



FP7 – FAQs

[FP7 in brief](#) - Published by the EU Commission, FP7 in brief is a useful reference document.

How long will FP7 last?

From 2007 to 2013.

What is the budget?

The estimated budget is €50.5 billion, further breakdown can be found at http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/budget_en.html

Will it run in isolation or fit in with other European initiatives?

There will be a degree of complementarity with other European initiatives, particularly with the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), which is designed to help bring successful RTD proposals to market. In particular, the CIP will provide greater support for SMEs involved in FP7.

How will it be structured?

FP7 will be based around four main programmes:

[Co-operation](#) - Collaborative trans-national research activities with 10 Thematic Priorities

[Ideas](#) - Basic research implemented through the European Research Council (ERC)

[People](#) - Marie Curie actions and other training and mobility initiatives

[Capacities](#) - Development of research infrastructures and support to regional clusters, SMEs and international cooperation

Will there still be thematic areas?

Yes, there are ten under the co-operation programme.

Is the process going to be simplified for FP7?

Yes, FP7 simplification is based around the concepts of flexibility, rationalisation and coherence in clarification of rights and obligations.

In particular:

- Removal of Collective Financial Responsibility (a potential barrier to SMEs)
- No 7% management limit
- Only online proposal submission (EPSS)
- Funding schemes (instruments) simplified
- Cost models eliminated
- More flexible IPR rules



How will FP7 projects be funded?

There are three types of funding proposed with the objective of extending the use (where relevant) of lump and flat rate financing (the previous AC model has been dropped):

- Lump sum
- Flat rate, including scale of unit costs
- Reimbursement of actual eligible costs

For most funding schemes, reimbursement of eligible costs will continue to be the preferred method, particularly at the beginning of FP7. Lump sum and flat rate financing will be introduced gradually and if successful will be used more extensively.

Where can I find out about previous successful UK projects?

Take a look at the [case studies](#) section on the main FP7UK site for information about UK success stories during FP5 and FP6.

How can I find out more?

Take a look at [cordis](#) for more information and attend events. Then talk to us in Invest Northern Ireland's European RTD Directorate at Europe@investni.com or phone 028 9073 5867

Which countries are eligible?

In principle a legal entity from any country in the world can participate in FP7. However, different rules for participation and funding apply to different groups of countries. Please see [CORDIS](#) for further information.

How long does the whole process take?

From the time you start working on your application to the time you sign a contract could take up to a year. It can be much faster - but be prepared for the process to be lengthy.

Can Invest Northern Ireland recommend a consultant to help write a proposal?

The FP7UK support network is provided free by the UK Government as an independent and impartial service to help UK organisations with an interest in participating in the EU's 7th Framework Programme.

There are also a wide range of commercial organisations offering support such as consultancy, proposal writing and training courses.

The UK Government and its nominated representatives within the FP7UK network is not in a position to recommend or endorse such organisations or the services they provide.

How do I submit a proposal?

Proposals can only be submitted electronically via the web-based [Electronic Proposal Submission System \(EPSS\)](#) for which you must register to get a login and password.

The system allows you to upload a proposal many times, so it is recommended that you familiarise



yourself with the system by uploading an early version and subsequently uploading each new draft to ensure you don't fall foul of any last minute glitches.

All proposals for indirect RTD actions must contain two parts: the administrative forms (Part A) and the content (Part B). Part A is prepared online, Part B of proposals for indirect RTD actions can only be submitted in PDF format ('portable document format', compatible with Adobe Version 3 or higher with embedded fonts). Compressed ('zipped') files will be excluded.

The [EPSS](#) software tool is expected to be available from 19 March 2007. Proposals for indirect RTD actions that are submitted on-line and which are incomplete, illegible or contain viruses will be excluded. Versions of proposals submitted on a removable electronic storage medium (e.g. CD-ROM, diskette), by e-mail, or by fax will be excluded.

How long does evaluation take?

You should expect an acknowledgement of receipt of your proposal within three weeks. The evaluation process itself can take between five and eight weeks. If you are successful you will then enter a negotiation phase.

How do I find partners abroad?

If you are knowledgeable about your own area of research you will already be aware of many potential partners, or at least know how to reach them through various networks.

The CORDIS Partner Finding Service for FP7: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/partners_en.html is currently under development.

For the ICT theme, a dedicated EU funded partner search service exists see: <http://www.ideal-ist.net>

Many of the National Contact Points (NCPs) will also be able to offer you advice, as will good grant consultants.

Be prepared to take advice from the EU itself, which may have good reason for suggesting you consider taking to other consortia whose project goals may match your own.

How will I be funded?

Successful applicants will generally receive Commission support of up to 50% of the total budget for their project, which will be paid out over the lifetime of the project.

When responding to a Call for Proposals, applicants will be required to produce an outline implementation plan for the project together with a detailed work plan and financial proposal covering the first 18 months of activity. Projects that are selected for support will, at the start of the contract, receive 85% of the Commission contribution towards the agreed budget for this first 18 months period. Further payments (including the balance of the Commission contribution towards the previous period's budget) will be made upon receipt and approval of annual activity & financial reports and updated implementation & financial plans covering the next 18 month period.

Will I get paid on time by the Commission?

Initial payments are usually made quite promptly, however delays can occur to later instalments. There are ways that project consortia can minimise these delays such as maintaining a good



working relationship with the Commission Project Officer and ensuring that all consortia members respond thoroughly and promptly to requests from the Commission. Even if a small detail is missed, it can potentially delay matters for a number of weeks.

The UK and other member states recognise the adverse impact that these delays can have on organisations and have actively encouraged the Commission to speed up payment processes.

Is this funding repayable?

No, but you are expected to exploit the results of your work, with your consortia partners. You will also need to manage your project and its administration extremely carefully, and provide regular and detailed reports to the EU.

How do I choose a cost model?

There is effectively one cost model which can be used for FP7 projects – what was within FP6 called the full cost model (FC). In this model, all eligible direct and indirect costs are chargeable to the project. The percentage of costs that are reimbursed will vary according to the type of activity and project.

As a variation to the FC model, organisations can select to use a fixed overhead rate of 20% to cover their indirect costs.

Additionally, for those organisations that don't have full accounting systems and can't identify overhead costs; the Commission will allow a transitional derogation. This enables organisations to claim more than the default 20% overhead rate for call ending in the first three years of the programme.

What are the main differences between FP6 and FP7?

FP7 lasts longer than FP6 and has a much larger budget. It also has a different structure, introduces the European Research Council to oversee the funding of basic research, and includes the new Joint Technology Initiatives (JTI) funding instrument. Another change is that the international dimension is fully integrated into the various programmes of FP7.

The duration of the Framework Programme has been increased from four to seven years; FP7 will run from 2007 to 2013, while FP6 covered 2002 to 2006. The overall budget has increased significantly (FP7: €50.5 billion + €2.7 billion over 5 years for Euratom / FP6: €17.5 billion), with a part being allocated to basic research (~ €1 billion per year).

What is the structure and budget of FP7?

FP7 is made up of four main specific programmes:

- Cooperation – Collaborative Research in 10 priority areas: €32 413 million
- Ideas – European Research Council: €7 510 million
- People – Human Potential, Marie Curie Actions: €4 750 million
- Capacities: €4 097 million

A fifth specific programme under the Euratom Framework Programme concerns nuclear research (€2.7 billion over five years: 2007-2011). The non-nuclear research activities of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) are grouped under specific programme with a €1751 million budget



The 10 Thematic Priorities within the **Cooperation Programme** are :

- [Health](#)
- [Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Biotechnology](#)
- [Information & communication technologies \(ICT\)](#)
- [Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials & new production technologies](#)
- [Energy](#)
- [Environment \(including climate change\)](#)
- [Transport \(including aeronautics\)](#)
- [Socio-economic sciences and the humanities](#)
- [Space](#)
- [Security](#)

The **Ideas Programme (ERC)** is primarily targeted at academics.

The **People Programme** contains 12 types of "Actions". Of primary interest to companies will be the **Marie Curie (Industry-academia partnerships and pathways) (IAPPs)** - Partnerships between the public or non-commercial sector (including universities, research institutes, NGOs) and the private, commercial research sector (including SMEs, manufacturing and other industries), based on a common research. However, **Marie Curie Initial Training Networks i.e. ITNs (Initial training of researchers)** may also be of interest to industry - Initial training of researchers is offered through this action in order to improve their research and complementary skills, help them join established research teams, and enhance their career prospects in both public and private sectors.

The **Capacities Programme** includes :

- [Research infrastructures](#)
- [Research for the benefit of SMEs](#)
- [Regions of knowledge](#) and support for regional research-driven clusters
- [Research potential of Convergence Regions](#)
- [Science in society](#)
- [Support to the coherent development of research policies](#)
- [International cooperation](#)

What are Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs)?

FP7 enables the setting up of ambitious, long-term, public-private partnerships in the form of Joint Technology Initiatives, which are a new instrument. An initial set of JTIs has been identified in the fields of innovative medicines, nanoelectronics, embedded computing systems, hydrogen and fuel cells, aeronautics and air traffic management, and global monitoring for environment and security. These will be the subject of separate proposals (e.g. under Article 171 of the Treaty). More initiatives may be identified during the implementation of FP7.

What is the 'guarantee fund'?

The financial guarantee fund replaces financial collective responsibility in FP6. It is, in effect, an insurance fund run by the Commission where participants make a contribution of 5% of their project funding. This is held by the Commission (through the European Investment Bank, EIB) and the interest generated is used to cover the costs of defaulting partners in projects. If not called upon, the 5% is returned to the project participants as part of the final project payment. The fund covers all those participants that pay into the fund, and those that receive funding will therefore be those that have contributed 5%.



Also the guarantee fund only covers financial losses and does not relieve the consortium from the responsibility to manage the project. This scheme only applies to commercial organisations and not those Government guarantees covered by government guarantees.

Is VAT an eligible cost?

The following non-eligible costs may not be charged to the project:

- any identifiable indirect taxes, including VAT or duties;
- interest owed;
- provisions for possible future losses or charges;
- exchange losses;
- costs declared, incurred or reimbursed in respect of another Community project;
- costs related to return on capital;
- debt and debt service charges;
- excessive or reckless expenditure;

Similarly, although not specifically excluded, corporation tax is not eligible as it is not specific to the project, nor necessary to the project.

Business rates (tax on premises, not specifically excluded) – are a payment for community services and not paid to central government, therefore eligible

Other charges such as registration fees for data protection, car taxes. – both of these are overheads, and although perhaps should properly be excluded their effect in minimal on the total overheads for the organisation, and therefore no action is needed to exclude them. If car taxes and data registration fees paid to government included in direct costs, then probably they should be excluded.

Are consortium management costs still limited to 7%?

Management costs are reimbursed at up to 100% of eligible costs and within FP6 this was limited to 7% of the EU contribution to the project. In FP7 this limit has been removed, however consortia would have to present a very strong justification for amounts greater than 7%.

Has the terminology in FP7 changed?

A number of terms have changed to reflect new rules for participation and others to improve clarity and understanding.

Original Terminology	Replacement Terminology	Note
INCO	ICPC	International Cooperation Partner Countries
Instruments	Funding Schemes	This is clearer
Financial Guidelines	Financial Rules	Unsure if this gives them more legal power
Model Contract	Model Grant Agreement	Unsure if this changes their legal standing
Necessary costs	Costs used solely to achieve Project Objectives	Appears to be a purely legal clarification



Specific Targeted Research Project	Small or medium-scale focused research actions	New formal name for what was a STREP
Integrated Project	Large-scale integrating projects	New formal name for what was an IP
IPs and STREPs	Collaborative projects	We feel the IP and STREP terminology will de facto continue (at least within ICT)
“Coordination Actions” and “Specific Support Actions”	“Coordination and Support Actions” (CSA)	Adding a layer like this is odd
Specific Support Action (SSA)	Support Action (SA)	!
Coordination Action	Coordination or networking actions	CA type of project
Guide for Proposer	Guide for Applicants	!
Contractor	Beneficiary	This is because Contract has been renamed Agreement. No contract, no contractor.
CPF	GPF	Grant Agreement Preparation Forms
Audit Certificate	Certificate on Financial Statement	We think former term will continue to be used informally

Is it possible for a person to work at different rates on different tasks within the project?

This would be very difficult to justify as presumably the personnel costs would be identical for all work. There would have to be very special circumstances for this and you would have to be able to show that it was your normal working and accounting practice; not simply put in place for the project.

FP7 Intellectual Property Issues

1. General issues

i) Can proposals for RTD projects under FP7 be protected by intellectual property?

Proposals for RTD projects are very valuable since they usually contain information that was very difficult to obtain and/or to organise. Conflicts may appear when a partner withdraws from a project proposal and tries to use the information acquired from the initial project in a new competing project.

Proposals for RTD projects are literary work so they are protected by copyright. Therefore, the partners may sue anyone who releases, reproduces or otherwise makes available the RTD project proposal without their consent. However, copyright is not an appropriate way to protect partners against the further consequences of the disclosure of the information in the project. A better system for protecting these interests is the use of confidentiality agreements. Any person who is invited to join the project must be asked to sign an agreement



according to which he cannot disclose any information related to the project at the time of negotiation or in the future. Confidentiality agreements can include a fine in the case of disclosure, which can also be incurred as a result of acts of unfair competition.

ii) How can I stress to the partners of the consortium and/or the Commission that the information I send them in a report related to an FP7 project is confidential?

During an FP7 project, the rules for participation and the model Grant Agreement (in particular articles II.9) recognise the participants' interest in keeping information confidential. To facilitate the management of this information by the participants, it is common to use codes that indicate the level of confidentiality such as:

PU = Public;

PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services);

RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services);

CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services).

Links:

[» Rules for Participation](#)

[» Grant Agreement](#)

2. Participation

i) What are the conditions of subcontracting under FP7?

Some of the tasks of a beneficiary can be outsourced through subcontracting if justified by the nature of the project and by the necessity of proper project implementation. These tasks need to be specified in Annex I to the Grant Agreement unless they are minor tasks (art.II.7 of Annex II to the EC Model Grant Agreement).

Subcontracting is permitted if the related costs are estimated and included in Annex I to the Grant Agreement and the general eligibility principles are fulfilled, specifically if the subcontractor has been selected in compliance with the best price-quality ratio and the principles of transparency and equal treatment (art.II.14 of Annex II to the Grant Agreement).

The subcontracting beneficiary remains responsible for the results achieved by the subcontractor and must ensure that the subcontracting does not affect any of its rights and obligations toward the Commission and the other beneficiaries, in particular with regard to IPR resulting from the subcontractor's work. Therefore the beneficiary needs to take the appropriate measures to ensure that IPR resulting from the subcontract are vested with the beneficiary.

Link:

[» Annex II to the EC Model Grant Agreement](#)

ii) Where can I find the basic regulation concerning the IPR aspects of an FP7 project?

The basic regulation of issues related to intellectual property (IP) rights in a project funded under FP7 is established in the Rules for participation and, more specifically, in the grant agreement (essentially, Annex II), which participants conclude with the Commission in order to carry out the project. Furthermore, participants may develop this basic regime in internal agreements, particularly in the consortium agreement. Note that the latter cannot contradict the grant agreement; it can only further detail it and integrate it.



Links:

[» FP7 model grant agreement](#)

[» IPR-Helpdesk document "The IPR Regime under FP7: Overview and Comparison with FP6"](#)

3. Protection of the results

i) I would like to create a Web site for my FP7 project, is there any important notice that I should mention?

In the context of FP7, Article II.12 of the model Grant Agreement provides that when informing or communicating with the public, the beneficiaries should, inter alia, indicate in their publication (including media like a Web site): that the project is partly funded by the European Commission under an EU programme; they should display the European emblem; and include a disclaimer indicating that any opinions expressed on the Web site are those of its editor and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

Links:

[» Grant Agreement](#)

[» European emblem](#)

4. Access rights

i) How long lasts the obligation to grant and the right to be granted access rights?

Participants in FP7 projects are required to grant access rights where needed for project execution or use purposes. Access rights for project execution purposes shall be granted until the end of the project, even by a participant that leaves the project at an earlier stage. Access rights for use purposes may be requested for up to one year after the end of the project or the termination of a participant's implication in the project (article II.34.4 of the Annex II). Participants may however decide on a shorter or longer time limit. Please note that this time limit does not affect the duration of access rights as such, which can be agreed freely by the participants in question.

Link:

[» Annex II](#)

ii) What is the meaning of "fair and reasonable conditions" for the granting of access rights?

Annex II to the FP7 grant agreement provides a definition of "fair and reasonable conditions". According to this definition, the economic conditions for the granting of access rights will be established by agreement between the participants in question, taking into account the specific circumstances. For instance, it may be fair and reasonable to grant access rights for free if the intended use covers exclusively in-house research purposes, while fair and reasonable royalties could be established for access rights employed in commercial exploitation, taking into account the market and the expected profits. Please note that the term "fair and reasonable conditions" is also applied in the default regime for joint ownership situations (article II.26.2.b of Annex II).

Link:

[» Annex II](#)

iii) What is the definition of the expression "fair and reasonable conditions"?



The expression "fair and reasonable conditions" is defined in art.II.1.6 of Annex II to the grant agreement model, and refers to the economic conditions applicable when granting access rights to background/foreground for use purposes. In particular "fair and reasonable conditions" are "appropriate conditions including possible financial terms taking into account the specific circumstances of the request for access, for example the actual or potential value of the foreground or background to which access is requested and/or the scope, duration or other characteristics of the use envisaged".

Link:

[» Annex II to the model grant agreement](#)

5. Consortium Agreement

i) What are the differences between consortium agreement models?

Consortium agreement models originate from different kinds of organisations and often differ in their approach. Sections related to intellectual property are generally the most divergent. The IPR-Helpdesk provides some documents comparing the main FP7 consortium agreement models. Please note that we are not, in any way, recommending one model or the other. All users should fully read and understand the model that they are going to use, confirm that it serves their interests and adapts it to specific needs, if required.

Link:

[» Documents comparing the main FP7 consortium agreement models](#)

ii) For an FP7 project when should we sign our consortium agreement?

Under the FP7, the consortium agreement is deemed to have been concluded before the signature of the Grant Agreement between the Commission and the project coordinator (article 1.4 of the Core Agreement model).

Link:

[» Core Agreement model](#)

6. Specific IP-related issues for SMEs in FP7 projects

i) Introduction

By participating in a project funded under the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7), small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have the opportunity to benefit from networking with international partners in their product value chain, collaborating with research centres of excellence and gaining stimuli to develop technological and innovation capacities.

According to their propensity either to perform research and technological development activities (RTD) or to acquire the results of the activities carried out by somebody else, SMEs may be involved in different types of FP7 initiatives that present specific intellectual property (IP) issues to be considered¹.

ii) IP issues for research-performing SMEs

SMEs capable of performing RTD activities may join projects (mainly, under the ["Cooperation" programme](#) and under the "People" programme through the [Industry-Academia Partnerships and Pathways action](#)), where participants (i.e. research organisations and enterprises) carry out common research on an equal footing basis, by reciprocally accessing the background and the results each one holds and generates.

Among the issues to take into account, confidentiality² issues play an important role and are likely to emerge



throughout the project, from the proposal stage through the execution and termination of the project. They should be adequately addressed for a smooth and safe exchange of information, facilitating the project development and ensuring the non-disclosure of sensitive technology/business/commercial data. The signing of confidentiality agreements at the proposal stage, the presence of confidentiality clauses in the consortium agreement and good monitoring of compliance with confidentiality obligations is the best way to achieve this.

As far as the project execution is concerned, an SME should be aware of the contribution it is expected to provide in terms of background relevant to the project implementation and for the use of the generated results. Therefore, it should negotiate the information and IP rights to be accessible to the other participants and the related access conditions³. Similarly, conditions for accessing the project results (foreground) should be negotiated at the consortium level.

Negotiation of access rights for participants' affiliates may be another important point since the interests of the different participants involved may diverge. In particular, SMEs and public research organisations may not feel at ease "generously" licensing research results to other parties' affiliates, while, for big companies, this is generally a "must".

As regards the foreground exploitation, research-oriented SMEs provide valuable scientific/technology input to the development of the project, but may lack in-house resources to properly use the generated results, while market-oriented, technology-based SMEs may be in a better position to profit from the transfer of the project findings to the marketplace. In coping with such tasks, a proper definition of each SME's role in the exploitation stage should be discussed by the participants and adequately expressed in the consortium agreement in order to better pursue the identified exploitation routes while benefiting all partners.

iii) IP issues for research-acquiring SMEs

Specific initiatives under the "Capacities" programme (i.e. "[Research for the benefits of SMEs](#)") are addressed to innovative SMEs with limited or no research facilities of their own. Such initiatives aim to solve the technological needs of SMEs (or SME associations) and enhance their know-how, by outsourcing the necessary RTD activities to actors (e.g. public research organisations, research performing enterprises etc.) endowed with the necessary facilities and experience (the so-called "RTD performers").

There are a number of important issues that affect the interests of SMEs to consider, such as joint ownership and the relationship with RTD performers, "other beneficiaries" and end-users.

By default, SME participants jointly own the results generated within the project, while the RTD performers are remunerated accordingly for the RTD activities they perform. The exploitation of jointly owned results⁴ needs to be based on a joint ownership agreement that defines the IP share of each party, settles management and operational issues concerning the joint results, as well as their utilisation and commercialisation after the project termination. Agreeing upon the content of such an agreement may not be easy due to possible conflict of interests among the joint owners. If a specific agreement is not reached, a default regime will apply, allowing each joint owner to grant non-exclusive licenses on the results to third parties, subject to prior notification of the other joint owners and the payment of fair and reasonable compensation⁵.

Alternatively, the SMEs concerned may agree on a different ownership regime. In such a case, attention should be paid to the negotiation/regulation of the SMEs-RTD Performers relationship as regards IP rights on the project results. The SMEs, in fact, may decide to assign the ownership (in whole or in part) to the RTD performers, provided that SMEs are granted the necessary rights to properly use and disseminate the results in question. In such a case, the remuneration of the RTD performers for their research activities shall be reduced accordingly, i.e. taking into account the benefits they acquire by obtaining ownership of the results⁶. A proper negotiation of these issues is crucial, especially considering the need to protect and exploit the foreground to the best advantage of the SME participants.

Attention should also be paid to the relationships with the other enterprises and end-users involved in the project to contribute to solving technical problems and facilitating the exploitation of results by the SME participants. What other enterprises and end-users invest in the project and what they expect to receive in return (e.g. licenses to use the project results) should be clearly established.

iv) Conclusions

SMEs must be aware in advance of the rights and obligations that arise from signing the grant agreement with the Commission. A thorough understanding of these provisions is fundamental in order to properly negotiate the content of the consortium agreement. During the negotiation, the main issues outlined above, and possibly some additional ones, shall be resolved in order to allow the project to develop smoothly.

Various sources of information and assistance are available to SMEs to support them in tackling IP-related and technology transfer issues during the different stages of a project. In addition to the IPR-Helpdesk, the [IRC Network](#), [NCPs Network](#), [Gate2Growth](#), [BICs](#) and [national IP offices](#) are examples of organisations providing support to SMEs (and other relevant actors) in the RTD field.

1. IP issues should find adequate expression in the consortium agreement.

(«)

2. See the IPR-Helpdesk [document on confidentiality agreements](#) and the [related model](#).

(«)

3. These issues are normally discussed as part of the consortium agreement where participants define the background to which access may be granted as well as the economic conditions for the granting of access rights.

(«)

4. For further information on joint ownership in FP7 projects' foreground, please consult our document on the matter.

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5. See article II.26.2 of the [Annex II](#) to the grant agreement.

(«)

6. The decisions agreed upon must be expressed in the so-called "transaction document", which will be an integral part of the grant agreement signed with the Commission. See article III.2 of the [Annex III](#) (Specific provisions related to "Research for SMEs" or "Research for SME associations") to the grant agreement.

(Information courtesy of IPR Helpdesk UK, <http://www.ipr-helpdesk.org>)

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Code of Practice for Intellectual Property

On 10th April 2008 the European Commission adopted a "Recommendation on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities and Code of Practice for universities and other public research organisations".

See link for the full text:

http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/pdf/ip_recommendation_en.pdf

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Useful links:

IPR Helpdesk UK <http://www.ipr-helpdesk.org>

Guide to Intellectual Property Rules for FP7 projects ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/ipr_en.pdf

European Commission-Investing in European Research http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/policy/ipr_en.htm



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RTD Networking Programme www.investni.com/rtd_networking

EU Seventh Framework Programme:

http://www.investni.com/index/grow/research_and_development/near_market_product_and_process_development/eu_framework.htm

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