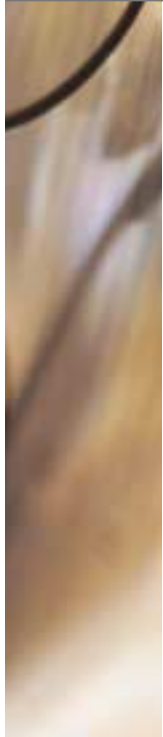


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INTRODUCTION



This booklet is dedicated to **Small and Medium Enterprises** (SMEs) seeking involvement in European research projects. It aims to provide practical information on how to participate in such projects and therefore:

- Highlights the main funding mechanisms (instruments) offered by the European Commission (EC)
- Provides a roadmap to transform an idea into a successful European research project

The booklet is based on the experience of organisations that have helped SMEs to participate in European programmes for many years. It consists of **practical guidelines** that are complementary to the guidance provided by the European Commission. Through these explanations, the reader will understand whether European research projects suit their enterprise and, if positive, which type of projects suit best.

The Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) has been fully operational since January 1, 2003 and covers a period of five years. It is the EC's main programme for research in Europe. The potential participants are enterprises, universities and research centres, with a special focus on SMEs. The economy of the European Union (EU) is dependent on the performance of the majority of its industrial enterprises, most of which (98%) are SMEs that require active support and proactive research programmes. The need for **increased SMEs involvement in FP6** has been recognised and a target of 15% for the total budget of 17,5 billion EUR budget towards the SMEs sectors has been established. Specific measures are being taken to involve SMEs in the FP6 and appropriate information and assistance are dedicated to them.

THE SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME INSTRUMENTS



There are five main instruments in the FP6:

- Co-operative Research (CRAFT)
- Collective Research
- Specific Targeted Research Projects (STREP)
- Networks of Excellence (NoE)
- Integrated Projects (IP)

Co-operative Research A limited number of SMEs from different countries assign research and innovation activities to research performers	
EC objectives	To improve European competitiveness and meet the needs of society by promoting the participation of SMEs
Fields of application	Any research field in which SMEs have specific identifiable needs
Activities covered by the funding	- Research and innovation - Consortium management
Size	At least 3 SMEs and 2 research performers
Duration	1 to 2 years
Funding	Between 0,5 and 2 million EUR - Research and innovation: up to 50% - Consortium management: up to 100% with a limit of 7% of the project funding
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	SMEs retain the ownership of the results
More information	www.cordis.lu/sme/

Collective Research

Research carried out by research performers on behalf of industrial associations/groupings in order to expand the knowledge base of large communities of SMEs

EC objectives	To improve European competitiveness and meet the needs of society by promoting the participation of SMEs
Fields of application	Any research field in which SMEs have specific identifiable needs
Activities covered by the funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and innovation - Training - Consortium management
Size	At least 3 participants from 3 different countries
Duration	2 to 3 years
Funding	Between 2 to 5 million EUR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and innovation: up to 50% - Training: up to 100% - Consortium management: up to 100% with a limit of 7% of the project funding
IPR	Ownership and exploitation of the results lie with the industrial associations
More information	www.cordis.lu/sme/

Specific Targeted Research Project

A project bringing together a few organizations, large or small, focused on a well defined and specific objective

EC objectives	To gain new knowledge, to develop new products or services, to prove viability of new technologies
Fields of application	7 thematic priorities: life sciences, information society technologies, nanotechnologies, multifunctional materials, and products and processes (NMP), aeronautics and space, food quality and safety, sustainable development, citizens and governance.
Activities covered by the funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and Technology Development (RTD) - Demonstration - Consortium management
Size	At least 3 participants from 3 different countries
Duration	2 to 3 years
Funding	Up to several million EUR per year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and technological development: up to 50% - Demonstration: up to 35% - Consortium management: up to 100% with a limit of 7% of the project funding
IPR	Ownership to the participants, same rules for all participants, consortium agreement
More information	www.cordis.lu/fp6/instr_strp.htm



Network of Excellence

A network of many research and industry organizations, large and small, on specific fields of research

EC objectives	To strengthen Europe's excellence for European leadership on specific fields of research by networking research centres up to a critical mass. Strong attention will be paid to spreading the knowledge.
Fields of application	7 thematic priorities: life sciences, information society technologies, nanotechnologies, multifunctional materials, and products and processes (NMP), aeronautics and space, food quality and safety, sustainable development, citizens and governance.
Activities covered by the funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration activities - Joint research activities - Activities to spread excellence
Size	At least 3 participants from 3 different countries – in practice, more than 6
Duration	5 years at least
Funding	Up to several million EUR per year Fixed grant calculated mainly on the basis of the number of researchers. The consortium will be free to distribute the grant as it wishes inside the network.
IPR	Ownership to the participants, same rules for all participants, consortium agreement
More information	www.cordis.lu/fp6/instr_noe.htm europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/networks-ip.html

Integrated Project

Research project bringing together many organizations over a long period, addressing many topic

EC objectives	To increase Europe's competitiveness, address major needs in society and generate new knowledge.
Fields of application	7 thematic priorities: life sciences, information society technologies, nanotechnologies, multifunctional materials, and products and processes (NMP), aeronautics and space, food quality and safety, sustainable development, citizens and governance
Activities covered by the funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and Technology Development (RTD) - Demonstration - Training - Consortium management
Size	At least 3 participants from 3 different countries – in practice, more than 6
Duration	3 to 5 years or more
Funding	Several millions EUR to several tens of millions EUR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and technological development: up to 50% - Demonstration: up to 35% - Training: up to 100% - Consortium management: up to 100% with a limit of 7% of the project funding
Intellectual Properties Rights (IPR)	Ownership to the participants, same rules for all participants, consortium agreement
More information	www.cordis.lu/fp6/instr_ip.htm europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/networks-ip.html

Which instrument may best fit with your profile?

SME profile	NoE	IP	STREP	Collective Research	CRAFT
In-house R&D department	•	•	•		
No R&D department				•	•
Short-term objective (<2 year)					•
Medium-term objective (2-5 year)			•	•	
Long-term objective (>5 years)	•	•			
Upgrading technology/product			•		•
Demonstrating new technology/ product/service		•	•		
Developing new technology/ product/service		•	•	•	•
Want to acquire new knowledge	•	•	•		
Want to widen network of partners	•	•	•	•	•



STEP BY STEP: YOUR QUESTIONING



From idea to final completion, an EC project goes through different phases:

1. Maturing your idea and finding the EC related call
2. Partnering with other organisations and submitting your project's proposal to EC
3. EC project evaluation and contract negotiating
4. Running the project
5. Dissemination

Be prepared to manage those phases through the following questioning.

STEP 1 Maturing your idea and finding the EC related call

Going from a marketing concept (technology, product/service, use, market) to its development with the help of an EC funded project is a possible path for reaching your objectives in situations where you could not achieve them all by yourself.

In most cases, defining why and how you want to participate to a project will oblige you to refine your corporate strategy and the corresponding tactics. The reason is that you will have to explain to others what you want to do, and vice-versa. You will have to achieve certain tasks, the results of which will feed other partners, and your work will depend on the outputs of others. To prevent confusion, you need to build a clear picture of what you want to come out of this complexity. If you do not have this vision, how would your partners have it?

Joining an EC funded project

In which cases may I benefit from a project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If I need a technological breakthrough - If I need a technology or product upgrade - If I do not have all necessary in-house R&D, validation, testing resources.
In which cases is it not relevant to partner in a project?	If my motivation (financial, commercial, investment...) to participate to a European project is not directly related to a radical improvement or change in my technologies and my product lines.
Would I undertake such a project myself without external funding?	Yes? The project is probably vital to me. I can take the plunge! No? Is the project actually important for me?
Is it strategic for me to make a better business through technical improvements?	Yes? FP6 instruments are conceived to help manufacturing and design organisations to climb technical steps. No? Then forget about FP6 instruments!
Does it fit with my strategy, trade and business?	Partnering in a project sounds good only if it serves your interests.

Am I ready to collaborate with European partners?

Do not underestimate the cultural and behavioural differences between European countries. Will your employees feel comfortable to work with foreigners and in foreign languages?

Project management

What about the internal resources could my company allocate to this project?

What resources can I commit to the project, in terms of both quality (personnel expertise) and quantity (in person/month)?
What resources do I lack for reaching my objectives?

What are my intrinsic strengths in respect to my objectives for the project?

- What can I bring for the benefit of other partners?
- What aspects of my technical / commercial situation are positive for the project completion?

What are my intrinsic weaknesses in respect to my objectives for the project?

Which aspects of my situation may hinder the project completion?

Do I actually accept the implications of stepping into a European project?

European projects involving few partners take longer than leading a task by yourself, but offer the opportunity to go further. This collective benefit is possible only if it is well desired. You have to think on the internal impact of your participation:

- It is a minimum 1 year story
- EC will not fund the totality of your labour costs
- My market, my interests may change

Do I have clear objectives?

Make sure you have! Otherwise, it will definitely prove to be difficult, tedious or impossible to cooperate with other partners



Is the role I am asked to perform in line with my objectives and capabilities?

Yes? Fine, now you just have to play it!
No? Clearly discuss before submitting proposal with your partners. Explain them your expectations, do listen to them to understand and accept their own objectives, requirements and constraints. If a trade-off cannot be avoided, estimate its advantages and drawbacks.

Proposals can be submitted to answer to calls with a specified deadline. This type of calls will specify a single cut-off date. After that date, the call for proposals no longer applies. The time between the date of publication of the call and the deadline for submitting proposals is not very long (i.e. around three months). It may therefore be worth preparing the background material for a project even before a call is actually published. Proposals submitted late will be rejected. However, it is possible that new calls covering the same field will be published later. In that event, the proposal should be resubmitted.

EC open calls

Where can I find the list of EC open calls?

Those information can be found on <http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/calls.cfm>

Who can help me finding the right call for my project idea?

The various contact points described at the end of this document can be of help.

STEP 2 Partnering with other organisations and submitting your project's proposal to EC

You are ready to go ahead. You are involved in the set-up of a consortium of partners in order to submit a project proposal which objectives and timing fit within a call for proposals launched by the European Commission.

If you are...

An SME without internal technical development capability

An SME with internal R&D capability and /or proprietary technology

An R&D organisation

you may find appropriate to team with...

An R&D organisation who can manage technology and product development with you

Large groups/SMEs located on the markets addressed by your ideas, technologies or products

- an SME whose market may benefit from the technology/product/service you want to develop and transfer
- any kind of organisation that seeks your skills to implement a technology/product/service

Partnering

I am contacted by organisations to set-up a project. Why do they contact me?

They have probably contacted you because there is something in your profile that they see as valuable to their project. The EC really values the contribution of SMEs which are seen as the key area of employment growth in the European Union. Talk to them to understand their real motivations and the role they want you to play. Estimate if their project can become your project. Think in term of mutual benefit: what do you bring to them, what benefit can you expect. If you cannot describe both, then this is not a serious project for you.

What role can I play within the consortium of partners?

- The role I target obeys part or all of these criteria:
- I operate some of my best technical skills, which will complement those of the partners
 - I have the knowledge of the market on technical aspects



	- I have the knowledge of the market on commercial aspects
What is a good partner?	A good partner is an organisation who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is different from you. Not exactly the same business, the same products, the same culture... - needs you to fill part of his objectives, and vice-versa <p>The best consortium gathers actors of a whole supply chain complementing each other, rather than engaged competitors. You exchange with this consortium through technical issues: technology, products, materials, methods, measures, tests... Every partner adds value to the collective work.</p>
I know the profile of the partner I'm looking for but I don't know how to find it.	A partner search service is provided by CORDIS. The National Contact Points (NCP) also provide assistance for partners search. Think in terms of complementarities. Knowing what your objectives and your capabilities are, draw the skills that are missing to complete the goals, and look for organisations offering the missing profiles. Especially for a first EC project, do not reject organisations you never worked with or you are afraid of, like research centres or large groups.
A competitor of mine is present in the consortium, is it acceptable?	Manage to have different objectives or to cleverly split the tasks allocated to him and you. Of course, it is not a good idea to have very similar organisations running concurrently in the same project, but you can find complementarities and new opportunities.
What about confidentiality agreement / specific contract between the possible competitors?	Intellectual property issues must be discussed before finalising the proposal to EC.

I do not want to have foreign partners!	Then forget about EC funded projects. You need at least 2 different countries to be represented in a project. Consider the potential advantages of teaming with European partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - learning a lot on local markets - accessing a technology which does not exist in your country/region - finding a technical or commercial partner...
What is the good size for a consortium?	It depends on the skills and capabilities to be brought together to reach the common objectives. Small projects with short lead-time are comfortable and efficient with approx. 4 partners. For some projects such as IP, a large number of partners will be required to reach a critical mass.

Proposal structure

The "proposal" in general is divided in two parts (A and B).

Part A forms collect necessary administrative information and financial data about the proposal and the proposers. This part is subdivided into three sections:

- A1 General information on the proposal (title, abstract, keywords, etc.)
- A2 Information on the co-ordinator and other partners (one sheet per partner with organisation name, address, legal status, activity type, etc.)
- A3 Cost breakdown by type of costs categories and by partner

Part B (Proposal content) describes the following:

- Objectives and expected impact
- Work plan and associated budget
- Consortium and project resources allocated to the project
- Project management
- Exploitation and dissemination plans
- Ethics, safety and other issues



Writing the proposal

Can the proposal consist in a summary of what will be achieved?	You should invest in the composition of the proposal, to make sure that the evaluators will for sure have a clear view of what you want to achieve.
Why should I write according to an imposed pro forma requirement?	Your proposal will be read by 2 to 5 different reviewers, coming from different countries, with different cultures, holding different positions. The formalism is intentional, to make sure that all appreciation criteria will be visible in all proposals. Even if this imposed canvas does not match your habits, you must stick to it, otherwise, your proposal will not be evaluated.
Can I write my proposal in my language?	Proposals may be submitted in any of the 11 official languages of the EU. Only a summary of the proposal must be in English. The risk, if the proposal is written in the mother tongue, is that you reduce the panel of available reviewers. So we advise you to systematically write it in English.
Who is going to write the proposal?	The proposal is officially written by the consortium coordinator, who compiles data from the various partners. So, you will have to contribute to the writing. Alternatively, there are many proposal writing services providers.

I will consider my participation to the project when it is accepted.

If you just participate to a proposal without a firm commitment, consider the mess you will create for other partners if the proposal is accepted.

STEP 3 EC project evaluation and contract negotiating

The proposal you submit will be evaluated by a board of experts in accordance with the criteria that are clearly set out for each call. The experts examine the proposals individually before meeting in a panel to agree on the evaluation. At this stage, they may recommend that certain similar or complementarily proposals should be combined. Following the evaluation, the EC draws up a list of proposals ranked according to the points awarded by the experts based on the criteria.

The following are a set of general evaluation criteria:

- Relevance of the project objectives with the specific call
- Scientific and technological level of the project
- Added value to the EU
- Quality of the consortium
- Quality of the management (assessed in terms of resources, intellectual property, competencies and organisation)
- Potential impact (in terms of potential re-use of the technology developed during the project)



EC evaluation	
Who will review my proposal?	Your proposal will be reviewed, along with others falling into the same domain by independent experts, hired and selected by EC on their various expertise levels in the domains covered by the call.
When am I going to get the evaluation results?	The results of the evaluation are usually known within a period of 3 months after the deadline of the call.
What happens if the proposal is not accepted?	If the proposal is rejected, you have nevertheless enriched your portfolio with new contacts; this is helpful anyway for entering into other types of collaboration, and participating to another project submission; it still helps to raise your profile as one keen to be technologically advanced. Depending on the evaluators' judgment, you may still have the possibility to resubmit the proposal.
I have asked for a budget but the EC wants to reduce it? What shall I do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your project is not the only very interesting one that was well scored by reviewers, and the global budget is of course limited - You should perhaps have anticipated a finer split of labour and task in the proposal, allowing you to possibly drop some of them - Double check you did not overestimate certain costs - You should consider a worst case scenario, do not envision a project at any price, the outcome might not be satisfying for you, your partners and the EC as well

Contracts

Contracts are issued to proposals that have been selected for funding by the EC.

A consortium agreement is an agreement between partners to specify or supplement the provisions of the model contract. While the contract deals with the relationship between the EC and the contractors, the consortium agreement deals with the relationship between partners in a given consortium. It should be underlined that the EC is a third party to this agreement. In any case, this specification should never conflict with the contract and must be in line with the interests of the EC as well as with applicable competition rules. The conduct of the project may indeed require more detailed rules in order to deal with any situation, which may arise during the life of the contract.

STEP 4 Running your project

Over project lifetime, you will:

- Produce cost statements
- Produce technical deliverables (material outputs such as prototypes and technical reports)
- Participate to the consortium meetings
- Produce management and progress reports
- Participate to the project reviews

Costs statement

They must report the amount of the eligible expenditure incurred during the corresponding period. For more flexibility, there are no cost categories like it used to be in the previous calls. Costs may be charged to the contract, provided that they fulfil the following conditions:



- They are actual, economic and necessary for the implementation of the project
- They are determined in accordance with the usual accounting principles of each participant
- They are incurred within the duration of the project,
- They are recorded in the accounts of the participant or, when provided for in the contract in the case of resources made available by third parties on the basis of a prior agreement, in the corresponding accounts of those third parties
- They exclude any indirect taxes, duties, interest, costs incurred in respect of another EU project, and do not give rise to profit

There is a single family of two closely-related cost models:

- A Full Costs model in which all actual direct and indirect costs can be charged
- The Full Costs Flat rate model is a simplified variant of the full costs model in which a flat rate of 20% of all actual direct costs (excluding subcontracting) can be charged to cover indirect costs

Over the life of your project, you will normally receive three types of payment, as follows:

- Advance payment between 30 and 40%
- Periodic payments according to the accepted costs statement
- Final payment of 15% after the completion of the project

Do I invoice the EC for getting the payments?	Never. A form (costs statement) has to be used and sent to the coordinator. You are paid after the EC acceptance through the co-ordinator.
Which information should I make available for justifying my expenses?	You must be able to justify all the encountered expenses: recorded person agenda, invoices ... for 5 years.
Payments are known to be late.	Generally, you receive an advance payment (e.g. 35% of total budget) at the beginning of the project and annual payments once the tasks are achieved and the CS accepted.

	Effectively, this fact is of prime importance for your financial planning, and you have to anticipate its impact.
Do I have a clear view on payments schedule?	If payments are scheduled somewhat late after you effectively achieved the tasks, can you financially stand this situation?

Reports

Management reports

Reports informing on the management and the progress of the project but which are not linked to a payment. They normally have a 6-months periodicity.

Progress reports

Reports informing on the management and the progress of the project but which are linked to a cost statement. They normally have a 12-months periodicity. A rough planning over the whole project and a detailed work plan for the next months are required.

Meetings/reviews

Meetings are necessary to maintain relationships, to promote information exchange and to make agreements and major decisions.

Kick-off meeting

At this meeting, partners will meet each others for the first time. Working relationships must be established. Personal commitment to the project must be encouraged. Enthusiasm must be generated.

Project management meetings

A project management meeting is one at which partners review overall project status - both from a technical and administrative point of view.



Project reviews

A project review is normally timed for the end of a progress reporting period. All the consortium have to attend this meeting. The final project review is held around the end of the project, when the final management & technical reports and the exploitation plan are available.

Reporting

Why all this reports?	EC funds projects with public money and these funds are delivered to perform tasks according to a mutually agreed contract. This is why technical reporting and financial reporting are mandatory.
I invest too much time for the detailed reporting	You committed yourself to provide detailed reports when signing the contract. You have done the work. Only you can justify the results and achievements.
I invest too much time for attending project reviews	There are not so many reviews, and they are occasions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better know your partners, learn from them things that are not written in the reports - Make the Project Officer (The EC manager in charge of your project in contact with the project co-ordinator) better understand your situation and give a real picture of the work you have achieved

Workplan

Is it so important to stick to the work plan?	The work plan is contractual and defines the schedule of your work in conjunction with other partners. You must follow it to ensure a smooth and seamless collective operation.
I am late in a task, can I reschedule it?	Explain the situation with detailed facts and figures to the partners and help them size the impact on their activity. The work plan will be redefined accordingly.
There is a technical task which failed. I will not be able to complete it.	Nobody is perfect! Let's hope it is not a crucial step, upon which depends the continuation of the project. Same comment as above. Keep the partners informed. A consortium agreement has to be find.
There are delays. The project is lasting too long. The results will be obsolete soon.	Working with others is longer than working alone but permits to make bigger. You should have anticipated possible delays and their consequences on the work plan. Make sure there are valuable medium term objectives and deliverables, so that at least some benefits can be obtained early.
I had under-estimated the amount of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour (man/hour) - Costs 	Explain the situation with detailed facts and figures to the project co-ordinator. It may be possible to reshuffle part of the budget in your favour. Make a better forecast for the next project!



STEP 5 Dissemination

When a research project produces new knowledge or a new technology, the next step is to ensure the dissemination of these results, either by the project partnership or by other means (websites, workshops and conferences, newsletter, etc.).

Dissemination

What does "Disseminate" mean?

It means transferring part of the acquired benefits to the European community, during a limited period, during and after the project, under pre-defined conditions. Part of the obtained results of the project can be advertised through a choice of dissemination channels: Industrial fair, Conference/workshop, Web site, Newsletter...

Why must I disseminate?

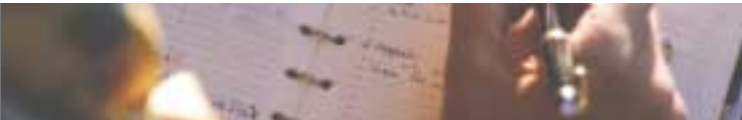
The EC project you participate to should normally put you in a better technical, commercial position in your business area. As this is possible thanks to the public money from EC, you are supposed to partially "reimburse your debt" by releasing part of the acquired knowledge to the industrial and research community, through presentation, exhibition ...
Help is available through Technology Transfer Centres (TTC) and Innovation Relay Centre (IRC) to achieve this dissemination.

What does EC expect from dissemination?

Progress towards European integration, spreading of the technology developed inside the industrial European society, added value to the European industry and society, eventually enhancement of employment prospects, advances to scientific knowledge.

What about Exploitation?

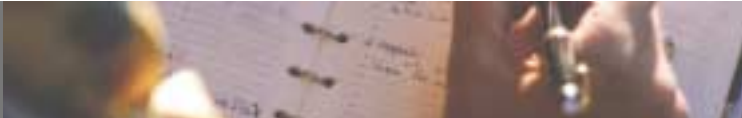
To take benefit and effectively use the research results and outputs of the project, your company must invest and understand the exploitation route.



CONTACTS

For more information, contact Aramis at www.aramisasbl.be





Cordis

CORDIS is the Community Research and Development Information Service. It is an important source of information on EC R&D programmes and relevant matters and can help you to participate in EC funded programmes and find partners.

www.cordis.lu/fp6/

Info desk

A part of CORDIS website is dedicated to SMEs.

<http://sme.cordis.lu/>

European Information Centres (EIC)

The European Commission has set up dedicated info desks by thematic priorities and research areas to supply information on FP6-related issues.

www.cordis.lu/fp6/infodesks.htm

EICs act as an interface between European institutions and companies operating at local level. They help them gain easier access to the opportunities presented by Europe. Their main goals are to inform, advise and assist SMEs in all Europe-related areas. The purpose of this extensive daily collaboration with other intermediaries is to make matters simpler and more efficient for SMEs.

[level.http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/networks/eic/eic.html](http://level.europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/networks/eic/eic.html)

National Contact Points (NCPs)

These organisations are selected by the EC to give direct advice and individual assistance to submit project. They are established in all Member States and Associated States. NCPs will provide help on all aspects of FP6 in your national language.

www.cordis.lu/fp6/ncps/

Innovation Relay Centres (IRCs)

These organisations, present in many regions of the EU, are selected by the EC. Their support services are:

- Advice on Innovation, Technology Transfer and Exploitation
- Identifying Technology Need and/or Technology Potential
- Finding European Partners
- Further Support and Advice
- Contract Negotiation Assistance

<http://irc.cordis.lu/>

Technology Transfer Centres (TTCs)

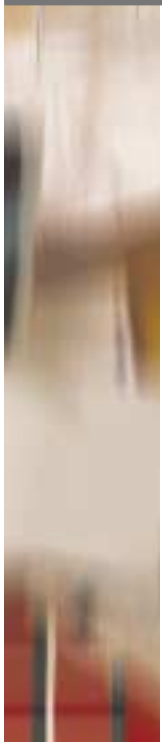
TTCs conduct proactive work, promotional and dissemination activities targeted at enterprises in their regions of operation. By being specialised in a technological sector, these centres have a deep understanding of the different technologies to be promoted and know therefore better the needs of the companies and the programmes that could help them in their field of opportunities. They master an updated list of open EC calls that could fit to company's project ideas.

Here are the website addresses of some specific TTCs:

- www.aramisasbl.be
- www.iam.de
- www.glam.ac.uk/soe/CEPE
- www.cesvitmicroelettronica.it
- www.itma.pwr.wroc.pl
- www.ixl.u-bordeaux.fr



ABBREVIATIONS



CORDIS	Community Research and Development Information Service
CRAFT	Co-operative research programme
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FP6	Sixth Framework Programme
IP	Integrated Project
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
NCP	National Contact Point
NoE	Network of Excellence
R&D	Research & Development
RTD	Research and Technological Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STREP	Specific Targeted Research Project

