



European Coastal State Competitive Marine Research Funding Programmes

The MarinERA Reference Manual (2008)

March 2009

MarinERA: Facilitating the Coordination of National and Regional Marine Research Programmes in Europe (2004 – 2008).

MarinERA, a EU 6th Framework Programme ERA-NET, is a partnership of leading Marine Research Funding Organisations from 13 European countries, supported by the Marine Board – European Science Foundation. Together these organisations invest over €80 million per annum in competitive marine research.

The specific objectives of the MarinERA Project are to:

1. Map European Marine Research Programmes and Specialised Infrastructures to contribute towards the development of the marine component of the European Research Area, facilitating the creation of an internal market and quantifying the existing European marine research capacity;
2. Facilitate the networking of Marine Research Funding Agencies in the European Union, leading to a more cost effective and efficient use of EU Member State and Associate Member State resources including scientific personnel, specialist infrastructures and planned investments;
3. Contribute to the development of a European Marine Research Policy, identifying future challenges and opportunities and the priority research programmes that need to be put in place to address / benefit from them;
4. Provide a basis for sharing available resources to address priority issues that are beyond the capacities of individual EU Member State and Associate Member States; and
5. Progress the reciprocal (mutual) opening of EU Member State and Associate Member State Marine Research Programmes - a key objective of the European Research Area.

The MarinERA Project Partners are:

- IFREMER - French Institute for Exploitation of the Sea (Ifremer) - France
- Marine Institute - Ireland
- Research Council of Norway (RCN) - Norway
- Jülich Research Centre GmbH –Project Management Organisation Jülich (FZJ-PTJ) - Germany
- Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN) - Spain
- Academy of Finland (AKA) - Finland
- Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) - The Netherlands
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) - UK
- General Secretariat for Research and Technology, Ministry of Development (GSRT) - Greece
- Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (Foundation for Science and Technology, FCT) - Portugal
- Belgian Federal Public Planning Service Science Policy (BELSPO) - Belgium
- Science and Innovation Administration, Ministry of the Flemish Community (AWI) - Belgium
- Malta Council for Science and Technology (MCST) - Malta
- National Center for Research and Development (NCBiR) - Poland
- Institute of Oceanology – Polish Academy of Science (IOPAS) – Poland
- Marine Board – European Science Foundation - Ostend, Belgium

MarinERA:

building the confidence to create a favourable climate in which to pursue the enhanced co-operation and reciprocal opening of EU Member State and Associate Member State Marine Research Funding Programmes.

For further information on the MarinERA Project see: www.marinera.net

MarinERA:

Facilitating the Coordination of National and Regional Marine Research Programmes in Europe (2004 – 2008)

MarinERA Publication No 8 (2009)

European Coastal State Competitive Marine Research Funding Programmes:

The MarinERA Reference Manual (2008)

A Description of European Marine Research Funding Programmes and Implementation Procedures

March 2009

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Disclaimer: While every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data contained herein, difficulties in disaggregating data on marine research funding from broader research funding programmes and misunderstanding in terminologies (as inevitably arises in multilingual projects) may lead to some misinterpretation of the data received.

In addition, modifications consequent to the recent global economic recession may have necessitated revisions to Member State Marine Research Funding Programmes. Accordingly, the reader is referred to Member Organisation web-sites for the most up-to-date information.

Executive Summary

Note to Reader:

This Publication is essentially a **Database / Reference Manual** describing the main *competitive* marine research funding programmes being implemented by European coastal states during the period 2006 – 2013.

The data compiled was, in the main, collected prior to the recent global economic recession. Accordingly, a number of programmes may have undergone or be undergoing significant modification. As a consequence, the reader is directed to Member State/Organisation web-sites for up-to-date information.

The database does not include information on marine research funding directed to National Marine Research Institutes and supported by exchequer funding for core national programmes.

1. The MarinERA Project (2004-2009) is a *pilot* ERA-NET Project supported under the EU 6th Framework Programme.
2. As an ERA-NET, the principle aim of MarinERA is to network research activities conducted at a national level to promote better coordination of research activities between EU Member States and Associate Member States and ultimately to establish appropriate mechanisms to foster and implement the mutual opening of Member State and Associate Member State Research Programmes.
3. The core MarinERA partnership consists of 15 Marine Research Funding Organisations (2 each from Belgium and Poland) from 13 participating countries who manage competitive Marine Research Funding Programmes. The Marine Board - ESF provides project management.
4. This Publication (No. 8) up-dates a previous Publication (No. 1, May 2006) which provided a preliminary description of the MarinERA Member Organisation Marine Research Funding Programmes and Implementation Procedures.
5. This Publication (8) extends the geographical coverage to include, where possible, other European coastal states not included in Publication No. 1.
6. Data on the competitive marine research funding programmes of twenty-three of the twenty-six European Coastal States are included (based on questionnaire returns and Workshop input). Data for Latvia, Slovenia and Croatia were sourced by correspondence and/or the internet.
7. Data are presented in tabular format which greatly facilitates the identification of similarities and differences in approach.
8. This Publication confirms the findings of similar reports that the European Research Area is characterised by a diversity and complexity of research funding structures and organisations.
9. In spite of the diversity of current research funding programmes, there is a **recognition of the advantages of cooperation** in terms of adding value to existing national budgets, sharing the cost (and risk) of large scale projects, providing better access to specialist expertise and research infrastructures. Thus **diversity is seen as a challenge rather than a barrier to co-operation**.
10. This point is amply demonstrated by the successful organisation and implementation of a €4.6 million joint call for proposals on “*Regional drivers of Ecosystem Change – Description, Modelling and Prediction*” by five of the MarinERA partners (Germany, Norway, Spain, Portugal and Greece) in 2008. Details of this successful call for proposals are available at www.marinera.net/european/pilot_call/call_results.html.

Marine Research – A Dynamic and Changing Environment

A defining characteristic of the Marine Research Programmes described in this Report is their inherent dynamics and flexibility to change. All Programmes are continually evolving and changing in response to new research challenges, increased understanding of the marine environment, improved technologies and social and economic conditions. Hence, this Report can only describe the situation at a specific point in time (i.e. 2008).

As Research Programme managers increasingly recognise the advantages of international co-operation in sharing the cost (and risk) of major research projects and in providing access to a greater pool of research expertise and specialist infrastructures, it is anticipated that co-operation will increasingly become the norm.

The MarinERA Project, in providing a forum in which Marine Research Funding Programme Managers can share information and “*best practice*” on how National Funding Programmes are managed and implemented, provides an important catalyst for the organisation of multilateral European Marine Research Funding Programmes that will characterise the European Marine Research Area of the future.

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1. Competitive European Marine Research Funding Programmes and Implementation Procedures

1.1 Introduction

This Publication is one of the deliverables of Workpackage 1 of the EU FP6 MarinERA project. It is an up-date of MarinERA Publication No.1 (2006) which provided a preliminary description of the MarinERA partner country marine research funding programmes and implementation procedures. In this Publication (No. 8), data on the original 13 Member States Programmes are up-dated and expanded to include an additional 10 European coastal countries.

Data used to produce this Publication were collected during three Regional Workshops held in 2008 (Tallinn, Estonia, April; Oslo, Norway, May; Athens, Greece, June) and are summarized in:

The 2008 MarinERA Guide to European Marine Science and Technology Policies and Research Funding Programmes. MarinERA Brochure No. 3 (October 2008), 12pp.

This Publication is essentially a database or reference manual providing data, in tabular form, on a series of parameters (e.g. aims and objectives, strategic priorities, programme components, eligibility criteria, etc) that describe European marine research funding programmes and implementation procedures. By providing data in such a format both similarities and differences in approach are more easily identified.

1.2. Background

The ERA-Net Scheme was established on a *pilot* basis within the 6th EU Framework Programme (2002-2006) to promote the creation of a European Research Area by providing financial support to public bodies responsible for financing or managing research activities carried out at national or regional level in order to:

- Network research activities conducted at national or regional level;
- Progress towards the mutual opening of national or regional research programmes.

The MarinERA project (2004-2009), involving thirteen European coastal states (Figure 1.1), represents a positive response from the marine science community to this challenge.

This Publication represents a key output from Work Package 1: The collection and exchange of information on MarinERA Member State marine research funding programmes and more specifically on:

WP1.1. Inventory of MarinERA Member State Marine Research Funding Programmes: Description of the “competitive” research funding programmes which support marine research implemented by the MarinERA member organisations.

WP1.2: Best Practice in Programme Implementation: Description of the implementing procedures, evaluation processes, criteria used etc. in implementing the above marine research funding programmes.

Preliminary outputs to meet the requirements of Work Package 1.1 & 1.2 were achieved with the production of earlier publications, namely:

- *A Preliminary Description of MarinERA Partner Marine Research Funding Programmes and Implementation Procedures.* MarinERA Publication No. 1 (May 2006).
- *A Short Guide to MarinERA Partner: Competitive Marine Research Funding Programmes, Marine Science and Technology Policies and Specialist Marine Research Infrastructures.* MarinERA Brochure No.1 (June 2007).

The MarinERA Work Programme, and Section 4.3 of MarinERA Publication No 1 (The Next Steps), committed the MarinERA partnership to expanding the geographical range of the project to include information for an additional thirteen European countries with coastlines which were not MarinERA members (namely, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey).

Preparation of this updated Publication was achieved through the organisation of three Regional European Workshops (see Chapter 2, Methodology) bringing together marine funding programme managers from 26 European coastal states (Figure 1.2).

This Publication provides a synthesis of the extended and updated information gathered during these workshops and provides an up-to-date description of the various national programmes through which marine research is funded throughout Europe.

The presentation of data in tabular format highlights the similarities and differences in these programmes and their implementation procedures.

Provision of this data is a critical step in building an operational network of European Marine Research Funding Organisations and in facilitating enhanced cooperation and reciprocal opening of EU Member State and Associate Member State marine research funding programmes

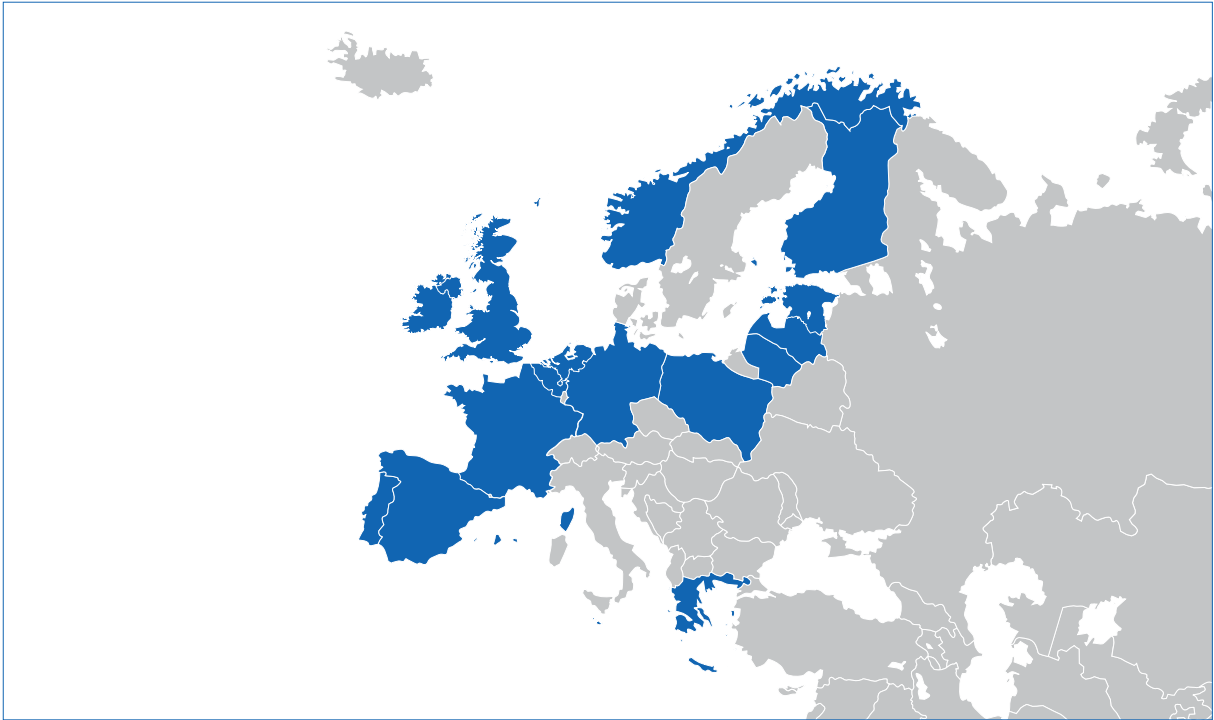


Figure 1.1: The 13 MarinERA partner countries covered by the original MarinERA Publication No. 1 (May 2006)

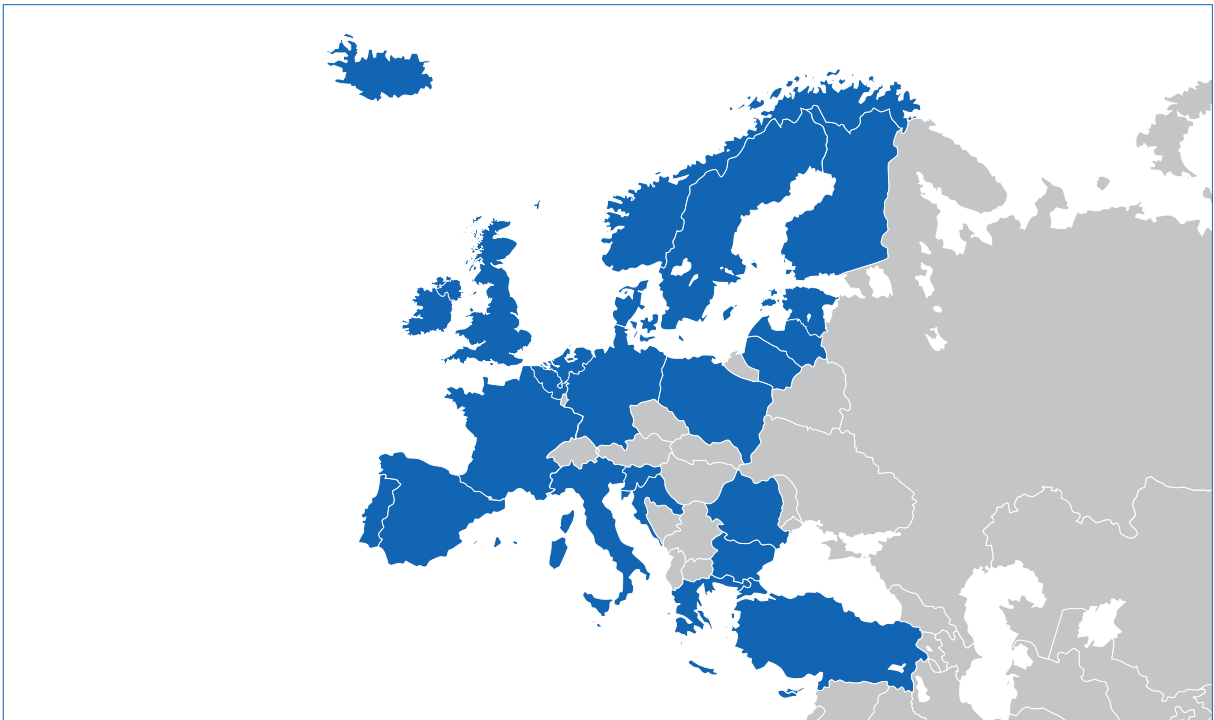


Figure 1.2: The 26 European countries covered by this updated report (MarinERA Publication No.8).

2. Methodology

The methodology for compiling and updating the MarinERA Partner Organisation Marine Research Funding Programme and Implementation Procedures Database was based on a Questionnaire Survey and associated Workshop developed at the beginning of the MarinERA Project and described in full in MarinERA Publication No.1 (2006).

Important Note:

For the purpose of the MarinERA Project, only *competitive* research funding programmes are included. Competitive research funding programmes are those research funding programmes that are subject to *open and competitive calls for proposals, are publically advertised and are reviewed by an independent scientific evaluation panel*. It is these open and competitive programmes that are most amenable to mutual opening.

Updating and expanding the geographical coverage of the database was achieved through a number of Regional Workshops using the methodology described in Publication No. 1. The Regional Workshops included:

The Baltic Sea Region (Tallinn, Estonia): 15th – 16th April 2008.

- Participant countries: Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Denmark.
- Local host: Estonian Science Foundation.

The Atlantic Region (Oslo, Norway): 27th – 28th May 2008.

- Participant countries: Iceland, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal.
- Local host: Research Council of Norway.

The Mediterranean/Black Sea (Athens, Greece): 4th – 5th June 2008.

- Participant countries: Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey.
- Local host: Hellenic Marine Research Centre.



Baltic Sea Workshop – Tallinn, Estonia, 15th - 16th April 2008.



Atlantic Workshop – Oslo, Norway, 27th - 28th May 2008.



Mediterranean/Black Sea Workshop – Athens, Greece, 4th - 5th June 2008.

Twenty three of the twenty six European Coastal States were represented at these Workshops (Annex 1). Additional data for Latvia, Slovenia and Croatia was sourced, where possible, by correspondence.

3. Structure of the Publication.

This Publication is essentially a database or reference manual providing data, in tabular form, on a series of parameters (e.g. aims and objectives, strategic priorities, programme components, eligibility criteria, etc.) that describe European marine research funding programmes and implementation procedures.

By presenting the data/parameters in tabular form, similarities and differences are more easily identified.

The following Tables are presented herein:

Chapter 4: Description of Competitive Research Funding Programmes

- 4.1. European organisations that support competitive marine research funding programmes
- 4.2. Supporting scientific policies and marine research funding programmes.
- 4.3. Research funding organisations, programmes and websites.
- 4.4. Strategic objectives of member state research funding programmes.
- 4.5. Priority topics addressed by Member State research funding programmes.
- 4.6. Marine research funding programmes: Funding cycles.
- 4.7. Research programme components.
- 4.8. Ratio of bottom-up to top-down research.
- 4.9. Indicative scope of marine research contained in European research programmes.
- 4.10. Marine research programmes: Eligible recipients.
- 4.11. Mechanisms for SME/industry participation.
- 4.12. Indicative size (€) of SME/industry projects and grant-aid rates.
- 4.13. Participation of researchers from other countries.
- 4.14. Conditions relating to participation of researchers from other countries.

Chapter 5: Implementation Procedures

- 5.1. Use of electronic and paper submission procedures.
- 5.2. Language of published call and submitted proposal.
- 5.3. Grant-aid models used by European programmes.
- 5.4. Eligible costs.
- 5.5. Project evaluation procedures.
- 5.6. Criteria used to evaluate marine research projects.
- 5.7. Accommodation of large infrastructure requirements in project proposals.
- 5.8. Schedule for processing competitive project proposals.
- 5.9. Gender balance and policies.
- 5.10. Adherence to sustainable development and environmental protection policies.
- 5.11. Project and programme reporting.
- 5.12. Sample performance indicators.
- 5.13. Timing of *a posteriori* evaluation of RTD programmes.
- 5.14. Marine research programme contact points

Annexes

1. MarinERA Regional Workshops and participant list.
2. Summary description (Mission Statements) of participating Funding Organisations.
3. MarinERA Publications.

4. The MarinERA Database of European Marine Research Funding Organisations and Implementation Procedures

Table 4.1 European organisations that support marine research through competitive funding programmes.

Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation
Belgium	Belgian Federal Public Planning Service Science Policy (BESLPO) / Science and Innovation Administration (AWI)	Ministry
Bulgaria	Ministry of Education and Science	Ministry
Croatia	<i>See Table 4.2.</i>	
Cyprus	Research Promotion Foundation (RPF), Cyprus Planning Bureau	Research Council
Denmark	Danish Natural Science Research Council (DNSRC)	Research Council
Estonia	Estonian Science Foundation (ESF)	Research Council
Finland	Academy of Finland (AKA)	Research Council
France	Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR)	Research Council
Germany	PTJ (Project Management Organisation Jülich)	Programme Office
Greece	Ministry of Development: General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT)	Ministry
Iceland	Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNIS)	Research Council
Ireland	Marine Institute (MI)	Programme Office
Italy	National Research Council (CNR)	Research Council
Latvia	<i>See Table 4.2</i>	
Lithuania	Ministry of Education and Science – Department of Science and Technology	Ministry
Malta	Malta Council for Science & Technology (MCST)	Public body
Netherlands	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)	Research Council
Norway	Research Council of Norway (RCN)	Research Council
Poland	National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR)	Funding Agency
Portugal	Portuguese Science & Technology Foundation (FCT)	Ministry
Romania	National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS) / National Centre for Programme Management (CNMP)	Ministry/Financing Agency of the Ministry
Spain	Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN)	Ministry
Slovenia	<i>See Table 4.2</i>	
Sweden	Swedish Research Council, FORMAS	Research Council
Turkey	Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)	Research Council
UK	Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)	Research Council

Table 4.2 Supporting Scientific Policies and Marine Research Funding Programmes.

Country	Policies and Programmes
Belgium	<p>Belgian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2005 – 2010 is described in the different policy notes of the Federal and Regional Ministers of/for Science (Policy) www.dekamer.be/FLWB/PDF/52/0995/52K0995013.pdf</p> <p>Marine Research is supported under the SSD: Science for a Sustainable Development Programme (www.belspo.be/SSD) managed by the Belgian Science Policy (www.belspo.be). A database of funded projects is available at www.belspo.be/belspo/fedra/pres_en.stm</p> <p>Other National Research Funding Programmes which have a significant Marine Research element include:</p> <p>Support to the Exploitation and Research of Earth Observation data 2 (STEREO 2) - http://eo.belspo.be/Directory/ProgrammeDetail.aspx?progId=7</p>
Bulgaria	<p>Bulgarian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2005–2013 is described in the National Strategy for Scientific Research</p> <p>www.minedu.government.bg/opencms/export/sites/mon/left_menu/documents/strategies/strategia_ni.pdf.</p> <p>The marine research component of this Policy/Strategy is not further developed. National Research Funding Programmes which have a significant marine research element include: Development of Scientific Potential (http://www.nsfb.net) managed by the National Science Fund (http://www.nsfb.net).</p>
Croatia	<p>Croatian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2010 is described in National Science & Technology Policy for the Republic of Croatia (www.hatz.hr/policy2010.pdf). A marine research component (Adriatic Seas, Coasts and Islands) is included the S&T Policy Action Plan 2006–2010 (http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2193). The S&T Strategy is managed by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport (http://public.mzos.hr)</p>
Cyprus	<p>Cypriot Science & Technology Policy for the period 2008–2010 is described in the National Framework Programme for Research and Technological Innovation (2008–2010) http://crpf.metacanvas.com/EN/national_programmes/desmi_2008/index.html.</p> <p>Cyprus currently has no National Marine Research Policy. Projects in the fields of Natural Environment, Rural and Structured Environment, Agriculture, Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Socio-Economic Sustainability can be funded under Pillar 1 of the Sustainable Development Programme: Strategic and Multithematic Research (http://crpf.metacanvas.com/EN/national_programmes/desmi_2008/index.html) managed by the Research Promotion Foundation (www.research.org.cy). Although a database of funded projects is not currently available, names of funded projects along with the participating partners are published in an RPF magazine.</p>
Denmark	<p>Danish Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2015 is described in FORSK2015 / RESEARCH2015 (http://fi.dk/site/research2015) prepared by the Danish Agency for Science, Technology & Innovation (http://fi.dk/site/english).</p> <p>Marine research is catered for mainly under the Research Funding Programmes managed by the Danish Natural Science Research Council http://fist.dk/site/english/councils-commissions-committees/scientific-research-councils/the-danish-natural-science-research-council. Denmark participates in the BONUS+ Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme (www.bonusportal.org).</p>
Estonia	<p>Estonian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2007–2013 is described in the Estonian Research, Development and Innovation Strategy 2007–2013: Knowledge-based Estonia (http://www.hm.ee/index.php?0&popup=download&id=6175).</p> <p>Estonia participates in the BONUS+ Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme (www.bonusportal.org). Research funding is managed by the Estonian Science Foundation (www.etf.ee).</p>
Finland	<p>Finnish Science & Technology Policy for the period 2007–2011 is described in the Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland – Science, Technology Innovation Report 2006 (www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiede/tiede-_ja_teknologianeuvosto/julkaisut/linjaraportti_2006.html?lang=en).</p> <p>An Action Plan for the Protection of the Baltic Sea and Inland Watercourses is available at: www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?contentid=200864&lan=EN. Finland manages the BONUS+ Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme (www.bonusportal.org) on behalf of the other Baltic Sea States. Research funding is managed by the Academy of Finland (www.aka.fi).</p>

Country	Policies and Programmes
France	<p>French Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2010 is described in the National Programming Law for Research (www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT00000426953&dateTexte=). The marine research component of this Policy is partly developed in the Ifremer Strategic Plan (2005–2008) (http://www.ifremer.fr/francais/institut/reference/plan-strategique-2005.pdf).</p> <p>There is no French National Marine Research Policy. Marine research is addressed through two bilateral agreements negotiated directly by the Ministry for Research with the two main French Research Performing Organisations (Ifremer and CNRS). The strategy is delivered through individual contracts (four years) focused on non-competitive funds only.</p> <p>The French Research Council (ANR) – (www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr) operates thematic programmes under which marine research projects can be competitively funded. A database of funded projects is not available.</p> <p>Other National Research Funding Programmes which have a significant marine research element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNEC (the National Programme for Coastal Ecology Research) managed by Ifremer - www.insu.cnrs.fr/a334.pnec.html • LITEAU (National Programme Coastal Management) managed by Ministry for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development, Territory & Planning (MEEDDAT) - www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/index.php3 • LEFE (Les Enveloppes Fluides et Environnement) managed by INSU - www.insu.cnrs.fr/a1713,lefe-enveloppes-fluides-environnement.html • EC2CO (Continental and Coastal Ecosphere) managed by CNRS - www.cnrs.fr/prg/PIR/programmes/ec2co.htm
Germany	<p>German Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2020 is summarised in “Igniting ideas” - The High-tech Strategy for Germany (www.bmbf.de/pub/bmbf_hts_en_kurz.pdf) and further developed in the National Funding Programme (www.fz-juelich.de/ptj/national-funding).</p> <p>While there is no specific marine research funding programme, marine research can be supported under a number of thematic programmes including: Environment & Sustainability; System Earth, Navigation & Marine Technology (www.fz-juelich.de/ptj/national-funding). Germany participates in the BONUS+ Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme (www.bonusportal.org). Research funding is managed by the Julich (PJT), Division MGS (www.fz-juelich.de/ptj).</p>
Greece	<p>The Greek Science & Technology Strategy for the period 2007–2013 is described in the National Strategic Reference Framework (www.espa.gr/media/documents/NSRF_VERSION_GR_SFC_120307.pdf) and under the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) Report “The Way Forward” (http://www.gsrt.gr/default.asp?V_ITEM_ID=139).</p> <p>The marine research component of this Policy/Strategy (under the environment, transport and fisheries components) is further developed in the Strategic Plan for Development of Research Technology and Innovation in the Framework of NSRF 2007–2013 (www.mnec.gr/export/sites/mnec/en/economics/National_Strategic_Reference_Framework_for_2007-13/ESPA_eng.pdf).</p> <p>The Strategic Plan, including research funding, is managed by the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) (www.gsrt.gr).</p>
Iceland	<p>Iceland’s Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2009 is described in Challenges and Objectives in Science, Technological Development and Innovation by The Science and Technology Policy Council Iceland - http://www.vt.is. The marine research component of this Policy is further developed in The Ocean - http://eng.sjavarutvegsraduneyti.is/Publications/nr/863.</p> <p>The National Marine Research Strategy is implemented through the Science and Technology Policy Programme – www.vt.is which is managed by the Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNIS) (www.rannis.is). A database of funded projects is available at www.rannis.is.</p> <p>Other National Research Funding Programmes which have a significant Marine Research element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVS - a Research fund for Marine and Fisheries: • www.avs.is • The Ministry of Fisheries - • www.sjavarutvegsraduneyti.is
Ireland	<p>Irish Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2013 is described in the Strategy for Science, Technology & Innovation (www.entemp.ie/science/technology/sciencestrategy.htm). The marine research component of this Strategy is further developed in Sea Change: A Marine Knowledge, Research & Innovation Strategy for Ireland 2007-2013 (www.marine.ie/home/SeaChange.htm).</p> <p>Marine research is directly funded through the National Development Plan – Marine Sub-Programme (http://www.marine.ie/home/funding/MarineNDP2007_2013) which is managed by the Marine Institute (www.marine.ie). A database of funded projects is available at www.marine.ie/home/services/rnd/pastprojects</p> <p>Other National Research Funding Programmes which have a Marine Research element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Ocean Energy (www.sei.ie) Sustainable Energy Ireland. • The Environment Protection Agency STRIVE Programme (http://www.epa.ie/researchandeducation/research). • The Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology EMBARK Programme (www.ircset.ie).

Country	Policies and Programmes
Italy	<p>Italian Science and Technology Policy, Linee Guida per La Politica Scientifica e Tecnologica Del Governo, prepared by the Ministero dell'Università e Ricerca (MIUR) (www.miur.it) can be found at http://www.miur.it/UserFiles/1027.pdf. This document specifically refers to the period 2003–2006, but provides the basis for development of the later document for 2005 – 2007 (http://www.miur.it/UserFiles/1998.pdf). There is no specific marine component</p> <p>Marine research is funded transversally through a number of national programmes managed by MIUR including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ FIRB: Fondo per gli investimenti della Ricerca di Base (http://firb.miur.it) ♦ PRIN: Progetti di Ricerca di Interesse Nazionale (http://prin.miur.it) ♦ PON (Programma Operativo Nazionale) Ricerca e POR (Programmi Operativi Regionali): www.ponricerca.miur.it/Public/PonRicerca/F1327/F1327.aspxwww.ponricerca.miur.it/Public/PonRicerca/F1720/F1720.aspx <p>Another relevant agency and related call is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare ♦ http://87.241.41.49/index.php?id_sezione=80
Latvia	<p>Latvian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2002–2010 is described in the Guidelines for Development of Higher Education, Science and Technologies 2002–2010 (http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch/index.cfm?fuseaction=policy.document&uuid=7D87A74A-EC7C-5397-E2E3B838404C79B9).</p> <p>Latvia's marine research strategy is outlined in the National Research Program: Climate Change Impact on Water Environment in Latvia (KALME) (http://kalme.daba.lv/en). Latvia participates in the BONUS+ Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme (www.bonusportal.org). Research funding is managed by the Latvian Council of Science (http://www.lzp.lv).</p>
Lithuania	<p>The evolving Lithuanian Science & Technology Policy is summarised on the ERA-WATCH website http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch/index.cfm?fuseaction=ri.content&topicID=612&countryCode=LT&parentID=12</p> <p>Lithuania participates in the BONUS+ Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme (www.bonusportal.org). Research funding is managed by the newly established Science Council of Lithuania (www.lmt.lt/indexe.php) and the Ministry of Education & Science (www.smm.lt/en).</p>
Malta	<p>Maltese Science & Technology Policy for the period 2007–2010 is described in the National Strategy for Research and Innovation for 2007–2010, entitled, Building and Sustaining the Research and Innovation (R&I) Enabling Framework (www.mcst.gov.mt).</p> <p>The marine research component of this Strategy is further developed as part of the environment platform of strategic importance under the National R&I Strategy. The environmental/marine component of the National Research Strategy is implemented through the National R&I Funding Programme (www.mcst.gov.mt) which is managed by the Malta Council for Science & Technology (MCST) (www.mcst.gov.mt). A database of funded projects is available at www.mcst.gov.mt.</p>
Netherlands	<p>The Netherlands Science & Technology Strategy for the period 2008–2012 is currently being prepared by the Ministry of Education and Science. A summary of performance to date is described in Science, Technology and Innovation in the Netherlands: Policies, Facts and Figures 2006 (www.minoc.nl/documenten/Science-Technology-Innovation-brochure-2006.pdf). The marine research component of this Strategy is further developed in the NWO Strategy (2007–2010): Science Valued! (www.nwo.nl/nwohome.nsf/pages/NWOP_5SME25_Eng).</p> <p>The National Marine Research Strategy is implemented through the National Programme for Sea and Coastal Research Programme (http://www.nwo.nl/nwohome.nsf/pages/NWOP_63JL4D_ENG) managed by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) (www.nwo.nl). A database of funded projects is available at http://www.nwo.nl/projecten.nsf/pages/NWOP_6KRLVE_Eng.</p> <p>Other National Research Funding Programmes which have a significant Marine Research element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Maritime Innovation Programme – SenterNovem http://www.senternovem.nl/innovatieindialog/innovatieprogrammas/maritiem.asp.
Norway	<p>Norwegian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2015 is summarised on the Norwegian Ministry for Research and Education website (www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kd/Selected-topics/research/research-policy.html?id=443398) and includes Thematic Priorities in Energy and the Environment, Health, Oceans and Food. The marine research component of this Policy is further developed in the programme plan: Ocean and Coastal Areas (www.forskingsradet.no/havkyst).</p> <p>The Ocean and Coastal Areas Program (www.forskingsradet.no/havkyst) is managed by the Research Council of Norway (www.rcn.no). A database of funded projects is available at http://www.forskingsradet.no/en/Project+database/1184150364215.</p> <p>Other National Research Funding Programmes which have a significant Marine Research element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Aquaculture – An Industry in Growth (HAVBRUK), www.forskingsradet.no/havbruk. ♦ Climate change and impacts in Norway (NORKLIMA), www.forskingsradet.no/norklima.

Country	Policies and Programmes
Poland	<p>Polish Science & Technology Policy for the period 2008–2011 is in preparation and is being informed by the National Foresight Programme Poland 2020 (http://foresight.polska2020.pl/mis/en). The marine research component of the National Programme is informed by the Recommendation by the Polish National Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (1999) (http://www.iopan.gda.pl/oceanologia/411druet.pdf).</p> <p>Poland participates in the BONUS+ Joint Baltic Sea Research Programme (www.bonusportal.org). Research funding is managed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MSHE) (www.mnisw.gov.pl) and the newly established National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR) (www.ncbir.gov.pl) via competitive calls in all areas of research, through which marine projects can be funded.</p>
Portugal	<p>Portuguese Science and Technology Policy for the period 2005–2010 is described in Plano Tecnológico/ Technological Plan (2005–2010) (www.planotecnologico.pt/document/technological_plan_presentation_document.pdf). The marine S&T component is further developed in Estratégia Nacional para o Mar / National Ocean Strategy (www.emam.mdn.gov.pt/National_Ocean_Strategy_Portugal_en.pdf).</p> <p>The Programme for the Enhancement of Marine Science and Technology (PDCTM) is currently under review with a view to being up-dated to support the implementation of the National Ocean Strategy (see above). Research funding is managed by Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) / Science and Technology Foundation (http://alfa.fct.mctes.pt/navegador).</p>
Romania	<p>Romanian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2007–2013 is described in the National Strategy for Research, Development & Innovation (www.ancs.ro/index.php?action=view&idcat=20). This strategy is being implemented through the National Plan for Research, Development and Innovation (www.ancs.ro/ancs_web/img/files_up/1188313586PN2%20eng.pdf) coordinated by the National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS) (http://www.ancs.ro/ancs_web/index.php?&lang=en&PHPSID=1d7f38ba5f1becbf625ae975c10c14b1).</p> <p>The Romanian National Plan for Research, Development and Innovation is built on six National Programmes and has nine Priority Domains. Marine Research is not a separate priority, nor does it have a separate programme. Proposals for marine research in Romania can be funded under all the six national programmes and most of the nine priority domains. Research funding is managed by the National Centre for Programme Management (CNMP) (www.cnmp.ro) and co-ordinated by National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS) (www.ancs.ro).</p>
Slovenia	<p>Slovenian Science & Technology Policy for the period 2006–2010 is described in the National Research & Development Programme (www.mvzt.gov.si/en/legislation/legislation/). Research funding is managed by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (www.mvzt.si).</p>
Spain	<p>Spanish Science & Technology Policy for the period 2008–2011 is described in the Spanish National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation (www.plannacionalidi.es). The approach is bottom-up without specific thematic components except the in following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and sectoral technological innovation. • Strategic actions: energy and climate change. <p>Following this bottom-up approach, marine R&D projects are implemented through the National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation (www.plannacionalidi.es) which is managed by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (www.micinn.es). A database of funded projects is available at www.ciencias-marinas.uvigo.es/proyectosredmar.html.</p> <p>The National Programme includes: i) competitive calls for R&D; ii) open calls to support shiptime, small equipment, networks and symposiums; iii) transfer of knowledge; and iv) mobility.</p> <p>Regional Research Funding Programmes which have a significant marine research element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IN.CLITE. Plan Galego de I+D+iT 2006–210 (www.conselloriaiei.org/ga/dxidi) Conselleria de Innovación e Industria, Xunta de Galicia. • Plan Andaluz de Desarrollo e Innovación 2008–2013 (www.juntadeandalucia.es/innovacioncienciayempresa/ifapa) Consejería de Innovación Ciencia y Empresa, Junta de Andalucía. • Departamento de Educación, Universidades e Investigación (http://www.hezkuntza.ejgv.euskadi.net/r43-5552/es/contenidos/informacion/dib4/es_2035/proyectos_c.html) Gobierno Vasco. • Pla de Recerca e Innovació de Catalunya 2005–2008 (www.gencat.net/pricatalunya) Departament d'Innovació Universitats i Empresa, Generalitat de Catalunya. • Pla de Ciència, Recerca e Innovació 2005–2008 (www.caib.es/root/index.do) Direcció General de Recerca, Desenvolupament Tecnològic i Innovació, Govern de les Illes Balears. • Pla Valencia de Investigació Científica i Tècnica 2008–2011 (www.gva.es) Conselleria d'Educació, Generalitat Valenciana.

Country	Policies and Programmes
Sweden	<p>Swedish Science and Technology Policy is described in a Government Research Bill produced every 3 to 4 years. A new Research Bill covering the period 2008–2011 is expected in November 2008. Marine related priorities are outlined in a Strategy for Fish and Fisheries Research (2004) (www.formas.se/upload/dokument/PDF%20filer/strategi_for_fisk_och_fiskeforskning.pdf) and Swedish Environmental Objectives (2008) (www.miljomal.nu/english/english.php) including a “balanced marine environment”.</p> <p>Research funding in the area of sustainable development is managed through the Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS) (www.formas.se/), the Swedish Research Council (www.vr.se/2.69f66a93108e85f68d48000.html) and to a lesser degree VINNOVA (www.vinnova.se/In-English), all of which implement competitive calls and peer review.</p>
Turkey	<p>The Turkish Science & Technology Strategy for the period 2005–2010 is described in the National Science & Technology Strategy (http://www.fp7.org.tr/home.do?ot=1&sid=5000&pid=547). The marine research component of this Strategy is currently being developed.</p> <p>The Turkish Science and Technology Research and Funding Programme consists of a suite of eight specific funding programmes (see below) (www.fp7.org.tr/home.do?ot=1&sid=5000&pid=547) and is managed by the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey TUBITAK (www.tubitak.gov.tr).</p> <p>Turkish Science and Technology Research Programmes, supported by the Directorate of Research Support Programmes (ARDEB), consist of eight sub-programmes, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The support programme for scientific and technological research projects. • Short term R&D funding programme. • Support programme for research projects of public institutions. • Patent application promotion and support programme • Global researcher programme (EVRENA). • The participation programme for international scientific research projects. • The support programme for the initiative to build scientific and technological cooperation networks and platforms (İŞBAP). • National young researchers Career development programme
UK	<p>UK Science and Technology Policy for the period 2004–2014 is described in Science and Innovation Investment Framework (2004–2014) (www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_sr04/associated_documents/spending_sr04_science.cfm). Policy documents of relevance to marine research include: The UK Marine Bill (www.defra.gov.uk/marine/legislation/index.htm) and DEFRA's Marine Programme Plan 2008–2009 (www.defra.gov.uk/marine/pdf/mpp08-09.pdf).</p> <p>The Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) (www.nerc.ac.uk) is a major funder of marine research in the UK. This funding is implemented through the NERC strategy: Next Generation Science for Planet Earth (2007–2012) (www.nerc.ac.uk/publications/strategicplan/nextgeneration.asp).</p> <p>The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/index.htm) is also a major funder of marine science supporting research, monitoring and surveillance activities. Details of DEFRA-funded projects can be found at http://randd.defra.gov.uk</p>

Table 4.3 Research Funding Organisations, Programmes and Websites.

Country	Name of RTD Programme	Duration	Managed by	Website
Belgium	SSD – Science for a Sustainable Development	2005-2010	Belgian Federal Science Policy Office	www.belspo.be
Bulgaria	Development of Scientific Potential	2005-2013	National Science Fund (NSF)	www.nsfb.net
Croatia	<i>See Table 4.2</i>			
Cyprus	Sustainable Development Programme (Pillar 1: Strategic and Multithematic Research)	2008-2010	Research Promotion Foundation (RPF)	www.research.org.cy
Denmark	Danish Research Fund	2006-2015	Danish Natural Science Research Council	http://fist.dk/site/english
Estonia	Annual call for proposals	Annual Calls	Estonian Science Foundation (ETF)	www.etf.ee www.etis.ee (projects database)

Country	Name of RTD Programme	Duration	Managed by	Website
Finland	No dedicated Marine RTD Funding Programme; funds allocated to BONUS	2008-2011	Academy of Finland	www.bonusportal.org
France	ANR Programmes (no dedicated marine programme)		Agence Nationale de la Recherche	www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/
Germany	National Research Programmes of the German Federal Government	Annual Calls	Julich (PTJ), Division MGS	www.fz-juelich.de/ptj
Greece	Strategic Plan for Development of Research, Technology and Innovation in the framework of NSRF	2007 - 2013	General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT)	www.gsrt.gr
Iceland	AVS: Fisheries Research Fund RANNIS Individual Project Funds	2006-2009	RANNIS (The Icelandic Centre for Research)	www.rannnis.is
Ireland	Sea Change: A Marine Research, Knowledge & Innovation Strategy for Ireland	2007-2013	Marine Institute	www.marine.ie/home/SeaChange.htm
Italy		<i>See Table 4.2</i>		
Latvia		<i>See Table 4.2</i>		
Lithuania		<i>See Table 4.2</i>		
Malta	National Research & Innovation (R&I) Programme	2007-2010	Malta Council for Science & Technology (MCST)	www.mcst.gov.mt
Netherlands	National Programme for Sea and Coastal Research	2008-2012	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)	www.nwo.nl
Norway	Oceans and Coastal Areas (Havkyst) Aquaculture – An Industry in Growth (HAVBRUK) Climate Change and Impacts in Norway (NORKLIMA)	2006-2015	The Research Council of Norway	www.rcn.no
Poland	National Strategic Programmes (in preparation)		NCBiR ¹	www.ncbir.gov.pl
Portugal	Programme for Projects in All Fields of Science	Annual / Biannual	Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT)	www.fcmtctes.pt
Romania	The National Plan for Research, Development and Innovation	2007-2013	National Centre for Programme Management National Authority for Scientific Research	www.cnpm.ro www.ancs.ro
Spain	National Research and Innovation Programme And several regional funding programmes	Variable	Ministry of Science and Innovation	www.micinn.es
Slovenia		<i>See Table 4.2</i>		
Sweden	FORMAS Research Programmes	2008-2011	Swedish Research Council (FORMAS)	http://www.formas.se/
Turkey	Eight programmes funded under the National Science and Technology Strategy		Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)	www.tubitak.gov.tr
UK	NERC Strategy 2007 – 2012: Next Generation Science for Planet Earth OCEANS 2025	2007 - 2012	Natural Environment Research Council DEFRA	www.nerc.ac.uk www.defra.co.uk

¹ NCBiR was founded in 2007. It will implement national strategic programmes established by the Minister for Science and Higher Education. Since these are in preparation and a marine strategic programme currently does not exist, data provided by NCBiR refer to individual research projects funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (Law on Financing Science).

Table 4.4 Strategic objectives of Member State Marine Research Funding Programmes.

Country	Strategic Objectives of Competitive RTD Programme that Funds Marine Research
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ To preserve and develop scientific potential ♦ To provide the necessary scientific support to the relevant Belgian authorities for policy implementation. ♦ To allow Belgian researchers the opportunity of participating at European and International levels.
Bulgaria	<i>No data</i>
Croatia	<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	The Programme "Sustainable Development" aims to enhance collaboration between research groups, responsible agencies, organisations and businesses in high-end research projects with the goal of producing innovative products or services, developing best ways to face environmental problems, promoting sustainable development at national level, improving the quality of life, managing natural resources and preventing environmental disasters. In addition, the Programme aims to develop, modernise, and improve environmental policy, which involves specifically incorporating environmental research outputs into political decisions for the viable development of Cyprus, while merging with the structures and strategies of the European Union.
Denmark	<i>No data</i>
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ To foster the development of basic and applied research in the main areas of scientific strength and in fields of special importance for the Estonian economy and society ♦ To support the most qualified and successful researchers and research groups ♦ To involve post-graduate and doctoral students in active research ♦ To facilitate international cooperation and mobility of researchers
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ To develop and implement science-based management of environmental issues in the Baltic Sea ♦ To enhance multi and interdisciplinary research ♦ Researcher training ♦ International research collaboration ♦ Synergistic use of existing resources and infrastructure.
France	To drive the priorities of the French Government and to improve the quality of research by increasing competition among sectors and research performing organisations.
Germany	To support research which focuses on the processes and interactions in the overall Earth system in order to understand the natural balance and cycles and to better assess human influences.
Greece	The overall objective of the "Strategic Plan for Development of Research, Technology and Innovation in the framework of NSRF" is the restructuring of the Hellenic economy towards products and services of high added value and the transition to a knowledge based society and economy. Marine research is included in various thematic priorities including Agriculture and Fisheries; Environment; and Space and Security.
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ To maintain a healthy ocean environment ♦ To ensure sustainable utilisation of the ocean and its resources, so that it can continue to serve as a bountiful source of both healthy and valuable products and remain one of the mainstays of the country's economy. ♦ To promote scientific research and expertise as a basis for responsible management and action on ocean issues.
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ To enhance and consolidate the performance of the marine sector in Ireland through support for R&D and technology transfer activities. ♦ To provide the RTDI capacity and infrastructure to enable Ireland to fully utilise her marine resource potential in a sustainable manner.
Italy	<i>No data</i>
Latvia	<i>No data</i>
Lithuania	<i>No data</i>
Malta	The National Research and Innovation Programme (R&I) 2008 seeks to encourage public-private sector and academia partnerships and cross-sectoral synergies, by providing financial support for scientific research. The focus is mainly on technology transfer and collaboration between academia industry and/or public sector entities.
Netherlands	In general NWO supports innovative or strategic developments in science. The ZKO programme focuses on strengthening the understanding and knowledge of coastal development, the role of cycles and particle flows in relation to water quality, capacity for a sustainable yield of the ecosystem, changes in the biodiversity, the role of the sea and ocean in climate change and the effects of climate change on the marine system. Improved understanding of these critical areas can, in turn, provide the basis for possible predictions. The ZKO wants to facilitate the cooperation between different research institutes in this area.

Country	Strategic Objectives of Competitive RTD Programme that Funds Marine Research
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reinforce Norway's position as a leader in marine ecosystem-related research • To be a central contributor to the process of generating more knowledge of the marine environment. • To provide a research-based foundation for long-term integrated management and a basis for wealth creation based on marine resource.
Poland	Protection of the natural environment and the rational utilisation of the useful resources of the Baltic Sea and selected regions of the world ocean as well as the formulation of principles governing the sustainable development and integrated management of the Polish coastal region of the Baltic Sea.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote research excellence • Support projects in fundamental, applied and industrial research • Support the involvement of Portuguese researchers and research institutions in European and international research networks
Romania	<p>The National Plan for Research, Development and Innovation (PNII) aims at achieving the three strategic objectives of the National RDI System, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating knowledge through achieving leading edge scientific and technological results, competitive at global level, in order to increase the international visibility of Romanian research and to subsequently transfer the results in the socio-economic practice. • Increasing the competitiveness of the Romanian economy through innovation and transfer of knowledge to commercial end-users. • Increasing the social quality through science and innovation
Spain	Bottom up Programme without defined objectives
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	To promote and support basic research and need-driven research related to sustainable development within the areas of the environment, agricultural sciences and spatial planning, and which ultimately contributes to the sustainable development of society.
Turkey	Marine Research Strategy is under development
UK	<p>To deliver world-leading environmental research at the frontiers of knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling society to respond urgently to global climate change and the increasing pressures on natural resources; • Contributing to UK leadership in predicting the regional and local impacts of environmental changes from days to decades; and • Creating and supporting vibrant, integrated research communities.

Table 4.5. Priority topics addressed by Member State Marine Research Funding Programmes.

Country	Priority Topics
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Energy ♦ Transport and mobility ♦ Agri-food ♦ Health and environment ♦ Climate (including Antarctic) ♦ Biodiversity (including Antarctic and the North Sea) ♦ Atmosphere and terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including Antarctica and the North Sea)
Bulgaria	Not fixed
Croatia	<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Natural Environment ♦ Rural and Structured Environment ♦ Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquaculture ♦ Socio-Economic Sustainability
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Young Researchers award ♦ Internationalisation ♦ Young female researchers
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Information and communication technologies ♦ Biotechnologies ♦ Material technologies
Finland	<p>Priority Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Analysis for change in the Baltic Sea and its drainage basin. ♦ Interactions between the land, coast, air and open sea. ♦ Socio-economic and environmental interactions in the Baltic Sea region. <p>Priority Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Eutrophication ♦ Harmful substances ♦ Maintenance of biodiversity ♦ Sustainable use of marine resources
France	Environment, renewable energy, new technologies, rural and coastal management, sustainable uses of natural resources, impact of climate changes, human health, biodiversity
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The Ocean as a factor for Climate Change ♦ Ecosystems in the Ocean ♦ Coastal Zone Management
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Development of models and management strategies for living marine resources. ♦ Climate change effects on aquaculture and fisheries ♦ Mapping of fish populations ♦ Fisheries and aquaculture impacts on the environment ♦ Monitoring and management systems for the marine environment and the coastal zones ♦ Integrated maritime transport services ♦ Environment safety, management and surveillance applications ♦ Post-accident environment restoration technologies

Country	Priority Topics
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine ecosystems • Sustainable fisheries with precautionary approach • Biodiversity • Climate change • Deep oceans • Coastal zone • Gear technology
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry: Transport, Fisheries, Aquaculture, Food, Non-Living Resources • Discovery: Ocean Energy, Marine Technology, Biotechnology • Environment Policy: Marine Environment Research. Legal, Socio-Economic, ICT • Infrastructure
Italy	<i>No data</i>
Latvia	<i>No data</i>
Lithuania	<i>No data</i>
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and Energy resources (with focus on solar, wind and bio-energy together with energy efficiency technologies and marine management) • Information and Communication Technology (ICT) • Value-added Manufacturing and Services • Health and Biotech
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean and climate • Biogeochemical cycles • Carrying capacities in marine ecosystems • Sustainable use • Biodiversity
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine ecosystems • Effects on ecosystems • Effects of petroleum on marine resources • Management and conflicts resolution • The basis of value creation • Methods, models and technology • Research cooperation (national and international)
Poland	N/A
Portugal	All topics
Romania (CNMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and communication technology • Energy • Environment • Health • Agriculture, food safety and security • Biotechnologies • Innovative materials, processes and products • Space and security • Socio-economic and humanistic systems
Spain	N/A
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	Topics set annually
Turkey	Not yet available

Country	Priority Topics
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Rapid Climate Change (RAPID) ♦ Deep oceans ♦ Science for a sustainable Marine Bioresource ♦ Environment and health ♦ UK Surface Ocean / Lower Atmosphere Study (UK SOLAS) ♦ Quantifying and understanding the Earth System (QUEST) ♦ Towards a Sustainable Energy Economy programme (TSEC) ♦ Arctic International Polar Year ♦ Flood Risk from Extreme Events (FREE)

Table 4.6 Marine Research Funding Programme: Funding Cycles

Country	Funding Programme Cycle											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Belgium												
Bulgaria												
Croatia												
Cyprus												
Denmark												
Estonia												
Finland												
France												
Germany												
Greece												
Iceland												
Ireland												
Italy												
Latvia												
Lithuania												
Malta												
Netherlands												
Norway												
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania												
Spain												
Slovenia												
Sweden												
Turkey												
UK												
EU FP6/FP7	FP6		FP7								FP8	

Table 4.7 Research Programme components

Country	Components of Research Programmes						
	Basic Research	Strategic Research Project	Applied Industry Research	Desk Studies	Scholarships & Fellowships	Exchange Visits / Tech Transfer	Conferences & Workshops
Belgium		✓		✓			
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓				
Croatia				<i>No data</i>			
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Denmark	✓				✓	✓	
Estonia	✓						
Finland	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Germany	✓	✓					
Greece		✓	✓			✓	
Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ireland		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy				<i>No data</i>			
Latvia				<i>No data</i>			
Lithuania				<i>No data</i>			
Malta			✓			✓	✓
Netherlands	✓	✓				✓	✓
Norway	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Poland	✓						
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Romania		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia				<i>No data</i>			
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 4.8 Ratio of bottom-up to top-down research supported by competitive national European Programmes which fund marine research

Country	% Bottom-up Research	% Top-down Research
Belgium	50	50
Bulgaria		100
Croatia		<i>No data</i>
Cyprus		100
Denmark	100	
Estonia	100	
Finland	100	
France	10	90
Germany		100
Greece		100
Iceland	80	20
Ireland	10	90
Italy		<i>No data</i>
Latvia		<i>No data</i>
Lithuania		<i>No data</i>
Malta	100	
Netherlands	50	50
Norway	5	95
Poland	100	
Portugal	100	
Romania		100
Spain	100	
Slovenia		<i>No data</i>
Sweden	100	
Turkey	100	
UK	25	75

Definitions

Bottom-up Research: The research topic/project is defined by the researcher

Top-down Research: The research topic/project is defined by the funding organisation and researchers prepare proposals addressing this topic/project

Table 4.9 Indicative scope of marine research contained in European research programmes

Country	Marine Ecosystem Studies	Oceanography	Fish Biology & Fishery	Marine Technology (incl Instrumentation & Sensors)	Climate Change	Marine Geosciences	Economics	Social Sciences	Marine Biotechnology / Biodiscovery	Aquaculture	Legal Studies	Seafood Quality & Processing	Shipping & Maritime Transport	Renewable Ocean Energy	Marine Tourism & Leisure	Non-Renewable Ocean Energy (Oil / gas)
Belgium	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
Croatia									<i>No data</i>							
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland	✓		✓				✓	✓								
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓		
Germany	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓					
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓			
Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Italy									<i>No data</i>							
Latvia									<i>No data</i>							
Lithuania									<i>No data</i>							
Malta				✓	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					-
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓											✓	
Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Romania	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia									<i>No data</i>							
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Turkey	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		✓		✓		✓
UK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓

Table 4.10 Marine Research Programme: Eligible Grant-Aid Recipients.

Country	Eligible Partners				
	Public Research Institutes	Third Level	Private Sector	Local / Regional Authorities	NGOs
Belgium	✓	✓	✓		
Bulgaria	✓	✓			
Croatia			<i>No data</i>		
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland	✓	✓			
France	✓	✓	✓		
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy			<i>No data</i>		
Latvia			<i>No data</i>		
Lithuania			<i>No data</i>		
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Netherlands	✓	✓			
Norway	✓	✓			
Poland	✓	✓			
Portugal	✓	✓	✓		✓
Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spain	✓	✓	✓		✓
Slovenia			<i>No data</i>		
Sweden	✓	✓			
Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK	✓	✓			

Table 4.11 Mechanisms for SME/Industry participation.

Country	SME Participation (Q3.4.1)
Belgium	SMEs can participate but their budget is limited to 20% of the total budget of the submitted proposal
Bulgaria	SMEs not eligible
Croatia	No data
Cyprus	The “Development of Industrial Research and Innovation Activities” Programme aims to improve competitiveness and create new employment through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of businesses in industrial research activities and development of innovation at local and international levels • Creation of strong and productive ties and collaborations between private sector, research and academic organisations and interested parties.
Denmark	Private sector can apply for research funding at 60% reimbursement rate
Estonia	Enterprise Estonia supports entrepreneurship in Estonia, providing financing products, advice, partnership opportunities and training for entrepreneurs, research and development institutions and the public and third sectors.
Finland	The Academy facilitates mobility between academia and industry through the IndAca Programme (www.aka.fi/eng funding forms, IndAca). Tekes (National Technology Agency – with twice the funding of the Academy) supports industry related applied research (including SME). The Academy has joint research programmes with Tekes.
France	SMEs can apply together with public institutions, but there is no programme specifically targeting SMEs
Germany	The listed Programme does not support SME/Industry research. However, other German Research Programmes (e.g. Marine natural products) do address industry topics and SME/Research Institution partnerships are a prerequisite for participation. In these projects, the Industry/SME partner takes the lead. Grant-aid rate for such projects is on average 50%. In selected cases, joint projects are accepted with an average grant-aid rate of 50 % for the industrial partner and 100% for the research partner.
Greece	Programmes promote collaboration between business enterprises and research entities for long-term research and technological development projects and demonstration projects aimed at producing innovative products
Iceland	There are no restrictions on the participation of SMEs who can be funded at a grant aid rate of between 50% and 70%.
Ireland	The NDP Marine Research Sub-Programme includes an Industry-Led Awards scheme which aims to support and strengthen the RTDI capacity of indigenous industry (particularly SMEs) in the marine sector by providing grant aid for in-house and co-operative RTDI Projects. The Industry-Led Awards and the NDP Marine Networking Initiative are the only bottom-up components of the NDP Marine Research Sub-Programme. Grant-aid is provided to SMEs, in compliance with State-Aid Rules, at between 35% and 80% of full cost, depending on the type of enterprise and the nature of the project.
Italy	No data
Latvia	No data
Lithuania	No data
Malta	The main objective of the R&I Funding Programme is to promote collaboration between research performing organisations and private enterprises in applied research, demonstration and/or near-to-market innovation.
Netherlands	There are linkages with SMEs in research around technology development and data management but SMEs are not directly supported under the research programmes.
Norway	Industry participation is funded in a proportion of projects. The private sector funding component of these projects cannot exceed 20% of the total project costs.
Poland	No direct funding for SMEs in the frame of individual research projects. SMEs may apply within other type of projects, e.g. <i>targeted projects</i> or research tasks within the <i>national strategic programmes</i> to be introduced in future.
Portugal	SMEs are eligible for funding as long as they collaborate in the project with other research institutions. SMEs can be funded according to the “ <i>de minimis rule</i> ” at 75% of the total project cost.
Romania (CMNP)	The main objective of the PNII is to involve the private sector as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the economic sector shall always be consulted in order to determine its research and development requirements • the public investment in research shall stimulate the interest of the economic sector concerning the research activity with the aim of stimulating private investment in RDI. • the development of technology transfer infrastructure and services is also supported to maximize the impact of research outputs in the economic environment, while observing the protection of intellectual property.
Spain	The Ministry of Science and Innovation grants subventions and reimbursable advances, which facilitate the transference of results, via the competitive PETRI (Programme to Stimulate the Transference of Results of Investigations). The objective is to facilitate the transfer of research outputs and knowledge to productive sectors and services, and State Administration or Regional Administrations. These programmes last a maximum of three years and are co-financed by the State and the private sector.

Country	SME Participation (Q3.4.1)
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	No direct funding for SMEs / industry partners. Private sector entities can participate at their own expense in applied projects.
Turkey	A dedicated programme (1301) supports the establishment of cooperation networks and platforms between national and international units and groups in the basic sciences, engineering, health, and social sciences. Industrial and business corporations, universities and public corporations (in any combination) can apply to this programme. Support amount is max. 250,000 YTL/yr and support duration is max. 3 yr.
UK	Knowledge transfer initiatives: Partnerships are encouraged between researchers and users in the public and private sectors. These can be formed throughout the research cycle, from design through implementation to commercialisation. Partnerships can happen through schemes, such as Knowledge Transfer Partnerships, Connect and LINK, and commercialisation through licensing, joint ventures and spin-out companies

Table 4.12 Indicative size (€) of SME/Applied research projects and grant-aid rates

Country	Indicative grant per project € million	Grant-aid rate (%)
Belgium	n/a	n/a
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a
Croatia	<i>No data</i>	
Cyprus	0.17 – 0.34	35 – 100%
Denmark		50%
Estonia	Min 0.012 per year, duration up to 4 years	100%
Finland	n/a	n/a
France	n/a	Shared cost : 50% Additional cost : 100%
Germany	0.1 – 1.5	50%
Greece	1.3 – 1.7	35 – 100%
Iceland ²	0.1 – 0.3	50 – 75%
Ireland	0.06 – 0.1	40 – 75%
Italy	<i>No data</i>	
Latvia	<i>No data</i>	
Lithuania	<i>No data</i>	
Malta	0.02 – 0.075	75%
Netherlands	n/a	n/a
Norway		Max 20%
Poland	n/a	n/a
Portugal	n/a	75%
Romania	Max 0.3	Max 50%
Spain	0.72 – 0.96	60%
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>	
Sweden	n/a	n/a
Turkey	250,000.-YTL/yr (3 yr max)	n/a
UK	0.04 – 0.2	80%

Table 4.13 Participation of researchers from other countries

Country	Researchers from other countries can receive funding	Special mechanisms to facilitate researchers from other countries	Research Exchange Mechanism
Belgium	✓		
Bulgaria	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>	No information
Croatia		<i>No data</i>	
Cyprus	✓		✓
Denmark		✓	
Estonia		✓	
Finland		✓	✓
France		✓	
Germany			✓
Greece			✓
Iceland		✓	
Ireland	✓	✓	✓
Italy		<i>No data</i>	
Latvia		<i>No data</i>	
Lithuania		<i>No data</i>	
Malta		<i>No data</i>	
Netherlands		✓	✓
Norway		✓	✓
Poland	✓ on special conditions		
Portugal	✓	✓	
Romania (CMNP)	–	✓	✓
Spain	–	✓	✓
Slovenia		<i>No data</i>	
Sweden	✓	✓	✓
Turkey		✓	
UK	✓		

Table 4.14 Conditions relating to participation of researchers from other countries.

Country	Conditions Under Which Other Countries Can Participate
Belgium	Teams from European/foreign universities or public research institutions are able to join Belgian teams applying for funding within the framework of SSD and can participate as partners in these projects. The potential association is based on the principle of co-financing (50%). The Belgian Science Policy funding of foreign partners is limited to a maximum of 20% of the overall budget of the submitted proposal. Foreign teams can also participate by means of sub-contracting.
Bulgaria	Not Applicable
Croatia	<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	Researchers from other countries can participate, provided they find a Host Institution (HO) in Cyprus willing to provide space and support for them throughout the duration of the research project.
Denmark	Funding can be awarded to foreign researchers with a view to strengthening the quality of the research, its relevance to society and its coherence with Danish research strategy.
Estonia	Researchers from other countries can participate through Estonian institutions.
Finland	Whilst many research projects include international collaborators, the collaborating foreign research groups are, as a rule, required to find their own funding. Funding allocated to a Finnish group can be used, if justified, to have work done abroad.
France	In order to facilitate researchers from other countries and researcher exchanges, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs can provide funding for travel costs. Such researchers are then supported by the project budget (e.g. accommodation, subsistence, scientific facilities, etc.). Some reciprocal arrangements between ANR and other Research Councils are envisaged.
Germany	In exceptional cases, funds can be granted to foreign institutions on a sub-contract basis only.
Greece	Any entity (research oriented or private sector) may participate in any of the proposed projects, provided they cover their own budget expenses through bilateral, multilateral and regional research collaborations. Emphasis will be given to the new researcher exchanges (candidate doctorates and post doctorates) to and from abroad, for specialisation/training in new techniques and generally the support of international researcher mobility.
Iceland	Foreign researchers can participate but cannot receive direct funds.
Ireland	The Irish NDP Marine Sub-Programme will fund overseas partners where they are participating in a successful project with Irish research institutions.
Italy	<i>No data</i>
Latvia	<i>No data</i>
Lithuania	<i>No data</i>
Malta	Foreign entities are eligible to participate in the programme though they are not eligible for funding.
Netherlands	Research cruises are open for participants from other countries. In addition, specialist equipment from the national pool can be shared, but researchers from other countries have to cover their own expenses. NWO has signed agreements to make it possible for Dutch scientists to take their grants with them when moving during the project term to an institute outside the Netherlands. Approved projects have been offered the possibility of an additional budget for network/travel expenses when joining with other European projects.
Norway	Researchers from other countries can participate and receive funding in projects supported by the Research Council of Norway.
Poland	Researchers from other countries can participate if they are considered as a staff member of a Polish institute or they work on a contract basis with a Polish institute.
Portugal	Individual researchers and organisations from other countries can participate in Portuguese research programmes as project partners as long as they are working for Portuguese institutions and can receive funding from the Portuguese Research Programme. FCT fellowships are open to all nationalities to work in Portugal in order to encourage and facilitate links between Portuguese institutions, international programmes and research communities in other countries.
Romania	<p>Money cannot be given to other EU research institutions. However, since the introduction of the 2nd National Plan it is possible for foreign researchers to participate in national projects.</p> <p>Romania has recently introduced a scientific visa to facilitate the administrative procedures for third-country researchers entering the European Community. The Scientific visa will be granted on a shared competencies basis between the two implementing institutions: The National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS) and The Romanian Office for Immigration (ORI)</p>
Spain	Researchers from other countries can participate with a Spanish Research Institute as a member of a project team coordinated by a Spanish research institution but cannot receive funding directly from the Spanish Research Programme.
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	Funding for overseas research performers must be administered through a Swedish Institute. An International Fellowship Programme has been operating since 2008.
Turkey	Foreign researchers can participate in Turkish research projects through the Participation Programme for International Scientific Research Projects (1011) and the Global Researcher Programme (1010)
UK	Researchers and organisations from other countries can participate in research projects as partners, but can not directly receive funding.

5 European Research Programme Implementation Procedures

Table 5.1 Use of electronic and paper project submission procedures

Country	Electronic Submission Only	Both Paper & Electronic Submission	Paper Submissions Only
Belgium		✓	
Bulgaria		✓	
Croatia		<i>No data</i>	
Cyprus			✓
Denmark		✓	
Estonia	✓		
Finland	✓		
France		✓	
Germany			✓
Greece		✓	
Iceland	–	✓	
Ireland		✓	
Italy		<i>No data</i>	
Latvia		<i>No data</i>	
Lithuania		<i>No data</i>	
Malta		✓	
Netherlands	✓		
Norway	✓		
Poland		✓	
Portugal	✓		
Romania		✓	
Spain	✓		
Slovenia		<i>No data</i>	
Sweden	✓		
Turkey	✓	✓	✓
UK	✓		

Table 5.2 Language of published call and submitted proposal.

Country	Call published	Proposals received
Belgium	French, Dutch, English	English
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Bulgarian and English
Croatia		<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	Greek	Greek and English
Denmark	Danish and English	Danish and English
Estonia	Estonian and English	English
Finland	Finnish, Swedish and English	English
France	French	French and English
Germany	German and English	German, in part English
Greece	Greek and English	Greek and English
Iceland	Icelandic, and English	Icelandic and English
Ireland	English	English
Italy		<i>No data</i>
Latvia		<i>No data</i>
Lithuania		<i>No data</i>
Malta	English	English
Netherlands	Dutch and English	English (with a summary in Dutch)
Norway	Norwegian and English	English
Poland	Polish	Polish (if international reviewer needed then also English)
Portugal	Portuguese and English	English
Romania	Romanian	Romanian (with abstract in English)
Spain	Spanish	Spanish (with abstract in English). Above 0.3M€, an English version of the proposal is compulsory)
Slovenia		<i>No data</i>
Sweden	Swedish and English	English
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish (with abstract in English)
UK	English	English

Table 5.3 Grant-aid models used by European Programmes which support marine research.

Country	Full cost	Shared cost	Additional cost	Other model
Belgium	✓			
Bulgaria	✓			
Croatia				<i>No data</i>
Cyprus				✓
Denmark			✓	
Estonia			✓	
Finland	✓			
France		✓	✓	✓
Germany	✓	✓	✓	
Greece				✓
Iceland		✓		✓
Ireland		✓	✓	
Italy				<i>No data</i>
Latvia				<i>No data</i>
Lithuania				<i>No data</i>
Malta				✓
Netherlands			✓	
Norway	✓	✓		
Poland	✓			
Portugal				✓
Romania	✓			
Spain	(possible for some institutes)		✓	
Slovenia				<i>No data</i>
Sweden		✓*		
Turkey	✓			✓
UK				✓

* Senior permanent researchers can only receive up to 50% funding for time committed to FORMAS funded projects. More than one senior researcher can jointly receive a combined 100% so long as no individual receives greater than 50% grant aid. 100% for technical staff.

Standard Grant-aid Models

Full Cost:	100% of all research costs (staff, consumables, equipment, travel & subsistence, overhead) are grant-aided.
Shared Cost:	A specified % of all research costs (staff, consumables, equipment, travel & subsistence, overhead) are grant-aided.
Additional Cost:	100% of all necessary additional costs (excluding permanent staff, in-house equipment, etc) are grant-aided.

Table 5.4 Eligible Costs.

Country	Perma-nent staff cost	Temporary staff cost	Consum-ables	Equip-ment	Travel & Subs	Sub-contracts	Over-heads	Other
	Full	Calc						
Belgium	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bulgaria	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Croatia					<i>No data</i>			
Cyprus	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Denmark			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Estonia			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
France		For shared cost only	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Germany			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Greece	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Iceland		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ireland		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Italy					<i>No data</i>			
Latvia					<i>No data</i>			
Lithuania					<i>No data</i>			
Malta		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Netherlands		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Norway			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Poland		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portugal			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Romania	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spain	in some cases	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia					<i>No data</i>			
Sweden		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Full: means that permanent staff can be fully incorporated into the research proposal.

Calc: means that permanent staff costs can be included in calculating full proposal costs but cannot be paid from grant-aid.

Table 5.5 Project Evaluation Procedures

Country	Internal evaluation	External evaluation - national	External evaluation – international	Selection of evaluators based on scientific expertise	Evaluator fee (€375 per panel meeting day)	Anonymous evaluators	Acting on their own or part of a panel	Use a standard form	Evaluations available	Comment on evaluations
Belgium	Eligibility Check	No	Yes	Selected from database	Yes - €300,	Yes	Both	Yes	Yes	No
Bulgaria			Yes			Yes				
Croatia				<i>No data</i>						
Cyprus	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	Scientists specialising in topics of proposed research projects	N/A	Yes	Evaluate proposals on their OWN, but convene as a group to decide on approval or not of the proposal	Yes	Yes	No
Denmark	Internal screening Internal evaluation	See note	See note	The applicant proposes 5 possible evaluators	Yes	Individual evaluators identified	Acting on their own	Yes	Yes	See Note 1.
Estonia	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	Appointed by executive office staff	Yes	Yes	Both	Yes	Yes,	
Finland	Internal selection of pre-proposals by appointed steering group	Yes	Yes	Appointed by Research Council. Work is assisted by science advisers	Yes	No	Both; use of panels, which prepare joint evaluation; use of individual external experts	Yes	Yes	No
France	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	Relevant scientists	Yes	Yes	Panel	Yes	Yes	No
Germany	Yes, pre-proposals	Yes	Yes, panels	By Projektträger Jülich	No, but travel costs paid	Yes	Both	No, but they receive criteria	Yes,	Yes
Greece	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	From database	€150 + 60	Yes	Panel	Yes	Yes	Yes

Country	Internal evaluation	External evaluation - national	External evaluation – international	Selection of evaluators	Evaluator fee	Anonymous evaluators	Acting on their own or part of a panel	Use a standard form	Evaluations available	Comment on evaluations
Iceland	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	Selected based on scientific expertise	Yes	Name of evaluators in each scientific field is known	Panel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Eligibility Check	For some	2 international and 1 national	From database	Yes	Yes, list of all evaluators used is published	Panel	Yes	Summary Report	Yes
Italy					<i>No data</i>					
Larvia					<i>No data</i>					
Lithuania					<i>No data</i>					
Malta	No	Second Stage Evaluation	First Stage Evaluation	Relevant external experts	€50 per proposal	Yes	Panel	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	Eligibility Check	No	Yes	By office staff, advised by national committee	Yes	Yes	Panel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Eligibility Check	No	Yes	Yes	€100	Names of evaluators in each scientific field is known	On their own, and final decision in panel	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	yes	Yes	Yes	Appointed by Ministry	Yes	Yes	First round on their own; final round as a panel	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	Eligibility Check	No	Yes	Yes	€75 per project on-line 250€ per day on panel	Names of evaluators in each scientific field is known	On their own, and final decision in panel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	From database	€50	Yes	Both	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Evaluation panel for each call (made public at end of process)	National Evaluation Agency (anonymous)	Often one foreign expert sitting on the Panel	From database	€100	Yes	Part of a panel for internal / on their own for external evaluation	Yes	A summary	Yes

Country	Internal evaluation	External evaluation - national	External evaluation – international	Selection of evaluators	Evaluator fee	Anonymous evaluators	Acting on their own or part of a panel	Use a standard form	Evaluations available	Comment on evaluations
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>									
Sweden	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	By Formas Research Officers	Yes	Full list published. No means of connecting to individual projects	Panel	Yes	Yes	No
Turkey	Evaluation panel for each call	National Evaluation		Relevant scientists	100YTL/project 600YTL/panel	Yes	Panel	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK	Eligibility Check	Yes	Yes	Selected based on scientific expertise	Travel and expenses paid for panel	Yes, list of referees published on the web since 2005	Panel	Yes	A summary	Yes

Note: Applicants to the Danish Research Council have a legislative right to obtain an insight into matters related to their application. Therefore, reviewers cannot expect to be anonymous. In addition, applicants will receive a copy of the completed evaluation form and will be invited to comment on the evaluation

Table 5.6 Criteria used to evaluate marine research projects

Country	Quality of Science	Relevance to aims/objectives of RTD Programme	Quality of project team, management	Cooperation: international and national	Feasibility - Capacity to achieve objectives and aims	Data analysis and processing, results	RTD capacity building	Contribution to national research policy, strategy,	Environmental impact	Contribution to Sustainable development	Value for money/
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Bulgaria						No data					
Croatia						No data					
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Denmark	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				
Estonia	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
France	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Germany	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
Ireland	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Italy						No data					
Latvia						No data					
Lithuania						No data					
Malta	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
Poland	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Portugal	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓
Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Slovenia						No data					
Sweden	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Turkey	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
UK	✓	✓			✓						

Table 5.7 Accommodation of large infrastructure requirements in project proposals.

Country	How are large scale / specialist infrastructure requirements accommodated in project proposals
Belgium	It is up to the proposers to have arranged access to large-scale infrastructures and to have foreseen the necessary budget in the research proposal
Bulgaria	There are specific calls for scientific infrastructure
Croatia	<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	Infrastructure requirements can be accommodated in project proposals and can be funded by the agency, provided that they are specified in the proposed budget and their cost will not exceed the total cost of the project.
Denmark	If access to large infrastructure is a requirement to fulfil the project, the cost is eligible
Estonia	Major instruments and programmes are financed through targeted financing and state support funding.
Finland	Project funding from the Academy of Finland does not cover major instruments. It is up to applicants to make arrangements to access essential specialist / large scale infrastructures needed for their proposal. Plans are in preparation to for a funding scheme to facilitate access to large/specialist instruments.
France	Large scale / specialised infrastructure requirements (research vessels, ROVs, AUVs, etc.) are provided via the IFREMER Ocean Fleet Programme.
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RV <i>Sonne</i> can be completely financed from the project budget. • RV <i>Meteor</i> and RV <i>Maria S. Merian</i> can receive 30% funding from the project budget • Specialist equipment (e.g. ROVs, AUVs, etc.) can be rented from the project budget.
Greece	Up to a certain cost, infrastructure may be partly covered by the project funding. Vessel hire is considered as an eligible cost. There are specific programmes for funding infrastructure requirements of research entities.
Iceland	It is up to applicant to have arranged access to any specialist large scale facilities (e.g. research vessels, ROVs, etc.) necessary to carry out their project. The cost of these items can be included in the project budget.
Ireland	It is up to applicant to have arranged access to any specialist large scale facilities (e.g. research vessels, ROVs, etc.) necessary to carry out their project. The cost of these items can be included in the project budget. There is also a dedicated and competitive programme to fund ship time for marine research on the national research vessels.
Italy	<i>No data</i>
Latvia	<i>No data</i>
Lithuania	<i>No data</i>
Malta	Large Scale/specialist infrastructure requirements are not covered.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shiptime and pool equipment. The cruise planning is provided by the Marine Facilities Unit of Royal NIOZ, and involves consultations with the PI. NWO makes final funding decision based on a proposal by NIOZ. • Specialised equipment above €100.000 must be applied for through a separate funding scheme
Norway	Separate call for infrastructures.
Poland	Not accommodated within individual research projects
Portugal	Specific calls (last one in 2005) within a different programme - Programa Nacional de Re-Equipamento Científico - Scientific Re-equipment National Programme
Romania	ANCS funds specific infrastructures for marine research (investment costs and maintenance costs). Application to CNMP includes the research costs of marine research.
Spain	Large scale / specialised infrastructure requirements (research vessels, ROVs, AUVs, etc.) are provided via the Commission for the Management of the Oceanographic Vessels (COCSABO) or the equipment operators (IEO,CSIC).
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	Research vessels are owned and run by individual institutes. Funding for their operation comes directly from government. FORMAS does not, therefore, fund ship-time. Note: The Swedish Research Council (VR) have infrastructure funding which may be awarded to a marine researcher.
Turkey	Up to a relevant cost, infrastructure may, partly, be covered by the project funding. Vessel hire is considered as an eligible cost. There are also specific programmes funding infrastructure requirements of research entities
UK	Specific calls e.g. Capital equipment grant round, Joint Infrastructure Fund, exceptional bids to government. Use of NERC services and facilities (e.g. ships) are indicated on the grant application form and the costs will be included within the project budget.

Table 5.8 Schedule for processing competitive project proposals (time in months)

Country	Call for proposals	Pre/draft proposal	Submission	Evaluation	Grant-Aid Negotiations	Start project
Belgium	1	2	3	4-5	5-6	7-8
Bulgaria	1		2.5	5	9	10
Croatia				<i>No data</i>		
Cyprus	1		3	6	7-9	12
Denmark	1		3	5		6
Estonia	1		2	8		10
Finland	1	2	6		7	8
France	1		3	6	9	>10
Germany	1	1-3	3	6		6 - 12
Greece	1		3	7	8-9	12
Iceland	1		1-2	4	5	6
Ireland	1		3	4	5-8	8
Italy				<i>No data</i>		
Latvia				<i>No data</i>		
Lithuania				<i>No data</i>		
Malta	1	2	3	5	5-6	7
Netherlands	1		3	3-6		7
Norway	1		3	3-5	5-7	7-9
Poland						
Portugal	1		2	6	7-9	12
Romania	1		3	5	6-7	11
Spain	1		2	5	6	9 - 11
Slovenia				<i>No data</i>		
Sweden	1		2	8	9	10
Turkey	1		3	6	7	9
UK	1	1 - 4	6	9-18		

Table 5.9 Gender balance (applicants) and gender policies applied in research funding programmes.

Country	Gender balance (Applicants) M:F	Proactive gender strategy
Belgium	No data	No
Bulgaria	No data	No
Croatia	No data	
Cyprus	No data	No
Denmark	Data available	Young Female Researchers
Estonia	No data	No
Finland	No data	Equality strategy; Positive discrimination possible
France	NA	No female positive discrimination Some ministerial recommendations
Germany	No data	No
Greece	No data	No
Iceland	Data available	Equal Opportunities Policy
Ireland	5:1	Equal Opportunities Policy
Italy	No data	
Latvia	No data	
Lithuania	No data	
Malta	No data	No
Netherlands	Data collected	Equal Opportunities Policy
Norway	Data collected	
Poland	No data	No
Portugal	2:1	Equal Opportunities Policy
Romania	No precise data but M>F	No
Spain	28.75% PIs females	Yes, since 2005
Slovenia	No data	
Sweden	60:40	Yes
Turkey	No data	No
UK	Applicants: 5:1	Yes

Table 5.10 Adherence to Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection policies.

Country	Sustainable Development Environmental Protection Policy
Belgium	Sustainable Development & Environmental Protection
Bulgaria	No
Croatia	<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	No
Denmark	No
Estonia	Estonian National Strategy on Sustainable Development (Estonia 21)
Finland	To be consistent with relevant policies
France	<i>No data</i>
Germany	Sustainable Development & Environmental Protection
Greece	Yes – Must comply with NSRF (National Strategic Reference Framework) 2007-2013 – Priority Domain: Environment
Iceland	Sustainable Development & Environmental Protection
Ireland	Sustainable Development & Environmental Protection
Italy	<i>No data</i>
Latvia	<i>No data</i>
Lithuania	<i>No data</i>
Malta	<i>No data</i>
Netherlands	Adherence to legal regulations
Norway	Sustainable Development & Environmental Protection
Poland	To be consistent with relevant policies-
Portugal	No
Romania	According to the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Spain	Sustainable Development & Environmental Protection
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	To be consistent with relevant policies
Turkey	Sustainable Development & Environmental Protection
UK	NERC Ethics & Environmental Management Policy

Table 5.11 Project and Programme reporting.

Country	Annual Report (Projects)	Annual Report (Programme)	Final Report (Projects)	Final Report (Programme)	Internal Evaluation programme	External Evaluation Programme
Belgium	✓		✓			✓
Bulgaria	✓		✓		✓	
Croatia			<i>No data</i>			
Cyprus	✓		✓		✓	
Denmark					✓	
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
France	✓		✓	✓		✓
Germany	✓		✓			
Greece	✓		✓		✓	
Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy			<i>No data</i>			
Latvia			<i>No data</i>			
Lithuania			<i>No data</i>			
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓		None at present
Netherlands	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Poland	✓		✓			
Portugal	✓		✓	✓		
Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia			<i>No data</i>			
Sweden			✓			Not compulsory. But can happen
Turkey	2 times in a year	✓	✓	✓	✓	
UK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 5.12 Sample of the performance indicators used by the different funding organisations surveyed to evaluate RTD Programme Performance.

Country	Programme Evaluation - Performance Indicators
Belgium	N/A
Bulgaria	N/A
Croatia	<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Number of funded projects ✦ Number of participating and funded groups/agencies/organisations ✦ Total number of new scientists engaged in the programme projects ✦ Number of patents ✦ Scientific publications related to the projects ✦ Number of industrial prototypes and innovative products ✦ International cooperation
Denmark	Funding is awarded with a view to strengthening the quality of the research and its relevance to society, coherence in Danish research, the dissemination and utilisation of research findings and the infrastructure of the research.
Estonia	N/A
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Planning of the research programme ✦ Preparation of the programme and planning of the contents of the programme ✦ Research projects funded and funding decisions in creating the necessary preconditions for the programme ✦ Scientific quality of the Programme ✦ Scientific quality and innovativeness of the research ✦ Scientific competence of the consortia ✦ Contribution to the development of research ✦ Success of the implementation of the programme goals and objectives ✦ Concordance with the objectives of the research programme ✦ Functioning of the programme ✦ Added value of the programme ✦ Contribution to enhancing inter- and multidisciplinary in research ✦ Scientific and administrative co-ordination ✦ Contribution to researcher and expert training ✦ Collaboration and networking ✦ Collaboration within the programme ✦ Collaboration with other Finnish groups ✦ International co-operation ✦ Collaboration with the end users ✦ Applicability of research and importance to the users
France	Protocol in preparation.
Germany	N/A
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Number of funded projects ✦ Number of participating and funded enterprises ✦ Total number of new scientists engaged in the programme projects ✦ Number of patents ✦ Scientific publications related to the projects ✦ Number of industrial prototypes and innovative products ✦ Human resources engaged in RTD (in full time equivalent) ✦ New full time employees engaged
Iceland	N/A

Country	Programme Evaluation - Performance Indicators
Ireland	<p>A simple “input-output” model is currently used which compiles information on “outputs / results /impacts”. These include:</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects funded Number of researchers funded Number of networks established <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Research Reports Number of Scientific Publications Number of new degrees (BSc, MSc, PhD) awarded Number of new jobs created (temporary) <p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of patents sought/awarded Number of new products on market Improved understanding of marine ecosystem function (ie improved ability to predict). Up-take of research results in policy formulation/implementation <p>This system is under review and a more comprehensive and informative suite of Performance Indicators is being developed</p>
Italy	<i>No data</i>
Latvia	<i>No data</i>
Lithuania	<i>No data</i>
Malta	External programme evaluation discussions in progress. No specific performance indicators at present.
Netherlands	<p>Input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of external referees, including those who did not cooperate/respond. • Number of projects submitted, distinguish m/f applicants • Funding, basic budget and external sources <p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of projects funded • Number of scientists, NWO office staff (fte) funded • Scientific publications with separate reference of Nature/Science • Number of patents • Number of PhD dissertations • Contributions to books • Number of other professional products
Norway	<i>No data</i>
Poland	N/A
Portugal	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to selected domains of Ocean Affairs • Published research: Numbers of papers published in national and international journals, and books • Communications in national and international meetings • Number of reports produced • Organization of seminars and conferences • Number of PhD and Master dissertations • Prototypes developed • Number of patents

Country	Programme Evaluation - Performance Indicators
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Number of PhD students financed by research projects, out of which in joint ✦ (Romanian and foreign) tutorship ✦ Share of doctor's degrees obtained on time, out of the total financed ✦ Number of articles, based on doctoral projects and accepted to be published, ✦ out. ✦ Number of articles issued on the basis of doctoral projects ✦ Number of postdoctoral researchers financed by research projects ✦ Number of scientific articles which have been published or have been ✦ accepted to be published in the ISI journals on the basis of projects for ✦ postdoctoral researchers ✦ Number of foreign researchers integrated into the RDI system ✦ training stages ✦ Number of participations in international conferences financed ✦ Number of financed excellence schools ✦ Number of PhD students in the doctoral schools supported by the programme ✦ Number of postdoctoral researchers in the postdoctoral schools supported by the programme ✦ Number of persons who have attended training courses in the field of management of research and/or innovation. ✦ New investments in RDI infrastructure ✦ Average degree of utilization of RDI equipment ✦ Number of entities sustained for increasing the capacity to supply experimental services ✦ Number of financed journals ✦ Books, atlases, dictionaries and other scientific publications issued annually (in the country and abroad) ✦ Number of organized conferences, of which international ones. ✦ Number of financed expositions ✦ Value of investment in communication infrastructure and services. ✦ Share of researchers who can use online scientific information resources. ✦ Number of science-society communication projects ✦ Number of prospective studies projects ✦ Value of thematic calls jointly launched with other countries ✦ Number of products and technologies resulting from research activity, ✦ based on patents, homologations or innovations. ✦ Number of transferable products ✦ Number of SME participants ✦ Mobilities, out of which international ✦ Number of scientific parks projects ✦ Value of transactions made in the technology transfer centers ✦ Value of the investment in quality certification infrastructure

Country	Programme Evaluation - Performance Indicators
Spain	Output indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Fulfilment of objectives ✦ International cooperation ✦ SMEs cooperation ✦ Published research: Numbers of papers published in national and international journals, and books ✦ Communications in national and international meetings ✦ Organization of seminars and conferences ✦ Number of PhD and Master dissertations ✦ Prototypes developed ✦ Number of patents ✦ Dissemination to society
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	N/A
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Number of funded projects ✦ Number of participating and funded enterprises ✦ International cooperation ✦ Number of patents ✦ Scientific publications related to the projects ✦ Number of industrial prototypes and innovative products ✦ Human resources engaged in RTD (in full time equivalent) ✦ Communications in national and international meetings ✦ Number of reports produced ✦ Organization of seminars and conferences ✦ Number of PhD and Master dissertations
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Output and performance measures are collated every year for all grants: ✦ Analysis of published research e.g. number of papers published in journals with national and international impact, number of papers presented at conferences ✦ Number, type and value of EU and other International collaborations and partnerships ✦ PhD, MSc and MRes submission rates ✦ Income from the public and private sectors ✦ Number and value of CASE and all other Industrial Studentships, planned and taken up ✦ Number and value of collaborative and co-funded research projects ✦ Number of co-publications with industry ✦ Mechanisms for capturing and responding to input from the user community ✦ Level of spend on science communication activities ✦ Staff time spent on science communication activities ✦ Contributions to Science Week and other science communication activities and events ✦ Interaction with schools ✦ Notable achievements and highlights

An indicator here is defined as “a quantifiable measure that facilitates comparison and the identification of changes/trends over time”. Its attributes include that it:

- Involves an easy-to-measure metric;
- Starts from an identifiable and measurable baseline;
- Recognises different timescales for delivery.

Performance Indicators

The most widely used approach to evaluating performance is the **Input-Output-Impact Model** where:

Inputs represent the inputs invested in the Programme to achieve identified outputs and impacts. Inputs are immediate and can be measured from the outset of the Programme (e.g. number and value of grants awarded).

Outputs are the immediate results of investment (input) and include measures such as scientific publications, number of new degrees awarded, new IP generated, number of new research institution/industry partnerships and new RTD performers entering the field. Outputs are time-dependent and may take some years to realise (e.g. IP generated).

Impact (outcomes) represent the impact/outcome of investment and are the hardest to measure and attribute and may not become apparent until some years after the completion of the Programme. However, they are a crucial measure of the overall success of the Programme.

Table 5.13 Timing of a *posteriori* evaluation of RTD Programmes.

Country	Timing of a <i>posteriori</i> Evaluation (Q4.19)
Belgium	All North Sea research programmes since 1970 were evaluated in 2003 by a panel of 4 foreign experts. The final report was published in 2004: (http://www.belspo.be/belspo/home/publ/pub_ostc/Mn/nort_en.pdf)
Bulgaria	No a <i>posteriori</i> evaluation
Croatia	<i>No data</i>
Cyprus	No a <i>posteriori</i> Evaluation required
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	N/A
Finland	At present, evaluation is carried immediately after the programme ends. Evaluation reports are published (www.aka.fi/publications). It is under consideration to delay programme evaluation for a few years beyond the end of the programme to better assess the impact.
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Greece	No specific policy at present
Iceland	N/A
Ireland	An external/independent consultant is contracted (tender process) circa 6 months after the end of the Programme (in 2008) to carry out an external review of the Programme. A mid-term review was carried out in March 2005 by private consultants.
Italy	No data
Latvia	No data
Lithuania	No data
Malta	N/A
Netherlands	One or two years after projects finish a request is issued for project related publications. Final project reports and publications are then reviewed by Programme Committee for programme evaluation.
Norway	N/A
Poland	N/A
Portugal	As this is the permanent funding programme there are internal evaluations but no external evaluations to this programme. When FCT has specific programmes an external international evaluation is carried out within 2 years of the end of the programme.
Romania (CNMP)	No a <i>posteriori</i> evaluation
Spain	In addition to final report some PIs (12) are invited to give a formal presentation to an Evaluation Commission within the Ministry
Slovenia	<i>No data</i>
Sweden	Not compulsory, but can happen at any time after funding finishes.
Turkey	No specific policy at present
UK	An external review of large programmes takes place by a Science and Management Audit Team every 5 years. The main aims of a SMA are to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the effectiveness of the scientific leadership and management and the context within which the research is being carried out, including the Mission and strategic role of the Centre/Survey within the NERC. • the overall scientific performance (including quality and productivity) achieved since the previous review, against the objectives defined by Council. • the efficient, effective and economical use of resources.

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Annex 1 MarinERA Regional Workshops 2008.

Location, date and participating organisations and individuals for the three MarinERA Regional Workshops held in April/May/June 2008.

Location	Participating Countries	Participating Organisations	Representative	
Baltic Sea: Tallinn, 15-16 April 2008	Denmark	DASTI	Soren Them Parnas	
	Estonia, Estonia	Tallinn Univ. of Technology	Elken, Juri (Local Host)	
		Estonian Science Foundation	Sirendi, Meelis	
	Finland	BONUS	Kaisa Kononen	
	Germany	Research Centre Jülich	Seifert, Peter	
	Latvia		<i>Not represented</i>	
	Lithuania	Minis. Education & Science	Gribauskiene, Ausra	
	Poland	NCBiR	Raszczyk, Izabela	
		Polish Academy of Science	Terlecka, Regina	
	Sweden	FORMAS	Westerlund, Ulf	
BONUS		Kononen, Kaisa		
Atlantic: Oslo, 27-28 May 2008	Belgium	BELSPO	Cox, David	
	Norway	Denmark		<i>Attended Baltic meeting</i>
		France	IFREMER, ANR	Boué, Séverine
	Iceland	RANNIS	Bjornsson, Sigurdur	
	Ireland	Marine Institute	Parsons, Aengus	
	Netherlands	NWO	Schorro, Raymond	
	Norway	RCN	Omland, Marius	
	Portugal	FCT	Carvahlo, Telmo	
	Spain	MEC	Echevarria, Fidel	
	UK	NERC	Beadman, Helen	
		AMPERA & MARIFISH	Hedlund, Nina (Local Host)	
		BONUS	Koivisto, Reeta	

Location	Participating Countries	Participating Organisations	Representative	
Mediterranean & the Black Sea: Athens, 4-5 June 2008	Bulgaria	IO BAS	Palazov, Atanas	
	Greece	Cyprus	Cyprus Oceanography Centre	Yianna, Samuel-Rhoads
		France	IFREMER	Dosdat, Antoine
	Greece		GSRT	Vassilakos, Chris
			GSRT	Vavassi, Kelly
			HCMR	Papaconstantiou, Costas
	Italy	CNR	Griffa, Annalisa	
	Malta	MCST	Saliba-Scerri, Ramona	
	Romania	ANCS, CNMP	Stanica, Adrian	
	Spain	MEC	Morales-Nin, Beatriz	
	Turkey		TUBITAK	Esen, Esin
			AMPERA	Pon, Jordi,
			BONUS	Kononen, Kaisa
				Terlecka, Regina
				Westerlund, Ulf
CIESM			Briand, Frédéric	
		Giuliano, Laura		
		MarinERA	Nittis, Kostas (Local Host)	
Workshop Organisers		MarinERA WP1 Team		
		Marine Institute (Ireland)	O'Sullivan, Geoffrey	
		Marine Institute (Ireland)	McDonough, Niall	
		Marine Board-ESF	Evrard, Maud	

Annex 2 Mission statements for European organisations that fund competitive marine research.

Country	Mission
Belgium	<p>The Belgian Federal Public Planning Service Science Policy (BELSPO) is tasked with the preparation, execution and evaluation of science policy and its extensions in support of Federal Authority competences and with the development of a permanent knowledge resource within scientific and technical spheres at the service of the Federal Authority. BELSPO is responsible for 10 Research Institutions (Budget: €517 million / annum) with circa €13 million /annum going to the marine sector of which € 5 million/annum is devoted to competitive marine research.</p> <p>The Science and Innovation Administration (AWI) of the Science, Innovation and Media Department of the Ministry of the Flemish Community, Belgium has responsibility for the science and technological innovation policy for Flanders (Belgium). AWI is responsible for funding 3 Research Institutions (Budget: €390.6 million / annum) of which €12 million is devoted to marine science.</p>
Bulgaria	The National Science Fund supports scientific research, development of scientific infrastructure and research potential
Croatia	See Table 4.2.
Cyprus	<p>The core objective of the Research Promotion Foundation (RPF) is the promotion of scientific and technological research and innovation in Cyprus. The specific objectives and priorities defined by the Foundation's Statute and the decisions of its Board of Directors are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor and coordinate scientific and technological research and innovation in Cyprus; • To identify appropriate thematic areas for conducting demand-driven research, taking into consideration the developmental needs of Cyprus; • To provide funding for the implementation of research and technological development projects and innovation activities; • To promote the participation of Cypriot research organisations in European research programmes; • To evaluate the potential of organisations or individual researchers for carrying out research; • To advise the government on research issues; • To upgrade the infrastructure for research activities; <i>and</i> • To promote awareness of the Cypriot public for the importance of research in contemporary societies.
Denmark	<p>The Danish Natural Science Research Council (DNSRC) supports basic, bottom-up research in the natural sciences, computer science and mathematics.</p> <p>The DNSRC funds research based on researchers' own initiatives and can award grants to researchers investigating basic scientific issues in the natural sciences, computer science and mathematics where the aim is pure, but not necessarily applied research.</p>
Estonia	The Estonian Science Foundation (ETF) is an expert research-funding organisation. Its main goal is to support the most promising research initiatives in all fields of basic and applied research. The ETF uses state budget appropriations to award research grants to individuals and research groups on a competitive basis. The ETF also represents the Estonian scientific community internationally.
Finland	The Academy of Finland (AKA) is a research funding organisation with a mission to support high-quality basic research. Its main tools in pursuing this task are long-term quality-based funding, reliable evaluation and science policy expertise. AKA covers all scientific disciplines and consists of the Academy Board, which has overall responsibility for science policy, and four Research Councils which decide on research funding within their respective fields and act as experts in science policy issues. An Administrative Office has responsibility for administration and development.
France	Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR) supports both public research institutions and industries with a double mission of producing new knowledge through implementing basic, applied and finalised research, and of promoting interaction between public laboratories and industrial laboratories through the development of partnerships. ANR launches competitive calls, supports thematic public-private clusters and the Carnot Institutes. Its annual budget is approximately €900 million.
Germany	<p>The PTJ (Project Management Organisation Jülich) is a government funding and project management organisation that covers a variety of research disciplines including biology, energy, material and chemical technology, environmental and geosciences as well as marine and polar research. PJT has an annual budget of approximately €500 million.</p> <p>The division PTJ-MGS (Marine, Polar- and Geosciences, Shipping and Marine Technology), located in Rostock-Warnemuende, manages the government Marine & Polar Research Programmes (including the budget for Geosciences) with a budget of circa €30 million per annum.</p>

Country	Mission
Greece	<p>The General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) is the national body responsible for scientific development and the management of the National Plan for Research, Development and Technological Innovation. GSRT is responsible for supporting, supervising and financing the research activities of research institutes and productive industry, focussing on areas that are important for the national economy and for the improvement of the quality of life. GSRT promotes the transfer and dissemination of advanced technologies, encourages activities aimed at raising public awareness of research and technology issues and represents Greece at international marine fora (including the EU).</p>
Iceland	<p>The Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNIS), reports to the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture with the purpose of providing professional assistance in the preparation and implementation of science and technology policy in Iceland.</p> <p>Its main functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Operation of the financial support system for research and technological development. ✦ Provision of services and information to the Council for Science and Technology Policy and its sub-committees. ✦ Coordinating and promoting Icelandic participation in collaborative international projects in science and technology. ✦ Monitoring resources and performance in R&D, evaluating the results of scientific research, technological development and innovation. ✦ Promoting public awareness of research and innovation in Iceland. <p>RANNIS serves the Icelandic science community across all areas of science and the humanities.</p>
Ireland	<p>The Marine Institute is the national marine science and technology agency with the general brief to: <i>“to undertake, to co-ordinate, to promote and to assist in marine research and development and to provide such services related to marine research and development that, in the opinion of the institute, will promote economic development and create employment and protect the marine environment”</i> (Marine Institute Act 1991).</p> <p>The Marine Institute has a dual mandate as both a research institute carrying out research in support of government policy in relation to fisheries, aquaculture, salmon management, marine environment and health, oceanography and maritime shipping and transport (Budget: €19 million / annum). The Marine Institute is also mandated to manage the competitive National Development Plan Marine RTDI Measure (2000-2006) with a budget of €36 million for specialist infrastructure and €16 million for competitive research spanning this 7 year period.</p>
Italy	See Table 4.2.
Latvia	See Table 4.2.
Lithuania	See Table 4.2.
Malta	<p>Malta Council for Science & Technology (MCST)</p> <p>The MCST is a public body established by the Maltese Government in 1988. The MCST has a specific mandate of advising government on Science and Technology policy and its role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Responsibility for National Strategy in the field of Research and Innovation (R&I) and coordination of the National Strategic Plan 2007-2010; ✦ Responsibility for policy in the area of Research and Innovation; ✦ Representing Government in EU fora related to R&I, ✦ Management and administration of the National Research and Innovation Programme, ✦ Responsibility as National Contact Organisation, for creating awareness and providing support for EU's Research and Development Framework Programme (FP7).
Netherlands	<p>The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) was established in 1950 to promote basic research at Dutch universities and research institutes and to raise the quality of that research. The NWO comprises seven divisions, among them the Division for Earth and Life Sciences.</p> <p>The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research manages a research budget of over €500 million per annum of which around €20 million per annum is allocated to competitive marine research. NWO also funds the Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOS) with a basic six-year budget of approximately €6 million per annum.</p>

Country	Mission
Norway	<p>The Research Council of Norway (RCN) plays a vital role in developing and implementing Norway's national research strategy, acting as a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government adviser, identifying present and future needs for knowledge and research; • Funding agency for independent research programmes and projects, strategic programmes at research institutes and Norwegian participation in international research programmes; • Co-ordinator, initiating networks and promoting co-operation between RTD institutions, ministries, business and industry, public agencies and enterprises, other sources of funding, and end-users of research. <p>The Norwegian Research Council manages of research budget of over €570 million per annum of which circa €40 million per annum is allocated to marine research.</p>
Poland	<p>The National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR) is a government agency with responsibility for funding and managing strategic scientific research and experimental development programmes. The Centre's tasks also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting commercialisation and other means of transferring the outputs of scientific research to the economy; • Supporting the development of research careers, in particular the involvement of young scientists in the implementation of research programmes; <i>and</i> • Implementation of international mobility programs for scientists.
Portugal	<p>Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) (Portuguese Science & Technology Foundation) was established in 1997, within the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, to provide a mechanism to support and fund the research activities of institutions, research groups and individuals on the basis of independent evaluations of merit and to enter into co-operative agreements with universities and public and private institutions. FCT covers all fields of science, from natural sciences to humanities and seeks to enhance science and technology capacity and research excellence. FCT manages a research budget of circa €195 million per annum.</p> <p>The Marine Sciences are presently funded through the "Programme for Projects in All Fields of Science".</p>
Romania	<p>The National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS) is a specialised organisation of the Central Public Administration applying the strategies and programmes of the Romanian Government in the field of R&D. ANCS manages the National Programme Capacities R&D Infrastructure, specific support actions and international relations and is responsible for the implementation and promotion of the 7th Framework Programme in Romania</p> <p>The National Centre for Programme Management (CNMP) is a Romanian public body which coordinates research programmes under the National Plan(s) for Research, Development & Innovation.</p>
Spain	<p>The Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN) is the National Body responsible for scientific development and manages the National Plan for Research, Development and Technological Innovation.</p> <p>The last Marine Resources and Technology Programme (2004-2007) had an approximate budget of €34 million.</p>
Slovenia	<i>See Table 4.2.</i>
Sweden	<p>Formas has the task of promoting and supporting basic research and need-driven research related to sustainable development within the areas of the environment, agricultural sciences and spatial planning. Research should contribute to sustainable development of society. This presupposes human and animal health and welfare, biological diversity, environment, productivity of ecosystems, economics, ethics as well as social and cultural values being taken into consideration.</p>
Turkey	<p>Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)</p> <p>To develop scientific and technological policies in line with our national priorities and in cooperation with all sectors and related establishments; contribute to establishment of infrastructure and instruments to implement said policies; support and conduct research and development activities; and to play a leading role in the creation of a science and technology culture with the aim of improving the cooperation power and prosperity of the country.</p>
UK	<p>The Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) delivers independent research, survey, training and knowledge transfer in the environmental sciences to advance knowledge of planet Earth as a complex, interacting system.</p> <p>The scope of NERC funding covers the full range of atmospheric, earth, biological, terrestrial and aquatic sciences, from the deep oceans to the upper atmosphere, and from the poles to the equator.</p> <p>NERC's mission is to gather and apply knowledge, create understanding and predict the behaviour of the natural environment and its resources, and to communicate all aspects of our work.</p> <p>NERC manages an annual research budget of over €430 million of which circa €55 million per annum is used for marine science (marine research, specialist marine research infrastructures and NERC Marine Research Centres).</p>

Annex 3 MarinERA Publications and Brochures

1. *A Preliminary description of MarinERA Member State Marine Research Funding Programmes and Implementation Procedures.* **MarinERA Publication No.1** (May 2006), 63pp.
2. *Barriers to Cooperation in MarinERA Partner State Marine RTD Programmes.* **MarinERA Publication No.2** (February 2007), 58pp.
3. *Towards Common Evaluation Procedures and Performance Indicators.* **MarinERA Publication No.3** (June 2008), 47pp.
4. *Thermohaline Circulation in European Seas and Oceans.* MarinERA A Posteriori Clustering Workshop No. 1 (Galway, June 2007). **MarinERA Publication No.4** (November 2007), 28pp.
5. *Anthropogenic and Climate Change Impacts on Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function.* MarinERA A Posteriori Clustering Workshop No.2 (Madrid, September 2007). **MarinERA Publication No.5** (December 2007), 31pp.
6. *Report of the Meeting between the EU FP6 funded Networks of Excellence (NoEs) and the MarinERA Marine Research Funding Organisations* (Brussels, November 2007). **MarinERA Publication No.6** (March 2008), 29pp.
7. *Future Looks: Strategic Analyses for New Activities.* **MarinERA Publication No. 7** (November 2008), 47pp.
8. *European Coastal State Competitive Marine Research Funding Programmes: The MarinERA Reference Manual 2008.* **MarinERA Publication No. 8** (March 2009), 57pp.

Publications in preparation

9. *New Developments in Marine Sensor Technologies: Opportunities & Challenges.* MarinERA A Posteriori Clustering Workshop No.3 (Dublin, March 2009). **MarinERA Publication No. 9** (April 2009).
10. *The MarinERA Infrastructures Report.* **MarinERA Publication No. 10** (April 2009).

Note: MarinERA (2004-2009) Legacy Report (April 2009) (in prep).

MarinERA brochures:

A Short Guide to MarinERA Partner competitive marine research funding programmes... **MarinERA Brochure No.1** (June 2007), 4pp.

ERA-NETS: Marine and Environment FP6 Consortia. **MarinERA Brochure No. 2** (June 2007) 6pp.

The 2008 MarinERA Guide to European Marine Science and Technology Policies and Research Funding Programmes. **MarinERA Brochure No.3** (October 2008), 12pp.

MarinERA Reports and Brochures can be downloaded in pdf format from:
<http://www.marinera.net/dissemination/index.html>



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