



European Commission  
Research Directorate General  
Human Resources and Mobility

A light gray silhouette map of Europe serves as a background for the title text.

# **MARIE CURIE HOST FELLOWSHIPS FOR EARLY STAGE RESEARCH TRAINING (EST)**

## **Handbook**



MARIE CURIE **ACTIONS**

March 2003

**This handbook explains the principles of  
Marie Curie Host Fellowships for  
Early Stage Research Training (EST)  
to be funded under the EU's Sixth Framework Programme**

Similar documents are available for the other  
Marie Curie Actions namely:

Marie Curie Research Training Networks (RTN)  
Marie Curie Host Fellowships for the Transfer of Knowledge (ToK)  
Marie Curie Conferences and Training Courses (SCF/LCF)  
Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowships (EIF)  
Marie Curie Outgoing International Fellowships (OIF)  
Marie Curie Incoming International Fellowships (IIF)  
Marie Curie Excellence Grants (EXT)  
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They are also available on the Commission's web-site:

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Comments are welcome and may be sent to:

**[rtd-mariecurie-actions@cec.eu.int](mailto:rtd-mariecurie-actions@cec.eu.int)**

#### **Legal notice**

*This guide aims to make the rules concerning Marie Curie actions transparent and easy to understand, thus it serves for information purposes only and has no legal value. It is based upon a number of legal texts, in particular the Work Programme and Rules for Participation listed in Annex VI of this document. Only those texts have a legal status and can be referred to for the purpose of any legal or administrative proceedings.*

## THE ESSENTIALS

### What is Early Stage Training (EST)?

Marie Curie Host Fellowships for Early Stage Research Training are aimed at offering structured scientific and /or technological training as well as providing complementary skills.

### Who can apply?

A single group (mono-partner application) or a consortium (multi-partner application) of any legal entities (e.g. universities, research organisations, industrial firms, SME's, international organisations, etc.) operating a coherent and integrated research training programme.

### Who are the targeted researchers?

EST will focus on the training of researchers with less than 4 years of research experience. The researchers are appointed directly by the selected host for periods between 3 months and 3 years.

### Which research topics are supported?

Proposals from all areas of scientific and technological research of interest to the European Community are welcome and there are no pre-defined priority areas.

### What is the size of an EST?

In the case of a multi-partner application the consortium must have legal entities from *at least* three Member or Associated States of which two must be EU Member or Candidate Countries. In all cases, the size of an EST must be chosen to best achieve its objectives, particularly with regard to training, while taking into account possible limitations in terms of management and effective interaction amongst the partners.

### How can the funding be used?

Funding is primarily provided for the benefit of the researchers that are appointed by the host (including their living allowances, travel expenses etc). There are also funds towards expenses linked to the execution of the project in the host organisation, along with a contribution towards overheads and management related expenses. For the case of multi-partner sites there will also be a contribution towards the costs of co-ordination of the research teams (via meetings, secondments etc).

### When to apply?

A "call for proposals" was published on December 17<sup>th</sup> 2002 and there are 2 deadlines by which proposals must arrive at the Commission offices. These deadlines are the **2<sup>nd</sup> April 2003** and **11<sup>th</sup> February 2004** (at 17.00hrs Brussels time). It is expected that an additional call will be published with deadlines in 2005 and 2006.

### How to apply?

Firstly, after reading this document, download an "InfoPack" that provides the material you need to prepare a proposal. Secondly, you should consult the legal documents, in particular, the "Work Programme" upon which this handbook is based (references can be found in annex V of this document).

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# 1. Introduction

To help develop the European Research Area (ERA), the Commission has launched the Sixth Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP6). This programme will run from 2002 to 2006 and is the financial tool with which the Commission will put research policy into practice and also provide the necessary financial support for scientific and technological development projects.

Within FP6, the Human Resources and Mobility (HRM) activity has a budget of 1.58 billion Euro and consists of a coherent set of actions, based on promoting the mobility of researchers. These will be aimed at the development and transfer of research competencies, the consolidation and widening of researchers' career prospects, and the promotion of excellence in Europe's research.

It is the purpose of this document to explain one of the 11 different actions within the HRM activity: Marie Curie Host Fellowships for Early Stage Research Training (ESTs). The information is based mainly upon the relevant legal texts, in particular, the Work Programme. Text that has been directly extracted from this document is shown in boxes to aid the reader.

## 1.1 What are Early Stage Training Fellowships?

The specific objectives of the Early Stage Training host fellowships are:

*"The actions concerned are intended to have a strong structuring effect on the European research system, in particular by encouraging junior researchers to pursue a research career."*  
(Work Programme section 2.2)

*"These Fellowships will be targeted at higher education and research institutions, training centres and enterprises, with a view to reinforcing their training capability. The scheme will be directed at researchers in the early stages of their professional career. It will focus on the acquisition of specific scientific and technological competencies in research, as well as of complementary skills."*

(Work Programme section 2.3.1.2)

This action is intended to promote the development of human resources that constitute the underlying raw material on which research capabilities are built. It also promotes the mobility of researchers between European countries and to Europe from outside. The action is targeted at the training of researchers at the early stages of their research careers. It aims to contribute to a strong structuring effect on European research systems and to particularly encourage these researchers to continue to pursue a long term European research career. Attention will be paid to encouraging the involvement of industry and SMEs.

The scheme also addresses the possibility of training in aspects that may widen the researcher's career development (e.g. research management, languages, ethics, presentation skills etc)

Each host will be responsible for the selection and appointment of its *early-stage* researchers (as defined in section 4 of this document).

Projects may be submitted either by:

- a single host or several inter-related groups in one country working together on a common research or training theme

**NOTE:** As an exception to the general rule, **inter-related groups** provide the possibility for groups from the same country not belonging to the same legal entity but involved in a joint training activity, to participate under the single-host scheme. They are expected to jointly operate a training programme as demonstrated by past records.

Full responsibility will be taken by the project co-ordinator and his/her legal entity, who must be in the position to ensure the correct execution of the project. All selected fellows will be recruited by the co-ordinator's legal entity and fellows are expected to execute a significant part of their training period at the co-ordinating organisation's premises

- by multi-partner hosts such as those involved in formal collaboration in the organisation of international doctoral studies (e.g. Euro-PhDs). Participants must be at least 3 hosts in 3 different Member States, or Associated States, of which two must be from Member States or Associated Candidate Countries. Training must be open to researchers from outside the partners. The quality of the training provided by each participating partner must be mutually recognised by all partners and, where possible, the same will be expected with the awarded degrees.

### **Examples for EST mono-sites:**

#### A) Single-host

*An EST comprising one research institute specialised in optics that has a well established record of training programme for postgraduate students for short and long stays and who also offers placements for a number of researchers to carry out a PhD.*

#### B) Inter-related groups

*A research institute specialised in food safety has been operating a joint training programme in microbiology for the past ten years in collaboration with the Mathematics department at the local university and a regional company specialised in microbiological modelling. The research institute submits a proposal as co-ordinator with the other two institutes as inter-related groups, offering a structured training programme on toxicology and food safety for researchers wishing to carry out PhDs as well as short term placements. The main part of the research training on toxicology and chemical food safety is carried out at the research institute, while complementary training on advanced computational toxicology takes place at the university, and additional research on microbiological modelling is carried out at the company. The selected fellows will execute a significant part of their training period at the co-ordinating organisation.*

### **Example for an EST multi-site:**

*An EST composed of Law departments from 8 universities located in Poland, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Italy, France and Spain, offering structured training in European social studies for researchers pursuing PhDs or wishing to obtain a Masters. The training programme is the result of a long-standing collaboration among the host institutions that has resulted in a joint PhD and Masters programme where the diplomas are recognised by all 8 universities.*

## 1.2 How does it work?

To show how an Early Stage Training site forms and operates, the figure on the following page shows its “life cycle”. The whole process can be divided into four stages thus:

### Stage 1: Proposal Preparation

In the first instance, it is expected that a host institution or a group of host institutions prepare a proposal that focuses upon a joint, structured research training project. In the case of the multi-sites, a staff member from one of the teams will be the *co-ordinator* for the project while the other teams will each nominate a scientist-in-charge. The proposal must be received by the Commission before or on the deadline given in the call for proposals.

### Stage 2: Proposal Evaluation

Once the proposals have been received, a series of checks will be performed to ensure that eligibility criteria such as completeness, minimum number of teams for multi-sites, etc. are fulfilled. The Commission will then arrange for the proposal to be evaluated by independent experts who will assess it against a number of predefined evaluation criteria. Each proposal will receive a report describing the consensus opinion reached by the independent experts.

### Stage 3: Negotiation and Selection

Taking into account the opinions of the experts and the available funding, the Commission will rank the proposals. Those proposals that are retained will be invited to enter into contract negotiations with the Commission. The purpose of this process is to collect all the necessary financial and technical information, in order to prepare a contract. In addition, the scientific and training programme will be defined in terms of contractual deliverables and the maximum financial contribution from the Community finalised. Comments from the experts that arose during the evaluation will be taken into account at this stage.

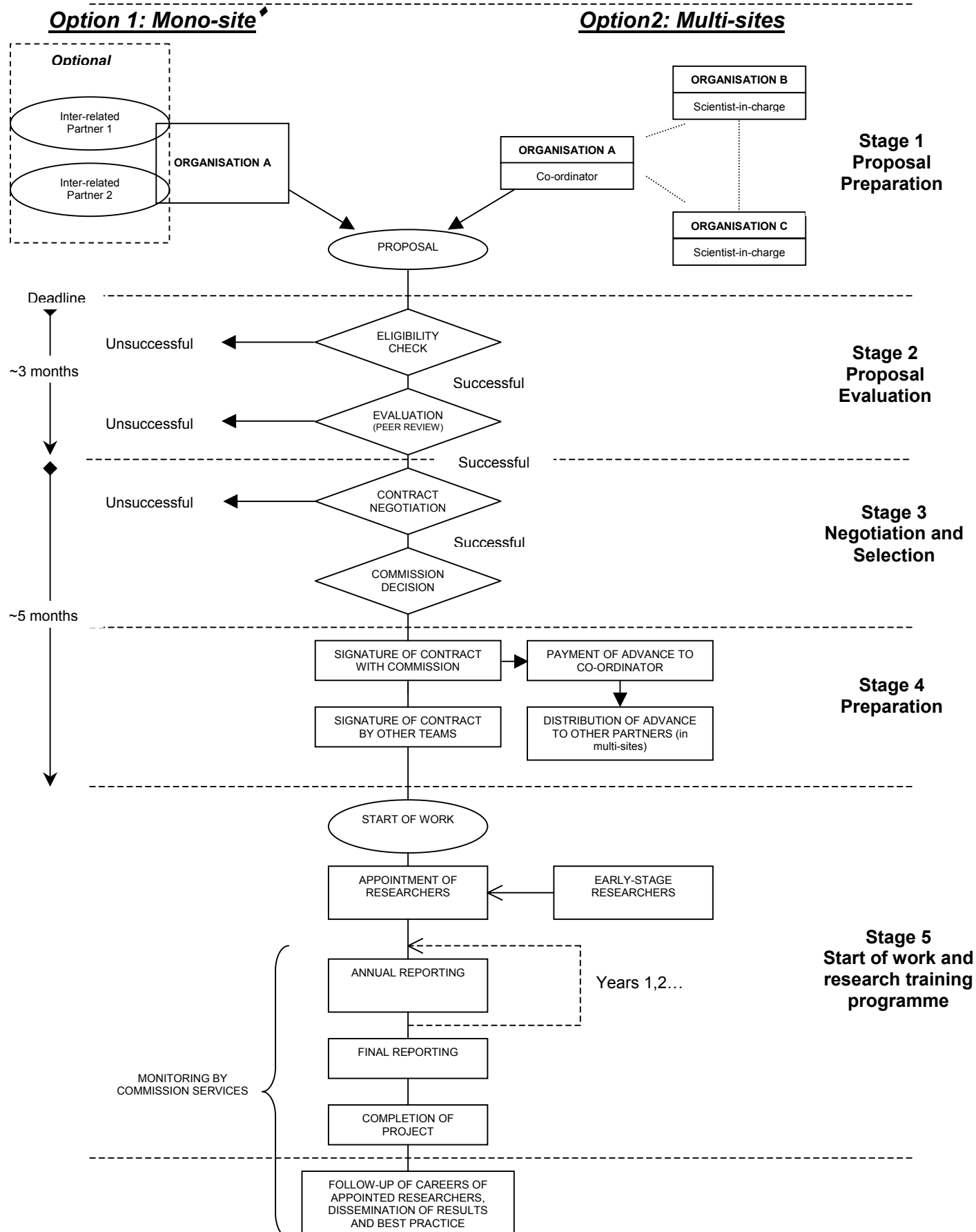
### Stage 4: Preparation

After a successful outcome to the negotiations, a draft contract will be prepared by the Commission and sent to the co-ordinating host organisation for signature. For EST multi-partner sites a consortium agreement may be drawn-up at this stage to deal with any internal issues (e.g. use of overheads, intellectual property rights, etc.). An initial payment will be provided once the co-ordinating organisation and the Commission have signed the contract. In multi-sites, this payment may be distributed to the other teams when they, in turn, sign the contract.

### Stage 5: Start of Work

The project normally begins with the appointment of the *early-stage* researchers that will take part in the training programme. During the course of the project, the Commission will monitor the fellowship via annual reports and review meetings. Payments are made according to the progress made with respect to the project deliverables set out in the contract. The final payment is released upon acceptance of the final report by the Commission services.

## "LIFE CYCLE" OF AN EARLY STAGE TRAINING FELLOWSHIP



\* A mono-site proposal submission may involve only a single host or a group of interrelated hosts from the same country.



### 1.3 Main Differences between FP5 and FP6

A strict comparison between the actions in FP5 and FP6 is not really possible due to the fundamental differences in terms of objectives and participation rules. Nevertheless, the following table highlights the main differences between training opportunities for early stage researchers under FP5 (Training Sites and Industry Host Fellowships) and FP6.

	FP5	FP6
<b>Name of the programme/activity</b>	Improving Human Potential	Human Resources and Mobility
<b>Name of the action(s)</b>	Marie Curie Training Sites (TS)  Marie Curie Industry Host Fellowships (IHF)	Marie Curie Early Stage Fellowships <i>(15% of the overall budget of this action to be directed towards industrial/commercial companies participation)</i>
<b>Age limit for researchers that can be appointed</b>	Up to 35 years	Removed (eligibility based on experience)
<b>Profiles of the early stage researchers appointed.</b>	Pre-doctoral young researcher (TS: Only for PhD students)	Early-stage researcher (<4 years of research experience)
<b>Appointment of researchers from Third Countries</b>	Only if already resident in EU Member States for >5 years	Up to 30% of the total of person-months and those resident in EU for >4 years out of the last 5.
<b>Eligibility of researchers to work in their country of nationality</b>	Not possible	Yes, if active outside the EU or Associated States for at least five years or for stays at European/International organisations.
<b>Maximum period allowed in country of application previous to deadline</b>	12 out of the last 24 months	12 out of the last 36 months
<b>Allowances paid to researchers</b>	TS: 1200€/month plus actual cost of 1 return journey IHF: (i) Living allowance (ii) mobility allowance	(i) Living allowance, (ii) monthly mobility allowance (family dependent), (iii) annual travel costs (iv) career exploration allowance
<b>Contribution to the participation expenses of eligible researchers,</b>	Not specifically featured	(i) Contribution for expenses related to training actions, (research costs, conference attendance, etc). Between 250€-500€ researcher-month
<b>Community contribution towards the research and management costs of the host institution</b>	Covering research costs of the fellow, management costs and overheads, conference participation, etc. No distinction among type of expense.	Contributions under 4 different subcategories: (i) to the organisation costs (ii) to co-ordination expenses for multi-sites, (iii) to management and audit costs, (iv) to overheads (see below)
<b>Allowable expenses related with the management of the fellowship</b>	Not specifically featured	(ii) Up to 3% of the Community Contribution
<b>Allowable indirect costs (overheads)</b>	Not specifically featured	(iii) 10% of direct costs (excluding subcontracting)

## 2 What is an Early Stage Training Fellowship expected to do?

### 2.1 Introduction

The main tasks of Early Stage Training Fellowships is the appointment of *early-stage* researchers and their integration into a structured training scheme that will encourage them to pursue a research career:

- *“Supporting the development of the offer of structured training (typically within the framework of doctoral studies and including general modules of structured training and/or experimental research work) for researchers at the beginning of their careers from Member States, Associated States and third countries to be trained by European organisations within higher education, research and training centres, enterprises including SMEs, with a focus on acquisition of specific scientific and technological competencies in research as well as complementary skills (e.g. in management, ethics, communication, etc.);*
- *Stimulating the training and hosting of researchers at the beginning of their career from other Member States, Associated States or third countries within the organisations concerned and thereby encouraging these researchers to pursue a research career.”*

*(Work Programme section 2.3.1.2)*

For EST multi-sites, a major objective of this action is to provide co-ordinated approaches to training among the organisations concerned, particularly between those involved in international doctoral studies. The quality of the training provided by each participating partner must be mutually recognised by all partners and, where possible, the same will be expected with the awarded degrees.

*“This action also encourages mechanisms to improve co-ordination and mutual recognition between the participating organisations and, at an international level, the quality of this initial training.*

*(Work Programme section 2.3.1.2)*

### 2.2 The Research Topic of the Project

All Marie Curie actions have a “bottom-up” approach i.e. all fields of research of interest to the European Community are eligible for funding. This so-called “bottom up” approach may be expressed as the following:

- *“Freedom is given to the proposers as to the choice of field of research for their projects . The Marie Curie actions will therefore be open to all fields of research, which contribute to the objectives of the Community as defined in Article 163 of the EC Treaty, for projects chosen freely by the applicants themselves.*
- *Great initiative is left to the proposers within the objectives of the programme and within general guidelines (including maximum expenditure) concerning the details permitting a better realisation of the objectives.*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.1)*

In determining the topic of the research training project, the applicant should consider that a successful application must address the objectives of the action. These objectives targeted are defined within the work programme and are summarised in this document.

Concerning the scope of a proposed training project, the applicant should consider the feasibility of the training project, the demand from potential researchers and the need for

the application to demonstrate expertise within all of the fields concerned. Experience from within FP5 has shown that some hosts that have provided training within a very narrow and specialised field have found it difficult to attract suitable candidates. The application should present a coherent training project on a common theme.

Note that those research fields with military applications or within the EURATOM programme (nuclear fission and fusion) may not be eligible for funding. However, this does not exclude, for example, fundamental research in the field of nuclear physics.

Furthermore, research projects with ethical implications (e.g. human cloning, some specific aspects of human embryo research, animal welfare etc.) will be subject to ethical review and may not be eligible for funding. For more information please consult the following:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics_en.html)

## **2.3 The Concept of Panels**

For practical organisational reasons, proposals will be classified for evaluation purposes under seven major areas of science (known as “panels”): Economics and Social and Human Sciences; Engineering sciences; Environmental and geo-sciences; Life sciences; Mathematics and information sciences; Physics; and Chemistry. The applicants choose the panel to which the proposal will be associated at the proposal stage (using the field “Scientific Panel” on the A1 proposal submission form) and this should be considered as the core discipline. Additional keywords are used to define the other disciplines that are involved. The choice of panel and keywords will guide the Commission in the selection of experts for proposal evaluation. Note that there is no predefined budget allocation among the disciplines in the call for proposals.

This classification into panels is for purely operational purposes and in no instance aims to exclude multidisciplinary proposals. On the contrary, multidisciplinary is encouraged in EST Fellowship applications and is one of the issues specifically drawn to the attention of the evaluator when recognising the quality of the training proposed (see evaluation criteria in section 6 of this document).

## **2.4 Typical activities of Early Stage Training Fellowships**

### **2.4.1 Training Activities**

An Early Stage Training site will normally develop dedicated training programmes that focus upon exploiting the local possibilities available for the participants. For those mono-sites that have identified inter-related partners or for multi-sites, the collective multidisciplinary expertise must also be exploited. Training should be targeted towards the needs of the *early-stage researchers* that are within the first 4 years of their career and typically, though not necessarily, undertaking Ph.D. studies (see section 4). Such training activities would include:

- Provision of structured training (e.g. tutoring, lecture courses, teaching) that are available locally (or from another participant in the case of a multi-site);
- Organisation of courses to provide complementary training. Topics of interest would include, for example, project management, presentation skills, language courses, ethics etc.;

- Development of training activities (e.g. workshops, summer schools) that, especially in the case of the multi-sites, may exploit the multidisciplinary aspects of the project and exposure of the participants to different “schools of thought”;

Likewise, a very important aim of the multi-sites will be to ensure that the participants establish the co-ordination of local training programmes between the participants to maximise added value (e.g. joint syllabus development, joint Ph.D. programmes, etc.).

- *"This action also encourages mechanisms to improve co-ordination and mutual recognition between the participating organisations and, at an international level, the quality of this initial training. "*

*(Work Programme section 2.3.1.2)*

A **Personal Career Development Plan** will be established in order to aid in the provision of the research training programme that best suits the needs of the *early-stage researchers*:

- *"Each researcher will establish, together with his/her personal supervisor, a Personal Career Development Plan comprising his/her training needs and scientific objectives and later on report upon the success with which these objectives were met. In this way the researchers will be encouraged to play an active role in shaping their own training programme and professional development."*

*(Work Programme section 2.3.1.1)*

#### **2.4.2 Co-ordinating Activities (for multi-sites only)**

Community funding will be provided for such activities in the case of multi-sites with the purpose of establishing and/or strengthening the collaborations between the participants and allowing co-operation at an international level between the partners. Examples of such activities include the organisation of scientific and/or managerial meetings, video conferencing, organisation of web pages for use of the groups within the multi-site, etc.

#### **2.4.3 Visits and Secondments (for multi-sites only)**

Normal practice during visits and secondments is that the researcher continues to be appointed by the sending institute, which also pay his/her travel and subsistence expenses (e.g. accommodation). The receiving institution would be expected to pay the expenses associated with welcoming the researcher at its site. Secondment periods should not be used as a means of working in a country where the researcher cannot be appointed given the mobility criteria that apply. Moreover, they should not be used if the period spent at the partner is significant (i.e.: representing more than 30% of the total period of recruitment for a fellow):

*"In the case of a researcher being seconded to another participant for a period of more than 30 % of the total period of recruitment, he/she will have to be recruited by this other participant."*

*(Work Programme section 2.3.1.1)*

### 3 Which research organisations can take part?

#### 3.1 How are *participants* defined?

*Participants* are defined as organisations in which the members of the research teams are based (represented by the co-ordinator and scientists-in-charge). If selected for funding, the *participants* will be signing a contract with the Commission:

*"As a general rule, the participants of the Marie Curie actions are organisations active in research or research training (universities, national or international research centres or commercial enterprises, etc) implementing Marie Curie actions and signing contracts with the Commission."*

*Work Programme (section 2.5.2)*

In Early Stage Research Training Fellowships, any organisation actively engaged in research or in providing training targeted at the needs of researchers at the early stages of their career, can participate insofar as they make a meaningful to the joint research and training project. This may be of special interest in the case of industrial/commercial companies that are also targeted by this action.

*"The participants in this Marie Curie action are the organisations, selected by the Commission. The selected organisations recruit the researchers."*

*"As an objective, 15 % of the overall budget of this action is to be directed towards the participation of industrial/commercial companies."*

*Work Programme (section 2.3.1.2)*

#### 3.2 What type of research organisations can take part?

According to the Work Programme, many different types of organisations can take part in ESTs:

- National organisations (e.g. universities, research centres etc);
- Commercial enterprises, especially those of small and medium size (SMEs);
- Non-profit or charitable organisations (e.g. NGOs, trusts, etc.);
- International European interest organisations (e.g. CERN, EMBL, etc);
- The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission;

Definitions for some of the above categories of organisations are provided in the Rules for Participation (reference provided in annex V of this document).

### 3.3 Where can the teams be located?

In the case of mono-sites the teams have to be located in a EU Member or Associated States. For multi-sites, in principle the teams can be located anywhere in the world. However, the conditions under which they may be funded varies.

#### 3.3.1 Teams located in EU Member or Associated States and International European Interest Organisations

Teams located in EU Member or Associated States, as well as in International European Interest Organisations are eligible for funding and take part on the same footing. The EU Member and Associated States are shown below:

Member States	Associated States	
	Candidate Countries	Other States
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.	Iceland, Israel*, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland*.

\*At the time of writing (March 2003), Israel and Switzerland are not yet associated to FP6.

The Associated States have signed, or are expected to sign, a memorandum of understanding with the Community under the terms of which it makes a financial contribution towards FP6. Once signed, organisations in these countries are eligible to receive a financial contribution from the Community at the time of contract preparation. The current status of the association agreements can be found under the following:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/countries.html>

#### 3.3.2 Teams located in Third Countries and International Organisations

For multi-sites, in the case of research teams located in countries outside the Member and Associated States, or in International Organisations, there are special conditions:

*“Participation of legal entities from third countries and of international organisations is foreseen under the conditions provided by the rules of participation and by those in the present work programme.....The financing of these entities, particularly those of developing countries and those with emerging economies or in transition, is possible if it is essential to attain the objectives of the action.”*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.2)*

While the participation of such organisations in multi-site ESTs is welcomed and possible, it is clear that the proposal needs to present strong arguments in order for them to be funded. It must be demonstrated that their financing is **essential** to achieve the objectives

of the project. This is summarised in the table below that outlines the conditions concerning the participation and funding of organisations depending on their legal status.

		PARTICIPATION	FUNDING
ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES	Candidate countries	As Member States	As Member States
	Other (e.g. Switzerland, Israel)	Above minimum number of Member States or Associated Candidate Countries	
THIRD COUNTRIES	(e.g. Japan, South Africa, Chile etc)	Rightfully	If essential for the Project
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	European interest (e.g. CERN, ESA, ESO, EMBL etc.)	As Member States	
	Others (e.g. WHO, FAO, ...)	Rightfully	If essential for the Project
OTHERS	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission	As Member States	As Member States

### 3.4 How large is an EST site?

The basic principle regarding the size is that it has to be in accordance with the scope of the research training programme, along with the needs in this respect for the disciplines concerned and management considerations.

The following rules apply to the minimum number of legal entities required for a multi-site EST:

*"Participants must be at least 3 hosts in 3 different Member States, or Associated States, of which two must be from Member States or Associated Candidate Countries."*

*(Work Programme section 2.3.1.2)*

**Examples for EST multi-sites:****A) Not eligible:**

*An EST multi-site cannot consist only of teams from Associated States that are not Candidate Countries (e.g. comprising teams from Iceland, Israel and Norway only). There would need to be at least two additional teams from Member States and/or Associated Candidate Countries.*

**B) Eligible**

*An EST may be comprised solely of teams from Associated Candidate Countries (e.g. Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic). It can be added that this would not have been possible under FP5, since a minimum number of EU Member States were required.*

**3.5 How long does the EST last?**

Normally the duration of an EST contract would be up to 4 years (see Work Programme section 2.3.1.2). A shorter duration is permissible, although it would need to be clearly demonstrated in the proposal that the training programme could realistically be completed within this period.

The duration of the actual stays of the researchers is between 3 and 36 months. The contract provides support equivalent to a total number of months training. The hosts then promote and advertise the vacancies and select the best fellows. The number of fellows and duration of each fellowship shall be compatible with the indicative planning agreed within the contract. The last fellow must have completed the fellowship before the end of the contract.

I

Example:

*A University department could receive a contract to support early stage training in “advanced image processing research”. The training programme proposes providing four, three year long fellowships and twelve, nine month long fellowships for post graduate training ( $4 \times 36 + 12 \times 9 = 252$  months). The Commission places a contract with the university for 4 years to support 252 fellow months of training. Over the 4 years the university advertises the positions, selects fellows and provides training until all of the financial support has been used.*

**3.6 How much funding can an EST expect to receive?**

The overall budget of an EST will largely depend upon the *early-stage researchers* that are to take part in the project, expressed in terms of *person-months* and the number of participants. During the evaluation of the proposal, the capacity of the host to provide high level training for the number of researchers requested in the application will be fully taken into account and may influence the final scoring.

There are no strict limits to the size of an EST whether mono-site or multi-site although some indications are given:

*“As an indication, the size of the projects will vary between 300,000 and 2,000,000 €.”*  
*Work Programme (section 2.3.1.2)*



The typical average value of a mono-partner application is expected to be in the order of 600,000€ - 1,000,000€. The number of months training that could be supported by a contract of this value will vary depending on the geographic location of the host, the personal circumstances of the fellows and if the fellows are expected to be recruited on a “stipend” or “employment” type contract. However depending on the circumstance and as a very approximate guide such a budget could support a total of around 250 researcher months of training.

When looking at the minimum size of an EST site, applicants should consider that the specific objective of EST Fellowships is to provide structured research training and that this is, in most cases, unlikely to be achieved if the project is limited to a small number of fellows:

#### Example A

*The genetics department in a large university applies for an EST mono-site. Their intention is to provide training in a very specific area of cytogenetics and offer placements for 1 three-year PhD fellowship and five short stays for stays up to six months.*

*The size of this EST is too limited and the proposal is unlikely to be favourably considered by the experts due to its very narrow scope in terms of subject and training offered.*

#### Example B

*A university proposes a multidisciplinary training programme within an EST mono-site, where several research groups from different faculties (physics, chemistry engineering and medicine) offer joint structured training on various aspects of nano-technology applied to biomedicine. The training offered combines the expertise in techniques such as spectroscopy, polymer synthesis, mechanical testing and biomedicine among others. As part of its programme it also offers a series of training courses on communication skills, project management and ethics. They are offering opportunities for 6 researchers to carry out PhD (three-year stays) and 10 placements for shorter stays (six-months each).*

*The size of this EST seems appropriate for a structured training programme in principle, as long as the applicant demonstrates that the university has the capacity to carry out the training proposed.*

Since the allowances to be paid are defined by the Commission, the budget is roughly proportional to the number of researcher-months. It is important to note that those researcher-months that are not used at the end of the standard 4-year contract will not be considered for a Community contribution. Further information on the financial aspects of ESTs is provided in section 5.

## 4 Which individual researchers can be funded by an EST?

### 4.1 Introduction

An essential element of Early Stage Training Fellowships is the appointment of *early-stage researchers* who will take part in the research and training programme. Indeed, this is one of the most important deliverables of the contract. These researchers are defined as follows:

*"As a general rule, a researcher is defined as a person active in research, including at a training level, of at least post-graduate or equivalent level."*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

### 4.2 How are they appointed?

In the case of Early Stage Training Fellowships, the identity of the *early-stage researchers* is usually not known at the time of submitting the proposal. If the EST site is selected for funding by the Commission, the research organisations will be given the freedom to choose the researchers.

The host organisations will advertise the vacant posts internationally using all appropriate methods, including the CORDIS server. The applicants should describe the advertising strategy in the proposal since this will be taken into consideration at the evaluation stage. The implementation of this strategy will be a contractual obligation and its correct execution will be monitored by the Commission

*"The hosts must indicate in their proposals how they intend, if successfully selected, to widely advertise the fact that they participate in a Marie Curie action and receive Community funding."*

*The opportunities offered by the host organisations participating in the different indirect actions will be the object of publicity on an international level by host organisations using all appropriate methods (press, posters, websites, internet, information at conferences, etc) and will be disseminated through using the CORDIS server as well as other appropriate websites. The advertisement strategy for the vacant posts will be duly appraised in the proposals by the Commission at the time of the evaluation and their effective implementation will be, like the other contractual obligations, verified by the Commission Services at the time of execution of the project."*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.4)*

The selection of candidates by the host will be namely on the basis of: aptitude to carry out an individual project, potential for excellence, scientific quality, impact and the benefit of the proposed training to the individual fellow's research career. and are expected to carry out the selection based on their usual procedures, but always ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the selection of candidates. The host must apply the principles of equal opportunities in particular between men and women.

*"Within the framework of host-driven actions, the eligible researchers will be recruited by the host organisations (who are the best qualified to evaluate the quality and potential of the applicants) that have been selected by the Commission. This selection will be carried out on the basis of procedures normally used by them. These procedures must be open to all potential applicants, transparent and must guarantee an impartial and objective treatment of the applicants after the vacant posts have been advertised internationally. The selection procedures may be supported by individual interviews with the potential applicants, examination of letters of motivation, list of most pertinent publications submitted by the applicants (where applicable).*

*In this context, the criteria for selection of eligible researchers to be applied by the host organisations will comprise in particular: experience in the field of research and/or, in particular for early stage researchers (...), aptitude of the candidate to carry out his/her individual training/mobility project; potential of excellence, or recognised excellence of the candidate; the impact and benefit of the training to the career of the candidate; scientific quality and in this way its pertinence to his/her individual training/mobility project."*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.4)*

To ensure the objectives of the action are met, a number of additional criteria must be fulfilled by the organisations when recruiting using EST funding. These criteria must be **simultaneously** fulfilled and concern:

- the nationality of the researcher;
- the location and type of the host research organisation;
- the requirement that they normally move country to take up their appointment.

Further details concerning these criteria are provided in the following sections.

### **4.3 Conditions of the Appointment**

An important aspect of the Commission's policy towards researchers is to improve their working and living conditions while being mobile thereby opening up new perspectives for research careers within Europe. The Marie Curie Actions should act as a catalyst in this respect. The host organisations will therefore be required to meet certain conditions when appointing researchers. As described in section 5, researchers will receive country-dependent living allowances along with mobility and travel allowances that depend on their family circumstances. In addition, the provision of maternity/parental leave is envisaged.

When making appointments within an EST, the organisations can opt for a fixed-amount stipend or an employment contract. In both cases, the hosts must ensure that the *researcher* is covered under the social security scheme, which is applied to employed workers within the country of the *contractor*, or under a social security scheme providing an adequate protection. As a rule, fixed-amount stipends should only be used in those cases where this option is contemplated by national legislation. Where there is a choice, employment contracts should be used in preference to the fixed-amount stipends.

Regarding the duration of the appointment:

*"The training opportunities for researchers within the coherent training and mobility scheme provided by the project may range from 3 months to 3 years."*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

In the case of multi-sites, it should enable each researcher to gain most benefit from their involvement in a multinational collaboration (e.g. to attend joint workshops or meetings).

One should also be aware that the *early-stage researchers* will have contracts with the research organisations and not directly with the Commission:

*“Eligible researchers under these schemes are “third party” beneficiaries of the Marie Curie actions. They do not sign a contract with the Commission, but benefit from the Marie Curie actions and are therefore in this way beneficiaries of Community funds”.*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

#### **4.4 Definition of Research Experience used for the Marie Curie Actions**

Under the Marie Curie Mobility Actions, the different career pathways of researchers are taken into account by the adoption of new definitions that attach more importance to their research experience rather than their age.

Once a researcher has obtained a diploma that gives direct access to doctoral studies in the country in which the diploma was obtained (without having to acquire any further qualifications) the “clock” starts ticking. In the event that a researcher has taken a break from their research career for whatever reason (e.g. working outside research, family reasons, etc.), then the clock is stopped and only starts once they resume their research career.

The actual level of experience for a researcher, is **determined at the time of appointment** by the EST

*“For host-driven actions, the reference deadline for eligibility is the selection of the eligible researcher by the host organisation in the framework of this action.”*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

It should also be noted that any limits in terms of experience do not apply *during* the period of appointment itself. In a similar vein, the status of a researcher does not change during an appointment (e.g. if the researcher gains his/her Ph.D. during their appointment as an early-stage researcher).

#### **4.5 Early-stage Researchers**

*Early-stage researchers* (ESR) are appointed within ESTs as beneficiaries of the training programme. They are defined as follows and are typically those researchers who could undertake doctoral studies (but not necessarily):

*“Early-stage researchers are defined as researchers in the first 4 years (full-time equivalent) of their research activity, including the period of research training.*

*The reference period to qualify for an early stage training activity:*

- *is counted from the diploma giving access to doctoral studies (the degree must entitle the holder to embark on doctoral studies, without having to acquire any further qualifications) in the country in which the diploma was obtained,*
- *covers the first 4 years of experience in research or the period until a doctoral degree is obtained, whichever is shorter.*

*Persons who have obtained a doctorate are ineligible for the early stage actions, independently of the time taken to acquire it.”*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

**Eligible researchers:**

Example: A researcher has graduated in biology in 2002 and would like to start his/her Ph.D. studies in 2003. He/she could benefit as a researcher within an EST Fellowship while being registered for his/her Ph.D. studies.

Example: A researcher has already been working as a researcher in industry for two years since graduating with his/her first degree in chemistry. He/she would be able to benefit from participation in an EST Fellowship (even without pursuing a Ph.D. degree).

**Non-Eligible researchers:**

Example: A researcher is in the process of writing up the Ph.D. after 4½ years of research and would like to apply for appointment within an EST Fellowship. While he/she has not yet gained his/her doctorate, he/she would **not** be considered an *early-stage researcher* due to his/her level of experience.

Example: A researcher has obtained a Ph.D. after 3 years of research and would like to apply for appointment within an EST Fellowship. While he/she has not yet four years research experience, having obtained a doctorate he/she would **not** be considered an *early-stage researcher*.

If you find that you do not comply with any of the above criteria it may be because you are at a more advanced stage in your research career. In that case, you may still be eligible to participate in other Marie Curie actions directed to *experienced* researchers.

## 4.6 Transnational Mobility

To ensure the European character of Early Stage Training, the *early-stage researchers* are normally required to undertake transnational mobility (i.e. move country) when taking up their appointment:

*“Researchers must be nationals of a State other than that of the host organisation. At the start of their fellowship/activity, researchers may not have resided or carried out their main activity (work, studies, etc) in the country of their host organisation for more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately prior to the start date. Short stays such as holidays are not taken into account.”*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

Example: A French researcher has moved to Germany for the first time and has been carrying out research there for the last six months. He/she can be appointed within a EST team in Germany during the next six months.

Special conditions exist for researchers holding dual nationalities:

*"In the case of a national holding more than one nationality, he/she will be able to carry out a period of mobility in the country of his /her nationality in which he/she has not resided during the previous 5 years. Short stays such as holidays are not taken into account."*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

Example: A researcher holding both the Spanish and the British nationalities has just finished his/her undergraduate studies in Spain. He/she often visits the UK for holidays but has never worked or studied there. He/she would therefore be eligible to be appointed to a EST team located in the UK.

#### **4.6.1 Special Conditions for Nationals of the Member States or Associated States**

In the case of researchers that are nationals of Member States or Associated States, an exception to the above rule can be granted if they have been active in research in a Third Country for a at least four of the last five years:

*"Researchers from Member States or Associated States can, according to the nature of the action, carry out their transnational mobility in all other Member States and all other Associated States. These researchers will be considered as being eligible to benefit from a training or mobility action, including in their country of origin, if they can provide evidence that they have legally resided and have had their principal activity (work, studies, etc) in a third country for at least four of the last five years immediately prior to the start date."*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

Example: An Italian researcher is currently carrying out research as a post-doc in the USA having also completed his/her undergraduate studies there (a total of 4½ years outside the EU Member and Associated States prior to appointment in the EST). He/she would like to return to Europe and continue his/her research career. He/she is eligible and can even be appointed to an Italian team participating in a multi-site EST.

#### **4.6.2 Special Conditions for Nationals of Third Countries**

In the case of researchers who are nationals of Third Countries (i.e. those countries outside the EU Member and Associated States), they can be appointed as *early-stage researchers* within EST Fellowships under certain conditions.

##### **(a) Third country Researchers based *outside* the EU and Associated States**

At the time of appointment two special conditions are to be checked for the eligibility of the researcher: one concerns the location of the destination country; the other relates to the total number of person months that the fellowship will devote to Third Country researchers:

*"Participation and funding of researchers from third countries is foreseen in all of the host-driven mobility schemes....they can not carry out their transnational mobility in third countries. In the case of host-driven actions, a maximum of 30 % of the number of funded researcher-months can be used for third country researchers. This percentage could be exceeded in exceptional cases under the condition that the excess is duly justified as being essential to attain the objectives of the action. For multi-partner contracts, participating organisations must have a common selection policy in order to avoid exceeding this limit."*

*(Work Programme section 2.5.3)*

Note that the 30% limit defined above applies to the person-months delivered by the EST Fellowship *as a whole* and for the *whole project duration*. It follows from this that the appointment of Third Country researchers will have to be carefully managed, especially amongst the teams of a multi-site in order to comply with this limit.

Example: A Japanese researcher currently working in Japan would like to be appointed to a EST team in the Netherlands. This is possible assuming that this is within the foreseen 30% envelope of person-months for the EST multi-site as a whole.

Example: A Ukrainian researcher has been carrying out research in Germany for the last two years having previously studied in the Ukraine. He/she would be eligible to be appointed to a EST team as long as it is located outside Germany and within the foreseen 30% envelope of person-months.

### **(b) Third country Researchers already based *within* the EU and Associated States**

In the case of Third Country researchers who have been already active for at least four years within the Member or Associated States, the following conditions apply:

*“For the purpose of the Marie Curie actions, non-nationals from Member States or Associated States having legally resided and having had their main activity (work, studies etc) for at least four of the last five years at the start of their fellowship in Member States/Associated States are treated as nationals of the Member/ State in which they have resided the longest....”*  
(Work Programme section 2.5.3)

Such that the researcher is treated, for the purpose of the mobility rules described above, as a national of the country in which he/she has been for the longest period (i.e. he/she is assimilated to that country).

Example: A researcher from South Africa has been working in Europe for a total of seven years having spent 5 years in Germany undertaking undergraduate studies. and subsequently two years in Italy. He/she would be eligible for appointment within an EST Fellowship but only at teams located outside Germany (assimilated nationality) and Italy (due to the mobility requirement).

### **4.6.3 International European Interest Organisations**

In the case of International European Interest Organisations (e.g. CERN, EMBL, ESO etc), the mobility rules described above do not apply since such an organisation cannot be associated with any one country:

*“These mobility rules do not apply to the hosting of eligible researchers by international European interest organisations (...). Eligible researchers may carry out their project in any eligible international organisation, whatever its location.”*  
(Work Programme section 2.5.3)

Example: A German researcher who has always lived and studied in Germany is eligible to be appointed to an EST host organisation based at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) in Heidelberg, Germany. He/she will not, however, be eligible for a mobility allowance.

#### 4.6.4 Summary

The following table summarises the different possibilities for transnational mobility within ESTs in terms of the nationality of the researcher and the location of the research team.

		Nationality of Researcher to be Appointed	
		EU Member/Associated States	Third Countries
<b>Location/ Type of EST Team</b>	EU Member /Associated States or International (European) Organisations	Possible	Within 30% limit of person-months*
	International (European Interest) Organisations	Possible	Within 30% limit of person-months*
	Third Countries	In the case of multi-sites and <u>only if essential for project</u>	Not Possible

\*30% limit does not apply if the researcher has been >4 years in EU Member or Associated States

#### 4.7 Finding your way through the eligibility criteria

To make it easier for you to determine if an individual researcher might be eligible to be appointed within a EST, the flowchart on the following page has been prepared. Please note that this chart is indicative only and one is always advised to check the text of the Work Programme.



## INDICATIVE CONDITIONS FOR APPOINTMENT ON EST FUNDING

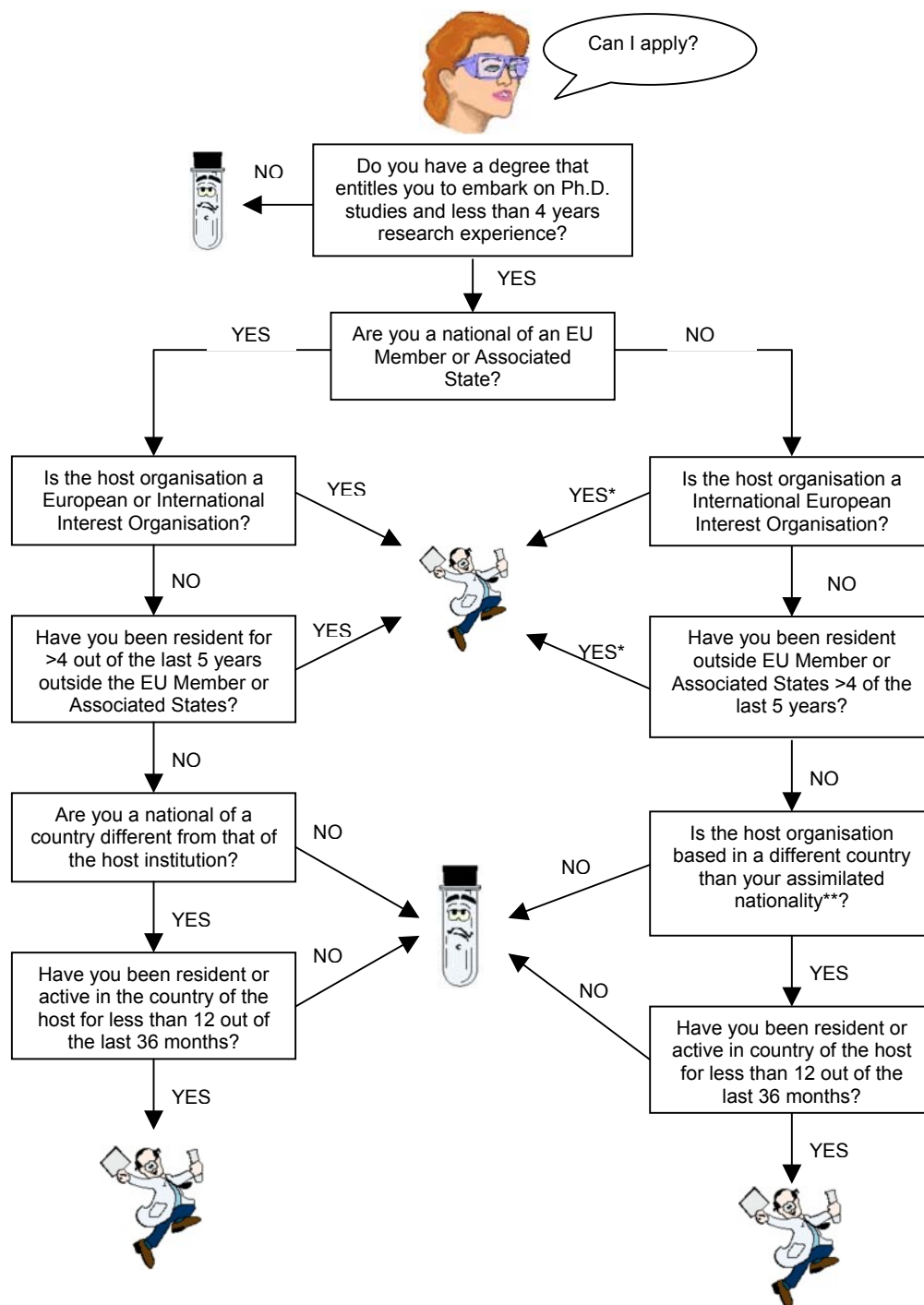
In the following schematic, the conditions under which a researcher can be appointed within a Marie Curie Early Stage Research Training Fellowship are described.



You might be eligible



You are probably not eligible



\*Within the 30% limit for the number of person-months for Third Country researchers.

\*\*The assimilated nationality, refers to the nationality of the EU Member or Associated State in which you have resided the longest during the last 5 years.

## 5 How is an EST Fellowship financed?

### 5.1 Introduction

The Community financial contribution for an EST Fellowship will be principally awarded upon the basis of the additional expenses associated with the appointment of the *early-stage researchers* that will benefit from the research training programme. Community financial support is also provided for contributing to the other expenses that benefit the research organisation hosting these researchers. In addition, a contribution towards the overhead and management-related expenses will be provided.

The allowances paid to *early-stage researchers* in FP6 are the Marie Curie rates and allowances defined in Work Programme, common to most of the Marie Curie Actions. Taking into account that the largest amount of the budget must be devoted to these expenses, it follows that overall available Community contribution will be largely defined by the number of researcher-months.

### 5.2 Basic do's and don'ts

At the beginning of the contract, an initial payment will be made by the Commission services to enable the team(s) to begin work. The team(s) will be required to regularly report on the expenses that have been incurred. Some basic conditions apply regarding the charging of those expenses up to the Community financial contribution:

- they must be **actual, economic and necessary** for the implementation of the project;
- they must be determined in accordance with **the usual accounting principles** of each research organisation;
- they must be incurred **within the duration** of the project, except when otherwise provided for in the contract;
- they must be **recorded in the accounts** of the organisation 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 must **exclude** any **indirect taxes, duties, interest**, costs incurred in respect of **another Community project**, and must **not give rise to profit**.

Note that with the exception of the conditions under which the *early-stage researchers* will be appointed and the exclusion of indirect taxes, there will be no pre-defined eligible cost categories. Importance will be placed, however, upon meeting the deliverables as set out in the technical annex of the contract.

### 5.3 Community contribution & rates

The conditions for funding the activities undertaken by the EST Fellowship in order to attain the project deliverables are defined in the Work Programme, section 2.8.2 (see the table shown on the following page):

Eligible expenses <sup>1</sup>								
Eligible expenses for the activities carried out by the researchers <sup>2</sup>					Eligible expenses for the activities carried out by the host organisations			
- A -  Monthly living allowance <sup>3</sup>	Transnational mobility  B Travel <sup>4</sup> C Mobility <sup>5</sup> Allowances		- D -  Career exploratory allowance <sup>6</sup>	- E -  Contribution to the participation expenses of eligible researchers	- F -  Contribution to the research/ training /transfer of knowledge programme expenses	- G -  Management activities (including audit certification)	- H -  Contribution to overheads	- I -  Other types of eligible expenses / specific conditions
Application of Marie Curie reference rates in Annex I, table (a)	X	X	X	Contribution managed by the hosting organisations for expenses related to the participation of eligible researchers to research and training activities (meetings, conference attendance, training actions, research costs, etc):  Following a fixed amount scheme : 250 € per researcher- month for non laboratory based research training projects ; 500 € per researcher-month for laboratory based research training projects	1 – Contribution to the host organisation for the execution of the training project (publication of vacant positions, training actions, teaching material, etc): real expenses with a maximum of 250 € per researcher month  <u>Only for multisites :</u>  2 - Contribution to the expenses related to the co-ordination between participants (meetings, conferences, joint training actions, detachment of staff, etc ): real expenses with a maximum of 250 € per researcher-month	maximum 3 % of the total Community contribution	10 % of direct costs except for subcontractors	-

<sup>1</sup>The following activities are considered necessary by their nature to achieve to objectives of each of the Marie Curie actions and can be the subject of Community funding within the conditions foreseen. These conditions are indicated in general terms in footnotes at the bottom of the pages. Special cases or exceptions applicable for each action are indicated directly in this table.

<sup>2</sup>The expenses A, B, C and D are for the benefit of the eligible researchers. The expenses E are expenses for the training activities carried out by the researchers.

<sup>3</sup>Allowance for fellows/month based on reference rates as mentioned in table 1 point 2.8.1.

<sup>4</sup>Travel allowance / fellow / period of 12 months based on the direct distance (as the crow flies) between the place of origin and the host institution of the researcher.

<sup>5</sup>Mobility allowance / month: fixed amount (relocation, family charges, language courses, etc): 900 € to cover supplementary expenses linked to the family situation of the researcher at the time of the recruitment (marriage or equivalent status recognised by national legislation, and/or charge of children) ; 600 € for a researcher without family charges at the time of recruitment. To these amounts a correction factor for the cost of living of the country of execution of the project is applied. This allocation will only be due for researchers doing a transnational mobility.

<sup>6</sup>€ 2000/fellow: only for fellows selected for stays of at least one year.

## 5.4 What types of expenses are covered?

According to the Work Programme, the eligible expenses may be broadly divided into:

- Eligible expenses for the activities carried out by the researcher;
- Eligible expenses for the activities carried out by the host organisations and for the benefit of the researcher.

The financial support for EST Fellowships takes the form of grants covering up to 100% of the budget, comprising the following components:

### 5.4.1 Expenses for the activities carried out by the researchers

- a monthly living allowance :

This refers to the basic monthly amount to be paid each month to the researcher according to the table in annex I. This is then adjusted, applying a correction factor for the cost of living according to the country in which they will be appointed, as shown in annex II.

The living allowance is a gross Community contribution to the salary costs of the fellow. Consequently, the net salary results from deducting all compulsory social security contributions as well as direct taxes (e.g. income tax) from the gross amounts.

For each eligible researcher, the host organisation can opt between recruiting him/her under an employment contract (including all compulsory deductions under national legislation in the context of the project), or a fixed-amount stipend.

Researchers can only be recruited under a fixed-amount stipend if this is compatible with national legislation and if social security is provided. The social security scheme should provide an adequate protection in terms of level and scope and cover the *researcher* in every place of implementation of the *research training activities*. In the case of the multi-sites, where researchers may be seconded for short stays in other partner institutions, the social security provision should also cover the researchers during these periods.

Example of appointment under fixed-amount stipend:

*A host institution, offering early stage training for short periods of 9 months, is located in a country where, according to the national legislation, social security coverage for researchers on short stays includes medical care and maternity-leave but not unemployment or pension benefits. The host institution could reach an agreement with the researcher to appoint him/her under the appropriate legal status with a fixed-amount stipend.*

Host organisations may pay a top up to the eligible researcher in order to complement this contribution.

- a travel allowance:

This refers to an allowance upon taking up employment and yearly thereafter. As shown in annex II, it is based upon the direct distance between the place of origin and the host institution of the researcher.

Each fellows is entitled to at least one travel allowance. Fellows with a fellowship between 13-24 months are entitled to 2 travel allowances, whereas those on longer fellowships (25-36 months) will receive 3 travel allowances.

- a mobility allowance:

This is a monthly payment of a fixed amount to cover expenses related to the mobility (relocation, family charges, language courses, etc.). A correction factor for the cost of living of the country of execution of the project is applied (see Annex II). There are two reference amounts depending on the family situation of the researcher at the time of submission of the proposal:

- 900€/month: Researcher with family charges (marriage or equivalent status recognised by national legislation, and/or charge of children.).
- 600€/month: Researcher without family charges.

This allowance is only paid in those cases where there is transnational mobility of the researcher, consequently, a fellow who is carrying out the project in an international organisation located in his/her country of nationality, would not receive a mobility allowance.

- a career exploratory allowance:

One single payment of 2000€/fellow, only for stays of at least one year. This allowance is intended to enable each researcher to help develop their career by e.g. attending job interviews, additional courses, job fairs, etc

- a contribution to the participation expenses of eligible researchers:

This contribution is managed by the hosting organisation for expenses related to the participation of the researchers in research and training activities (contribution to research related costs, meetings, conference attendance, training actions, etc). It consists of a fixed amount:

- 500€ per researcher-month: for laboratory based research projects
- 250€ per researcher-month: for non-laboratory based research projects

Whether a project is considered laboratory based or not will be determined on the basis of the information contained in the proposal.

NOTE that social security contributions and taxation vary from country to country. In order to obtain an estimation of the actual net allowances for the researchers, it is recommended to consult the host institution and/or the relevant National Contact Point (see Annex V).

### **5.4.2 Expenses for the activities of the host organisation for the benefit of the researcher**

- Contribution to the research/ training programme expenses – this refers to the actual expenses incurred by the host institutions to and is subdivided into the following types of activities:
  - **(1):** to support the organisation and implementation of the training project (publication of positions, teaching material, training activities, etc). Real expenses with a maximum of 250€ per researcher-month.
  - **(2) For multi-sites only:** to support the activities of co-ordination among the participants (joint training actions, meetings, workshops, conferences, expenses due to staff detachment, etc). Real expenses with a maximum of 250€ per researcher-month.
- management costs (including audit certification):

This refers to a maximum of 3% of the Community contribution that will be paid towards the management of the project. This will also cover the cost of audit certification. It will be based upon actual expenses (e.g. towards the salary of a person dedicated to assist with the management of the project, or a contract with an external independent auditor for audit certification). In the case of public or international organisations, this certification may be provided by a competent public official;
- contribution to overheads:

This refers to a flat rate payment of 10% of the direct costs (excluding costs for subcontracts).

The maximum amount of the grant will be fixed in the contract after the negotiation.

## **5.5 How is the EC contribution determined?**

On the basis of the information requested in Part A of the Proposal Submission Forms and, in particular, the distribution of the researcher-months of *early-stage researchers*, the Commission will estimate the maximum Community contribution. If the proposal is selected by the Commission for funding, the Community contribution will be determined more accurately during the negotiations taking into account the anticipated conditions of appointment (e.g. stipend or employment contract) and recommendations, if any, from the expert evaluators.

It is an intrinsic feature of host-driven actions that the expenses related with the appointment of *early-stage researchers* cannot be accurately calculated in advance. This is because the allowances to be paid depend upon the personal circumstances of the researcher (e.g. place of origin, family status etc). The level of funding has to be determined with the Commission services on the basis of an average level.

The example below aims to help understand the way the contributions are calculated.

Example:**Application summary**

*A UK based host organisation proposes to provide early stage training to support five 3 year long PhD programmes (total 180 months) and ten 9 month long periods of post graduate training for PhD students recruited from elsewhere (total 90 months). This application proposes to provide a total of 270 months of training.*

*The fellows on the 9 month stays are expected to be recruited as students, the allowance is not expected to be taxed nor subject to employers deductions, consequently they will be paid on the basis of a stipend.*

*The host intends to recruit the researchers undertaking a 3 year Ph.D. under an employment contract and therefore will be liable to the normal social security contributions, tax, etc. Consequently they will be employed on the basis of the “employment” rate.*

*The project is going to be laboratory based.*

**(a) Expenses for the benefit of the Early-stage Researchers**

In order to estimate the budget, it is important to start with an estimate of the expenses associated with the appointment of *early-stage* researchers. The number of person-months to be provided will determine the maximum total Community contribution and the contribution that would be available for other activities such as the research, training and co-ordination.

Referring to the table shown in annex I, the monthly living allowance is calculated according to the level of experience of the researcher and whether the gross amount will be subject to compulsory social security deductions (normally an “employment contract”) or not (normally a “stipend”). In the latter case, the host research organisation must nevertheless ensure that social security cover is provided for the researcher.

When looking at the overall calculations for the above mentioned example:

- Living allowances:

- 180 months (= 15 years), to support the appointment of 3 researchers for a period of 3 years each under employment contracts (29 000€/year):

$$29\,000\text{€} \times 9\text{ years} = 435\,000\text{€}$$

- 90 months (7.5 years) to support the appointment of 10 researchers for a period of 9 months each under stipend (14 500€/year)

$$14\,500\text{€} \times 7.5\text{ years} = 108\,750\text{€}$$

**Total Living allowances: 543 750€**

- Mobility allowances:

This calculation will always be an estimate since the fellows are unknown at the time of application or of the negotiation. It will depend on the researchers' population to whom the early stage training is directed to. In some scientific areas, where it is common to take up research after a long period devoted to other professional aspects, fellows might be more senior and with more family obligations than in other areas where it is traditional to take up research immediately after graduation. It is therefore difficult to anticipate the family status of early stage researchers who will be recruited by the host. In this example, a good working assumption could be that 20% of the fellows would have family obligations and therefore could be entitled to the higher mobility allowance. Hence:

From the total 270 months of the EST:

Without family charges (270 X 80% = 216 months)

$$600\text{€} \times 158.4 \text{ months} = 129\,600\text{€}$$

With family charges (270 X 20% = 54 months)

$$900\text{€} \times 39.6 \text{ months} = 48\,600\text{€}$$

**Total mobility allowance: 178 200€**

*correction factor for UK = 112.5%*

**Total Living allowance + Total Mobility allowance = 721 950€ x 112.5% = 812 194€**

- Career exploratory allowance: for fellowships of at least 1 year:  $2000\text{€} \times 5 = 10\,000\text{€}$
- Travel allowance

As with the mobility allowance this calculation will always be an estimate since the locations of origin of the fellows are unknown at the time of application or of the negotiation.

Using as a basis Table 2 from Annex I, it can be expected that researchers recruited from Third countries could fall within the bracket having the highest fixed-amount contribution (i.e. 2500€). However, only a maximum 30% of the number of funded researcher-months can be used for third country researchers. Thus, this maximum contribution would be expected to be applicable to up to 81 fellow-months. As for the remaining 189 fellow-months these could be estimated to fall within the bracket of 500-1500 Km (i.e. 750€). Therefore, the average travel allowance could be estimated at around 1275€/year

The total number of travel allowances to be paid would be a function of :

- the number of fellows taking up appointment (in this example: 15 fellows)

and

- the yearly payment of the travel allowances for the fellows with longer stays (the 5 fellows with 3 years stays, who would be receiving two additional travel allowance payments each).



Hence in the present example: a total of 25 travel allowances payments would be made.

***estimated Total Travel allowance:  $25 \times 1275\text{€} = 31\,875\text{€}$***

- Contribution to the participation expenses of eligible researchers:

**Research costs (lab based):  $500\text{€} \times 270\text{ fellow-months} = 135\,000\text{€}$**

**Estimated Total Community Contribution for the activities carried out by the researcher:  
989 069 €**

#### **(b) Expenses for the benefit of the Host Institutions**

- Contribution to the research/ training programme expenses –

The maximum amount would be 250€ per researcher-month:  $250\text{€} \times 270 = 67\,500\text{€}$

- Management costs & Contribution to overheads

The total Community Contribution is the basis for the calculation of the management costs, whereas to calculate the overheads the total direct costs need to be known.

- ▶ Direct costs = Expenses for the activities carried out by the researcher + contribution to the research/ training programme expenses
- ▶ Overheads = 10% direct costs
- ▶ Total Community Contribution = direct costs + overheads + management costs
- ▶ Management costs = 3% Total Community Contribution

The initial step is to calculate the overheads:

The direct costs are:  $989\,069\text{€} + 67\,500\text{€} = 1\,056\,569\text{€}$

Since the overheads are maximum 10% of the direct costs:

**Overheads = 105 657€**

Total Community Contribution = direct costs + overheads + management costs

In this example:

Total Comm. Contr. =  $1\,056\,56\text{€} + 105\,657\text{€} + 3\% \text{Total Comm. Contr.}$

Hence:

Comm. Contr. =  $1\,162\,226 / 1-0.03 = 1\,198\,171\text{€}$

**Total Maximum Community Contribution = 1 198 171€**

The management costs are maximum 3% of the total Community contribution, hence:

<b>Management costs = 35 945 €</b>
------------------------------------

Please note that, with the exception of the overheads, all the expenses related to the activities of the host institutions are paid on the basis of the actual expenses incurred. The above calculations therefore only serve to allow proposers to estimate the scale of activities that could be undertaken assuming, of course, that the host can appoint researchers and provide the necessary amount of training and in terms of person-months.

In summary, for this fictitious EST fellowship:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Maximum EC Contribution (Euros)</b>
Expenses for early-stage researchers	<b>989 069</b>
Contribution to the research/training programme expenses	<b>67 500</b>
Overhead expenses (10%)	<b>105 657</b>
Management and audit certificate related expenses (3%)	<b>35 945</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 198 171</b>

A table of basic monthly salaries for researchers including the country coefficients is provided in annex III for the EU Member and Associated States. One must still take into account the mobility and travel allowances when calculating the total expenses. In future, a “budget estimator” tool will be made available on the Marie Curie web-pages.

### **EST-multi-partner applications**

The example above referred to a mono-partner training site. In the case of an EST multi-partner application there are some other factors that need to be taken into account:

- Living and mobility allowances: the correction factors vary from country to country (see Annex II). This will obviously have direct implications on the contributions towards the living allowances in each of the participants. For example 12 months stipend in UK would be equivalent to 16,312€ whereas in France it would be equivalent to 15,181€. The same would apply to the mobility allowance.
- Contribution to the research/ training programme expenses: EST multi-sites are entitled to a contribution of maximum 250€ per researcher-month (real expenses) to support the activities of co-ordination among the participants

## 6 How to submit a Proposal and Beyond

### 6.1 Call for proposals

The call for proposal ref. **FP6-2002-Mobility-2** for **Marie Curie Host Fellowships for Early Stage Research Training** was published on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2002 (Official Journal reference C 315/58). The deadlines for submission of proposals are the 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2003 and 11<sup>th</sup> February 2004 both at 17.00 (Brussels local time).

Please note that proposals **must be received by the Commission by the specified closing date and time of the call**. No extenuating circumstances, even if outside the control of the proposer, can be taken into account should a proposal arrive after the deadline for receipt.

### 6.2 Preparing a proposal

In order to prepare a proposal, please download the “InfoPack”:

[http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call\\_details.cfm?CALL\\_ID=25](http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=25)

Each InfoPack contains the following three documents that are essential:

- **The Call text** as published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. This includes the list of Actions that are open for proposals, and what are the submission addresses and deadlines for proposal submission.
- **The Guide for Proposers** contains a series of administrative forms (known as “Part A”) and a free-text description of the project (known as “Part B”). Detailed instructions are also provided on the proposal submission process.
- **The Current Work Programme of the HRM Activity**. The Work Programme provides a detailed description of the Marie Curie actions, including eligibility and evaluation criteria that applies to proposals.

The following documents are also important to consult as they elaborate on the evaluation process:

- **The Guidelines on proposal evaluation and project selection procedures (the “Evaluation Manual”)**. This document describes the general principles and procedures that will be used for the evaluation of any FP6 proposals by independent experts.
- **The HRM Activity Guidance Notes for Evaluators**. This describes how the evaluation principles and procedures will apply in the HRM Activity. You may use these Guidelines to check against the specified criteria.

You may also wish to consult the following to gain a complete picture:

- **The brochure “A Rough Guide to the Marie Curie Actions”.** This brochure provides an overview of all the Marie Curie actions.
- **The brochure “The 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme in Brief”.** This brochure gives a user-friendly overview of the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6).
- **The model contract and its annexes.** This specifies the contractual terms and conditions to which the participants will be expected to agree if your proposal is selected for funding.

### **6.2.1 The Proposal Forms**

A complete proposal consists of the following 2 parts:

Part A: A series of administrative forms, which in the case of Early Stage Training Fellowships are reduced to forms **A1**, **A2**, and **A4**. The information in these forms is of great importance since it will be used for the preparation of the contract negotiation phase, for the calculation the Community contribution and for eligibility issues such as the consortium composition in the case of EST multi-sites.

Part B: The free-text description of the research project. A series of headings and explanatory notes based on the evaluations criteria are proposed for the preparation of part B. The applicant is encouraged to address these issues in a clear, concise fashion. The information given there will be the basis on which the evaluators will referee the proposal, so make sure that it is precise and complete. References to web pages will not be taken into account as part of the proposal during evaluation.

Certain sections of Part B have a recommended length in terms of the number of pages. These recommendations are not mandatory, but be aware that the experts evaluators can look with disfavour on proposals which are excessively lengthy, repetitive or padded out with unnecessary or irrelevant material.

Incomplete proposals will be ineligible and therefore will not be evaluated. To be complete a proposal must include each of the relevant forms for part A as well as the part B.

### **6.2.2 Accuracy of Information**

No original signatures are requested at the proposal stage. It is up to the proposers to ensure that all the information given is precise and correct. This information will be used in the eligibility checks and will be the basis for the evaluation and for the contract, if the proposal is selected. The applicants will be solely responsible for the accuracy of the information given in the proposal.

## 6.3 Methods for submission

There are three possible ways to submit the proposal:

- Submission via the Commission's EPSS (Electronic Proposal Submission System);
- Submission on CD-ROM or diskette;
- Submission on paper.

Details concerning each of these options are given in the "Guide for Proposers". Note that other methods of submission (e.g. via email or fax) will not be accepted.

### NOTE:

*At the time of writing this document Submission via the Commission's EPSS was not yet available.*

*When using the electronic submission system there is a requirement to request a login and password, which is then sent to proposers by post (this may take several days). Please note that in the case that the tool for Electronic Proposal Submission was available only a few days before a deadline, there is a risk that proposers might not receive their login and password in time.*

*Applicants should not solely rely on the electronic submission system being available in time and they **are strongly advised to prepare and submit their proposals on paper.***

## 6.4 Evaluation of proposals

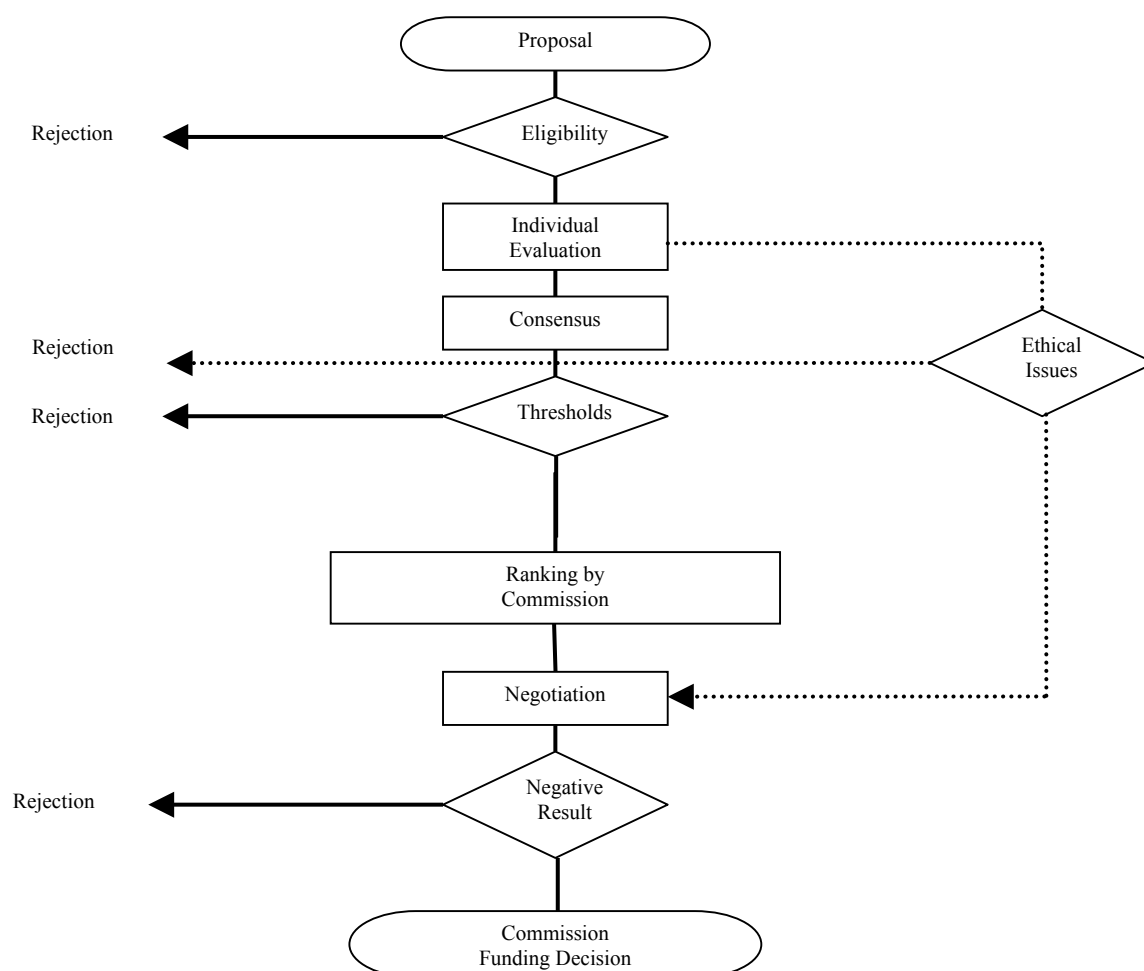
### 6.4.1 General Principles

The fundamental principles governing the evaluation of proposals are:

- **transparency:** a clear framework will be provided for researchers preparing proposals, for experts evaluating proposals, and for the Commission services themselves;
- **fair treatment:** all proposals will be treated alike, irrespective of where they originate, and of the identity of the applicants;
- **impartiality:** all eligible proposals will be treated impartially on their merits, subject to an independent peer review;
- **efficiency and speed:** the procedures must be designed to be as rapid as possible, commensurate with maintaining the quality of the evaluation and respecting the legal framework within which the specific programme is managed;
- **ethical considerations:** any proposal which contravenes fundamental ethical principles (particularly those set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the Union), or which does not fulfil the conditions set out in the work programme or in the call for proposals, may be excluded from the evaluation and selection process at any time.

### 6.4.2 Evaluation Process

In the following diagram, we show the overall evaluation process schematically:



Evaluation will be conducted by the Commission services with the assistance of independent experts according to the principles of “peer review”, following the procedures of the Evaluation Manual, and applying the criteria given to them in the Human Resources and Mobility Work Programme.

Proposals that involve ethical issues will go through an ethical review prior to the contract negotiation. This may raise issues, which will be included in the negotiations.

### 6.4.3 Evaluation criteria

In order to determine the extent to which a proposal addresses the objectives of an action, independent experts are provided with a set of criteria to which marks are attributed. The criteria are listed in Annex Mob-B of the Work Programme and reproduced below. It is important to ensure that the “Part B” of the Proposal Submission Forms addresses all blocks of criteria.

In the following table, the main evaluation criteria are shown. Each proposal will be evaluated by several independent experts who will mark each criterion on a scale of 0 to 5 points. Once a consensus has been reached among the evaluators, the following procedure will be applied:

- For certain criteria, the consensus mark will be subject to a minimum threshold to ensure the excellence of the proposal in terms of the scientific quality of the proposed project, the quality of the training and management and feasibility;
- Each mark will then be weighted to reflect the relative importance of each criterion taking into account the objectives of the action;
- The overall score is subsequently determined by the sum of the weighted marks to which a threshold of 70% will then be applied.

Any proposal for which the consensus score of the expert evaluators falls below any of the above thresholds will be automatically excluded from funding.

HRM evaluation criterion	Specific questions to be posed to evaluators	Threshold mark (0-5)	Weighting (%)
Scientific Quality of Project or Research Training Area	<p>Scientific/technological quality of the project or research training area</p> <p>Are the scientific objectives of the project or training area important, timely and relevant</p> <p>Assessment of the research method,</p> <p>Assessment of the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary aspects of the proposal</p> <p>Assessment of the originality and innovative nature of the project or training area</p>	3	10
Quality of the Training Activities	<p>Quality of the training programme including complementary training offered</p> <p>Impact of the training in the relevant field and, where applicable, in fostering Euro PhDs</p>	4	15
Quality/Capacity of the Host or Partnership	<p>Quality of the group/supervisors</p> <p>Capacity of the hosts to provide mentoring/tutoring</p> <p>International collaborations;</p> <p>Quality of infrastructure/facilities</p> <p>Relevance of partnership composition for proposal objectives (where relevant)</p> <p>Collective scientific expertise of the partners (where relevant)</p> <p>Expertise in early stage training of researchers in the field</p>	-	25
Management and Feasibility	<p>Practical arrangements for the implementation and management of the training</p> <p>Equal opportunity policy for the recruitment of researchers</p> <p>Appropriate size of requested project, fellowship</p> <p>Dissemination of results and achievements (best practice)</p> <p>Quality of the collaborative partnership and/or integration of partners in the management of the fellowship (where appropriate)</p> <p>Match and appropriateness of the proposed training for the targeted researchers (where appropriate)</p>	3	15

Relevance to the objectives of the Scheme / Activity	<p>Quality, relevance and impact of the proposed training and mobility to the researchers career (at the early stages of their career where appropriate);</p> <p>Assessment of the benefit to the host in terms of increased capacity to provide training</p> <p>Benefit to the researchers from the training programme and from building long term collaborations</p> <p>The extent to which the proposal addresses specific objectives other than those described in the call</p> <p>Benefit to the participating organisations and researchers from enhanced intersectorial collaborations (where applicable)</p> <p>Contribution to overcome fragmentation of European research (where applicable)</p> <p>Assessment of the need for the proposed training / need for knowledge transfer</p> <p>Contribution to international recognition of the research training or diploma provided</p>	-	20
Added Value to the Community	<p>Extent to which the proposed fellowship contributes towards the objectives of the European Research Area</p> <p>Extent by which long term synergies or structuring effects are built throughout the fellowship by carrying out the proposed research or training at a European level.</p> <p>Extent to which the proposal will increase the attractiveness of Europe for researchers and improve the gender balance in the scientific/training area</p> <p>Extent to which the proposal is important and relevant in terms of European competitiveness and other Community policies including regional, national or international activities.</p>	-	15

#### 6.4.4 Ranking of proposals

Based on the overall scores of the proposals that are above the thresholds, the experts will draw-up a list of proposals placed in order of merit for consideration by the Commission. An Evaluation Summary Report will be prepared for each proposal, a copy of which will be sent to the proposer. At this stage the Commission can modify the priority list given by the expert evaluators on the basis of the priorities of the programme. In such cases, the Commission will clearly indicate the motivations for the action taken.

On the basis of the above and taking into account the available budget, the Commission will draw-up a priority list of those proposals for immediate negotiation. In addition, a reserve list will be compiled consisting of those proposals that might also enter into negotiations if budget becomes available (e.g. following withdrawal of proposals etc.).

The remaining proposals that attain all the thresholds but for which no funding is available will be rejected for budgetary reasons.



## 6.5 Contract negotiations

If the proposal has been successful in this evaluation procedure and has been retained by the Commission, proposers will be invited to enter into contract negotiations. During this phase, all the necessary financial and technical information will be collected in order to prepare the contract and to define the implementation of the scientific and training programme in terms of contractual deliverables. The maximum financial contribution from the Community will also be determined. Comments from the experts that arose during the evaluation may also be taken into account at this stage.

In the case of EST multi-sites, the participants may wish to complete a consortium agreement to address internal issues, such as intellectual property rights, distribution of overheads etc.. However, this agreement is optional.

Assuming that the negotiations are successfully concluded, a formal Commission Decision approving the funding will be made and the proposer informed accordingly. A contract is subsequently prepared and sent to the co-ordinator for signature. The contract enters into force following subsequent signature by the Commission. An initial payment can then be made to the co-ordinator, which in the case of the EST multi-sites is then distributed to the other teams once they have, in turn, signed the contract.

In case of an EST mono-partner with inter-related groups, the Commission signs a contract only with the co-ordinator of these groups who will be fully responsible for the execution of the project across all the inter-related groups, including those that do not belong to the same legal entity as the co-ordinator.

A contract is subsequently prepared and sent to the host institution for signature. Once the signed contract is returned and signed by the Commission, the host proceeds to advertise the vacant posts and subsequently select the candidates. The selected researcher then signs an **agreement** with the host.

## 6.6. Key aspects of the host-researcher agreement.

The agreement between the host and the researcher shall determine, in accordance with the contract, the conditions for implementing the research training activities and the respective rights and obligations of the researcher and the contractor. It must indicate the amounts that s/he is entitled to receive, the conditions of implementation of the project, the law applicable to the agreement, the social security coverage among other issues (see section 5.4.1). More details will be given in the "Specific Provisions" of the contracts that will be accessible in the Marie Curie Actions homepage. Researchers are strongly encouraged to carefully read these provisions and check that their agreements comply with the rules.

Annexed to the agreement there shall be a Personal Career Development Plan that should have been previously established by the fellow and his/her supervisor. This Plan comprises the fellow's training needs and scientific objectives as well as a description of all activities foreseen as part of the fellowship specific training/career development at the host. This Career Development Plan will be part of the follow up at the different reporting stages.

### **6.6.1. Maternity/parental leave**

The Commission must be informed at the earliest opportunity of interruptions of fellows' stays and in all cases prior to their commencement.

#### Maternity leave

In cases of maternity, contracts will be suspended on request. In all cases, the relevant national regulations applying for maternity leave should be followed. Usually the financial part is covered by social security ("*mutuelle*", medical insurance, etc.) of the relevant country.

#### Parental leave

Contract suspension following requests for parental leave is normally possible if this is a legal right in the host country. If parental leave is not a legal right in the host country (but, for example, an option for the host on a voluntary basis), contracts can be suspended if the project co-ordinator confirms that the suspension does not have a negative impact on the execution of the project. Suspensions should not however exceed 6 months, except if this is a legal right in the host country.

### **6.6.2 Split Stays**

These can be taken into consideration if they are justified for personal reasons or if they are beneficial for the training project. In no case they may interfere with the development of the project. The possibility must be clearly addressed in the proposal and integrated in the work plan.

### **6.6.3 Part-time work**

In principle, fellows must work full-time on their training project. Exceptionally, part-time work and the corresponding extension of the project duration can be accepted for family reasons if this does not interfere with the execution of the project. Under no circumstances can an increase of the Community Contribution be contemplated.

## **6.7 Where to obtain further help**

In the event that you have a question that has not been addressed in this document, you are invited to contact the Marie Curie Actions helpdesk using the following email address:

**[rtd-mariecurie-actions@cec.eu.int](mailto:rtd-mariecurie-actions@cec.eu.int)**

We will endeavour to answer your questions as rapidly as possible.

## Annex I: Definitions of the Allowances

### (a) Basic Living Allowance

For each eligible researcher, the host organisation can opt between recruiting him/her under an employment contract or a fixed-amount stipend.

Categories	Researchers appointed under an employment contract (€/year) <sup>1</sup>	Researchers receiving a fixed-amount stipend (€/year) <sup>2</sup>
Early stage researchers (<4 years experience)	29 000	14 500

### (b) Travel Allowance

Distance <sup>1</sup> (km)	Fixed-amount contribution (€)
< 500	250
500 – 1.000	500
1.000 – 1.500	750
1.500 – 2.500	1 000
2.500 – 5.000	1 500
5.000 – 10.000	2 000
>10.000	2 500

<sup>1</sup> Direct distance (as the crow flies) based on latitude and longitude between the two locations.

### (c) Mobility Allowance

- 900€ per person-month for a researcher that has undertaken transnational mobility and is married or has an equivalent status as recognised by the national legislation of the country in which the host is located;
- 600€ per person-month for a researcher that has undertaken transnational mobility but is not married or equivalent.;

No mobility allowance is paid to researchers that have not undertaken physical transnational mobility (e.g. for those researchers working in an International Organisation in their country of origin).

<sup>1</sup> These monthly allowances include all compulsory deductions under national applicable legislation.

<sup>2</sup> Researchers can only be appointed under a fixed-amount stipend if this is compatible with national legislation and if social security is provided.



## Annex II: Correction Coefficients<sup>1 2</sup>

Austria	104	Belgium	100	Denmark	129,1	Finland	115,9	France	104,7
Germany	103,8	Greece	87,6	Ireland	108,2	Italy	99,3	Luxembourg	100
Netherlands	103,9	Portugal	88,7	Spain	93,7	Sweden	110,7	United Kingdom	112,5
Albania	97,3	Angola	115,9	Argentina	129,4	Australia	93,9	Bangladesh	77,9
Barbados	142,5	Belize	103,2	Benin	88,4	Bolivia	74,3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	87,5
Botswana	55,4	Brazil	82,4	Bulgaria	72,1	Burkina Faso	78,5	Cameroon	96,1
Canada	84,5	Cape Verde	75,6	Central African Republic	109,8	Chad	112,5	Chile	86,2
China	107,3	Colombia	82,9	Congo	103,7	Costa Rica	104,7	Côte d'Ivoire	106,1
Croatia	97,3	Cyprus	95,1	Czech Republic	92	Democratic Rep. of the Congo	144,9	Djibouti	141,8
Dominican Republic	92,4	Egypt	73,4	Equatorial Guinea	95,8	Eritrea	46,3	Estonia	74,3
Ethiopia	80,2	Fiji	71,1	FYROM	77,5	Gabon	116,1	Georgia	111,2
Ghana	89,5	Guatemala	93,8	Guinea	87,1	Guinea-Bissau	132,2	Guyana	70,7
Haiti	98,4	Hong Kong	121,9	Hungary	69	India	61,2	Indonesia	88,5
Israel	121,6	Jamaica	126,4	Japan	161,3	Jordan	99,2	Kazakhstan	117,9
Kenya	98,5	Latvia	80,7	Lebanon	110,9	Lesotho	44,1	Lithuania	76,6
Madagascar	96,1	Malawi	105	Mali	86,6	Malta	103	Mauritania	72,8
Mauritius	84,5	Mexico	102,4	Morocco	89,6	Mozambique	81,7	Namibia	48,4
Netherlands Antilles	121	New Caledonia	122,2	Nicaragua	99,4	Niger	87,7	Nigeria	102,7
Norway	134,2	Pakistan	59,3	Papua New Guinea	68,3	Peru	112,4	Philippines	68,7
Poland	88,7	Romania	55,1	Russia	133,6	São Tomé and Príncipe	74,4	Senegal	81,5
Slovakia	68,8	Slovenia	76,4	Solomon Islands	97,2	South Africa	41,9	South Korea	108,3
Sri Lanka	77,8	Sudan	48	Suriname	81,5	Swaziland	42,3	Switzerland	124,8
Syria	108,4	Tanzania	80,9	Thailand	70,9	The Comoros	103,3	The Gambia	60,5
Togo	96,3	Tonga	72,7	Trinidad and Tobago	90,7	Tunisia	83,6	Turkey	81,3
Uganda	99,2	Ukraine	123,9	United States	132,5	Uruguay	109,3	Vanuatu	121,9
Venezuela	115,6	Vietnam	68,9	West Bank and Gaza Strip	112,9	Yugoslavia	63,6	Zambia	66
Zimbabwe	88,5								

*In order to take into account specific national salary structures, additional correction coefficients are applied for a transition period for the following countries: Austria (108); Belgium (111); The Netherlands (111). Coefficients will be revised either upwards or downwards if relevant changes occur and applied to ongoing contracts. A verification and possible first revision of the preliminary country specific correction coefficients will take place as soon as possible in the next months.*

<sup>1</sup> These rates are based on the correction coefficients used for EC civil servants working in these countries.

<sup>2</sup> For those countries where the correction coefficient is not available (not indicated in the table), the Commission will decide on a case by case basis.

## Annex III: Consolidated Tables of the Basic Monthly Living Allowance

Please note that the following table provides the basic monthly allowance for researchers but does not include additional allowances for mobility and travel allowances. These allowances represent the Community Contribution to salary costs and are as such gross amounts. Consequently, the net salary results from deducting all compulsory social security contributions as well as direct taxes (e.g. income tax) from the gross amounts.

	<b>Employment contract (€/month)</b>	<b>Stipend (€/month)</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Early-stage researchers (&lt;4 years experience)</b>	<b>Early stage researchers (&lt; 4 years experience)</b>
Austria	2714,40	1357,20
Belgium	2682,50	1341,25
Bulgaria	1742,42	871,21
Cyprus	2298,25	1149,12
Czech Republic	2223,33	1111,67
Denmark	3119,92	1559,96
Estonia	1795,58	897,79
Finland	2800,92	1400,46
France	2530,25	1265,12
Germany	2508,50	1254,25
Greece	2117,00	1058,50
Hungary	1667,50	833,75
Ireland	2614,83	1307,42
Israel	2938,67	1469,33
Italy	2399,75	1199,87
Latvia	1950,25	975,12
Lithuania	1851,17	925,58
Luxembourg	2416,67	1208,33
Netherlands	2787,12	1393,56
Norway	3243,17	1621,58
Poland	2143,58	1071,79
Portugal	2143,58	1071,79
Romania	1331,58	665,79
Slovakia	1662,67	831,33
Slovenia	1846,33	923,17
Spain	2264,42	1132,21
Sweden	2675,25	1337,62
United Kingdom	2718,75	1359,37

Note that social security contributions and taxation vary from country to country. In order to obtain an estimation of the actual net allowances for the researchers, it is recommended to consult the host institution and/or the relevant National Contact Point (see Annex VI).

## Annex IV: The pan-European Researcher's Mobility Portal

One of the major obstacles to transnational mobility is the lack of adequate information on available grants and opportunities for researchers in Europe as well as on questions related to visa, access to employment, social security rights, fiscal matters and cultural aspects when researchers move to another country.

As a response to these needs, the European Commission is launching **in May 2003** the **pan-European Researcher's Mobility Portal**.

The most relevant international, national and sectoral research organisations are being mobilised towards the interconnection at European level of their databases and information sources.

### What services will the Researcher's Mobility Portal offer?

- **General information about research grants** at EU, international, national or regional level;
- **Available opportunities and job offers** published by the different actors of the European research community (Universities, Industry, Foundations, etc);
- **Information about administrative and legal issues (conditions of entry, social security and tax schemes etc)** as well as about cultural/intercultural and family related aspects;
- **Tailored and customised help desk-function** through the **pan-European network of mobility centres** which will provide personalised assistance in all matters related to researchers' lives when they move from one country to another;
- **General information** about research policy issues relevant for the career development of a researcher;
- **Forum** and other services of particular interest for mobile researchers

### Customised assistance: the European Network of Mobility Centres

In addition to the information delivered by the Portal, researchers will have free access to a Europe wide customised assistance service offered by the European Network of Mobility Centres **to be launched in spring 2003**.

The Network, which will involve all EU, Candidate Countries and Associated Countries, will provide assistance in a wide range of areas such as visas, employment conditions, social security, taxation, pension rights, day-care, housing, schooling, language courses, access to the culture of the host country etc.

The location of the centres will cover a wide range of organisations, such as university information centres, research bodies, public authorities, foundations or businesses.

The creation of this integrated *European network of mobility centres* will play a substantial role in the successful implementation of the Portal. Existing or newly created mobility centres in all the Member States and candidate countries will carry out the tailored and customised assistance to incoming and outgoing researchers. In most cases, they will therefore become part of the human network behind the portal, by identifying and selecting relevant resources related to information about rules and regulations (local, national, EU level) and providing further information about opportunities for funding and vacancies.

## Annex V: Bibliography

### Information on Early Stage Research Training Fellowships

Under the fifth Framework Programme (FP5)	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/improving/fellowships/home.htm">http://www.cordis.lu/improving/fellowships/home.htm</a>
Under the sixth Framework Programme (FP6)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/mariecurie-actions/action/training_en.html">http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/mariecurie-actions/action/training_en.html</a>

### Legal decisions

Decision on the Framework Programme	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/decision/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/decision/</a>
Rules of Participation in FP6	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/participationrules/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/participationrules/</a>
Specific decision "Structuring the European Research Area"	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/specificprogrammes/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/specificprogrammes/</a>

### Information on Marie Curie Actions

InfoPacks (including the Guide for Proposers and the HRM Work Programme)	<a href="http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=23">http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/call_details.cfm?CALL_ID=23</a>
Brochure "A rough guide to the Marie Curie Actions"	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/mariecurie-actions/information/publications_en.html">http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/mariecurie-actions/information/publications_en.html</a>
HRM Guidelines for Evaluators	To be available shortly

### Supporting information

Brochure "The Sixth Framework Programme in Brief"	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/inbrief/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/inbrief/</a>
CORDIS FP6 service	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/</a>
National Contact Points	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/ncps/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/ncps/</a>
Information Days and other events	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/events/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/events/</a>
IPR helpdesk	<a href="http://www.ipr-helpdesk.org">http://www.ipr-helpdesk.org</a>
CORDIS partner search facility	<a href="http://partners-service.cordis.lu/">http://partners-service.cordis.lu/</a>
Ethical Issues and Rules	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics_en.html">http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics_en.html</a>
International cooperation	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/index_en.html">http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/index_en.html</a> ( <i>general site</i> ) and <a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/inco/">www.cordis.lu/fp6/inco/</a>
Science and Society action plan	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/action-plan/action-plan_en.html">http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/action-plan/action-plan_en.html</a> and <a href="http://www.cordis.lu/rtd2002/science-society/library.htm">http://www.cordis.lu/rtd2002/science-society/library.htm</a>
Guidelines on techniques for science communication with the public	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/society.htm">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/society.htm</a> (available from 15 March 2003)
List of Countries associated to FP6	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/countries.html">http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/iscp/countries.html</a>

### Contractual information

Consortium agreement checklist	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/consortiumchecklist/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/consortiumchecklist/</a>
Contract preparation forms	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/contractpreparation/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/contractpreparation/</a>
Model contracts	<a href="http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/contracts/">http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/contracts/</a>