Examples of Projects

Pharma-Planta

The Neuraminidase Pharmaceutically active Flavas for Flural Health (Pharma-Planta) project is a cornerstone of FP7 planning in virology, virology and virology. The Pharma-Planta project is a key project of the FP7 Partners for antiviral pharmaceuticals development. The project will develop antiviral pharmaceuticals for the treatment of patients with antiviral disease and for the effective delivery of antiviral drugs. The project deliverables include health care for low-income new generation antiviral pharmaceuticals that can be adapted worldwide. Participation of small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with expertise in the area of antiviral pharmaceuticals is welcome.

Partners from: the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, and the Netherlands.

For more information, visit: http://www.pharma-planta.org

AlloStem

The Development of Immunotherapeutic Strategies to Treat Haematological and Neurological diseases on the Basis of Optimised Alleles. Cells. Genes. Therapy (AlloStem) project (AlloStem) project brings together academic and research organisations to coordinate and develop new vaccines against major diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. No other production system can match plants in terms of economy and scale of production. This pioneering approach to the synthesis of new Oseltamivir derivatives.

Partners from: the United Kingdom, Russia, the Czech Republic, Spain, Finland, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark and the United States.

For more information, visit: http://www.allostem.org

CATAFLU.OR

High-yielding Oseltamivir derivatives’ (CATAFLU.OR) is a three-year project that addresses the new ‘tricline’ method based on an organismic approach to the synthesis of new Oseltamivir derivatives. Neuraminidase is an enzyme important for antiviral action and neuraminic acid is a carbohydrate present in all mammalian and avian influenza viruses. The project deliverables include health care for low-income new generation antiviral pharmaceuticals that can be adapted worldwide. Participation of small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with expertise in the area of antiviral pharmaceuticals is welcome.

Partners from: the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Thailand, Israel, Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam.

For more information, visit: http://www.allostem.org

International Mouse Knockout Consortium (IMMC)

Get support with preparing proposals for the Health theme


- National Contact Points (NCPs) in EU Member States
- Accessing Communities (ACs) provide guidance, practical information and assistance to all aspects of participation in the Framework Programmes:


- Framework Programmes:


- Third-country Countries

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/who_en.html#countries

Find FP7 calls and relevant documents


- Links to the International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPCs):


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**International Cooperation in Health Research**

**Connecting the global scientific community and underpinning the role of Europe in international research and technology for Health**

The partnership in Health Research projects (1) was extended beyond EU Member States and Associated Countries (ACs) as early as the start of the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) in 2002, allowing countries from almost any country in the world to participate in FP7 projects.

The Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) has seen the general opening of an unprecedented gradual increase in the participation of third countries (TCs) in FP7 projects. This opening of FP7 has been underpinned by the fact that the FP7 is by definition a multi-country programme and therefore lends itself to keep collaborating.

With regard to the funding of non-EU/AC participants in the projects, those from lower- and middle-income countries are eligible for funding. But those from high-income countries are normally expected to cover their own expenses, ideal when the funding is essential for carrying out the overall project. An exception is made for US-based entities, which can receive funds in any case, in recognition of the openness of the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) programmes.

Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICAs)

The specific International Cooperation Actions (SICAs) address distinct issues related to cooperation with particular countries or regions and involve the participation in International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPCs). These are selected according to criteria from the International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPCs) and two from each ICPC (e.g., Brazil, China, India, Russia). This meets the quality and requirements of the partner countries.

As such, this model is based primarily on agreements with the respective national bodies that are in charge of research activities in respective regions.

Cooperation with developing countries, seeking solutions to particular problems, such as neglected diseases or sub-Saharan African health, is an essential component of FP7. Wherever science has a role, as the FP7 programme is underpinned by the fact that the FP7 is by definition a multi-country programme and therefore lends itself to keep collaborating.

The SICA concept is, in part, a continuation of the ‘Innovative Medicines Initiative’ (IMI), a specific International Cooperation Action (SICA) under FP7, which is in fact a new and expanded version of the IMI. The SICA concept aims to ensure a targeted approach for specific International Cooperation Actions in the important area of health research on neglected diseases in sub-Saharan African health.

**Timeframe for FP7 projects**

- **Official launch of FP7 2007-2013**
- **Results from FP7 projects in use**
- **First call**
- **First projects start**
- **Last call start**
- **Last projects end**

**International Cooperation in Health Research follows four main routes:**

1. **General Opening of Health Topics**
   - General opening of all topics to any country in the world;
   - Specific International Cooperation Actions;
   - Coordinated topics with certain TCs;
   - Programme-level cooperation with industrialised countries.

2. **Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICAs)**
   - The specific International Cooperation Actions (SICAs) address distinct issues related to cooperation with particular countries or regions and involve the participation in International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPCs).
   - These are selected according to criteria from the International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPCs) and two from each ICPC (e.g., Brazil, China, India, Russia).

3. **Coordinated Topics with Certain Countries**
   - A new feature in FP7 is the opening of coordinated topics for co-financing between the EC and the target countries. In this case, the topics are defined in close collaboration with researchers and funding agencies of the target countries.
   - The intention is to support projects with partners from the EU and ICPC funded by the EC and from the participating TC, which will finance the expenses of its own partners.

4. **Programme-Level Cooperation with Industrialised Countries**
   - This type of cooperation is ideal for large projects that contain many partners and have the capacity to collaborate on an equi-financing basis with several EU/AC partners.

In 2008, Russia had already participated in such a coordinated call with two topics that had been selected at a workshop in St Petersburg in 2007. These topics were issued as SICA topics in order to guarantee the inclusion of a target country’s institutions. It is expected that this model will lead to a close integration of the project partners and may pave the way for a wider cooperation in the future.

The unity of the funded projects will be guaranteed through a combination of management and scientific reporting, although administratively, they are two separate initiatives.

*For certain ICPCs, e.g., Brazil, China, India, Russia, it is allowed to have even more regions and countries in the partner pool.*