▪ NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS
India	▪ ERNET INDIA
Italy	▪ CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE
South Africa	▪ COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
UK	▪ BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

Objective: BELIEF-II, building on achievements and momentum created by BELIEF [2005-2007], aims to coordinate effective communication, results, networking and knowledge flow between EU eInfrastructure projects and their users, promoting their development and exploitation globally.

BELIEF-II seeks to:

Ensure Europe's diverse eInfrastructure projects evolve in synergy with one another to ensure common directions and efficient interaction;

Reinforce the relevance of Europe's eInfrastructures worldwide sustaining successful development and exploitation;

Network a wide range of stakeholders through a coordinated mechanism to support a vibrant eInfrastructure community;

Synchronise eInfrastructures priorities through easy to read eInfrastructure communication products;

Provide a unique, communication platform for projects to manage their content, communicate activities to users and the public to learn more about eInfrastructures.

BELIEF-II, owing to its qualified and committed international consortium of partners, is in the optimal position to address these strategic needs through: eConcertation coordination, Brainstorming Workshops, eInfrastructure Guides, Digital Library evolution and outreach in Latin America, S. Africa and India through International Symposia.

These actions will maximise the overall communication of eInfrastructures potential, and increase the visibility of EC Programmes in developing countries aiming at evolving and supporting a qualified, research and enterprise eInfrastructures community globally. Major results of BELIEF-II are: 2 eConcertation meetings with Reports, 2 European Brainstorming events, 2 editions of eInfrastructures guide, 1 DVD, 2 EC eInfrastructure dissemination publications, 5 Research Infrastructures News publications, 3 International Symposia. The DL implemented in BELIEF will be further enhanced in BELIEF-II with a number of services and functionalities to provide improved support for the community.

E-science grid facility for Europe and Latin America

Acronym: EELA-2

Reference: 223797

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-04-01

End Date: 2010-03-31

Coordinating Institution: CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS

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Country

Participating Institutions

Argentina

- UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA
- UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES
- INSTITUTO DE FISICA DE LA PLATA

Brazil

- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE JUIZ DE FORA
- FUNDACAO OSWALDO CRUZ
- REDE NACIONAL DE ENSINO E PESQUISA
- INSTITUTO PRESBITERIANO MACKENZIE

- UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASILIA
- OBSERVATORIO NACIONAL
- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO
- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE CAMPINA GRANDE
- INSTITUTO MILITAR DE ENGENHARIA
- LABORATORIO NACIONAL DE COMPUTACAO CIENTIFICA
- CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO LA SALLE
- CENTRO FEDERAL DE EDUCACAO TECNOLOGICA CELSO SUCKOW DA FONSECA
- SAO PAULO REGIONAL ANALYSIS CENTRE
- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE
- Chile
 - UNIVERSIDAD TECNICA FEDERICO SANTA MARIA
 - UNIVERSIDAD INDUSTRIAL DE SANTANDER
 - CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AVANZANDOS EN ZONAS ARIDAS
 - RED UNIVERSITARIA NACIONAL
 - UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION
 - FUNDACION CIENCIA PARA LA VIDA
 - UNIVERSIDAD DE VALPARAISO
 - UNIVERSIDAD DE LA FRONTERA
- Colombia
 - UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES
- Cuba
 - CENTRO DE GESTION DE LA INFORMACION Y DESARROLLO DE LA ENERGIA
- Ecuador
 - UNIVERSIDAD TECNICA PARTICULAR DE LOJA
- Éire/Ireland
 - UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK - NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, CORK
- France
 - INSTITUT DE PHYSIQUE DU GLOBE DE PARIS
 - HLP DEVELOPPEMENT SA
 - CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
- Italy
 - ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI FISICA NUCLEARE
- Mexico
 - UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO
- Peru
 - UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARTIN DE PORRES
 - PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL PERU
 - ERVICIO NACIONAL DE METEOROLOGIA E HIDROLOGIA DEL PERU
 - CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA
- Portugal
 - UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO
 - UNIVERSIDADE DO PORTO
 - INSTITUTO DO CORACAO
 - UNIVERSIDADE DE AVEIRO
- Spain
 - UNIVERSIDAD DE EXTREMADURA

- UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID
- UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA
- ENTIDAD PUBLICA EMPRESARIAL RED.ES
- UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE VALENCIA
- SOCIEDAD ANONIMA GESTION CENTRO DE SUPERCOMPUTACION DE GALICIA
- MAAT G KNOWLEDGE SL
- Uruguay
 - COOPERACION LATINOAMERICANA DE REDES AVANZADAS
- Venezuela
 - UNIVERSIDAD SIMÓN BOLÍVAR
 - UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES

Objective: EELA-2 aims to build, on the current EELA e-Infrastructure, a high capacity, production-quality, scalable Grid Facility providing round-the-clock, worldwide access to distributed computing, storage and network resources for a wide spectrum of applications from European and Latin American scientific communities. The project will provide an empowered Grid Facility with versatile services fulfilling application requirements and ensure the long-term sustainability of the e-Infrastructure beyond the term of the project.

The specific EELA-2 objectives are:

- Build a Grid Facility by:

Expanding the current EELA e-Infrastructure to consist of more production sites mobilising more computing nodes and more storage space, at start of the project and to further grow storage over the duration of the project;

Providing, in collaboration with related projects (e.g. EGEE), the full set of Grid Services needed by all types of scientific applications;

Supporting applications various types (from classical off-line data processing up to control and data acquisition of scientific instruments), selected against well defined criteria (including grid added value, suitability for Grid deployment, outreach/potential impact);

- Ensure the Grid Facility sustainability:

Through the already established and new contacts with policy/decision makers, collaborating with RedCLARA and NRENs and supporting the ongoing creation of e-Science Initiatives and/or National Grid initiatives (NGI).

Building the support of the e-Infrastructure to provide a complete set of Global Services from a Central Operation Centre and to pave the way for the creation of Regional Operation Centres in Latin America:

Attracting new applications;

Making available knowledge of EELA-2 Grid Facility to all potential users, developers, and decision makers through an extensive Training and Dissemination program;

Creating knowledge repositories federated with the EGEE ones.

Enabling virtual access to Latin-american southern observatories

Acronym: EVALSO

Reference: 212891

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-01-01

End Date: 2010-12-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

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Country	Participating Institutions
Netherlands	▪ UNIVERSITEIT LEIDEN
UK	▪ QUEEN MARY AND WESTFIELD COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Chile	▪ RED UNIVERSITARIA NACIONAL
Uruguay	▪ COOPERACION LATINOAMERICANA DE REDES AVANZADAS
Germany	▪ RUHR-UNIVERSITAET BOCHUM ▪ EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR ASTRONOMICAL RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Italy	▪ CONSORTIUM GARR (GESTIONE AMPLIAMENTO RETE RICERCA) ▪ ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI ASTROFISICA

Objective: The increasing cost of experimental facilities in many research fields is powering a concentration of such facilities in a few selected places, sometimes driven also by environmental conditions. The clear, steady skies without light pollution necessary to Astronomical Observatories are generally not easily found. In the Southern hemisphere the best observing facility for optical and infrared astronomy is widely acknowledged to be ESO.

At the same time the ever increasing data volumes as detectors get bigger and more complex, raises a number of problems for the builders, the operators and the users as well. The remoteness of the facilities makes the travelling from European home institutions difficult and expensive. Information Technologies can offer a solution to these problems, provided the necessary infrastructure and tools are put in place. The strategic objective of this proposal is to make possible a strict integration in the ever-growing instrumental grid emerging worldwide of the world-class facilities created in Chile by the European Astronomical Community. These represent an investment of many hundred million Euros that will be exploited in the next decades.

The present project proposes to create a physical infrastructure (and the tools to exploit it) to efficiently connect these facilities to Europe. The infrastructure will be complementary to the international infrastructures created in the last years with the EC support (RedCLARA, ALICE, GEANT) and will be another step in the creation in Latin America of an advanced instrumentation GRID. This will allow the European

Research a competitive edge having faster access to the collected data and use the facilities in an ever more efficient way.

[Global linkage over broadband links](#)

Acronym: GLOBAL **Reference:** 223120
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-05-01 **End Date:** 2010-10-31

Coordinating Institution: ZENTRUM FUER SOZIALE INNOVATION

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Country	Participating Institutions
Uruguay	▪ COOPERACION LATINOAMERICANA DE REDES AVANZADAS
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID ▪ AGORA SYSTEMS, S.A.
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
Slovenia	▪ JOZEF STEFAN INSTITUTE
Netherlands	▪ THE UBUNTUNET ALLIANCE FOR RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NETWORKING

Objective: GLOBAL - Global Linkage Over Broadband Links will provide a virtual conference centre using advanced communication technologies and concepts to support the promotion of e-infrastructure topics around the world.

The GLOBAL project can be condensed in 4 objectives:

- Objective 1: Providing the "Virtual Conference Centre" Collaborative e-Infrastructure
- Objective 2: Realising of Global Networking Sessions
- Objective 3: Disseminating the Results and Providing Sustainability
- Objective 4: Providing Services for Third Parties

The members of the consortium have a large experience in organising virtual events.

Controlling biogenic amines in traditional food fermentations in regional Europe

Acronym: BIAMFOOD

Reference: 211441

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-02-01

End Date: 2011-01-31

Coordinating Institution: RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT GRONINGEN

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Country	Participating Institutions
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Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CHR. HANSEN A/S
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA RECHERCHE APPLIQUEE DANS LES INDUSTRIES AGRICOLES ET ALIMENTAIRES DE NORMANDIE ADRIA NORMANDIE▪ SOCIETE D'APPLICATIONS DE RECHERCHES ET DE CONSEILS OENOLOGIQUES SAS▪ CIDRERIE VIARD SA▪ VAL DE VIRE SASU▪ INTERPROFESSION DES VINS D'APPELLATION D'ORIGINE CONTROLEES COTES DU RHONE ET VALLEE DU RHONE▪ UNIVERSITE VICTOR SEGALEN BORDEAUX II▪ UNIVERSITE DE BOURGOGNE▪ ANTONIN RODET SAS
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CANTINE D'ALFONSO DEL SORDO SRL▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI FOGGIA
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS▪ FRANCISCO BADA CB

Objective: Food fermentations are among the traditional industries that have a long standing history worldwide. In spite of great technological advantages, much of the industry is still based on traditional, experienced-based techniques that are strongly rooted in specific geographic regions. In food fermentations, consortia of microorganisms are essential to the process, and determine the characteristics of the end products. They also are responsible for the production of biogenic amines (BA) that may cause serious human health problems following ingestion of fermented foods containing high concentrations of these compounds.

This project focuses on the microorganisms in the food chain that produce biogenic

amines with the main goal to improve the quality of traditional fermented food products by reducing/eliminating their biogenic amine content. Control of biogenic amines in the food products will significantly reduce the health risk for the consumer and, thereby, increase the competitiveness of the local industries. The challenge for the food industry is to produce food and beverages in which the levels of BA are minimized. The project focuses on three different fermentation processes in four different region of Europe.

[Creating a circle by extending the BIO NCP network to Third Country NIPs](#)

Acronym: BIO CIRCLE **Reference:** 227204
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-10-01 **End Date:** 2010-09-30

Coordinating Institution: AGENZIA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA RICERCA EUROPEA

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Country	Participating Institutions
Argentina	▪ MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN PRODUCTIVA
Australia	▪ THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
China	▪ CHINA NATIONAL CENTER FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
Egypt	▪ NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER
France	▪ ASSOCIATION DE COORDINATION TECHNIQUE POUR L'INDUSTRIE AGROALIMENTAIRE
Hungary	▪ TUDOMANYOS ES TECHNOLOGIAI ALAPITVANY
India	▪ JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
Kazakhstan	▪ INDEPENDENT EXPERTS CONSULTING BOARD TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ACTIVITY IN KAZAKHSTAN
Mexico	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO
Morocco	▪ MINISTERE DE L'EDUCATION NATIONALE, DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR, DE LA FORMATION DES CADRES ET DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
Netherlands	▪ SENTERNOVEM
Russian Federation	▪ A.N. BAKH INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Thailand	▪ THAILAND NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
UK	▪ FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA
Ukraine	▪ NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF UKRAINE

Objective: BIO CIRCLE will extend the network of National Contact Points for the FP7 theme Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and Biotechnology (BIO NCP) to National Information Points (NIP) from Third Countries over a two year period. The European Commission needs to implement the bilateral Scientific & Technological Agreements signed with Third Countries (TC), for increasing their participation in FAFB FP7 and strengthening the collaboration between European and TC researchers. The main focus of the project will be on identifying, sharing and implementing good practices between NCPs and NIPs.

The expected results of BIO CIRCLE are:

- Capacities built for Third Country BIO NIPs (through SWOT analysis, training of NIPs and twinning);
- Strengthened consortium building in FAFB international cooperation projects (through mapping of Third Country research potential and the organisation of 2 international Brokerage Events);
- Capacities built for Third Country Researchers to participate in FP7 (through preparation of specific training materials, training and networking with EU researchers);
- Strengthened identification, development and sharing of Good Practices to enhance cooperation between the NCP and NIP networks (through 5 Regional Benchmarking Workshops, a Common Benchmarking Workshop and the design of a Good Practices Guide).

The 6% of budget is foreseen to grant researchers from TCs to attend the 2 International Brokerage Events. The 5 BIO NCP partners of BIO CIRCLE led by APRE will assure the successful implementation of the project. The 18 NIPs partners of BIO CIRCLE will be embraced in this circle of activities aimed at ensuring quality and dynamism in implementing the Scientific & Technological Agreements between the EU and Third Countries. BIO CIRCLE will work in synergy with and be closely linked to the BIO-NET project, the complete NCP FAFB network.

[Multidisciplinary approach to practical and acceptable precision livestock farming for SMEs in Europe and world-wide](#)

Acronym: BRIGHTANIMAL **Reference:** 227138
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-05-01 **End Date:** 2011-04-30

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Country	Participating Institutions
Australia	▪ DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Brazil	▪ EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE PESQUISA AGROPECUARIA

China	▪ INSTITUTE OF QUALITY STANDARDS & TESTING TECHNOLOGY FOR AGRO-PRODUCTS, CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
Denmark	▪ BITLAND ENTERPRISE APS
Denmark	▪ DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET
Estonia	▪ EESTI MAULIKOOLESTONIAN UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES
Malaysia	▪ MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY
Norway	▪ NOFIMA MARIN AS
South Africa	▪ CONSUMER GOODS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA
Spain	▪ FOODREG TECHNOLOGY SL
Thailand	▪ KASETSART UNIVERSITY
UK	▪ AIM UK LTD

Objective: BrightAnimal will contribute to economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development by outlining a practical and acceptable methodology for precision livestock farming. To achieve this goal, BrightAnimal has the following mission: To produce a framework for European and non-European small and medium enterprises on effective and acceptable precision livestock farming and to create an international, interdisciplinary network for further development and dissemination. The main activity and achievement of BrightAnimal will be the elaboration of a book on effective Precision Livestock Farming in Europe and world-wide with special consideration of small and medium enterprises.

The book aims at describing current and near-future techniques in PLF, especially taking into account both the practicality for SMEs as well as their acceptability (in the broader sense). The book will also try to set the scene for future developments. As the second component of the framework, BrightAnimal will produce best precision livestock farming practices (BPLFP) in a series of problematic areas such as aquaculture, beef, sheep and chicken. These best practice guides will be released to the public domain in the form of booklets. A third deliverable of the project will be a practical showcase activity showing the Good Practices in action in the European Centre of Excellence of Automatic Identification and Data Capture in the UK.

BrightAnimal will organise interdisciplinary conferences for opinion exchange and cross-disciplinary discussions. It is of great importance to include opinions from outside Europe. We have been pleased to accept partners from the following ICPC countries: Thailand, Malaysia, South Africa, Brazil and China and from Australia as a third country. Other non-funded partners from third countries will also join the project.

[Development, enhancement and complementation of animal-sparing, foot-and-mouth disease vaccine-based control strategies for free and endemic regions](#)

Acronym: FMD-DISCONVAC

Reference: 226556

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-04-01

End Date: 2012-06-30

Coordinating Institution: CENTRUM VOOR ONDERZOEK IN
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Argentina	▪ FUNDACIÓN PARA LA INTERACCIÓN DE LOS SISTEMAS PRODUCTIVO, EDUCATIVO, CIENTÍFICO-TECNOLÓGICO
China	▪ LANZHOU VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Denmark	▪ DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET
France	▪ AGENCE FRANCAISE DE SECURITE SANITAIRE DES ALIMENTS
France	▪ MERIAL SAS
Germany	▪ FRIEDRICH LOEFFLER INSTITUT - BUNDESFORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FUER TIERGESUNDHEIT
India	▪ INDIAN IMMUNOLOGICALS LTD
Israel	▪ KIMRON VETERINARY INSTITUTE
Italy	▪ ISTITUTO ZOOPROFILATTICO SPERIMENTALE DELLA LOMBARDIA E DELL'EMILIA ROMAGNA BRUNO UBERTINI
Netherlands	▪ STICHTING DIENST LANDBOUWKUNDIG ONDERZOEK
Switzerland	▪ EIDGENOSSISCHES VOLKSWIRTSCHAFTSDEPARTEMENT
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW ▪ THE INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Objective: Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is one of the world's most infectious diseases of livestock and continues to pose a significant threat to endemic and free regions alike. The impact of FMD on society and international trade is high, thereby demanding stringent prevention, surveillance and control plans taken up in crisis preparedness plans. On the other hand, there is a global increased demand for animal welfare and ethical considerations necessitating a decreased reliance on eradication of animals to control FMD virus (FMDV) spread, and on the use of animals for the regulatory testing of veterinary products.

The project seeks to balance these apparently contracting viewpoints by addressing specific gaps in our knowledge on all aspects of FMD control to enable implementation of enhanced animal-sparing vaccine-based control strategies tailored to the needs of free and endemic settings. Consequently, four main objectives have been identified, including

- the improvement of the quality of existing FMD vaccines and diagnostics,
- the refinement and replacement of in vivo FMD vaccine quality tests,

- the development of new generation FMD vaccines and diagnostics by applying cutting edge technologies, and
- the enhancement of our knowledge on FMDV spread and transmission following the use of high-potency monovalent or multivalent vaccines.

The role of wildlife (buffalo, gazelles and wild boar) in FMDV maintenance and transmission will also be investigated. The project consists of seven different, yet interlinked, work packages (WP) each addressing one of the items listed in the Work Programme topic KBBE-2008-1-3-02, and led by renowned WP leaders with years of relevant experience in the field of FMD.

[Functional diversity: An ecological framework for sustainable and adaptable agro-forestry systems in landscapes of semi-arid and arid eco-regions](#)

Acronym: FUNCITREE **Reference:** 227265
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-05-01 **End Date:** 2013-04-30

Coordinating Institution: STIFTELSEN NORSK INSTITUTT FOR
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Costa Rica	▪ CENTRO AGRONOMOICO TROPICAL DE INVESTIGACION Y ENSEÑANZA CATIE
France	▪ CENTRE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE EN RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Mali	▪ INSTITUT D'ECONOMIE RURALE
Netherlands	▪ WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITEIT
Senegal	▪ INSTITUT SENEGALAIS DE RECHERCHES AGRICOLES
Spain	▪ AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS

Objective: The increasing demand of livestock products, larger climate uncertainty and resource degradation, and the rampant poverty of farmers in the semi-arid tropics calls for modernized agroforestry systems (AFS) capable of providing multiple functions. The project will develop regionally specific, trait-based and field tested AFS capable of providing critical agro-ecosystem functions in semi-arid Africa and Central America. The primary objective is to provide farmers with a portfolio of regionally suitable tree and shrub species organized by their traits or attributes, in relation to the provisioning of multiple services, as perceived by the farmers and in terms of fundamental ecological functions.

The project will make substantial contributions to AF and ecological science through its integration of theories and concepts from both fields, and will thereby provide a scientifically based model for the design of modernized AFS. The project will identify, and characterize the main factors influencing the adoption/non adoption of AF in selected target areas. It will improve the performance of AFS in dry and marginal areas with particular focus on how species can be assembled according to their traits to improve the multi-functionality of AFS and will identify the potential of new multipurpose tree species suitable for AF in dry and marginal areas by grouping these species according to their functional traits and their capacity to provide critical AFS services.

The project will specifically enhance the synergies between the species traits and model how trait combinations contribute to the multi-functionality of AFS including soil, trees, crop/pasture and livestock. We will evaluate the short and medium environmental impacts of AF and its socio-economic implications through sophisticated interdisciplinary models and will produce policy recommendations aimed at promoting AFS and related husbandry practices best adapted to specific local needs, yet universal in scope.

[Development of integrated livestock breeding and management strategies to improve animal health, product quality and performance in European organic and low input milk, meat and egg production](#)

Acronym: LOWINPUTBREEDS **Reference:** 222623
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-05-01 **End Date:** 2014-04-30

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

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Country	Participating Institutions
Belgium	▪ UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN
Brazil	▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE VIÇOSA
Canada	▪ UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
Denmark	▪ KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET
France	▪ INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE
Germany	▪ JOHANN HEINRICH VON THUENEN-INSTITUT, BUNDESFORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FUER LANDLICHE RAUME, WALD UND FISCHEREI ▪ GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITAET GOETTINGEN STIFTUNG OEFFENTLICHEN RECHTS
Greece	▪ NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION.
Italy	▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI CATANIA
Netherlands	▪ INSTITUTE FOR PIG GENETICS BV

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUT DE SÉLECTION ANIMALE BV ▪ ASG VEEHOUDERIJ BV
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PICTURE IBERICA S.L.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FÜR BIOLOGISCHEN LANDBAU STIFTUNG ▪ SWISSGENETICS ▪ SCHWEIZER BRAUNVIEHZUCHTVERBAND ▪ APPLIED GENETICS NETWORK
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE DE TUNISIE
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Objective: The proposed integrating project LOWINPUTBREEDS aims to develop integrated LIVESTOCK BREEDING and MANAGEMENT strategies to improve ANIMAL HEALTH, product QUALITY and PERFORMANCE in European organic and low input milk, meat and egg production through research, dissemination and training activities. The consortium includes 11 academic centres of excellence and 6 genetics/breeding companies (4 SMEs) in 11 European, 2 ICPC and 2 industrialised third countries.

The proposed project has 4 main Science and Technology OBJECTIVES:

1. To DEVELOP and evaluate INNOVATIVE BREEDING CONCEPTS, including
 - (a) genome wide and
 - (b) marker assisted selection, and
 - (c) cross-,
 - (d) flower - and
 - (e) farmer participatory breeding strategies, which will deliver genotypes with robustness and quality traits required under low input conditions.

The project will focus on 5 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (dairy cows, dairy and meat sheep, pigs and laying hens) and design SPECIES-SPECIFIC BREEDING STRATEGIES for different macroclimatic regions in Europe.

2. To INTEGRATE the use of IMPROVED GENOTYPES with INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT approaches including improved diets, feeding regimes and rearing systems. This will focus on issues (e.g. mastitis and parasite control, animal welfare problems) where breeding or management innovations alone are unlikely to provide satisfactory solutions.

3. To IDENTIFY potential ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, GENETIC DIVERSITY and ETHICAL IMPACTS of project deliverables to ensure they conform to different societal priorities and consumer demands/expectations and are acceptable to producers.

4. To ESTABLISH an efficient TRAINING and DISSEMINATION programme aimed at rapid exploitation and application of project deliverables by the organic and low input livestock industry.

Mitigating adverse ecological impacts of open ocean fisheries

Acronym: MADE

Reference: 210496

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2008-05-01

End Date: 2012-04-30

Coordinating Institution: INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE
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Brazil	▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL RURAL DE PERNAMBUCO
France	▪ INSTITUT FRANCAIS DE RECHERCHE POUR L'EXPLOITATION DE LA MER ▪ UNIVERSITE MONTPELLIER II
France (La Réunion)	▪ UNIVERSITE DE LA REUNION
Greece	▪ UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS ▪ HELLENIC CENTRE FOR MARINE RESEARCH
Italy	▪ AQUASTUDIO ▪ FONDAZIONE ACQUARIO DI GENOVA ONLUS
Portugal	▪ IMAR- INSTITUTO DO MAR
Seychelles	▪ SEYCHELLES FISHING AUTHORITY
Spain	▪ FUNDACION AZTI/AZTI FUNDAZIOA

Objective: A particular attention has been paid worldwide on longline fisheries as they catch considerable amount of by-catch (seabirds, turtles, sharks, etc.). Seabird and turtles by-catch mitigation methods have now been established in many fisheries worldwide, but similar efforts must be put to reduce by-catch of sharks. In the same ecosystems, another issue attracts the attention of international tuna commissions: the use of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs). These FADs are responsible for major catches of juvenile tuna and non target pelagic species (sharks).

Finally, the effects of thousands of FADs released regularly in the tropical oceans are unknown, and must be studied to estimate if they impact the biology of pelagic species. The European open ocean tropical and Mediterranean pelagic fishery (Spain, France, Portugal, Italy, Greece) is one of the main sources of catch, income and employment for the European fishery, with interactions with many developing countries. The main objective of the project is to develop measures to mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries targeting large pelagic fish in the open ocean: purse seiners using FADs and longliners.

Metagenomics for bioexploration - tools and application

Acronym: METAEXPLORE

Reference: 222625

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-05-01

End Date: 2014-04-30

Coordinating Institution: RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT GRONINGEN

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Argentina	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA
Belgium	▪ UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN ▪ KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN
Denmark	▪ KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET
Finland	▪ VALTION TEKNILLINEN TUTKIMUSKESKUS
France	▪ ECOLE CENTRALE DE LYON ▪ INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE
Germany	▪ JULIUS KUHN INSTITUT BUNDESFORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FUR KULTURPFLANZEN ▪ UNIVERSITAET BIELEFELD
Italy	▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DELL'INSUBRIA
Netherlands	▪ WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITEIT ▪ BIODETECTION SYSTEMS B.V. ▪ RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT GRONINGEN
Slovenia	▪ UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI
Sweden	▪ SODERTORNS HOGSKOLA
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK ▪ WHITBY SEAFOODS LTD

Objective: This proposal will (further) develop and apply metagenomics tools to access the enzymatic potential borne in the cryptic biota of selected natural habitats, in particular target soil-related and aquatic ones. In the light of the environmental relevance of chitins and lignins (as natural compounds recalcitrant to degradation) and halogenated aliphatic and aromatic compounds (anthropogenic recalcitrant compounds), the enzymatic activities that we will target are functions able to degrade these compounds. A database of gene functions will be established and maintained.

Next to its great relevance to environmental biotechnology including bioremediation, a spin-off of the work will be the discovery of novel biocatalytic functions of industrial relevance. We will in particular address the catabolic potential that is encoded by the mobilome, the collective pool of mobile genetic elements in the

microbiota. We will further apply high-throughput (454-based) sequencing to rapidly unravel the metabolic complement in this mobile gene pool. The project brings together a suite of 15 contractors across Europe, encompassing 21 laboratories spread over 11 countries and including 4 SMEs. Most of the partners are renowned laboratories which have vast experience in metagenomics of environmental samples, biotechnology, enzymology, bioinformatics, the mobilome, waste management and bioremediation and enzyme production.

[Novel integrated strategies for worldwide mycotoxin reduction in the food and feed chains](#)

Acronym: MYCORED **Reference:** 222690
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-04-01 **End Date:** 2013-03-31

Coordinating Institution: CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE

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Argentina	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE RIO CUARTO
Austria	▪ UNIVERSITAET FUER BODENKULTUR WIEN ▪ ROMER LABS DIAGNOSTIC GMBH ▪ BIO-FERM, BIOTECHNOLOGISCHE ENTWICKLUNG UND PRODUKTION GMBH
Belgium	▪ FEDERATION EUROPEENNE DES FABRICANTS D'ADDITIFS POUR LA NUTRITION ANIMALE
Denmark	▪ DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET
Egypt	▪ NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER
France	▪ INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE
Germany	▪ MAX RUBNER INSTITUT BUNDESFORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FUR ERNAHRUNG UND LEBENSMITTEL
Hungary	▪ CEREAL RESEARCH NON-PROFIT COMPANY
Italy	▪ MATRIX SRL ▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II. ▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA LA SAPIENZA ▪ UNIVERSITA CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE
Mexico	▪ CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO INT
Netherlands	▪ RIJKSINSTITUUT VOOR VOLKSGEZONDHEID EN MILIEU ▪ PLANT RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL B.V.

Nigeria	▪ INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
Russian Federation	▪ A.N. BAKH INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
South Africa	▪ SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
Spain	▪ FUNDACIO PRIVADA INTERNATIONAL TREENUT ▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE LLEIDA
Turkey	▪ TUBITAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER
UK	▪ CRANFIELD UNIVERSITY

Objective: MYCORED aims at developing strategic solutions to reduce contamination by mycotoxins of major concern in economically important food and feed chains. The following toxins and commodities are especially considered in the project: aflatoxins, trichothecenes, zearalenone, fumonisins in wheat/maize food and feed chains; ochratoxin A in the grape-wine and wheat chains; and aflatoxins in the dried fruit chain. Novel methodologies, efficient handling procedures and information, dissemination and educational strategies are considered in a context of multidisciplinary integration of know-how and technology to reduce mycotoxins exposure worldwide.

Five work-packages (WPs) will develop novel solution driven strategies to reduce both pre-and post-harvest contamination in feed and food chains. They involve:

- optimization of plant resistance and fungicide use;
- biocontrol to reduce toxigenic fungi in cropping systems,
- predictive modelling and optimise logistics;
- novel post-harvest and storage practices and v) application of new food processing technologies.

Two horizontal WPs will develop enabling methodologies for

- advanced diagnostics and quantitative detection of toxigenic fungi and
- rapid and multi-toxin detection of mycotoxins and relevant biomarkers.

The project will significantly build on the outcome of several European projects (through most coordinators/partners of FP5 and FP6) on mycotoxins by supporting, stimulating and facilitating education and cooperation with countries having major mycotoxin concerns related to (international) trade and human health. The direct involvement of ICPC countries (Argentina, Egypt, Russia, South Africa, Turkey) and international organizations (CIMMYT, IITA) together with strong alliances with major research institutions in the USA (3 USDA Centers/5 Universities), Australia, Malaysia will strengthen the project through sharing experiences and resources from several past/ongoing mycotoxin projects in a global context.

Development of a new diagnostic tool using DNA barcoding to identify quarantine organisms in support of plant health

Acronym: QBOL

Reference: 226482

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-03-21

End Date: 2012-03-20

Coordinating Institution: PLANT RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL B.V.

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China	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CHINESE ACADEMY OF INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ STÁTNI ROSTLINOLÉKARSKÁ SPRÁVA
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ AARHUS UNIVERSITET
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE LA PECHE▪ INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI MODENA E REGGIO EMILIA▪ ALMA MATER STUDIORUM-UNIVERSITA DI BOLOGNA
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE AKADEMIE VAN WETENSCHAPPEN – KNAW▪ PLANTENZIEKTENKUNDIGE DIENST
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ NACIONALNI INSTITUT ZA BIOLOGIJO
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA AGRARIA Y ALIMENTARIA
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ EIDGENOSSISCHES VOLKSWIRTSCHAFTSDEPARTEMENT
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS

Objective: Development of accurate identification tools for plant pathogens and pests is vital to support European Plant Health Policies. For this project Council Directive 2000/29/EC is important, listing some 275 organisms for which protective measures

- Bolivia ▪ FUNDACION PARA LA PROMOCION E INVESTIGACION DE PRODUCTOS ANDINOS
- Ecuador ▪ UNIVERSIDAD TECNICA PARTICULAR DE LOJA
- Éire/Ireland ▪ UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, CORK
- Germany ▪ LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITAET MUENCHEN
- Peru ▪ INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

ii) hybrid materials and nanomaterials where significant opportunities exist for mutually beneficial actions between the two regions.

The goals are designed to gain first hand knowledge of the state of the art research in these fields through summer schools, exchanges and partnership actions. The project will also address the social, political and cultural factors impacting technology transfer and collaboration between the EU and BRAU countries.

The core activities of EULASUR are based on some research Groups of Excellence that already cooperate bilaterally and will integrate them with additional groups to generate a stable, integrated scientific platform of international excellence interested to collaborate in the development of materials research in specific topics of interest to both regions. The EULASUR partnership is composed of 15 research centers, 8 from Europe and 7 from BRAU countries selected on the basis of: excellence in research, complementary skills and access to national and international R&D policy makers. Government representatives will participate in the EULASUR Advisory Board.

Industrial companies and technological centers are expected to take part in the project activities. EULASUR has 5 WPs. 3 designed to build contacts and identify opportunities, 1 to disseminate results to key stakeholders and policy makers and 1 management and progress measures. Each WP has two WP Leaders: one from BRAU and the other from the EU.

[Fluorine substituted high capacity hydrides for hydrogen storage at low working temperatures](#)

Acronym: FLYHY **Reference:** 226943
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2011-12-31

Coordinating Institution: GKSS - FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM GEESTHACHT GMBH

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URL: <http://www.gkss.de/>

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Tel: +49-4152-871661 **Fax:** +49-4152-871730

Country	Participating Institutions
Argentina	▪ CONSEJO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS Y TECNICAS
Denmark	▪ AARHUS UNIVERSITET
Greece	▪ TROPICAL S.A.
Italy	▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO
Norway	▪ INSTITUTT FOR ENERGITEKNIKK

Objective: At present there is no solid state hydrogen storage material available fulfilling all requirements for practical use in mobile applications. These are 1. high storage density, 2. temperatures and heats of operation compatible with PEM fuel cells, 3. high hydrogen loading and unloading speeds in the range of a few minutes

and 4. low production costs. FlyHy focuses especially on the first three points while using commercially upscalable materials preparation processes. High hydrogen capacity materials like alane or borohydrides as well as so called Reactive Hydride Composites (mixtures of borohydrides with selected other hydrides), nowadays suffering from too high or too low reaction temperatures and heats, shall be modified by substituting halogens for part of the hydrogen or hydrogen containing complexes.

The project partners IFE, GKSS and AU have shown that by this approach novel mixed hydrido-halogenide compounds can be prepared. Fluorine substituted Sodium Alanate exhibited drastically increased desorption pressures at the same reaction temperature or lowered reaction temperatures at the same pressure resp. Targets of the FlyHy project are:

- (i) to exploit these findings on materials destabilisation and stabilisation resp. by halogen substitution for alane, borohydrides and Reactive Hydride Composites , in order to achieve a breakthrough in the thermodynamic properties of these materials exhibiting the highest hydrogen capacities known at present,
- (ii) to obtain an in depth scientific understanding of the sorption properties of the substituted materials by extended structural and thermodynamical characterisation and modelling, for materials optimisation,
- (iii) determine tank relevant materials properties like e.g. densification behaviour and heat conductivity, and, if applicable, do first tests in a prototype tank.

[Merging atomistic and continuum analysis of nanometer length-scale metal-oxide systems for energy and catalysis applications](#)

Acronym: MACAN

Reference: 233484

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-06-01

End Date: 2013-05-31

Coordinating Institution: TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Country	Participating Institutions
Austria	▪ MONTANUNIVERSITAET LEOBEN
Brazil	▪ PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO RIO DE JANEIRO
Denmark	▪ KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET
France	▪ CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)
Germany	▪ MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V. ▪ FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V. ▪ LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITAET MUENCHEN

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHRISTIAN-ALBRECHTS-UNIVERSITAET ZU KIEL ▪ FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM JUELICH GMBH
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SABANCI UNIVERSITY
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

[Do nanoparticles induce neurodegenerative diseases? Understanding the origin of reactive oxidative species and protein aggregation and mis-folding phenomena in the presence of nanoparticles](#)

Acronym: NEURONANO

Reference: 214547

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-02-01

End Date: 2012-01-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN

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Country	Participating Institutions
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER ▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
Éire/Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, CORK
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WILLIAM MARSH RICE UNIVERSITY ▪ UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER ▪ UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES*THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARA
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM MUENCHEN DEUTSCHES FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM FUER GESUNDHEIT UND UMWELT GMBH
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - DIRECTORATE GENERAL JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE - JRC
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PEDIATRIA

Objective: As the use of nanoparticles becomes more prevalent, it is clear that human exposure will inevitably increase. Considering the rapidly ageing European population and the resulting increase in the incidence of neurodegenerative diseases, there is an urgent need to address the risk presented by nanoparticles towards neurodegenerative diseases. It is believed that nanoparticles can pass through the blood-brain barrier. Once in the brain, nanoparticles have two potential major effects. They can induce oxidative activity (production of Reactive Oxygen Species), and can induce anomalous protein aggregation behaviour (fibrillation). There are multiple disease targets for the nanoparticles, including all of the known fibrillation diseases (e.g. Alzheimer s and Parkinson s diseases).

The factors that determine which nanoparticles enter the brain are not known. Nanoparticle size, shape, rigidity and composition are considered important, and under physiological conditions, the nature of the adsorbed biomolecule corona (proteins, lipids etc.) determines the biological responses. The NeuroNano project will investigate the detailed mechanisms of nanoparticle passage through the blood-brain barrier using primary cell co-cultures and animal studies. Using nanoparticles that are shown to reach the brain, we will determine the mechanisms of ROS production and protein fibrillation, using state-of-the-art approaches such as redox proteomics and isolation/characterisation of the critical pre-fibrillar species. Animal models for Alzheimer s diseases will confirm the effects of the nanoparticles in vivo. At all stages the exact nature of the nanoparticle biomolecule corona will be determined.

[Carbon nanotube confinement strategies to develop novel polymer matrix composites](#)

Acronym: POCO **Reference:** 213939
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-11-01 **End Date:** 2012-10-31

Coordinating Institution: FUNDACION TEKNIKER

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Country	Participating Institutions
Argentina	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES
Belgium	▪ UNIVERSITE DE MONS-HAINAUT
France	▪ ARKEMA FRANCE SA ▪ SOLVIONIC SA ▪ CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)
Germany	▪ LEIBNIZ-INSTITUT FUR POLYMERFORSCHUNG DRESDEN E.V. ▪ EADS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH
Greece	▪ PANEPISTIMIO IOANNINON
Italy	▪ INTERNATIONAL TECHNOPOLYMER COMPOUNDING

	SRL
	▪ CENTRO EUROPEO PER I POLIMERI NANOSTRUTTURATI SCARL
	▪ CENTRO RICERCHE FIAT SCPA
Netherlands	▪ PURAC BIOCHEM BV
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS VASCO/EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA
	▪ FUNDACION CIDETEC
	▪ ACCIONA INFRAESTRUCTURAS S.A.
Switzerland	▪ EIDGENOESSISCHE MATERIALPRUEFUNGS- UND FORSCHUNGSANSTALT

Objective: Light composite materials for load bearing applications can be made using different type reinforcements and polymer matrices. Carbon nanotubes (CNT) have been studied extensively because of their exceptional mechanical and electrical properties, yet their practical and extensive use in commercial materials is missing. The utilization of CNTs as reinforcement to design novel composites is a quite old idea. However, there is a lack of a knowledge based approach to achieve the nanostructuring level required to optimize the CNT/polymer composite performances.

The main objective of POCO is to get innovative polymer composites filled with CNT in order to obtain nanostructured materials with tailor made properties. The CNT/polymer interface is, together with the CNT and the polymer, the third and most important element that will determine the final properties. Hence the chemical functionalization of CNT surfaces is of utter importance to achieve not only a proper dispersion and anchorage of the nanotubes into the polymer matrix during processing, but also to optimize the performance itself in solid state. Our approach involves the development of different CNT confinement strategies to develop novel polymer matrix nanocomposites. Several polymers have been selected as representative of thermosetting and thermoplastic materials. This ensures that the output of POCO could be applied in a wide range of applications: automotive, aeronautics, building, aerospace, wind power generation (blades), ship building, biomedicine

This project will be focused on four fundamental properties:

- high strength for structural and mechanical components,
- tuneable electrical properties,
- low wear under fretting (low amplitude reciprocating movement) and superhydrophobicity.

3.9. FP7-PEOPLE

[Comparative assessment of coastal vulnerability to sea-level rise at continental scale](#)

Acronym: COMPASS **Reference:** 230837
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-02-15 **End Date:** 2013-02-14

Coordinating Institution: CHRISTIAN-ALBRECHTS-UNIVERSITAET ZU KIEL

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Country	Participating Institutions
Argentina	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA
Brazil	▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARA
Chile	▪ CENTRO ESTRATÉGICO PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE RED DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE
Germany	▪ POTSDAM INSTITUT FUER KLIMAFOLGENFORSCHUNG
Greece	▪ UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN-RESEARCH UNIT

Objective: Climate induced sea-level rise and associated hazards impose a severe threat on coastal ecosystems and societies. Despite a significant amount of work on coastal vulnerability and impact assessment, the constantly changing and dynamic nature of the coast and the forecasted increase in the magnitude of hazards poses a major challenge to societies and decision makers for the forthcoming years.

The constant increase in the concentration of people and resources in the coastal zone highlights the need for dynamic and consistent assessments of coastal vulnerability across space and time. Modelling tools offering such possibilities have recently been developed and have been used for assessing coastal vulnerability in an integrated manner. These tools can be of great assistance in decision and policy making for coping with the increasing exposure of coastal regions to the above mentioned hazards. Such a modelling tool is the DIVA (Dynamic Interactive Vulnerability Assessment) integrated assessment model. Developed within the context of the EU-funded DINAS-COAST project, DIVA is a flexible assessment tool, within which a range of mitigation and adaptation policies can be analyzed in terms of coastal vulnerability.

Within the above framework, COMPASS aims to achieve:

- the transfer of knowledge and expertise on the DIVA model to the partners from Argentina, Brazil and Chile;
- the application of DIVA in the study areas;
- the evaluation of the results obtained from the DIVA runs, employing data acquired from local study sites and with the use of expert knowledge on local conditions;

- the comparative assessment of the results of DIVA for the different regions;
- the possibility for developing regional, more detailed, versions of DIVA.

[The role of lipid membranes in dengue virus assembly](#)

Acronym: DENGUE VIRUS CAPSID **Reference:** 237373
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-05-15 **End Date:** 2011-05-14

Coordinating Institution: INSTITUTO DE MEDICINA MOLECULAR

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Country Participating Institutions

Brazil ■ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO

Objective: Viral hemorrhagic fever is a serious health threat mostly caused by the Dengue Virus (DV), which infects 50 to 100 million people worldwide yearly. *Aedes* spp. mosquitoes, the disease vectors endemic to tropical and subtropical regions, are spreading to temperate regions. *A. aegypti*, the main vector, is now found in Madeira, Portugal, and *A. albopictus*, a less frequent albeit potential vector, is present in several European countries. Conditions for a possible dengue outbreak in Europe are now set, only being necessary the mosquitoes to enter in contact with human viral carriers, as recently occurred in the *A. albopictus* promoted Chikungunya fever 2007 outbreak in Italy.

DV infection is therefore a potential clinical problem for Europe, as stated in the EU FP7 Emerging Epidemics program (<http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/>). Once infected, no specific treatment is available, partially due to the lack of detailed information on the molecular mechanisms of viral assembly. The project intends to fill that gap by studying the viral assembly capsid protein, in biologically relevant conditions, using lipid bilayers mimicking biological membranes and intracellular lipid droplets isolated from hepatic cell lines. The project gathers the complementary expertise of two teams, each having a distinct yet synergistic role. Prof. Da Poian, from the Medical Biochemistry Institute, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has expertise in cell and molecular biology, NMR and calorimetry studies applied to DV proteins.

Prof. Santos, from the Institute of Molecular Medicine, Lisbon, Portugal, is skilled in light scattering spectroscopy and atomic force microscopy applied to lipid bilayers interaction with viral proteins. Thus the project assembles an eclectic gathering of complementary expertise to study the role of lipid membranes in dengue viral assembly. Following this approach, it is expected to open a gateway to the future development of capsid assembly-targeted therapies.

[Dynamical complex systems](#)

Acronym: DYNEURBRAZ **Reference:** 230844

Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2012-12-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITE DE BRETAGNE OCCIDENTALE

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Country

Participating Institutions

France

- CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)

Brazil

- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE
- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL
- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE ALAGOAS
- INSTITUTO DE MATEMATICA PURA E APLICADA
- UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS
- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO

Italy

- SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE DI PISA

UK

- IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE
- THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Objective: The program exchange concerns researchers in fundamental mathematics. The topic is the study of dynamical systems. Dynamical systems represent the mathematical way to study chaos. One of the sources of inspiration was the strange attractors discovered by meteorologists (the famous "butterfly effect"). This exchange program concerns a large part of the European experts in that topic. As Brazil stands for the strongest country in dynamical systems, the aim of this programme is to allow a deep transfer of knowledge from Brazil to Europe and a long term cooperation between the best European researchers and their highly renown Brazilian pairs. This exchange programme will give each researcher the opportunity to work in groups on their specific topics but also to benefit from knowledge developed in interconnected topics. To this purpose the project has been divided in the following three broad categories : Quasi-periodic dynamics, Hyperbolic dynamics and Bifurcation theory

[Geometry and symmetry of quantum spaces](#)

Acronym: GSQS

Reference: 230836

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-01-01

End Date: 2012-12-31

Coordinating Institution: INSTYTUT MATEMATYCZNY POLSKIEJ
AKADEMII NAUK.

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planning, maintenance human resources, spare parts, etc

Due to the above mentioned situation, an international interdisciplinary working group, endorsed by well recognized scientific institutions, can be considered very important to overcome the divide situation among maintenance related disciplines and, in particular, to bring together, in the context of a collaborative scheme of research exchanges, the reciprocal knowledge. This project proposal is endorsed by four institutions, 3 EU partners and a Chilean partner, agreeing for a common exchange program built around the theme of Integrated Maintenance Planning (iMaPla). The exchange program aims to facilitate deployment of a collaborative scheme focused on the exchange of the knowledge required to develop methods, models, ICT tools for Integrated Maintenance Planning.

The knowledge is provided complementarily by the members of the project consortium. The complementarities have been drawn out in accordance to a joint research vision, commonly shared by the partners at the moment of writing the proposal. The project will concern the exchange activities of PhD students, researchers and professors. The exchanges will enable the reciprocal transfer of knowledge between the members of the consortium and will be deployed by a set of various activities (integrated exchange programs, training in laboratories, lectures exchange program, workshops / seminars open also to external stakeholders).

[Employment relations in multinational companies: cross national comparative analysis](#)

Acronym: INTREPID

Reference: 230854

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-02-01

End Date: 2013-01-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK

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Country	Participating Institutions
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LA TROBE UNIVERSITY▪ UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG▪ VICTORIA UNIVERSITY▪ UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ HEC MONTRÉAL▪ UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL▪ UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ COPENHAGEN BUSINESS SCHOOL▪ KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ EL COLEGIO DE LA FRONTERA, NORTE, TIJUANA
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ NORGES HANDELSHOYSKOLE

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| Spain | ▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE NAVARRA |
| UK | ▪ KING'S COLLEGE LONDON |
| | ▪ DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY |
| | ▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK |

Objective: This proposed exchange programme seeks to develop a community of international scholars involved in closely linked studies on management practice in multinational companies (MNCs) across different national contexts. Despite the importance of MNCs to the global economy there is little by means of both comprehensive and representative studies of how MNCs organize and manage their employees in different contexts, and how the growing power of MNCs is impacting other social actors (e.g. trade union movement, national and local government).

This lacuna goes right to the heart of this network's objective i.e. to ensure an accurate, representative depiction of the activities of MNCs. This consortium involves scholars from three European Union (EU) and three third countries involving some 17 universities and business schools. International researcher exchanges represent a critical means of driving this research programme forward through facilitating more nuanced comparative insights that can only be gained through on-the-ground interactions between scholars from different countries and their involvement in empirical investigations outside of their own national context. The proposed research programme seeks to build on the embryonic synergies between the various partner countries to provide rich empirical data that can be used to both construct theoretical frameworks and inform policy.

Exchanges have been identified and agreed between partner institutes and include both established scholars and newer researchers in the initial stages of their scholarly careers. We feel this is imperative for team renewal and to facilitate the growth and longevity of the research network going forward. A relatively equal distribution into and out of the European and third-country institutions (112 person months over 4 years) have been identified. This breaks down into 59 person months out of EU institutions and 53 person months from the third country partners.

[Mapping genes involved in psychiatric disorders by admixture linkage disequilibrium in Chilean populations](#)

Acronym: MAPBYADMIXTURECHL **Reference:** 236836
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-08-01 **End Date:** 2012-07-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA
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Country	Participating Institutions
Chile	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

Objective: Psychiatric disorders show a complex pattern of inheritance with genetic and environmental factors influencing disease risk. Despite the existence of numerous association studies aiming to identify genetic variants involved in these disorders, inconsistencies in replication studies are common and just a few examples of links between gene variants and psychiatric disorders have been accepted. Several factors may be underlying the failure on replication: difficulties on the definition of clinical phenotypes, existence of distinct disease incidences or disease susceptibility variants among populations and, finally, differences in Linkage Disequilibrium and allele frequencies because of diverse population history. Whole genome association studies (WGAS) are powerful methods to map disease genes, however, these expensive techniques have been unsuccessful for psychiatric disorders.

An alternative approach could be the use of mapping by admixture linkage disequilibrium (MALD), an efficient and economical method to localize disease-causing variants between two historically separated populations. MALD has already been successful for identification of disease loci in African American populations and, similarly, it is hoped to be a powerful tool in Latin American populations. We propose the design of an admixture panel of SNPs to map susceptibility genes for psychiatric disorders, particularly substance use and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorders, by the analysis of native (Aymara) and recently admixed populations from Chile.

Furthermore, we also plan to assess the repercussions that different genetic structures among populations may have on the interpretation of association studies and, finally, we will search for signals of natural selection and adaptation pinpointing potential genes affecting behavioural traits. This collaborative and interdisciplinary project will also focus on the anthropological and cultural implications of the research and results obtained.

[Ocean acoustic exploration](#)

Acronym: OAEX **Reference:** 230855
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-02-01 **End Date:** 2012-01-31

Coordinating Institution: CINTAL - CENTRO INVESTIGACAO
TECNOLOGICA DO ALGARVE

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Country	Participating Institutions
Belgium	▪ UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES
Brazil	▪ INSTITUTO ALBERTO LUIZ COIMBRA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO E PESQUISA DE ENGENHARIA ▪ INSTITUTO DE ESTUDOS DO MAR ALMIRANTE PAULO MOREIRA
Canada	▪ CANADIAN MARINE ACOUSTIC REMOTE SENSING

FACILITY

Objective: The OAEx joint research programme aims at developing synergies and reinforcing collaboration between the EU, Brazil and Canada in the field of ocean acoustic monitoring and marine technologies. In this context the OAEx programme will be a contribute towards a global ocean. In particular, in the exchange of experience on the usage of ocean acoustics for geophysical exploration, ocean circulation monitoring and underwater acoustic communications. The OAEx programme allows the transfer of knowledge and information between partners in order to improve and complement their individual expertises to be applied in ongoing and perspective projects.

More specifically, European and Canadian groups have developed techniques on ocean environmental monitoring by acoustic sensing and/or using underwater acoustic communications, that could be integrated and applied to monitor the challenging and strategic site of Cabo Frio in Brazil, long time studied by the Brazilian partners using conventional oceanographic tools. In turn the Brazilian partners will profit from the programme by acquiring expertises in a prospective field that they are just starting. Moreover, the Canadian partner has privileged access to the NEPTUNE observatory, at the moment an unique cabled long term multidisciplinary ocean observation laboratory operating in the global ocean.

Since there are plans for creating such a complex and expensive infrastructures by other major world players, and in particular EU (ESONET network), the OAEx partners will profit from exchanging experiences in order to optimize the exploration and implementation of current and future laboratories. In order to achieve the proposed goals, the main events to be overseen in the OAEx are workshops, a sea trial and data analysis. The exchange will encompass both scientific and technical personnel with experience at sea as well as advanced methodologies for data analysis.

[Routes to Bose-Einstein condensation at room temperature](#)

Acronym: ROBOCON **Reference:** 230832
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2012-12-31

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA TOR
VERGATA

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Country	Participating Institutions
Brazil	▪ UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS
France	▪ UNIVERSITY OF PICARDIE JULES VERNE
Morocco	▪ UNIVERSITE CADI AYYAD
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

Objective: Enormous progress in material engineering, research tools and methods very frequently lead to revisiting the traditional topics of Condensed Matter Physics and their study under the very original and unexpected view-point. In the current project we propose to consider the possibility and realization of such textbook phenomena as Bose-Einstein condensation in three, on first glance different systems:

- Carbon-based systems: Graphite, Graphene and Nanotubes
- Exciton-Polariton excitations in semiconductors
- Perovskite Oxides close to Metal-Insulator transition. that, according to the very recent studies demonstrate the very common feature: the Bose statistic of current (mass) carriers and tendency to form the condensed superconducting or/and superfluid state at high temperatures.

It is this feature that unify the leading experts on these materials in the proposed Multidisciplinary Marie Curie IRSES project ROBOCON which has the final objective to understand the realization of BEC phenomena on the experimental and theoretical level in the proposed systems and elaborate practical recommendations for their further applications in High-Tech industry: polariton lasers for CD and DVD players and laser printers, novel Carbon- and Oxide- based microelectronics for computer RAM and CPU devices etc. Basing on this common subject we created the distributed consortium (network) of partner institutions, located in EU (France, UK, Italy) and Eligible Third Countries (Morocco, Brazil).

Each of them has its own specialization and related with others by virtue of already existing bilateral collaborative links. In course of the project we suppose to amplify and order these collaborations and create the new links between partners under central common idea of study and optimization of mechanisms and realization of BEC. Series bilateral visits, training workshops and meetings are previewed for this purpose.

3.10. FP7-SIS Science in Society

Promoting international debate on ethical implications of data collection, use and retention for biometric and medical applications

Acronym: ETHICAL **Reference:** 230550
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2010-12-31

Coordinating Institution: FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR
FOERDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN
FORSCHUNG E.V

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Country	Participating Institutions
Belgium	▪ EUROPEAN HEALTH TELEMATICS ASSOCIATION
Chile	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE
Cyprus	▪ GEOIMAGING LTD
Greece	▪ ARACHNI OLOKLIROMENES EFARMOGES PLIROFORIKIS KAI ROMPOTIKIS EPE
Malaysia	▪ UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
UK	▪ IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE
Ukraine	▪ PALLADIN INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Objective: ETHICAL project has a set of concrete objectives to fulfill:

1. To formulate an international dialogue on ethical implications of data collection, use and retention in medical and biometric applications, in three specific themes: potential data misuse, development of a unique identifier and international standardization of ethical requirements
2. To develop a guide on government industry collaboration prerequisites concerning the data collection, use and retention in medical and biometric applications.
3. To develop a code of conduct for FP7 researchers, concerning the data collection, use and retention in medical and biometric applications.
4. To identify the set of ethical requirements for international biometric and medical data sharing.
5. To create synergies with SINAPSE e-community of National Ethics Councils.

CSO engagement with ecological economics

Acronym: CEECEC **Reference:** 217745
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-04-01 **End Date:** 2010-09-30

Coordinating Institution: UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA

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Austria	▪ SERI - NACHHALTIGKEITSFORSCHUNGS UND - KOMMUNIKATIONS GMBH
	▪ UNIVERSITAET KLAGENFURT
Belgium	▪ VLAAMS OVERLEG DUURZAME ONTWIKKELING
	▪ UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES
Brazil	▪ INSTITUTO REDE BRASILEIRA AGROFLORESTAL - REBRAF
Cameroon	▪ CENTRE POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Croatia	▪ ASSOCIATION FOR NATURE, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUNCE SPLIT
Ecuador	▪ ACCION ECOLOGICA
India	▪ THE CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT
Portugal	▪ FUNDACAO DA FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS E TECNOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA
Serbia	▪ ENDEMIT EKOLOSHKO DRUSHTVO

Objective: Ecological economics (EE) and, in general, sustainability sciences make important contributions to the analyses of sustainability policies in Europe and worldwide. EE develops physical indicators and indices, provides economic valuation of environmental services and negative externalities, applies tools of multi-criteria evaluation to resource use, and promotes environmental policy instruments such as eco-taxes and marketable permits. To provide policy makers with high quality, relevant research, increased collaboration between ecological economists and CSOs is needed. Many CSOs already have a large stock of environmental knowledge but need increased capacity in EE to give an analytical foundation to activism and policy making. The social and disciplinary divide between CSO and academic research poses significant challenges.

[Network of collaboration between Europe and Latin American Caribbean countries to spread know-how in scientific writing and provide the best tools to exploit open access information in public health](#)

Acronym: NECOBELAC

Reference: 230583

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-02-01

End Date: 2012-01-31

Coordinating Institution: ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA

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Brazil	▪ CENTRO LATINO AMERICANO E DO CARIBE DE INFORMACAO EM CIENCIAS DA SAUDE
Colombia	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA
Portugal	▪ UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO
Spain	▪ CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Objective: The idea is to spread know-how in the production, dissemination and retrieval and use of health information in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries, on the basis of the European and LAC experiences, the analysis of the different socio-cultural landscapes and the specific health information needs of the areas involved. The project will strengthen awareness about the benefits of the new publication model (open access) and create a network of institutions closely collaborating in ad hoc training programs; the first steps will regard the necessity to develop and exchange know-how in information production and diffusion (including technical and ethical issues) among all stakeholders. Specific infrastructures will be developed to promote cultural change.

A unifying Project such as NECOBELAC will contribute to strengthen the coordination, development and effectiveness of existing health related information infrastructures in Europe and Latin American and Caribbean countries (LAC), in order to achieve a wider scale uptake of community engagement, embedding the use of open access methods within accepted working practices. The countries involved will benefit from contacts with leaders in the field of open access development and will be able to share their experiences thus strengthening networks of collaboration with mutual advantages:

- Europe will be able to benefit by increased access to the research outputs of Latin American and Caribbean countries (LAC) and by the wider adoption of open access methods

- LAC countries will be able to benefit from sharing quality programs in launching and operating open access initiatives and strengthen their existing networks and collections in the health sciences including the Virtual Health Library and Scientific Electronic Library Online both launched 10 years ago and achieving progressively sustainable operation since then. A project website will be developed.

the design, implementation and monitoring of science, technology and innovation (STI) policies.

[Slave trade slavery abolitions and their legacies in European histories and identities](#)

Acronym: EURESCL **Reference:** 217624
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-03-01 **End Date:** 2012-02-29

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Haiti	▪ UNIVERSITÉ D'ETAT D'HAÏTI
Mexico	▪ CENTRE FRANÇAIS D'ETUDES MEXICAINES ET CENTRAMÉRICAINES
Portugal	▪ FACULDADES DE LETRAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DO PORTO
Senegal	▪ UNIVERSITE CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR
Spain	▪ CASA DE VELAZQUEZ
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY OF HULL ▪ YORK UNIVERSITY

Objective: Ce projet a pour objet de replacer la traite et l'esclavage dans l'histoire de l'Europe : histoire globale à construire ; histoires nationales à mettre en relation entre elles et, dans le cas de la traite et de l'esclavage transatlantique, avec leurs colonies ou leurs zones d'influence extra-européennes. A l'intérieur de cet ensemble, elle a plus spécifiquement pour objectif de faire une étude sur les généalogies multiples de la question « noire », des « afro-descendants », de la « diaspora noire » en Europe pour aborder la définition de l'identité européenne. L'approche de ces questions se fera de façon multidisciplinaire entre historiens, géographes, sociologues, anthropologues, politologues, juristes et pédagogues. Il comporte deux volets : l'un, de recherche grâce à la mise en réseaux de centres de recherche européens; l'autre, de valorisation de la recherche par l'élaboration d'outils pédagogiques pour l'enseignement de la traite et de l'esclavage.

[European union & the world seen from abroad](#)

Acronym: EUROROADMAP **Reference:** 225260
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2011-12-31

Coordinating Institution: CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)

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Brazil	▪ UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO
Cameroon	▪ COALITION POUR LA PROMOTION DE L'AGRICULTURE URBAIN ET PERIURBAINE ENAFRIQUE ASSOCIATION
China	▪ EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY ECNU
France	▪ UNIVERSITE PARIS DIDEROT - PARIS 7
India	▪ UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
Malta	▪ INTEGRATED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IRM) COMPANY LIMITED
Portugal	▪ FUNDACAO DA UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA
Romania	▪ UNIVERSITATEA ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA
Sweden	▪ NORDREGIO
Turkey	▪ DOKUZ EYLUL UNIVERSITESI

Objective: Geographers are the most critical social scientists when it comes to the delimitation of borders of the so-called European continent. Continents as Huntington's civilisation are ideological productions that are certainly not based on natural facts. But they are deeply enhanced in the mind of European citizens and policy makers because they were historically produced by Europeans as a tool of world power. It is therefore crucial to examine which divisions of the world are perceived by people located outside the European Union, in order to produce a non Eurocentric view. The project EuroBroadMap is based on a worldwide survey trying to catch both the perception of European Union global role and attraction power level and the definition of EU from a qualitative and spatial point of view as well as the relative attraction of countries, or even cities that compose it.

The survey will be realized on a panel of license degree students in a relevant panel of external countries and in different academic fields. The questionnaire will combine different kinds of methods, like drawings on maps, open questions, ranking etc. Variations in answer will be examined according to both geographical location and social status. The individual mental maps will be compared to collective representations: websites of organization, tourist guides, teaching books, international media, etc. Particular attention will be paid to (carto)graphic representations of Europe and other world divisions. Spiritual flows that are revealed by individual and collective mental maps will be then compared to four types of effective flows linking EU and the rest of the world (Trade, Aid, FDI, Migrations) in order to examine possible discrepancies. The diffusion of results in various formats (report, website, teaching material,) will be organized in order to insure a growing awareness of the complexity of actual situation of Europe in the world, according to material and spiritual dimensions.

[Historical patterns of development and underdevelopment: origins and persistence of the great divergence](#)

Acronym: HI-POD **Reference:** 225342
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-11-01 **End Date:** 2012-10-31

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Country	Participating Institutions
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Netherlands	▪ UNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT
UK	▪ THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
Spain	▪ UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID
Uruguay	▪ UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPUBLICA
Germany	▪ EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITAET TUEBINGEN

Objective: Understanding the great and little divergences between Northwest Europe and the rest of Europe, and between Europe and the rest of the world, implies considerable challenges, both in terms of quantification and analysis. In terms of quantification, the major European challenges are to be found in the pre-1800 period, although much work remains to be done in quantifying post-1800 performance elsewhere. This proposed research project fits very tightly with the objectives of this call. We will be explicitly exploring the relations between world regions and the factors shaping different development paths in a historical perspective (Area 8.4.1).

We will be explicitly focusing on the experiences of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and will be drawing not only upon European-based scholars but on a Latin American partner to this end (Activity 8.4). In terms of the specific topic addressed, SSH-2007-4.1.2, the proposal focuses explicitly on the way in which development processes have and are being affected by relations between world regions and countries, and on the links between uneven development and such relationships. The project will indeed look at whether and how uneven development is linked to such relations, both past and present; at the extent to which historical relationships such as colonial and post-colonial relations affect today's development paths; at the role of urbanization; and at gender and development relations, to which we will be devoting an entire work package.

[Impact of networks, globalisation, and their interaction with EU strategies](#)

Acronym: INGINEUS **Reference:** 225368
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-01-01 **End Date:** 2011-12-31

Coordinating Institution: FONDAZIONE ENI ENRICO MATTEI

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China	▪ GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Denmark	▪ COPENHAGEN BUSINESS SCHOOL
Estonia	▪ INSTITUTE OF BALTIC STUDIES
Germany	▪ DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK GMBH
India	▪ CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES SOCIETY ▪ INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BANGALORE
Italy	▪ CENTRO STUDI LUCA D'AGLIANO
Norway	▪ NORSK INSTITUTT FOR STUDIER AV INNOVASJON, FORSKNING OG UTDANNING (NIFU STEP)
South Africa	▪ UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA ▪ HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA
Sweden	▪ LUNDS UNIVERSITET
UK	▪ UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Objective: INGENEUS addresses the evolution of global production networks (GPNs) into global innovation networks (GINs), and the impact this new process of global capitalism has on knowledge intensive activities in the EU. Global sourcing and assembly arrangements have been around for some three decades. They were principally based on efficiency considerations. Thus, multinational firms (MNCs) outsourced parts of production processes to manufacturers in Asia and other low-cost locations around the globe, while retaining the most knowledge intensive assets in the home country.

This is no longer the case. MNCs increasingly scout the globe for locations where the right mix of local competences allows them to tap into sophisticated parts of value chains. This is not limited to advanced economies but more and more involves firms and regions in selected developing countries that position themselves as attractive knowledge-intensive locations in their own right. INGENEUS studies the determinants of this process and analyses its implications both for the EU and its emerging partner countries in the developing world.

First, it looks at the changing strategies of MNCs and the conditions under which it is favourable for them to offshore R&D and other knowledge-intensive parts of their production process. Second, it focuses on the evolving local capabilities in selected developing countries that allow them to claim increasingly complex parts of global

value chains at much higher levels of technological sophistication than hitherto. Third, it analyses the consequences of the formation of GINs in the global economy and differentiates among their static and dynamic effects on growth, employment, and competitiveness in the EU. Finally, based on these insights, it derives policy recommendations that would allow the EU to benefit from the positive features of this process while mitigating its adverse consequences.

[Models and their effects on development paths: an ethnographic and comparative approach to knowledge transmission and livelihood strategies](#)

Acronym: MEDEA

Reference: 225670

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-07-01

End Date: 2012-06-30

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Country

Participating Institutions

Argentina

▪ INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL

Brazil

▪ FUNDAÇÃO UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA

Italy

▪ ALMA MATER STUDIORUM-UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Slovakia

▪ UNIVERZITA KOMENSKÉHO V BRATISLAVE

Spain

▪ UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

Objective: The project interrogates the impact of development paths on the livelihoods and life projects of citizens. Starting from the premise that the analysis of (dominant or alternative) development paths must be situated within the complexities of historically unfolding links and relationships, we shall explore how they are 'practiced' in specific environments. Central questions address:

- How development models interact with specific socio-economic contexts
- The effects of these interactions on transmissions and innovation of knowledge/skills
- How specific development paths affect livelihood strategies.

An interdisciplinary approach combines qualitative research and comparative methodologies with modelling to explore the dynamic effects of development models as they are implemented in specific contexts, at micro and macro levels. We hypothesise that:

- There is a lack of fit between the formal design of development models and their concrete applications.
- The transmission of knowledge/skills is central to effective development.
- Knowledge/skills (both tacit and explicit) are transmitted through formal and informal mechanisms, for example between gender and generations in families and neighbourhoods.
- Political and economic disruptions constitute situations of crisis in this transmission but at the same time afford opportunities for innovation.

Focusing on connections between skills, work and unemployment in relation to heavy industry, the research will identify critical points in the shifts in demand for knowledge across generations, regions and economic spheres. An ethnographic approach enables a detailed account of social networks (encompassing those of solidarity and support) within and beyond work places, including strategic friendship, kinship and neighbourhood relations. The project will thus contribute to the comparative analysis of development models, and will generate recommendations for more complex and context-sensitive approaches.

[Trans-national co-operation among national contact points for socio-economic sciences and the humanities](#)

Acronym: NET4SOCIETY **Reference:** 217152
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2008-02-01 **End Date:** 2011-01-31

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Austria	▪ OESTERREICHISCHE FORSCHUNGSFOERDERUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH
Belarus	▪ BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Belgium	▪ SERVICE D INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE/ SPP POLITIQUE SCIENTIFIQUE - DIENST VOOR WETENSCHAPPELIJKE EN TECHNISCHE INFORMATIE/ POD WETENSCHAPSBELEID
Bulgaria	▪ ASSOCIATION ECONOMY AND DEMOCRACY
Croatia	▪ ROATIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Cyprus	▪ RESEARCH PROMOTION FOUNDATION
Denmark	▪ FORSKNINGS- OG INNOVATIONSSTYRELSEN, MINISTERIET FOR VIDENSKAB, TEKNOLOGI OG UDVIKLING (DANISH AGENCY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION) MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
Éire/Ireland	▪ IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
Estonia	▪ ARCHIMEDES FOUNDATION
Faroe Islands	▪ THE FAROESE RESEARCH COUNCIL (GRANSKINGARRÁÐIÐ)
France	▪ CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

	(CNRS)
Greece	▪ NATIONAL HELLENIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Hungary	▪ NATIONAL OFFICE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
Iceland	▪ THE ICELANDIC CENTRE FOR RESEARCH
Israel	▪ MATIMOP-ISERD, ISRAELI INDUSTRY CENTER FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
Italy	▪ AGENZIA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA RICERCA EUROPEA
Latvia	▪ STARPTAUTISKA LIETISKAS OPTIKAS BIEDRIBA
Lithuania	▪ TARPTAUTINIŲ MOKSLO IR TECHNOLOGIJŲ PLĖTROS PROGRAMŲ AGENTŪRA
Luxembourg	▪ LUXINNOVATION GIE
Malta	▪ MALTA COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Mexico	▪ UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO
Montenegro	▪ AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION OF MONTENEGRO
Netherlands	▪ SENTERNOVEM
Norway	▪ NORGES FORSKNINGSRAD
Poland	▪ INSTYTUT PODSTAWOWYCH PROBLEMÓW TECHNIKI POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK
Portugal	▪ AGENCIA DE INOVACAO - INOVACAO EMPRESARIAL E TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGIA
Romania	▪ AUTORITATEA NATIONALA PENTRU CERCETARE STIINTIFICA (NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH)
Russian Federation	▪ CENTRE FOR SCIENCE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
Serbia	▪ MINISTARSTVO ZA NAUKU I TEHNOLOŠKI RAZVOJ
Slovenia	▪ MINISTRSTVO ZA VISOKO ŠOLSTVO, ZNANOST IN TEHNOLOGIJO
South Africa	▪ HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL
Spain	▪ CENTRO PARA EL DESARROLLO TECNOLÓGICO INDUSTRIAL
Sweden	▪ VERKET FÖR INNOVATIONSSYSTEM
Switzerland	▪ VEREIN EURESEARCH
Turkey	▪ TÜRKİYE BİLİMSEL VE TEKNOLOJİK ARASTIRMA KURUMU

Objective: A strong and efficient Network of National Contacts Points (NCP) is not only elementary to the success of the Seventh EU Framework Programme but also to the realization of the European Research Area. The trans-national project NET4SOCIETY will strive to achieve this declared goal. For its proposed duration of three years, NET4SOCIETY will support the creation and establishment of a

functional Network of Socioeconomic Sciences and the Humanities (SSH)-NCPs. NET4SOCIETY will offer specific high quality training sessions (based on a questionnaire that will be sent to all SSH-NCPs), dedicated workshops, and mentoring and brokerage events. The project will provide targeted tools such as a best practice handbook and a database for the specific area of Socioeconomics and the Humanities , including a refined partner-search tool. These tools will be published on the project s dedicated Internet site (<http://www.net4society.eu>). Through the project NET4SOCIETY the first network of SSH-NCPs will be created. The Network consists of a total of 37 beneficiaries, including four NCPs from International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPCs). A core group of Work Packages leaders, including the Third Country Task Force Leader, will work closely together with the Co-ordinator to implement the project s objectives. All beneficiaries and natural members will be involved in the surveys, which build the foundation of several Network activities, will have access to all Network events and tools. NET4SOCIETY is opened to all SSH-NCPs, including those who have declined their official participation. All network beneficiaries and natural members will be informed on a regular basis; they will have the possibility to contribute to the project s objectives, participate in the network events and benefit fully from the projects results.

Carbon aware travel choices in the climate-friendly world of tomorrow

Acronym: CATCH

Reference: 234094

Status: Execution

Start Date: 2009-08-01

End Date: 2012-01-31

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Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ POLIS - PROMOTION OF OPERATIONAL LINKS WITH INTEGRATED SERVICES, ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE▪ UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS PUBLICS - UITP
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO▪ SYSTEMATICA S.P.A.
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ SOCIEDAD IBERICA DE CONSTRUCCIONES ELECTRICAS SA
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ HANDAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Objective: The CATCH Project aims to develop a knowledge platform which will become a public information system for mobility related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction advice. The holistic Platform will provide travellers, businesses, planners and other mobility stakeholders with the tools to play their part in creating a new mobility culture promoting timely and informed climate-friendly travel choice and policies. The Platform will enable travellers to understand the climate change impacts of their choices, and take effective actions to reduce them, and enable policy decision makers to include carbon constraints into their actions.

The Platform will include a range of CATCH tools, including a virtual environmental travel assistant, and be driven by the CATCH mobility knowledge engine. The main project activities to achieve this aim are:

- Strong user understanding and user-based design;
- review of the results in previous research, and engagement with existing EU funded projects WISETRIP and i-Travel projects, and the CIVITAS initiative;
- realization of a database of GHG and transportation performance, which interfaces with appropriate emissions-related systems;
- identification and assessment of climate-friendly travel scenarios;
- development, testing and validation of the mobility knowledge engine;
- defined exploitation path and wide dissemination of results through a dedicated

internet web site, publications, conferences and workshops.

CATCH will involve 40 cities and global carbon constraint professionals from mobility and related fields. Each city and professional has different experiences and brings new understanding. CATCH s expected results meet the following work programme objectives:

- to guarantee at least neutral impacts on climate change
- to cover the critical gaps in existing emission information systems
- to apply large scale demonstrations of integrated solutions for cities in Europe, regional and interregional mobility.

[Guidelines for cooperation of Latin American countries in European aeronautics and air transport research](#)

Acronym: COOPAIR-LA **Reference:** 234321
Status: Execution **Start Date:** 2009-04-01 **End Date:** 2010-09-30

Coordinating Institution: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TECNICA AEROESPACIAL

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Spain	▪ INGENIERA DE SISTEMAS PARA LA DEFENSA DE ESPANA SA-ISDEFE ▪ UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID
Mexico	▪ CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA - CONACYT
Argentina	▪ MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN PRODUCTIVA
Brazil	▪ EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONAUTICA SA
France	▪ AIRBUS SAS
Poland	▪ INSTYTUT LOTNICTWA

Objective: CoopAIR is an ambitious and innovative action supporting Latin American (LA) cooperation. It aims at deepening strategic RTD cooperation between Europe and LA by building, starting from what already exist a multinational and multistakeholder community that will involve a significant representation of the relevant RTD European and LA actors (researchers, companies, policy makers, users) and by identifying common needs, research issues and opportunities for cooperative RTD.

The project will:

- * Build the observation, analysis and forecasting capacity required to identify key R&D issues on which to focus EU-LA cooperation, and key actors that will be involved in EU-LA collaboration in the field.
- * Analyze the barriers and troubles found by the potential LA partners when trying to participate at EU R&D programmes, as well as the difficulties encountered while taking part at any project.
- * Considering the findings on what are the main obstacles, establish effective mechanisms to enhance the participation of the LA partners.
- * Guarantying that information on European R&D is promoted to a large number of research, policy and practice actors in LA, therefore also facilitating dialogue among them.
- * Organize several conferences and divers workshops in LA and Europe and a final Conference in EU to bolster networking opportunities.

CoopAIR will build on two EU supported successful support and networking projects targeted to LA (ABEST, UEMEXCyT, whose coordinators are part of the CoopAIR consortium). CoopAIR will also coordinate its activities with the FP6 project B.BICE and the INCONET-EULARINET.