

Gli aspetti strategici dei progetti di ricerca



**Management
della ricerca**

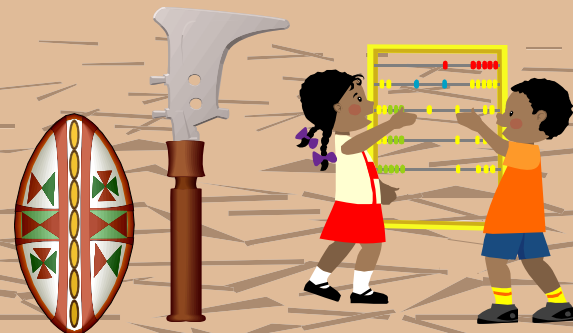
Comunicazione



Gender



Etica





Professionalizzazione della gestione della ricerca

- **More than half of the projects request project extensions**
- **In 1% of the projects the financial reports are immediately correct**
- **For up to 10% of the reports the total approval period exceeds 12 months**

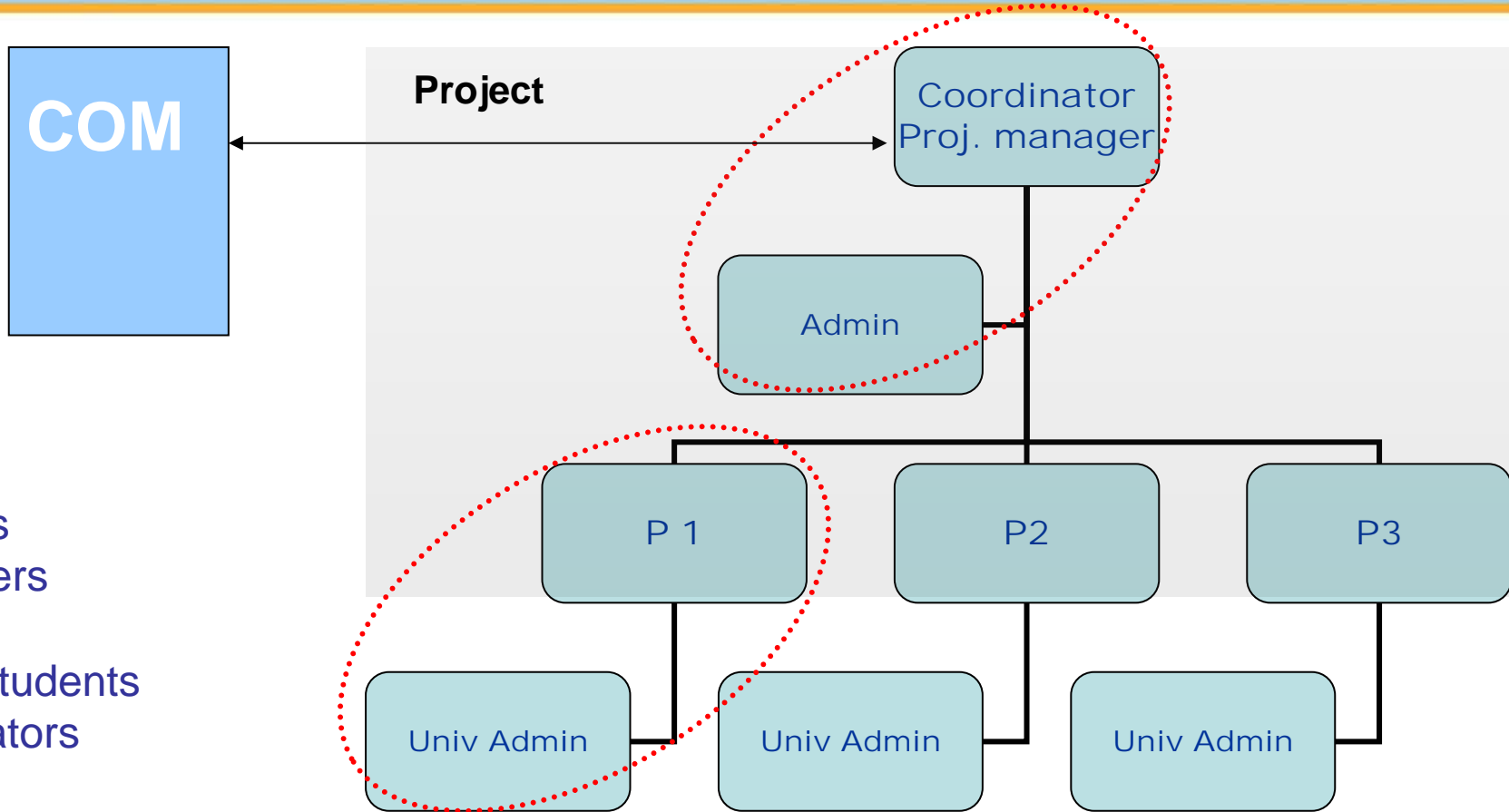
- **Delays and potentially interruptions in the project**
- **High administrative effort both on Commission and on the project side**
- **Increased risk for friction within consortium and consortium and Commission**

- **Excellence in Research**
 - Need to deliver excellent scientific work and output
 - Researchers need to be able to concentrate on research

- **Management**
 - Decision making process
 - Monitoring of objectives and finances
 - Reporting

- **Two key competences required:**
 - **Research** and **Management**

Interfaces



Actors:

- Professors
- Researchers
- Post-docs
- Doctoral students
- Administrators

Management tasks (100% reimbursed)

Management as an activity	Tasks of the coordinator
Maintenance of the consortium agreement	Administration of the EC financial contribution (allocation between beneficiaries and activities)
Overall legal, ethical, financial and administrative management (including obtaining audit certificates)	Keeping records and financial accounts of distribution of EC contribution
Implementation of competitive calls for new beneficiaries (if foreseen in Annex I)	Information of the Commission on the EC contribution and transfer to beneficiaries
Any other management activity foreseen by the annexes o the contract, except coordination of RTD activities, i.e. "scientific coordination "	Review of consistency of reports
	Monitoring the compliance by beneficiaries with their contractual obligations



Comunicazione della ricerca



From the start of the

- Defining **clear objectives** (including measurable results)
- Establishing **target audiences**
- Define **the problems to be tackled**
- Anticipating **key messages**
- Identifying the appropriate **communication partners**
- Selecting the appropriate **channels and tools**
- Planning a **communication process**

- 1● Stimulating a debate on research policy issues
 - enabling researchers to share the objectives of the projects with stakeholders
 - providing a forum in which a variety of stakeholders can participate in a dialogue

2● Stimulating a wider public interest

- getting issues raised by research on the policy agendas at local, regional, national and European levels
- Develop more subtle ways of engaging with the broader public

- 1● **Research community** (in the widest sense)
- 2● **Policy makers** (at local, regional, national and European level)
- 3● **Citizens** (via information multipliers and opinion makers)

Policy makers are:
Commissioners
Members of the EP
Ministries
Regional authorities
NGOs



The key messages are to be tailored to
the different target groups !



Here is a first **non-exhaustive** list:

1. Publications
2. Web site
3. Events and exhibitions
4. Media relations
5. Networking

Building policy-relevant projects: key performance areas for coordinators

- Develop a programme and a methodology of dissemination of results over the lifecycle of the project;
- Focus on the added-value of the research;
- Prepare “attractive” policy briefs.

Key messages for coordinators: the importance of communicating their project

Template for policy briefs:

1. Title of the project and its acronym
2. Introduction of the policy problem and the main issues addressed
3. Key observations on the new knowledge, new concepts and European added value
4. Recommendations
5. Research parameters: objectives scientific approach
6. Project at a glance / project identity

Key messages for coordinators:

the importance of communicating their project

- **Key policy messages and recommendations for different target groups, if appropriate:**
 - * Policy-makers (local, regional, national, European),
 - * Research community
 - * Business world
 - * Civil society organisations
 - * Media

Key messages for coordinators:

the importance of communicating their project

At the end of the policy brief we find:

The PROJECT IDENTITY

- Acronym
- Title
- Project number
- Consortium details
- Duration
- Budget
- For more info about the project: website
- Further reading

- The website should be available at the beginning of the project, and include:
 - ⇒ the European Commission flag
 - ⇒ the logo of the 7th Framework Programme
 - ⇒ mention of the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities funding
- A specific and visible area for **policy-makers** should be created
- Deliverables should be uploaded to the website



<http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.topic&id=121>
 Research - Science and ... Carrello selezioni ClipArt ...

RESEARCH

EUROPA > European Commission > Research > Science and Society



SCIENCE IN SOCIETY

CORE ACTIVITIES

- Contests and prizes
- Ethics
- Policy and strategy
- Science education
- Scientific advice and governance
- Women and science
- Science and Society Action Portfolio

Thematic Activities

- Nanotechnologies
- Events
- Access to scientific information

EMBEDDING SCIENCE AND SOCIETY INTO EU RESEARCH

- Communicating research
- Ethics in EU projects
- Mainstreaming gender in European Projects
- EU Research connected to society: sample Portfolio

EU Calls for proposals get funded

- Your National Contact Point for project proposals
- Experts needed!
- Programmes in the Member States

Conferences & Workshops

[Scientific advice and acceptance](#) > [EC policy-related activities](#) | Updated 25/05/2007

EC policy-related activities

Science and policy

In its 2001 White Paper on European Governance, the Commission formulated proposals to improve European governance, that is to say "the rules, processes and behaviour that affect the way in which powers are exercised at European level, particularly as regards openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence". The White Paper proposed to open up the policy-making process to get more people and organisations involved in shaping and delivering EU policy, including R&D policy.

This led to work linked with the European Research Area, in particular the setting of EC guidelines on the collection and use of expertise, a Communication on the precautionary principle, and the establishment of minimal standards for consultation with civil society.

- [EC website on Governance](#)
- [White Paper on European Governance](#)
- [Guidelines for the collection and use of scientific expertise](#)
- [Commission's communication on the precautionary principle](#)
- [Definition of Precautionary principle on Wikipedia](#)

In order to better understand how science makes its way into policy-making and the complexity of the relations between science and governance the Commission has also launched several studies.

Governance of the European Research Area: the role of civil society

A study which takes stock of existing experiences and lessons learned, the results of which were discussed at a conference in Brussels (12 and 13 June 2003).

[Final report of the study and conference proceedings](#)

Typifying scientific advisory structures and scientific advice

The study aims to systematically map and characterise the most significant scientific advisory bodies across the EU15 states, 5 new Member States, and the EU institutions.

[Study and Annexes](#)

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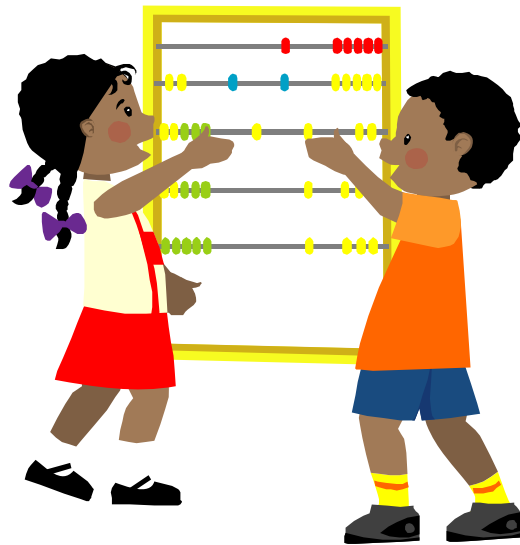
Gallery of initiatives in Europe

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ETICA



(...) European integration must mean more than establishing a single market; progress in science and technology must be given a human, social, and ethical dimension, otherwise European citizenship cannot be established"

Under FP7 → Ethics Review is a legal requirement

To ensure that **ALL** research activities carried out under FP7:

- Respect fundamental ethical principles
- Conform with national, European and international regulations

Understanding the issues involved

- Respect for autonomy and informed consent
- Protection of Children and vulnerable
(immigrants, prisoners, war area populations)
- Data protection and Privacy
- Approvals of competent authorities

1 - Awareness list: 10 questions that need to be answered by each applicant on data protection and privacy issues _____

2 - Data protection and privacy issues in FP7 research proposals _____

2.1 - How to identify the ethical aspects of the privacy and data protection issues within each project? _____

2.1.1 – Data protection, privacy and legal framework _____

2.1.2 – Privacy and research in FP7? _____

2.1.3 - Informed consent in FP7: _____

2.1.3.1 - Informed consent is not just about patients. _____

2.1.3.2 – Informed consent processes _____

(The CORDIS document on IC should be considered when locating and drafting this document - <ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/.../ethics-for-researchers.pdf>)

2.1.3.3 – Privacy and informed consent _____

2.1.4 – Dual use: data protection and economic intelligence. _____

2.1.5 – Research involving developing countries and data protection and privacy issues. _____

2.2 – what are the technical questions that should be asked within a project in order to detect data protection and privacy issues? _____

2.2.1 - Data processing _____

2.2.1.1 – Data storage _____

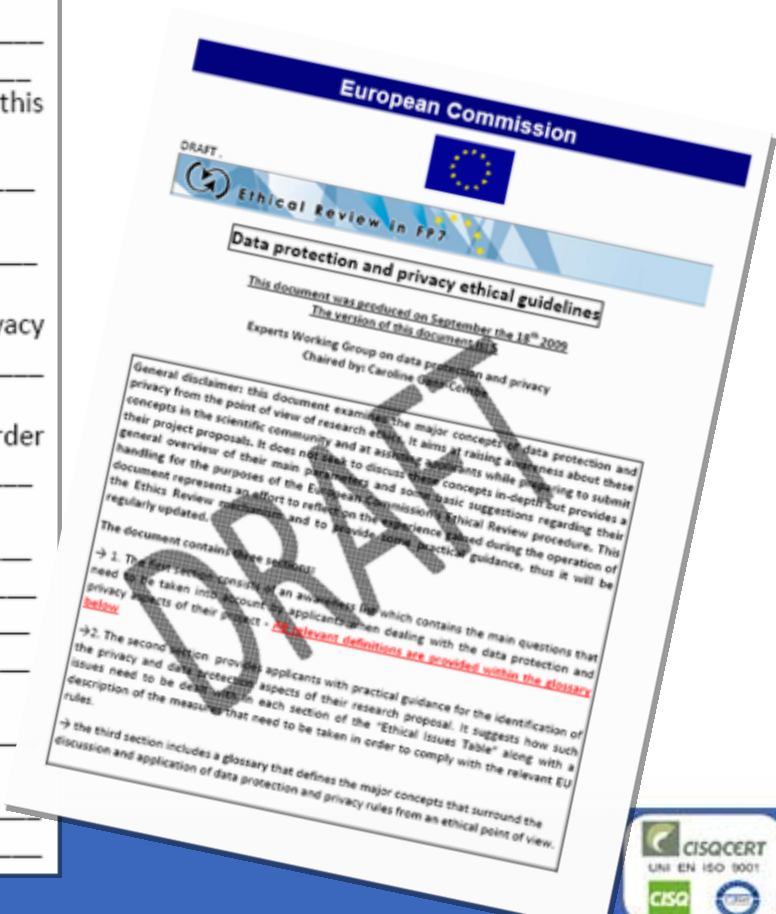
2.2.1.2 - Data structure & circulation trends _____

2.2.2 - Risk management & Legal compliance _____

3 – Glossary _____

3.1 – General Principles _____

3.2 - Technical aspects _____



<http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.topic&id=36>

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Seventh Framework Programme (FP7)

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Ethics

Getting Through Ethics Review

Introduction

The information which follows identifies the main ethical dilemmas that arise in research and indicates how each topic might be addressed to ensure compliance. It is also advisable to identify the expert(s) within your organisation or your consortium that can provide further advice. See also the [additional information on Ethics related to undertaking ICT research in FP7](#)

Ethics check list

Informed Consent [PDF]

- Does the proposal involve children?
- Does the proposal involve patients or persons not able to give consent?
- Does the proposal involve adult healthy volunteers?
- Does the proposal involve Human Genetic Material?
- Does the proposal involve Human biological samples?
- Does the proposal involve Human data collection?

Research on Human embryos/foetus [DOC]

- Does the proposal involve Human Embryos?
- Does the proposal involve Human Foetal Tissue/Cells?
- Does the proposal involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells?

Privacy [DOC]

- Does the proposal involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?
- Does the proposal involve tracking the location or observation of people?

Research on Animals [DOC]

- Does the proposal involve research on animals?
- Are those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?
- Are those animals transgenic farm animals?
- Are those animals cloning farm animals?
- Are those animals non-human primates?

Research Involving Developing Countries [PDF]

- Use of local resources (genetic, animal, plant, etc.)?
- Benefit to local community (capacity building ie access to healthcare, education, etc.)

Dual Use [DOC]

- Research having potential military/terrorist application

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ethics_en.html

RESEARCH

EUROPA > European Commission > Research > Science and Society

Ethics in EU projects | Updated 26/07/2007

Ethics in EU projects
Ethics in EU Research Projects

FP7 is a significant source of public funding dedicated to supporting a sound research community for a better European future. Through ethics review the public's concerns relating to science are represented and addressed. The scientific community merits such funding and its appreciation is measured by its approach to ethical issues. For FP7 the Commission will focus on integrating ethics into research.

The European Commission provides clear guidance on ethical issues to intending applicants. All applications received by the Commission for research support must describe the ethical, safety and socio-economic issues raised by the project, show how they have been adequately taken into account and how they will be addressed so as to conform to national, European and international regulations.

The Commission considers research to include sensitive ethical issues when it involves:

- children and others unable to consent
- use of human tissues, such as embryonic and foetal tissue
- use of genetic and other sensitive personal data
- use of non-human primates and genetically modified animals, etc...

For more details, please consult the [checklist for ethical issues in EU research proposals](#)

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See also
 Crucial information for proposal applicants (en)
 European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies (en, fr)
 Ethics (fr)
 European references on ethics and science (en)
 The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (en)
 Ethics - Ethical scientific research - Respect of fundamental principles (en)
 Management of ethics in research projects (en)
 Policy documents on Ethics in Research (en)

Contact
 Info Desk Ethics and Science
 Email

Documents
 EU research on ethics in science (nl, it, fr, el, da, se, es, de, fr, en, pt)
 Council Decision 2002/835/EC adopting a specific programme for

GENDER



Toolkit Gender in EU-funded research

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1 An overall introduction to gender in research

Introduction

Definitions and concepts

A legal obligation

Gender in research

Gender in FP7

Excellent research is gender-sensitive

Part 2 How to make research gender-sensitive

The gender-sensitive research cycle

Participation of women and men in research

Gender in research content

Checklist for gender in research

Further reading



