



Multi-partner Call on Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research

Call Announcement

**Submission of the Letter of Intent by the Coordinator on
www.submission-faccejpi.com
Deadline: 27th March 2013, 13:00 CEST**

**Submission of the Full Proposal by the Coordinator on
www.submission-faccejpi.com
Deadline: 3rd September 2013, 13:00 CEST**

Please visit us on the website
<http://www.faccejpi.com>
or contact the FACCE-JPI Call Office:
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1. **Announcement of Opportunity** to join efforts to organise a **Multi-partner Call on Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research**

The challenge of reducing greenhouse gases emissions from agriculture requires a global strategic approach and cooperation between national research programmes. Therefore, Canada, USA, New Zealand and EU partners of the Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (FACCE-JPI) are joining together in order to launch a Multi-partner Call on Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research.

The FACCE-JPI is an intergovernmental initiative of 21 European Member States and Associated Countries who are committed to building an integrated European Research Area addressing the challenges of Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change. The mission of FACCE-JPI is to achieve, support and promote integration, alignment and joint implementation of national resources under a common research and innovation strategy to address the diverse challenges in agriculture, food security and climate change.

To this end, all Partners, sharing common objectives and challenges, have decided to join forces on a variable geometry basis in a common call which is open to all countries cited above that are willing to participate. The aim of this action is to create greater impetus and international added value, approach more researchers and allow for interdisciplinary R&D projects, coordinated in a common programme.

International added value is the value resulting from the international research project, which is additional to the value that would have resulted from research projects funded at national level. The added value may vary, depending on the type of project. It may include: relevance to international policy statements, legislative framework or management plans; added value to national research projects by linking expertise and efforts across national teams; bringing about comparisons at the local level between researchers who are not used to working together; standardisation of methods, general increase of common knowledge relative to the themes of the call, etc.

1.1 Scientific Rationale

Of the 14 billion hectares of ice-free land on Earth, 10% are used for crop cultivation, while an additional 25% of land is used for pasture. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions due to human activities have grown since pre-industrial times, with an increase of 70% between 1970 and 2004. Without mitigation, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere may reach approximately 1,000 parts per million (ppm) by the end of the present century and remain above this level for thousands of years. In order to limit future global warming to a 2°C temperature increase rail guard, anthropogenic GHG emissions will have to decrease globally by at least 50% by 2050 from 1990 levels.

Agriculture has an important role globally in mitigating GHG emissions, while at the same time needing to overcome the significant technological, social, and economic challenges posed by the expected increase in global food demand and impacts of climate change on agricultural production itself.

In 2004, agriculture directly contributed about 14% of global anthropogenic GHG emissions in CO₂ equivalents. Land use, land use change and forestry account for a further 17% (IPCC, 2007). Agriculture has inherent greenhouse gas sources that are unavoidable consequences of production: (i) methane (CH₄) emissions from animal manure, enteric fermentation in ruminants, and paddy-rice cultivation, (ii) nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from agricultural soils amended with fertiliser, legumes, and animal manures, (iii) CO₂ emissions from fossil-fuel energy use. There are also GHG emissions embedded in farm inputs (feed, fertiliser, etc.) and carbon can be sequestered or lost from agricultural land. Uncertainties about GHG emissions and removals in agriculture are still large and improved methodologies for measuring and modelling emissions and removals are required.

There are opportunities to reduce GHG intensity per unit of land and per unit of food product and to reduce existing net CO₂ emissions via increased sequestration of carbon in agricultural soils. Some GHG mitigation options are cost competitive with a number of non-agricultural options in achieving long-term climate objectives. Such options should not reduce agricultural productivity, but rather improve the eco-

efficiency of agricultural systems by reducing GHG emissions per unit of crop and animal products.

A fraction of the current soil organic carbon stocks could be released in the next century through climate change and land use change, which would in turn further accelerate climate change. Preserving and restoring soil carbon stocks through careful soil management will therefore be required to avoid positive feedbacks on global warming. There is still, however, a paucity of studies integrating soil C sequestration in the GHG balance of agricultural systems. Soil C sequestration is reversible, as factors like soil disturbance, vegetation degradation, fire, erosion, nutrient shortage and water deficit may all lead to a rapid loss of soil carbon.

Farm gate emissions are included in the agriculture sector according to the greenhouse gas inventory methodology used by IPCC. Indirect GHG emissions generated by farm activities through the use of farm inputs (e.g. fertilisers, feed, pesticides) are not attributed to the agriculture sector, but are included in other sectors such as industry (e.g. for the synthesis and packaging of inorganic N fertilisers and of organic pesticides) and transport (e.g. transport of fertilisers and of feed). Emissions from electricity and fuel use are covered in the buildings and transport sectors, respectively.

While the sectorial approach used by IPCC is appropriate for national and regional GHG inventories, it does not reflect emissions generated directly and/or indirectly by marketed products. Lifecycle analyses include indirect GHG emissions generated by farm inputs and by pre-chain activities, with some methods also accounting for emissions after the farm gate (transport, processing, packaging, etc...).

Decreasing enteric methane (CH₄) emissions from ruminants without altering animal production is desirable both as a strategy to reduce GHG emissions and as a means of improving feed conversion efficiency. Various biotechnologies are currently being explored. Elimination of the rumen protozoa to mitigate methanogenesis is promising, but this option should be carefully evaluated in terms of livestock performances. In addition, on-farm defaunation techniques are not available up to now. Several feed additives such as ionophores, nitrate, organic acids and plant extracts have also been assayed. The potential use of plant extracts to reduce CH₄ is receiving a renewed

interest as they are seen as a natural alternative to chemical additives and are more acceptable to a wider range of consumers. Nutritional strategies to mitigate CH₄ emissions from ruminants include interventions on the nature and amount of energy-based concentrates and forages, which constitute the main component of diets as well as the use of lipid supplements. The possible selection of animals based on low CH₄ production and more likely on their high efficiency of digestive processes also attracts interest.

Manure management options that can be used for mitigation include minimising the release of CH₄ to the environment (e.g. covered lagoons) or using anaerobic digesters to produce biogas (CH₄ and CO₂) in a controlled environment and hence use this CH₄ as a source of energy. A wide range of liquid manure treatment processes are being marketed for energy production and/or more effective nutrient management, such as anaerobic digestion, physical and chemical separation technologies, oxidation by aeration or ozonation, and acidification. Most or all of these technologies reduce the biodegradation of slurry organic matter and thereby the potential for GHG emissions during subsequent storage. Housing system and management will also influence N₂O emissions, e.g. straw-based manures result in greater N₂O emissions than slurry-based ones.

In lifecycle analysis, each kg of mineral N produced in the industry consumes large amounts of non-renewable energy and also emits significant greenhouse gas from the production process. A more effective reuse of organic N sources (e.g. manures, biological N fixation) in agriculture would allow the reduction of the use of synthetic N fertilizers and thereby lower pre-chain GHG emissions. Nitrous oxide is formed in the soil through nitrification and denitrification and is controlled by a number of soil factors and by the availability of inorganic N substrates. Methods for increasing the efficiency of mineral N removal from the soil include increasing fertiliser-use efficiency, optimising methods and timing of applications of fertiliser, using ammonium-based fertilisers rather than nitrate-based ones and employing chemical and rhizospheric inhibitors of nitrification. Increasing soil aeration may significantly reduce N₂O emissions.

1.2 Expected International Added Value

Climate change is a global problem that requires an international approach to be tackled. The agricultural sector has many opportunities to contribute to emissions reductions and carbon sequestration while still helping meet food security objectives. There is a need to increase research cooperation and investment in mitigation practices and technologies in order to develop more efficient and productive agricultural systems. Research undertaken will contribute to:

- Promote consistent methodological approaches for the measurement and estimation of GHG emissions and carbon sequestration to improve research coherence and the monitoring of mitigation efforts;
- Develop the science and technology needed to improve the measurement and estimation of GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in different agricultural systems;
- Propose, test and verify new practices, strategies and solutions to sustainably increase the C-sequestration potentials of agricultural soils while maintaining or even enhancing crop productivity, soil biodiversity and fertility;
- Improve knowledge sharing, access to, and application by farmers of GHG mitigation and carbon sequestration measures, required for best management practices and technologies.

The proposed challenge to more accurately quantify and mitigate the GHG emissions of livestock systems can only be tackled at the international level by linking in the same consortium specialists of each system / region. Moreover, there are several national projects on GHG emissions where only a pan-national scale synthesis of existing and emerging knowledge provides the critical mass of new evidence to perform systematic data analysis and improve models.

The call will allow to bring together expertise, data and models from, as yet, disparate communities (e.g. animal science, soil science, grassland, paddy rice and crop

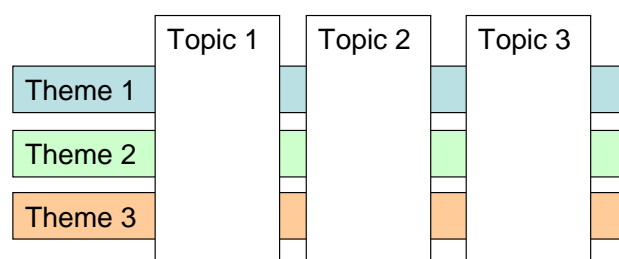
science, socio-economics) in a balanced way, and also brings together a variety of tools and approaches (e.g. driver data, experiments, long term observatories and experimental infrastructures, modeling, socio-economics).

Most initiatives on agriculture and climate change nexus have been taken at national level to date, but a joint multilateral approach can maximise the effectiveness of national efforts, develop the much needed expertise on mitigation for agricultural systems and spread the knowledge and the technologies.

1.3 Main Scientific Topics

Scientific questions can be of fundamental and/or applied nature¹ as long as they address at least one of the following themes:

- a) **Theme 1**: Improved methodologies for quantifying GHG emissions and removals in agricultural systems and in national inventories.
- b) **Theme 2**: Study of mitigation options at the field, animal and manure management scales with quantification of their technical potential for a range of agricultural systems and regions.
- c) **Theme 3**: Quantification of the costs and benefits and of the impacts for food production and for the environment of GHG mitigation options.



These themes could be addressed by considering a range of cross-cutting topics, such as:

¹ Depending on each agency requirements

Topic 1: Greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture sector arising from agricultural soils including crops and grasslands, domestic livestock and waste management systems.

Topic 2: Greenhouse gas removals, e.g. through carbon sequestration in agricultural soils.

Topic 3: Lifecycle of agricultural and food products. GHG mitigation studies taking account of other sectors such as industry, transport, energy and land use change that add to the net greenhouse gas emissions.

Proposals submitted in the frame of this call should relate to one of these Themes **and** one of these Topics. It is essential that applicants check the eligibility of the Theme and Topic of their project proposal in compliance to their [National Regulations](#).

2. General Information

The application process consists of two separate steps:

- In a first step, the applying project coordinator has to electronically submit a Letter of Intent (LoI), providing some key data on the future project proposal. The **deadline for LoI submission is the 27.03.2013, 15:00 Central European Summer Time (CEST)**.
- The second step consists of the electronic submission of a more detailed Full Proposal of the project. Only those LoIs being considered as eligible after the first step are allowed to enter the second step of application. The **deadline for Full Proposal submission is the 03.09.2013, 15:00 CEST**.

The whole call process will be carried online on the

[**FACCE-JPI Submission Tool**](#).

The [Annexes](#) of this document provide the contact data of the National Contact Points (NCPs) in each participating country, the assessment criteria for the evaluation of the Full Proposals and the National Regulations. It is strongly recommended that each

partner in an applying consortium contacts their NCPs to check eligibility of the proposal.

2.1 Definitions

Call Steering Committee:

The Call Steering Committee is the decision-making body in the framework of this call. It is composed of representatives from the participating funding organisations.

FACCE-JPI Call Office:

The Call Office, hosted by *Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH*, Germany, is the central contact point for applicants regarding all technical, administrative and general issues for the submission. Please note that the FACCE-JPI Call Office will be solely available during business days from 09:00 to 16:00 CEST. Beyond this timeframe, it is recommended to contact the Call Office [electronically](#) via email.

International Evaluation Committee (IEC):

The International Evaluation Committee (IEC) is a panel composed of international scientific experts for the evaluation of the quality of the Full Proposals. The IEC will establish a ranking list of submitted Full Proposals based on external peer reviewing process. The composition of this panel will be published after the end of the call.

National Contact Person (NCP):

Each country participating in this call has nominated National Contact Persons to provide information on national funding rules, National Regulations and procedures. Applicants are strongly advised that each partner in an applying consortium contacts their NCPs prior to submitting a Lol and a Full Proposal.

2.2 Participating Countries

The following countries are participating in this multi-partner call on agricultural greenhouse gas research. FACCE-JPI countries are marked with an asterisk *:

	Belgium*	Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO) Service Public de Wallonie (SPW)
	Canada	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)
	Cyprus*	Research Promotion Foundation
	Finland*	Academy of Finland
	France*	Agence Nationale de la Recherche
	Germany*	Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE)
	Ireland*	Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine
	Italy*	Ministero delle Politiche Agricole Alimentari e Forestali
	New Zealand	Ministry for Primary Industries
	Romania*	Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding
	Spain*	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria
	Switzerland*	Swiss National Science Foundation
	United Kingdom*	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) ADAS UK Ltd (Secretariat)
	United States of America	United States Department of Agriculture-National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Applicants from countries listed here can apply for funding in the frame of a proposal submitted in this call. Applicants from other countries may participate in consortia at their own expense.

2.3 Project Coordinators' Responsibilities

- The project coordinator will lead the consortium throughout the application procedure and is fully responsible for the overall project coordination.
- The FACCE-JPI Call Office will only communicate with the project coordinator. Accordingly, the project coordinator is responsible for sharing all information provided to other consortium partners.
- The project coordinator has to make sure that all partners fulfil requirements stated in this Call Announcement and national requirements and criteria as stated in the [National Regulations](#) and/or communicated by the [NCPs](#), provide the necessary information and formalities as required and participate actively in the proposal preparation, by doing their best to guarantee the project eligibility and quality. The project coordinator should be informed on which type of funding (in cash/in kind) is going to be provided to his / her partners. The coordinator will be responsible for this action towards the consortium.
- The project coordinator should make sure that his / her own national programme allows him / her to be funded in cash (eligibility criterion).
- The coordinator of a funded project will be the central contact point for the funders during the lifespan of the project. He / She also has to ensure the sound development of the funded project as planned in the proposal until its ending and is responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the project.

3. Eligibility Criteria (Mandatory for each application)

The following criteria must be obeyed and are mandatory for the eligibility of any submitted application:

- The project must be an international scientific research project performed by eligible national research organisations and/or private partners. The national eligibility criteria (see [National Regulations](#)) apply to research organisations and for participation by the private sector (profit and non-profit). In some cases, participating countries will have pre-selected research groups through a competitive domestic process. In any case, intellectual property issues need to be well defined and must not limit publication of results.
- The project proposal must involve research groups from at least three countries participating in the call, including one participating in FACCE – JPI (see [2.2 Participating Countries](#)). There is no upper limit of eligible consortium size. Consortia can involve as many partners as necessary to achieve the project goals.
- The coordinator is employed by an eligible organisation from one of the countries participating in the call in cash.
- The project duration is 2 to 4 years. Permitted lengths of projects are specified in the National Regulations and/or can be communicated by the NCPs.
- The scope or scale of the proposed research project should exceed a single country.
- The **Theme and the Topic** of the proposed research project must be consistent with the [scope of this particular call](#) and with the eligible national Topic(s) and Theme(s) of the countries involved in the project, which are described in the National Regulations and/or can be communicated by the NCPs.
- Each partner will need **a minimum in cash funding of 10,000€² per year, per project** (based on reimbursable expenses) for travel costs to support integration in the project. This must be included in the project budget (in the Lol as well)
- Participation “in kind”, i.e. through on-going national research projects, is possible in some countries under the condition that this **minimum requirement in cash is contributed** (as stated in the previous bullet point). It is essential to clear this issue with the corresponding NCPs.

² These costs will depend on the number of researchers participating in the project but will be set at an estimated minimum of 10,000€ per partner, per year and per project.

- Costs and requested funding for the individual project partners **may not exceed the amounts allocated by the respective national funding organisations**. Applicants should refer to the National Regulations and NCPs regarding this issue.
- The Letter of Intent (first submission step) and the Full Proposal (second submission step) must be submitted before the respective deadlines via the FACCE-JPI Submission Tool (www.submission-faccejpi.com). The Letter of Intent must be submitted correctly and completely via the [FACCE-JPI Submission Tool](#) using the [LoI-Form](#) as template to be filled in and uploaded as Word-file on this submission tool. Applicants should note that failure to comply with the submission rules may cause ineligibility of the project.
- The proposal must be written in English.

Projects will be checked for eligibility and evaluated as a whole, not per partner. This means that failing of one partner within the consortium could cause the entire project to fail.

The above mentioned criteria represent the minimal requirements and do not exclude more specific criteria being set up in the single national funding programmes. Programme-specific criteria and requirements are to be found in the [National Regulations](#) and/or through the [National Contact Point](#).

4. Application Procedure

4.1 Two Step Application Procedure

The application process has two steps:

In a first step, the project coordinator must submit electronically a **Letter of Intent (LoI)** with indicative information on the preliminary project consortium and a brief summary of the proposal, using the [LoI-Form](#):

The LoI-Form must be downloaded (template provided online on the FACCE-JPI Submission Tool: www.submission-faccejpi.com), filled in and uploaded as **Word-file** on the [FACCE-JPI Submission Tool](#). The project coordinator has to create an account on this Submission Tool. After the successful upload of a LoI, the project coordinator will receive an electronic confirmation message. It is possible to upload a new version of the LoI until the submission deadline, which will replace the former one. Therefore it is strongly recommended not to wait until the deadline to upload a LoI. For any technical questions regarding the submission, please contact the [FACCE-JPI Call Office](#).

All fields of the LoI are mandatory except when stated differently. The template provided on the Submission Tool is limited to a consortium of 10 partners: coordinators of larger consortia can obtain appropriate templates from the [FACCE-JPI Call Office](#).

No other document is accepted at this stage by the FACCE-JPI Call Office, although applicants should also fulfil their national requirements. No signatures are required at this stage.

The Letter of Intent is mandatory; it is not possible to enter the procedure at a later stage. The information will be used by the Call Steering Committee to check for eligibility, to evaluate the policy relevance of the project, to eventually recommend the merging³ or clustering of different projects and to help find appropriate reviewers for the evaluation of the full proposals.

The FACCE-JPI Call Office will inform project coordinators on the outcome of the Letter of Intent.

³ In this exceptional case, regarded coordinators might be invited to allow the Call Office to forward their coordinates to other coordinator(s) to allow the merging.

The second step of application consists of the submission of a more extensive Full Proposal. Only applicants invited to do so following the first step will have access to the FACCE-JPI Submission Tool for this second step and will be allowed to submit a Full Proposal (a successful Lol in the first step is mandatory to enter this Full Proposal-step). After the successful submission of a Full Proposal, the project coordinator will receive an electronic confirmation message. A signed letter of engagement will have to be provided by all partners of the applying consortia at the end of the second application step. Full Proposals that are correctly and completely submitted before the deadline will be subjected to a peer review evaluation by a panel of international experts.

A detailed description of the Full Proposal format will be provided on the Submission Tool before the opening of the second step.

Project coordinators of a consortium having submitted an eligible Full Proposal will be informed about the Funding Recommendation of the Call Steering Committee regarding their proposal. Project coordinators are responsible for all further communication with the project partners. The involved funding agencies / ministries will subsequently formally decide at the national level on funding of the projects (Partners should contact their National Contact Person in this regard).

4.2 Evaluation of Full Proposals

Full Proposals that are submitted in time will be subjected to a peer review evaluation by a panel of international experts, the International Evaluation Committee (IEC), and external reviewers. The IEC will consist of international experts in the natural and social sciences. The composition of the IEC will be published on the [FACCE-JPI website](#) after the funding decision. The IEC ranks the proposals based on a set of criteria (see [Assessment Criteria](#)).

Based on this ranking, projects will be recommended for national funding by the Call Steering Committee, including start date and end date of the projects. Formal funding decisions are made by the national funding organisations.

4.3 Project funding

- The funding of a successful project is provided based on the virtual common pot scheme, meaning that each funding organisation will fund its own national partner(s) within the project (funding of project partners is provided by the participating national programmes according to National Regulations). However, some funding organisations may be able to fund foreign teams, e.g. via subcontracting. More information is available in the [National Regulations](#) and from the [NCPs](#).
- The budget for individual project proposals is not restricted; it must meet the project goals and must not exceed the national funding limits for each partner. Further information is provided in the National Regulations and/or by the NCPs.
- Applicants submitting a Full Proposal are strongly advised to prepare a Consortium Agreement in order to address matters such as the regulation of intellectual property rights and actions to be taken in the event of unsatisfactory performance by one or more partners. In some countries, such an agreement might be required for release of the funds. Applicants have to obey national regulations regarding this issue. Support for the preparation of a consortium agreement can be found on the [DESCA webpage](#).

4.4 Publishable Data

A list of the funded projects will be published at the end of the evaluation process (after the funding recommendation). Therefore applicants should be aware that the **following data from the Lol and Full Proposal might be published:**

- Project Title and Project Acronym
- Theme and Topic of the project
- Duration of the project
- Total cost and total requested funding
- Organisation name and country of each partner
- Name of the contact person of the coordinating organisation (Partner 1)
- A short publishable summary of the project (will be required in the Full Proposal)

4.5 Project monitoring, meetings and reporting

Each funded project is expected to organise project meetings (such as kick-off meeting, final meeting). The costs for these meetings should be included in the project budgets.

The funded projects are considered to form part of an international research programme for which common workshop(s) (such as mid-term workshop, where all funded projects would be invited) might be organised.

In order to promote the coherence of this international research programme, in addition to reporting required by the national rules (see [National Regulations](#)), project coordinators will be required to provide a mid-term report and to submit a final report to the CSC on results of the project. More information on the reporting will be provided at the opening of the second submission step.

Dissemination of project outputs is also the responsibility of the funded partners. Plans for dissemination of the results are part of the proposals and are considered in the evaluation procedure.

4.6 Timeline

28.01.2013	Call Opening
1 st step: submission of Lols	
27.03.2013, 15:00 CEST	Deadline for Lol-Submission
Eligibility check of Lols	
03.05.2013	Communication of the outcome of the eligibility check to the project coordinators and start of the second step
2 nd step: submission of Full Proposals	
03.09.2013, 15:00 CEST	Deadline for Full Proposal Submission
Evaluation of the Full Proposals	
Mid-November 2013	Communication of the funding recommendation to the project coordinators
From End-November: <u>Earliest</u> start of research projects (depends on National rules and negotiation)	

ANNEXES

Multi-partner Call on Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research – Call Announcement

A. National Contact Persons

Country		Organisation	Contact person	Contact data (Mail and phone)
BELGIUM		Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO) Service Public de Wallonie (SPW)	Olivier Boehme Thierry Van Cauwenberg	olivier.boehme@fwo.be ; +32 2 550 15 45 Thierry.vancauwenberg@spw.wallonie.be ; +32 81 33 45 40
CANADA		Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	Richard Butts Marie Boehm	Richard.butts@agr.gc.ca ; Marie.Boehm@agr.gc.ca ; +1 306-975-4143
CYPRUS		Research Promotion Foundation (RPF)	Rebecca Chrysafi	rchrysafi@research.org.cy ; +357-22205041
FINLAND		Academy of Finland	Jaana Roos	Jaana.roos@aka.fi ; +358 29 5335100
FRANCE		Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR)	Johann Muller Maurice Héral	johann.muller@agencerecherche.fr ; +33 (0)178098124 Maurice.herat@agencerecherche.fr ; +33(0)178098033
GERMANY		Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE)	Elke Saggau Johannes Bender	elke.saggau@ble.de ; +49 (0)228 996845-3930 johannes.bender@ble.de ; +49 (0)228 996845-3610
IRELAND		Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine	Dale Crammond Ciara Daly	Dale.crammond@agriculture.gov.ie ; +353 1 6072302 Ciara.daly@agriculture.gov.ie ; +353 1 6072367
ITALY		Ministero delle Politiche Agricole Alimentari e Forestali	Marina Montedoro Serenella Puliga	m.montedoro@mpaaf.gov.it ; +39-0646655076 s.puliga@mpaaf.gov.it ; +39 0552491248
NEW ZEALAND		Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)	Hayden Montgomery Deborah Knox	Hayden.Montgomery@mfat.govt.nz ; deborah.knox@mpi.govt.nz ;
ROMANIA		Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)	Luciana Bratu Adrian Asanica	Luciana.bratu@uefiscdi.ro ; +40 21 3071935 Adrian.asanica@uefiscdi.ro ;
SPAIN		Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria (INIA)	M ^a José Delgado Nuria Durán	mjose.delgado@inia.es ; +34 91 347 1495 nuria.duran@inia.es ; +34 963 424 066
SWITZERLAND		Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF)	Pascal Walther Marjory Hunt	pwalth@snf.ch ; +41 (0)31 308 22 26 mhunt@snf.ch ; +41 (0)31 308 23 79
UNITED KINGDOM		Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) ADAS UK Ltd (Secretariat)	Luke Spadavecchia Adele Hulin	luke.spadavecchia@defra.gsi.gov.uk ; +44 (0) 207 238 4575 Adele.Hulin@adas.co.uk ; +44 (0) 1902 271308
USA		United States Department of Agriculture-National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)	Nancy Cavallaro Luis Tupas	ncavallaro@nifa.usda.gov ; +1 202-401-5176 ltupas@nifa.usda.gov ; +1 202 401 4926

B. Assessment Criteria

Hereunder are listed the criteria which will be considered during the peer review process to evaluate the Full Proposals

- Scientific quality of the proposed research
- Novelty / Originality and innovation
- Clarity of the hypothesis, theories and/or research questions
- Quality and suitability of the consortium
- Level of inter/multi/trans-disciplinarity
- Fit to thematic priorities
- International added value (cf. below for more information)
- Feasibility and risk
- Level of integration and collaboration
- Relation to other projects
- Suitability of budget requirements
- Quality of project governance, organization and structure
- Expected impact of the project
- Dissemination plan

C. National Regulations



Belgium

Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO), Belgium

www.fwo.be

Who is eligible to apply?

Regarding the eligibility of candidates for projects funded by FWO, art. 9 of the FWO-regulation on the regular research projects is applicable. In this article is stated who can apply as a (co-)promoter for a research project (here only those cases that are relevant for JPI FACCE are listed):

Promoter:

- a professor (ZAP) with an appointment of more than 10% at a Flemish university;
- a professor (ZAP) with an appointment of 10% at a Flemish university and a main task as researcher;
- a research director of FWO;
- a Flemish beneficiary of an ERC Starting Grant, an ERC Advanced Grant or an allowance in the FWO-funding programme Odysseus II.

Co-promoter:

All co-promoters have to be researchers at at least postdoctoral level in at least one of the following types of organizations:

- a Flemish university;
- a Flemish research institution;
- the Transnational university Limburg;
- a federal scientific institution, if the co-promoter belongs to the Dutch language register.

Researchers from outside Flanders can be involved as co-promoter without being entitled to receive funding from the FWO and insofar this cooperation is relevant for the project.

If more than one universities are involved in the project, at least one promoter or co-promoter of each university has to fulfill the above

For the complete regulation of research projects, see:

<http://www.fwo.be/Documentatie.aspx?ID=399b8594-9710-4771-9289-426ff73731e1> .

What is funded?

The objective of the FWO's Research projects is to advance fundamental scientific research, on the initiative of researchers from all disciplines. The Research projects constitute an important tool with which to stimulate collaboration between different research teams.

In this context bench fees, equipment and personnel grants are made available to teams of researchers for conducting scientific high-value projects at the center of scientific interest.

Special attention is focused on projects that position their own research within a wider scientific arena and presuppose an interuniversity approach.

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The FWO will fund two Flemish projects with a budget of ca. 70.000 € pro year each, up to a maximum of 4 years.

PI's of existing FWO-projects can be part of a consortium and apply in that case for an extra budget of 5.000 € pro year, up to a maximum of 4 years. For this funding modality FWO provides in total 100.000 €



Canada

**Canada's national eligibility criteria:
Research, Development and Technology (RDT) and Knowledge Call Process**

Canada's participation in the multi-partner call will be "in kind" through collaborations involving research projects approved through the Science and Technology Branch (STB) Research, Development and Technology (RDT) and Knowledge Call Process.

The Call for RDT Letters of Intent (LOI) is for funding beginning in fiscal year 2013-14 for research projects led by STB researchers. Call will fund projects of one to three years duration. In exceptional cases projects of up to five years duration may be funded. All submissions must be led by eligible applicants. Staff can participate in several LOIs but only one LOI will be accepted per Project Lead.

Applicants are defined as any AAFC STB professional devoting at least 5% of their time per year to a specific project and requiring funds to complete their components of the proposed work. Applicants are all AAFC researchers and development or technology and knowledge transfer professionals that have been delegated by the Science and Technology Branch to plan and conduct research.

SUBMISSION PROCESS

This two-stage submission process includes a LOI stage and a Full Proposal stage.

The LOI stage was used to solicit ideas from the Branch's science and technology community, to evaluate the degree to which proposed work is aligned with the Priorities, to identify proposals that could benefit from increased synergy or merger, to give an opportunity for management feedback to Project Teams before time and effort have been invested in a Full Proposal, and to give a sense of the variety of work proposed. The deadline for submission of LOIs by Project Leads was 1pm EDT Wednesday, October 4, 2012.

LOIs were reviewed by management committees and rated against criteria to assess the alignment of the proposed work relative to Departmental priorities. Approved LOIs were invited to submit a full proposal in November and it is expected to have identified projects and funding levels early in the 2013-14 fiscal year.

ELIGIBILITY AND TEAM COMPOSITION

Project Leads and Co-Project Leads who were invited by the review committee to submit a proposal are allowed to submit a proposal. The proposal must take into account the feedback provided with respect to project duration, targeted priority, and reduced scope of work, budget limitations as well as directives to merge two Letters of Intent into one proposal.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Proposals may normally be assigned funding for up to three years unless a shorter award is requested by the applicant(s) or recommended by the Science and Technology Branch Executive

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Committee. A few proposals may be for a longer duration and will have been approved at the Letter of Intent Stage.

Funding allocations recommended by Science and Technology Branch will be in light of Branch and Department funding. However, funding may need to be revised as a function of Treasury Board allocations to the Department.

Proposals should be based on existing resources (both facilities and staff). Proposals that require the hiring of new researchers and/or professionals will not be funded. The same applies to proposals that require additional facilities and/or large equipment. Project proposals will need to identify all collaborators to place the proposal in context.

PROPOSAL REVIEWS

Science and Technology Branch management will review proposals against the management criteria. There will also be an external review by subject experts with one stream for proposals that are primarily research and a second stream for development and technology and knowledge transfer proposals.

The proposal submission deadline is Monday February 4, 2013, 11:00 am (EST). Late applications will not be accepted.

Further information about Canada's policy and regulation can be provided by the NCPs.



Cyprus

National Eligibility Criteria for Cyprus and Rules for Participating

Eligible proposals according to the FACCE JPI Call Office, will be forwarded to the Research Promotion Foundation - RPF (Cyprus) for national eligibility check based on the eligibility criteria of the relevant national funding programmes. For more information regarding the eligibility please see the relevant Call for Proposals in the RPF's website.

A. National Eligibility Criteria for Preliminary Check

P R O J E C T C H A R A C T E R I S T I C S

Project Activities

The project proposals that will be submitted should involve the implementation of activities of Industrial (Applied) Research.

C O N S O R T I U M

The general terms and conditions regarding eligibility for participation and proposal submission, the categories of organisations and individuals and the roles of the participants are described in detail in Chapter 19 of the DESMI 2009-2010 Work Programme Document.

Beneficiaries

The Host Organisation (HO) of a project could be a Research / Academic Organisation (cat. A.1 and A.2) or a Public Benefit Organisation (cat. Γ.1 and Γ.2) located permanently in the areas under the control of the Republic of Cyprus (excluding the UK Sovereign Base Areas).

Partner Organisations (PA) could be Research / Academic Organisations (cat. A.1 and A.2), Enterprises (cat. B.1, B.2, B.3 and B.4) and / or Public Benefit Organisations (cat. Γ.1 and Γ.2) located in Cyprus or abroad.

Consortium

The Consortium is composed of organisations and individuals that should be included in each proposal. For the present Call the following rules apply:

- It is compulsory to include at least one (1) PA located permanently in the areas under the control of the Republic of Cyprus, of the following categories: Enterprises (cat. B.1, B.2, B.3 and B.4) or Public Benefit Organisations (cat. Γ.1 and Γ.2).
- Each project proposal may include up to four (4) Partner Organisations.

Conditions for Participation

The general conditions for participation in project proposals are the following:

- Each individual is allowed to participate in two project proposals only under the same Call for Proposals, regardless of the role he/she undertakes in each proposal.
- Each individual can participate in project proposals under one organisation only or as an Independent Researcher, regardless of his/her employment in more than one organisations.
- The participation of organisations and individuals, which/whom the RPF's Board of Directors has decided to exclude from its Programmes, is forbidden.
- Only one Independent Researcher (IR) may be included in each project proposal.
- Key researchers should be included by name in the proposal to enable evaluation of their qualifications and experience. Researchers who have not been included by name at the proposal stage should be identified by scientific expertise.

B. National Rules for Participating

Project Duration

The project duration may vary between two (2) to four (4) years.

Project Results

Research projects are expected to develop new knowledge and competences for the development of new products, processes, policies or services or for significant improvements of existing products, methods or services. The timeframe foreseen for their exploitation and/or market introduction should not exceed three (3) years.

FUNDING – BUDGET

Regulations and Conditions of Funding

For the budget distribution the following rules apply:

- All organizations participating in a project proposal are entitled for funding irrespective of their role.
- Independent Researchers are only allowed to claim “Personnel Costs” and “Travel Costs” without exceeding 10.000 Euros.
- Expenses for project coordination and management should not exceed 5% of the total project budget.
- A Consortium Agreement must be submitted before signing the contract with RPF.

Eligible Expenses

The eligible expenses (*cf.* DESMI 2009-2010 Work Programme Document) for the present Call are:

Personnel Costs: salaries for researchers and technicians. Personnel costs should conform to the usual practices of each organisation. Personnel of Research and Non-Profit Organisations, whose salaries are drawn directly or indirectly from the governmental budget, are not allowed to receive salaries even if they participate in a project under their personal status or other entity.

Research Instruments and Equipment Costs: costs for the purchase of instruments and equipment. Only depreciation costs corresponding to the duration of the project and the percentage of their usage for the purpose of the project will be deemed eligible. Depreciation costs for existing equipment are not considered as eligible. This category involves two sub-categories:

- “Durable Equipment” (Depreciation Period: 5 years).
- “Computer Hardware and Software” (Depreciation Period: 3 years)

Costs for External Services (up to 10%): expenses for subcontracting costs including consultation fees and other related services.

Dissemination (at least 2%): expenses for dissemination of results to the scientific community and society (publication of articles in technical and scientific journals, organisation of meetings and seminars etc). At least one dissemination event should be held in Cyprus. It is noted that activities relating to product commercialization or the protection of intellectual property rights are not covered.

Travel: travel costs (maximum 5 days per trip) for the purposes of implementation and coordination of the research activity abroad.

Consumables: expenses for consumables that are necessary for project implementation. General office material, printing paper, ink, CDs etc are not included.

Access (up to 10%): expenses for access to a Research Infrastructure abroad for implementation of research activities that are not possible to be implemented in Cyprus.

Overheads (up to 20%): general running expenses stemming from the implementation of the project (e.g. electricity, water, telephone, secretarial support, and accounting costs) and the maintenance of the durable equipment.

Specific Costs: eligible expenses that emerge directly from the project and are not included in the abovementioned categories.

NEGOTIATION PROCEDURE

It is noted that Project Coordinators will be asked to complete forms that are used for national funded programs which contain information about workpackages, deliverables, timeframe, budget etc.



ACADEMY OF FINLAND

<http://www.aka.fi/en-GB/A/For-researchers/How-to-apply/Guidelines/General-application-guidelines/>

Who is eligible to apply?

The applicant (the Principal Investigator of a research project) for Academy of Finland research funding must have the qualifications of a professor or an adjunct professor (docent) or be a researcher with a doctorate.

Academy research funding is allocated on the basis of peer review to the best researchers and research teams and to the most promising young researchers for carrying out scientifically ambitious projects. In principle, a project to be funded shall serve Finnish research and society or international collaboration.

What is funded?

Academy funding can be applied for to cover, for example, the following direct research costs:

- the research team's working hours
- research costs
- travel
- national and international collaboration and mobility
- the preparation of international projects.

The Academy may also provide funding for the VAT costs on certain conditions: see our website under [Value added tax](#).

In this call the full cost model is applied, Academy funding can be used to cover both direct project costs (e.g. direct salaries) and indirect costs (e.g. costs for premises). Both types of costs are covered with the same percentage. See more on our website under [Full cost model](#).

We require that the institution (e.g. university department) serving as the site of research undertakes to provide the research project with the **necessary basic facilities**. These are determined on the basis of the nature of the research and are the same as those available to other research staff at the institution, such as office and laboratory premises, equipment (incl. computer equipment), and telecommunications, telephone, mailing, copying and library services.

In the application, you shall give a **cost estimate** including an estimate of the annual amount of funding needed, itemised by type of expenditure. You shall also include a **funding plan**, that is, all funding granted for the project in question and funding provided by the site of research if the project is launched. The cost estimate shall be realistic and **justified by type of expenditure in the research plan**.

National Contact Point

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www www.aka.fi and www.aka.fi/en-GB/A/For-researchers/Apply-now/



CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION
AND
IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
FRENCH PARTICIPANTS

IMPORTANT:

1. This document sets out the conditions of participation of French partners in the call for proposals on Agricultural Greenhouse Gas research
2. The conditions of participation, including the criteria of acceptability, and important recommendations presented herein, come in addition to the provisions figuring in the call for proposals text:
[Call Announcement](#)
3. It is important to read carefully the call for proposals text, the present document in its entirety, and the regulations concerning the conditions of allocation of ANR funding (<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/RF>) before submitting a research project.

Date of closure
27/03/2013, 14 h 00 (CET)

ANR contact points

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ACCEPTABILITY – ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

IMPORTANT

WITHIN THE FRAME OF THIS CALL ANR IS INTENDING TO FUND ONLY NEW TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS, WITH DETERMINANT CONTRIBUTION FROM AT LEAST TWO OTHER COUNTRIES INCLUDING NEW MANPOWER, EXPERIMENTAL, EQUIPMENT AND OPERATING COSTS.

PROJECT PROPOSALS THAT DO NOT MEET THE ACCEPTABILITY – ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA WILL NOT BE GRANTED ANR FUNDING UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

FOR THIS CALL , FRENCH PARTNERS MUST BE ASSOCIATED WITH A MINIMUM OF 2 PARTNERS WHICH ARE FUNDED FOR ALL ABOVE MENTIONED ELIGIBLE COSTS IN CASH (BELGIUM, CYPRUS, FINLAND, ROMANIA , SWITZERLAND, IRELAND, GERMANY, NEW-ZEALAND)

- 1) The administrative and financial information concerning the French partners must be completed in full on the submission website by the call for proposals closing date.
- 2) The **French project coordinator** is authorized to submit only one single research proposal to the ANR for all the 2013 edition ANR calls for proposals as coordinator.
- 3) The French part of the project proposal must not be judged similar⁴ to a project that is already financed by the ANR.
- 4) The French part of the project proposal must not be considered to infringe an intellectual property right characterizing a counterfeit within the meaning of intellectual property.
- 5) Type of research: this call for proposals is open to the following types of projects:
 - i. Fundamental research⁵;
 - ii. Industrial research⁵;
 - iii. Experimental development⁵
- 6) Composition of the consortium⁶: the consortium must include at least one French partner in the research organization category (university, EPST – Scientific or Technical Public Institution, EPIC – Industrial or Commercial Public Institution).
- 7) The consortium involving French partner must propose a new research project including a minimum of 2 partners from a minimum of 2 other countries participating to the call which can receive new funding corresponding to new manpower, experimental, equipment and operating costs.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are provided to help prepare the project proposals in the context of this call for proposals.

Recommendations concerning the involvement of french personnel

⁴ A project proposal will be judged similar to another if its principal objectives are the same, or result from a simple adaptation to the terms of the call for proposals **AND** the composition of the consortium is largely identical.

⁵ See research category definitions in paragraph 4.4.

⁶ See definitions relative to project organization and structures (paragraphs 4.5 and 4.6).

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- The **French project coordinator** should devote at least **40%** of his/her research time to the project⁷.
- The total (in person months) of the non-permanent personnel (doctoral students, postdocs, fixed-term contracts, temporary workers) receiving ANR funding should not exceed **30%** of the total (in person months) of the staff (permanent and non-permanent personnel) of the French partners assigned to the project, except duly justified cases (e.g.: doctoral student grant for projects involving a relatively small total number of person months, etc.).
- The financing duration for each post-doctoral participant should not be less than 12 months.

Recommendation concerning scientific and technical culture and communication actions

Actions relating to scientific and technical culture and communication are eligible for ANR funding. They must be clearly linked to the project and have an ambitious target impact, specifying the specific audiences (e.g.: the media, youth, working populations, teaching professionals, etc.). It is recommended to associate scientific communication/mediation professionals in these actions for the conceptual design of the project (communication departments of research organizations and companies, scientific cultural operators, etc.). The budget devoted to these tasks should not exceed 10% of the requested funding.

These actions must form the subject of a clearly identified project task. They shall be evaluated as a factor in the overall impact of the project.

For further information on the integration of scientific culture and communication actions, it is recommended to consult the ANR website page on the subject⁸.

Recommendation concerning actions in favour of higher education

The contribution of a project to the content of higher education courses can enhance its impact. Supporting the integration of current research themes in teaching programmes is a notable example. The projects funded by the ANR can integrate this type of initiative in their work programme. The proposed actions in favour of higher education must have a direct link with the content of the project. The actions can be diverse (construction of websites, design and development of original teaching tools based on research material, teaching conference cycles, etc.). The budget devoted to these tasks should not exceed 10% of the requested ANR funding.

These actions incorporated in the research project shall be evaluated as a factor in the overall impact of the project.

PARTICULAR FUNDING PROVISIONS

This section complements the general provisions stated in paragraph 4. On completion of the selection process, the ANR will not take into account for a selected project proposal a forecast expense that does not satisfy the following conditions.

Recruiting doctoral students

Doctoral students can be funded by the ANR. The financing of doctoral students by the ANR does not mean that the Graduate School has approved the work. The doctoral students are counted as non-

⁸ <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/Diffusion>

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permanent personnel for application of "Recommendations concerning the involvement of French personnel" (paragraph 2).

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ANR Funding

Type of funding

The funds allocated by the ANR to each French partner will be provided as a non-reimbursable grant in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulations relative to conditions of allocating ANR funds", which can be consulted on the ANR web site⁹.

IMPORTANT

The funding allocated by the ANR to a project partner is set at a minimum of €15,000 and a maximum of €200,000, which does not exclude the possibility of the consortium including partners who do not request ANR funding (project participation on own funds).

ANR funding is limited to project partners residing in France, the associated international laboratories (LIA) of French research organizations and higher education and research institutions, and French institutions established abroad.

Conditions of funding of companies

IMPORTANT

The European Community Framework of State aids to companies places a number of conditions on the allocation of ANR funds to companies. If these conditions are not fulfilled by a company participating in a selected project, the ANR will not allocate funding to that company.

- 1) Companies in financial difficulty¹⁰ are not eligible for State aids for research, development and innovation (RDI). Consequently, at the end of the selection process, the ANR will check all the selected and funded research projects to ensure that no corporate partners are in one of the situations corresponding to the definition of paragraph 4.7.
- 2) The ANR will verify the capability of the French companies to finance the part of the work remaining at their expense. Consequently, at the end of the selection process, the ANR will check all the funded research projects to ensure that the French corporate partners, where applicable, are capable of financing the share of the work to perform that is not covered by ANR funding.
- 3) The incentive effect¹¹ of allocating ANR funding to a company other than SMEs must be established. Consequently, non-SMEs selected for funding under this call will be asked to provide the elements necessary to evaluate this aspect during the finalizing of the administrative and financial files.

⁹ <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/RF>

¹⁰ See definition of companies in difficulty in paragraph 4.7.

¹¹ See definition of the incentive effect in paragraph 4.7.

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Whatever the case, the non-funding of a company could call into question the funding of the entire project by ANR and its partners if they consider that the ability of the consortium to achieve the project objectives is compromised.

The maximum ANR funding rates for companies¹² for this call for proposals are as follows:

Type of project	Maximum funding rate for SMEs	Maximum funding rate for companies other than SMEs
Fundamental research ¹³	45% of eligible expenditure	30% of eligible expenditure
Industrial research ¹³	45% of eligible expenditure (*)	30% of eligible expenditure
Experimental development ¹³	45% of eligible expenditure (*)	25% of eligible expenditure

(*) For projects that do not involve true collaboration between a company and a research organisation, the maximum rate is 35%.

There is true collaboration between a company and a research organization when the research organization underwrites at least 10% of the costs on which the funding request is based and when it retains the right to publish the results of the research, whenever these results are obtained from the organization's own research efforts.

Regulatory and contractual obligations

Grant award agreements

The conditions of execution and financing of the research projects selected and funded by ANR on completion of the selection process shall be defined in the grant award agreements comprising general conditions available on the ANR website¹⁴, and particular conditions. The particular conditions of the grant award agreements shall be signed between the ANR and each of the research project partners.

Consortium agreement

Under the supervision of the project coordinator, the partners must conclude an agreement specifying in particular:

- the sharing of the intellectual property rights of the project results;
- the conditions of publication / dissemination of the results;
- the technology transfer and the exploitation of the project results.

The French project partners will send a copy of this agreement to the ANR. A Consortium Agreement will need to be in place and reported to ANR before any payment will be made..

These agreements shall also enable the existence of any indirect financial support entering into the calculation of the maximum level of funding authorized under the European Community Framework for State aid for research, development and innovation (referred to hereinafter as the "EU Community Framework") to be determined.

¹² See definitions relative to structures in paragraph 4.6

¹³ See research category definitions in paragraph 4.4.

¹⁴ To be consulted on page <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/RF> by the end of 2012.

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It will be assumed that there is no indirect support if at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- the participating companies bear the totality of the research project costs;
- the results that do not give rise to intellectual property rights can be widely disseminated, and the research organization holds all the intellectual property rights, if any, resulting from its RDI activity;
- the research organization receives from the participating companies payment equivalent to the market price for the intellectual property rights resulting from the activities it carried out in the project and which are transferred to the participating companies. Any contribution of the participating companies to the research organization's expenses must be deducted from the said payment.

Scientific follow-up of the projects

The scientific aspects of the funded projects shall be monitored by the ANR, in addition to the call for proposals follow-up activities (annual activity report, review meetings, collection of project impact information), during project execution and until one year after their completion. The intermediate progress reports provided under the call for proposals substitute for the reports usually requested by the ANR. The specific scientific follow-up by the ANR comprises:

- supply of up-to-date summaries of the project objectives, work and results, intended for the ANR publications on all media,
- participation in the seminars organized by the ANR (one or two participations).

The project proposals shall include the corresponding work load in their work programme.

Moral responsibility

The funding of a project by the ANR does not relieve the French project partners of their obligations concerning the regulations and code of ethics and professional conduct applicable to their area of activity.

The French partners undertake to keep the ANR informed of any change likely to modify the content, the partnership or the schedule of project performance between the time of project submittal and publication of the list of selected projects.

All the French partners undertake to follow the good research practices described in the code of ethics of the ANR project players available on the ANR website¹⁵, equally well during the preparation of their submitted research project proposal as in its implementation if it is selected and funded by the ANR.

Performance of ad-hoc reviews for the ANR

The scientific and technical leader of each French partner of the submitted project proposals may be invited by the ANR to perform ad-hoc reviews in the context of other calls for proposals and/or programmes. They undertake to examine such requests with diligence.

¹⁵ <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/CharteDeontologieSoumission>

Additional provisions

Competitiveness clusters¹⁶

The partners of a project proposal can obtain a label given by one or more competitiveness clusters. The label process of a project reflects the acknowledgement of the interest by a cluster of the project with respect to the strategic orientations of the cluster.

The partners involved in a project currently being created are advised to contact the competitiveness cluster(s) that could label their project at the earliest possible moment.

As the project label application requires the disclosure of strategic, scientific and financial information to the cluster, the partner behind the label application initiative is asked to obtain the agreement of the other project partners (French and foreign) beforehand. In the 2013 edition, the labels must be submitted by the call for proposals closing date. This new procedure will be implemented gradually so that the clusters and the applicants can adapt to this functional change. Thus, for the calls for proposals of the 2013 edition that open before 31st December 2012, the ANR grants the cluster governance structures a period of one month after closure of the calls to download the label certificate and send it to the ANR. Subsequently, for all the calls for proposals opening after 1st January 2013, the projects will have to be labelled by the clusters before the calls close.

If the project is funded by the ANR, the partners undertake to communicate the project intermediate and final reports to the competitiveness cluster. The ANR reserves the option of inviting representatives of the competitiveness cluster to attend any project reviews or monitoring operations.

In the selection process, the fact that a project is labelled by a cluster is taken into consideration by the agencies/ministries participating in the call for proposals.

The projects labelled by the competitiveness clusters and funded under the 2013 edition will not receive additional ANR funding.

The partners of a selected project that is labelled are advised to consult these pages.

The application procedure for project labelling is as follows:

- The form certifying labelling of a project by a competitiveness cluster is available on the call for proposals page of the ANR website and can be downloaded in PDF format (*.pdf).
- The French partner initiating the procedure must send the labelling certification form, with section 1 duly completed, in electronic format to the governance structure of each competitiveness cluster called upon.
- In the event of labelling, the governance structure of the competitiveness cluster called upon must send the electronic version of the signed labelling certification form with section 2 duly completed to the ANR at: polescompetitivite@agencerecherche.fr.

French research tax credit

The expenses incurred by companies to finance research work may be eligible for the research tax credit (see article 244 quater B of the general tax code). The research tax credit (called CIR in French) for projects chosen by the ANR may be allocated to companies in addition to the grant on the basis of the part of the research budget that is not covered by ANR funding.

A prior opinion on the eligibility of the operation for the CIR can be obtained by filing a request with the ANR for an advance tax ruling (prior agreement) (see article L80B3 bis of the "Livre des

¹⁶ See definition of competitiveness cluster in paragraph 4.6

procédures fiscales" (French fiscal procedures book). To benefit from this provision, companies must choose the system provided for by article 3bis of article L80B (see paragraph 1 of the application form which can be downloaded from the following address):

<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/CIR>

The employees who examine the CIR application files are held to professional secrecy, on the same account as the tax authority employees under the conditions provided for in article L103 of the "Livres des procédures fiscales" (French fiscal procedures book).

Definitions relative to the different research categories

These definitions figure in the EU Community Framework for State aid for research, development and innovation¹⁷. The following meanings apply:

Fundamental research: "experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena or observable facts, without any practical application or use in direct view".

Industrial research: "the planned research or critical investigation aimed at the acquisition of new knowledge and skills for developing new products, processes or services or for bringing about a significant improvement in existing products, processes or services. It includes the creation of components of complex systems, necessary for industrial research, and notably for the validation of generic technologies, but excludes prototypes covered [in the definition of experimental development] [...] below".

Experimental development means "the acquiring, combining, shaping and using of existing scientific, technological, business and other relevant knowledge and skills for the purpose of producing plans and arrangement or designs for new altered or improved products, processes or services. These may also include, for example, other activities aiming at the conceptual definition, planning and documentation of new products, processes and services. These activities may comprise producing drafts, drawings, plans and other documentation, provided that they are not intended for commercial use.

The development of commercially usable prototypes and pilot projects is also included where the prototype is necessarily the final commercial product and where it is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purposes. In case of a subsequent commercial use of demonstration or pilot projects, any revenue generated from such use must be deducted from the eligible costs.

The experimental production and testing of products, processes and services are also eligible, provided that these cannot be used or transformed to be used in industrial applications or commercially.

Experimental development does not include the routine or periodic changes made to products, production lines, manufacturing processes, existing services and other operations in progress, even if such changes may represent improvements".

¹⁷ See OJUE 30/12/2006 C323/9-10 <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/Encadrement>

Definitions relative to project organisation

For each project a single **coordinator** is designated and each of the other **partners** designates a **scientific and technical leader**.

Coordinator: person responsible for the scientific and technical coordination of the project, the setting up and formalizing of the collaboration between the partners, production of the project deliverables, holding of the progress meetings and communication of the results.

French partner: unit of a research organization, company (see definitions relative to the structures in paragraph 4.6) or another legal person.

Scientific and technical leader: person responsible for production of the deliverables for each partner. The scientific and technical leader is the coordinator's chief contact.

Research organization / company partnership project: research project for which at least one of the partners is a company and at least one of the partners belongs to a research organisation (see definitions in paragraph 4.6 of this document).

Definitions relative to the structures

Research organization: an entity, such as a university or research institute, irrespective of its legal status (organized under public or private law) or means of financing, whose primary goal is to conduct fundamental research, industrial research or experimental development and to disseminate results by way of teaching, publication or technology transfer; all profits are reinvested in these activities, the dissemination of results or teaching. Companies that can influence such an entity, by virtue of their status as shareholders or members for example, shall have no preferential access to its research capacities or research results¹⁸.

The technical centres, associations and foundations, save duly justified exceptions, are considered to be research organizations.

Company: any entity, independently of its legal form, carrying out an economic activity. Economic activity means any activity consisting in offering goods and/or services on a given market¹⁸. This category includes entities engaged in craft activity or other activities on an individual or family basis, and partnerships or associations that regularly exercise an economic activity¹⁹.

Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME): an enterprise that meets the European Commission's definition of an SME¹⁹. More particularly, an SME is an independent company with up to 249 employees and a sales turnover of less than €50 M or a balance sheet total of less than €43 M.

Competitiveness cluster: an association of enterprises, research centres and training organizations in a given territory, engaged in a partnership approach (with a common development strategy) with the aim of creating synergies around innovative projects conducted jointly and targeting one or more given market(s)²⁰.

Other definitions

Incentive effect: Having an incentive effect means, in the terms of the European Community provisions, that the funding must lead the beneficiary to intensify its R&D activities: it must have the impact of increasing the size, range, budget or pace of the R&D activities. The analysis of the

¹⁸ See European Community framework for State aid for research, development and innovation, OJEU 30/12/2006 C323/9-11 (<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/Encadrement>)

¹⁹ See European Commission Guide of 1st January 2005 concerning the definition of small and medium enterprises . <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme> .

²⁰ See <http://competitivite.gouv.fr/>

incentive effect will be based on a comparison of the situation with and without the granting of funding, on the basis of the responses to a questionnaire given to the company. Various indicators may be used in this respect: total cost of the project, R&D personnel assigned to the project, project size, level of risk, increase in the risk of the work, increase in the R&D expenditure in the company, etc.

Company in difficulty: the companies in difficulty are defined in point 2.1 of the "Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty (2004/C 244/02)". A firm is considered to be in difficulty if it meets the following criteria:

- a) in the case of a **limited liability company**, where more than half of its registered capital has disappeared and more than one quarter of that capital has been lost over the preceding twelve months, or
- b) in the case of a **company where at least some members have unlimited liability** for the debt of the company, where more than half of its capital as shown in the company accounts has disappeared and more than one quarter of that capital has been lost over the preceding twelve months, or
- c) whatever the types of company concerned, where it fulfils the criteria for being subject of collective insolvency proceedings (**bankruptcy, winding up by court decision, safeguard procedure**).

Companies aged less than 3 years are only considered to be in difficulty when they fulfil the conditions for submitting a collective insolvency procedure (point c).

Lecturer-researcher research time: the time devoted to the project by lecturer-researchers is based on the research time (considered at 100%). Thus a lecturer-researcher who devotes all his/her research time to a project for one year shall be considered as participating to the extent of 12 person months. For the calculation of the complete cost, however, the person's salary shall be counted at 50%.

Reference documents

The following reference documents that may be useful for the preparation of your project proposal are available on the ANR website:

Document relative to the programme planning

A document presents the ANR's annual programme planning: <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/Programmation>

Documents relative to the submission of project proposals

- Instructions for writing the **scientific document** and proposing a document template are available on the website page devoted to the call for proposals (<http://www.submission-facceipi.com>)
- The link to the **submission website** is available on the call for proposals website page (link).
- **The guide for establishing the budgets** of the project proposals submitted to the ANR call for proposals is available on the "Frequently Asked Question" page (<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/FAQ>)
- The code of ethics of the ANR project players describes the good practices in terms of ethics and professional conduct to be applied by all the players involved in the research projects submitted to and financed by the ANR to guarantee the end-purposes of the work, the respect of partners, people, animals, the environment and the studied objects:
<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/CharteDeontologieSoumission>.

Documents relative to project funding

The following documents are available on the page dedicated to the "financial regulations" (<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/RF>):

- the regulations pertaining to the conditions of allocation of ANR funding;
- the general conditions of grant award agreements²¹;
- a model of the particular conditions of the grant award agreements²¹.

²¹ To be consulted by the end of 2012.



Germany

Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV)

- BMELV funding of the Call on Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research bases on §§23 and 44 BHO (Bundeshaushaltsordnung) and associated administrative regulations. The main items are as follows:
- Proposed projects must be compatible with the above mentioned national announcement.
- Funding will be awarded as non-repayable project grant.
- The funding regulations, follow up and reporting of publicly funded projects are regulated according to ANBest (Allgemeine Nebenbestimmungen).
- Eligible Applicants are universities and research institutions domiciled in Germany. Funding of companies is not possible. Research institutions, which receive basic financing, can be funded subject to specific conditions.
- There will be a ranking according to national priorities. The national priorities are:
 - Emission of GHG in animal nutrition
 - e.g. experimental work to create a reliable database with respect to the contribution of animal nutrition to the development of GHG emissions, also including the further development of measurement methods
 - Use of manure (especially urea) and reduction of GHG by means of management measures (cultivation, fertilization)
 - e.g. carbon and nitrogen turnover under climate change in rising soil temperature, e.g. use of nitrogen fertilizer and technical management in and under varying soil conditions
 - Lifecycle management of agricultural measures
 - e.g. definition and development of a life cycle model for estimating life cycle emissions by land use changes and cropping systems (food, feed and energy) varying in nitrogen use efficiency by key cash crops

Further information on German Regulations can be provided by the NCPs.



Eligibility

Ireland's participation's in the Call will be via ***The Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Initiative for Ireland*** Network which is coordinated by Dr. Gary Lanigan of Teagasc.

Funding Rules

Ireland's maximum contribution to the Call is €415,000. The Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Initiative may utilise up to €20,000 of this contribution, at the coordinator's discretion, for "in kind" participation, i.e. through on-going national research projects (two projects @€10,000 per project travel and subsistence). ***The Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Initiative for Ireland*** shall be sole recipients of any funds.

Ireland is primarily interested in research proposals that fall within Topic 1- Themes 1 and 2; however, this is at the coordinator's discretion.

The rules of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine competitive research funding programmes shall apply to this Call.

Further information

Further information/clarifications can be obtained from the National Call Correspondents detailed earlier in document or by contacting Dr. Gary Lanigan directly:

Email: gary.lanigan@teagasc.ie

Tel Office: +353 53 9171216

Tel Mobile: +353 86 2072853



Only research groups/organisations with a very good expertise in the thematic areas of the call and already participating in national and international projects on the same areas (giving a priority to those research groups already involved in projects financed by Mipaaf) are eligible to participate in the call (applicants should provide detailed information about these projects in the letter of intent Lol), .

A short description of the Mipaaf rules (DG DISR acting as funding body) applicable to the participation in the projects are hereafter reported. More details are given in the User's Manual which applicants must refer to (D.M. 6387/2010 at: <http://www.politicheagricole.it/RicercaSperimentazione/default>).

Nature of the applicants

National public research institutions and private bodies, with among their institutional and statutory scopes “performing research activities” and not only “promoting or supporting research activities”, can apply for funding.

National public institutions include public bodies supervised by Ministries, regional and provincial centers, university departments and institutes, university consortia, interdepartmental centers.

It is mandatory, for all the private research bodies defined above, that they state in the official documents (statute and/or articles of incorporation, memorandum of association) that among their missions they also “perform research activities”, and in case, their no profit's purpose.

*The private research bodies participating in the project consortium must send to the Mipaaf, acting as national contact point (see hereafter), scanned copy of these documents by the application deadline (address to: disr4@mpaaf.gov.it) specifying in the object “Multi-partner Call on Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research”.

Financial contribution

The contribution amount for national participants of the selected projects will be as follows:

- public Institutions and private no profit bodies can be financed up to 99% of the approved eligible project costs;
- organisms with other statutory nature and SMEs are welcome as participants if an added value to the project is proven and if their costs are covered by their own resources or by other external sources.

For private bodies the detailed documentation to receive the financial contribution is specified in the User's Manual.

Italian research groups/organisations costs to participate in this International call will be funded mainly in kind. Mipaaf will provide additional funding to allow the networking of Italian researchers in the joint activities included in the final, approved project proposals. The nature and amount of this funding (max. 10.000 € per year per project in which one or more national research group/s will participate for networking issues, for the max. duration of three years) will be communicated once the Lol have been selected to proceed to the 2° step (submission of full proposals).

Eligible costs to be refunded

Within this call the Ministry will fund only travel and meetings expenses for permanent and non permanent staff already involved in existing international and/or national funded project related to the “Main Scientific Topics” of the Call, in order to allow their networking within the project they want to participate in, while the research structures must be able to cover the actual research activities they would propose (in kind contribution, co-financing).

Additional forms

Once the joint projects have been approved for funding and during the negotiation each Italian research unit should fill in and present the forms provided by the Ministry to apply for contribution.

For all further information please refer to the national contact points indicated in the Annex A of the Call Announcement.

Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali - Mipaaf
Ufficio Ricerca e Sperimentazione DISR IV
Via XX Settembre 20, 00187 Rome (I) ITALY
Tel.+39-064665076
Fax: +39-064819580
disr4@mpaaf.gov.it



New Zealand

Eligibility

- The Ministry for Primary Industries (hereafter “New Zealand”) will only contract with New Zealand research providers.
- All letters of intent and full application forms from New Zealand research providers to this call must first be approved by the New Zealand National Contact Point before submission to this call.
- IP developed in the course of carrying out a project should be made public and freely available to ensure ensures maximum benefit for both New Zealand and globally.
- Additional to research already funded or potentially funded from other NZ sources.

Funding

- A maximum of 10% of each project budget is able to be used to support scientists from countries that are not Partners of this call. Strong preference will be given to those project proposals that utilise this funding to support capability development of junior scientists, sponsoring of PhDs, etc.

Alignment with call topic

- Preference will be given to those proposals that are in-line with the activities of the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (the “Alliance”) Research Groups, in particular the Livestock Research Group.
- Preference will be given to those proposals that represent value for money: Are the proposed costs realistic and reasonable? Do they represent the full costs of delivering the contract and the stated outcomes including knowledge transfer? Is the amount sought “value for money” based on the research proposed? Project proposals that bring co-funding from countries that are not Partners of this call are encouraged.
- Although the strengthening of existing international collaborations and networks are acceptable, demonstration of new international collaborations is encouraged and will be considered positively.

Intellectual Property

- All intellectual property²² (IP) arising from projects supported by this call will be made public and freely available, unless there are strong reasons to protect due to existing background IP. In these cases, IP will be managed through an IP Plan that stipulates how intellectual property will be managed. The IP Plan will be expected to be developed as part of any full proposal. This plan must outline in detail how IP (including background IP, and IP developed in the course of carrying out a project will be managed).

²² “**Intellectual Property**” means all statutory, common law and other proprietary rights in respect of data, information, patents, patent applications, inventions, designs, trademarks, business names, copyright works, know-how, trade secrets, plant varieties, layout designs, results, outcomes, conclusions, products, systems, genetic material, experimental methods, processes, databases, notes, drawings, records, memoranda and other writings, computer programmes (including source code), graphics and data (in whatever form or format), whether registerable or not in any country (including New Zealand).

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- Note that New Zealand's general principles in relation to the management of IP are set out below. When required, specific terms for the ownership and use of IP will be negotiated by New Zealand in good faith consistent with these principles:
 - IP should be dealt with in a manner that ensures maximum benefit for both New Zealand and globally.
 - Unless there are strong reasons to withhold, protect, or commercialise IP developed in the course of carrying out a project, then it should be made public and freely available.
 - Achieving maximum benefit to both New Zealand and globally has a greater priority for New Zealand than achieving commercial returns on its research investment.
 - New Zealand will advise if international obligations and national security matters that require the Project IP to maintain confidential.

Other

- It is expected that New Zealand research providers that are contracted by New Zealand under this call, will accept the standard terms and conditions that New Zealand has. These standard terms and conditions can be obtained by contacting the New Zealand National Contact Point. Submission of Letters of Intent and full applications from New Zealand research providers to this call is deemed an acceptance of these terms and conditions.

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Call Matrix for New Zealand:

	Topic 1: Greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture sector arising from agricultural soils including crops and grasslands, domestic livestock and waste management systems.	Topic 2: Greenhouse gas removals, e.g. through carbon sequestration in agricultural soils.	Topic 3: Lifecycle of agricultural and food products. GHG mitigation studies taking account other sectors such as industry, transport, energy and land use change that add to the net greenhouse gas emissions.
Theme 1: Improved methodologies for quantifying GHG emissions and removals in agricultural systems and in national inventories.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of rapid, automated low cost methods for identifying low methane emitting ruminant animal phenotypes. 2. Field scale methods for quantifying nitrous oxide emissions from urine and nitrogen fertiliser applications, and for assessing the impacts of any mitigation technologies. 3. Quantifying the effects of grazing management on pasture composition and quality to identify GHG mitigation options in grazing livestock systems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Improved models for quantifying soil carbon sequestration in temperate grasslands 5. Detecting farm-scale mitigation effects that increase soil carbon in hill country. 	
Theme 2: Study of mitigation options at the field, animal and manure management scales with quantification of their technical potential for a range of agricultural systems and regions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Manipulating the rumen micro-biome; the path to sustained methane mitigation and improved animal performance 7. New ways to inhibit soil N₂O production in temperate grazed grasslands 8. Manipulation of denitrification processes in grazed temperate grasslands 9. Development of genomic markers for the selection of low methane emitting cattle and sheep on both a per unit of product and per unit of intake basis. 10. A decision support system to reduce N losses in temperate grasslands based on exploiting our knowledge of soil water : nitrogen relations. 11. Feasibility study of models and tools to monitor, report and verify farm-scale mitigation actions in national GHG inventories 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Management options for increasing soil carbon in temperate and irrigated grasslands. 	
Theme 3: Quantification of the costs and benefits and of the impacts for food production and for the environment of GHG mitigation options.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Assessing the global scale implications of animal health status and environmental conditions on CH₄ and N₂O emissions. 14. Understanding barriers to the implementation of low-cost GHG Mitigations; why are apparent win-win mitigation options not adopted? 15. Farm-scale options to lower absolute emissions and/or emissions intensity: current options, economic and environmental effectiveness 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Assessing cost /benefit of biochar to increase carbon sequestration, improve fertility, and decrease GHG emissions in grazed temperate grasslands. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Importance of GHG metrics (Global Warming Potentials and alternatives) for quantifying the footprint of agricultural production systems



Romania

Funding Organisation	Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)
Initial funding pre-commitment	700.000€ Tentative number of projects to be funded: 2-3
National Contact Point	Luciana BRATU (+40) 21 3071935 ; luciana.bratu@uefiscdi.ro Adrian Asanica: adrian.asanica@uefiscdi.ro
Eligible institutions	Eligible entities for funding are universities, public institutions, R&D national institutions, joint-stock companies, SME's and Large companies, NGOs (associations, foundations, etc.), others . We can fund only <u>Romanian</u> research teams.
Additional eligibility criteria	For universities, public institutions, R&D national institutions funding is 100%, and for SMEs and Large companies, financing is under the permit N 542/2007 of the European Commission
Eligible costs	For the fundamental research activities, industrial research and experimental development, according to HG 134/2011, types of expenses are eligible, as follow: a. Staff costs; b. Logistics expenses <input type="checkbox"/> Capital expenditure ; <input type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on stocks - supplies and inventory items; <input type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on services performed by third parties cannot exceed 25 % of the funding from the public budget. The subcontracted parts should not be core/substantial parts of the project work; c. Travel expenses; d. Overhead (indirect costs) is calculated as a percentage of direct costs: staff costs, logistics costs (excluding capital costs) and travel expenses. Indirect costs will not exceed 20 % of direct costs, excluding the cost for subcontracting.

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Spain

The participation of Spain is an “in kind” contribution. Further information on Spanish Regulations can be provided by the NCPs.



Switzerland: National Eligibility Rules and National Contact Point

1. National Eligibility Rules

Eligibility criteria and eligible costs must adhere to the standard rules and guidelines of the Swiss National Science Foundation (Funding regulations art. 8 and 13, 14 and 19).

1.1 Eligibility Criteria

Persons carrying out scientific research for non-commercial purposes in Switzerland or at specific Swiss institutions abroad are eligible to submit an application. They may be either employed or self-employed (in Switzerland). However, they must be able to show that they are in employment or self-employed for the duration of the planned research project. Professors with emeritus status may only be granted project funding by the SNSF if their home institution is prepared to partially finance the project and if their project is ranked in the highest category.

1.2 Eligibility Costs

Applicants may not apply for payment of their own salaries in project funding. Eligible costs in project funding comprise:

- personnel costs (salaries and social security contributions for scientific and technical staff),
- research costs (expendable items and maintenance, travel costs and field expenses, conference- and workshop-related costs), and
- investment costs (acquisition costs of equipment) - to a limited extent.

All eligible costs must be linked to the project (Funding regulations, art. 19 and General implementation regulations for the Funding Regulations, chapter 3). If you wish to have positions for doctoral candidates covered by the SNSF grant, please refer to the salary rates of the SNSF. If you wish to have postdoctoral or technical posts covered by the SNSF grant, please refer to the SNSF salary rates of your institution. If your institution does not have its own salary rates, please contact one of the financial officers of the SNSF.

1.3 Compliance with the goals of National Research Programmes

The projects need to be in compliance with the goals of either the National Research Programme “Sustainable Use of Soil as a Resource” (NRP 68) or “Healthy Nutrition and Sustainable Food Production” (NRP 69). Proposals must reflect one of the programme’s objectives, selection criteria and comply with its overall framework. Objectives and research topics of the two NRP are formulated in the respective implementation plan. All **Letters of Intent with Swiss partners** will be subjected to an eligibility check by the corresponding Steering Committee.

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Relevant legal documents you can find on www.snf.ch > About us > Statutes & legal framework:

- Funding Regulations
- General implementation regulations for the Funding Regulations
- Regulations on information, valorisation and rights to research results

Implementation plans of NRP 68 and NRP 69 you can find on www.nrp68.ch > Portrait > Goals and www.nrp69 > Portrait > Goals.

2. National Contact Point

Swiss National Science Foundation
Programme Division
Dr. Pascal Walther
Programme Coordinator NRP 68
pwalth@snf.ch
Tel. 031 308 22 26

Swiss National Science Foundation
Programme Division
Dr. Marjory Hunt
Programme Coordinator NRP 69
mhunt@snf.ch
Tel. 031 308 23 79

12 December 2012

Call Matrix for Switzerland:

	Topic 1: Greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture sector arising from agricultural soils including crops and grasslands, domestic livestock and waste management systems.	Topic 2: Greenhouse gas removals, e.g. through carbon sequestration in agricultural soils.	Topic 3: Lifecycle of agricultural and food products. GHG mitigation studies taking account other sectors such as industry, transport, energy and land use change that add to the net greenhouse gas emissions.
Theme 1: Improved methodologies for quantifying GHG emissions and removals in agricultural systems and in national inventories.			
Theme 2: Study of mitigation options at the field, animal and manure management scales with quantification of their technical potential for a range of agricultural systems and regions.	- Evaluation and optimisation of sustainable food and nutrition systems	- Knowledge about soil systems - Concepts and strategies for a sustainable use of soil as a resource	- Evaluation and optimisation of sustainable food and nutrition systems - Knowledge about soil systems
Theme 3: Quantification of the costs and benefits and of the impacts for food production and for the environment of GHG mitigation options.	- Evaluation and optimisation of sustainable food and nutrition systems	- Concepts and strategies for a sustainable use of soil as a resource - Tools for appraising soil as a resource	- Evaluation and optimisation of sustainable food and nutrition systems - Concepts and strategies for a sustainable use of soil as a resource - Tools for appraising soil as a resource



United Kingdom (UK)

UK's participation in this call is under an “in kind” contribution, i.e. through existing, on-going nationally funded or co-funded research projects that will add value to, or may benefit significantly from the proposed research under the Call

UK participants must meet the condition that they have agreement from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) **that they have secured a minimum cash contribution of 10,000€²³** per year, per project (based on reimbursable expenses) for travel costs by UK scientists to support integration within a proposed project. **This must be included in the project budget** (as well as in the Lol). It is essential to clear this initially with the National Contact Point (NCP) below who will forward applications to Defra for final approval. Applications will be considered for approval on individual merit.

The NCP in UK responsible for dealing with applications for cash contributions to cover reimbursable expenses is:

Ms Adele Hulin

ADAS UK LTD

Pendeford House, Pendeford Business Park, Wobaston Road, Wolverhampton, WV9 5AP

Tel: 01902 271308 Mob: 07581 619610

Email: Adele.Hulin@adas.co.uk

²³ These costs will depend on the number of UK researchers participating in the project but will be set at an estimated minimum of 10,000€ per partner, per year and per project and will be reimbursed on the basis of actual costs.

Call Matrix for United Kingdom (UK):

	Topic 1: Greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture sector arising from agricultural soils including crops and grasslands, domestic livestock and waste management systems.	Topic 2: Greenhouse gas removals, e.g. through carbon sequestration in agricultural soils.	Topic 3: Lifecycle of agricultural and food products. GHG mitigation studies taking account other sectors such as industry, transport, energy and land use change that adds to the net greenhouse gas emissions.
Theme 1: Improved methodologies for quantifying GHG emissions and removals in agricultural systems and in national inventories.	<p>Agricultural GHG R&D Platform: InveN₂Ory has developed fast chamber methodologies for N₂O flux measurements and is comparing static chamber techniques with micrometeorological approaches. ResearCH₄ is developing low cost high throughput techniques for CH₄ measurement in the field and barn. Data synthesis hub is developing an improved modelling structure for the UK inventory to provide enhanced sectoral disaggregation.</p> <p>Work sponsored by NERC under the GHG emissions and feedbacks programme is also of relevance: The GUAGE project will develop improved GHG emissions surfaces combining models, in situ monitoring and Earth Observation data. GREENHOUSE will provide multi scale GHG measurements from agricultural landscapes via micro met, tall tower, aircraft and satellite observation. Defra is planning work to examine the potential of Earth Observation to deliver cost effective activity data for inventory compilation.</p>	<p>Project SP1113 “Capturing cropland and grassland management impacts on soil carbon in the UK LULUCF inventory” is developing approaches to quantifying grassland and cropland land management impacts on LULUCF emissions.</p> <p>Work sponsored by NERC under the GHG emissions and feedbacks programme is also of relevance: since both CO₂ and non-CO₂ emissions are included in the measurement campaigns.</p> <p>SP1210 “Lowland peatland systems in England and Wales – evaluating greenhouse gas fluxes and carbon balances” is examining the GHG balances of drained histosols under agricultural management.</p>	<p>Ongoing work in OF0386 “Development of methodology for assessing the environmental, economic and social characteristics of farming systems” is developing metric to assess wider ecosystem service impacts in LCA.</p>

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<p>Theme 2: Study of mitigation options at the field, animal and manure management scales with quantification of their technical potential for a range of agricultural systems and regions.</p>	<p>Previous work developed multi pollutant Marginal Abatement Cost Curves for agriculture in WQ0106, together with a decision support tool for measure selection.</p> <p>Ongoing work in AC0213 “Potential for nitrification inhibitors and fertiliser nitrogen application timing strategies to reduce direct and indirect nitrous oxide emissions from UK agriculture” is examining the agronomic and environmental impact of nitrification inhibitors (DCD, Piadin and DMPP) in arable and livestock systems.</p> <p>The analytical chapter of Defra’s 2012 review of voluntary initiatives to reduce GHG emissions made extensive use of the tool in its analytical section. Some enhanced quantification will be available through the GHG platform.</p>	<p>Previous work in SP1106 “Soil carbon: studies to explore greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation” explored mitigation options.</p> <p>SP1113 quantifying grassland and cropland land management impacts on LULUCF emissions ; a systematic literature review on mitigation options will complete by April 2013</p> <p>Project SP1210 will also examine the effectiveness of lowland peatland restoration techniques in agricultural systems.</p>	<p>Ongoing work in AC0410 “Comparative Lifecycle Assessment of Anaerobic Digestion” is assessing the lifecycle benefits of anaerobic digestion systems over the status quo or alternative bioenergy options on UK arable and dairy farms.</p> <p>Ongoing work in AC0120 “LCA of endemic diseases on GHG emissions intensity” is examining the extent to which animal health impacts on GHG emissions associated with livestock products. The work is feeding into a Global Research Alliance Network on animal health.</p> <p>Defra plans to facilitate the development of a “Product Road Map” for the UK soft drinks sector to address resource efficiency, environmental and socio-economic issues. The aim is to help ensure sustainable development and boost economic performance through the more efficient use of resources, avoidance of waste, and increased resilience to the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Theme 3: Quantification of the costs and benefits and of the impacts for food production and for the environment of GHG mitigation options.</p>	<p>Project AC0226 “Quantifying wider impacts of GHG mitigation measures” considers the wider ecosystem service impacts of GHG mitigation measures, whilst AC0227 “Case Studies - Mitigation Method Interaction” undertakes case studies to illustrate the economic and environmental benefits of mitigation.</p>	<p>Project SP1312 “Organic matter to improve soil structure for crop growth, competitiveness and environmental protection” is examining the functional links between the nature of organic material additions, cultivation and crop production.</p>	<p>A planned “Sustainable Intensification Research Platform” will consider the impacts of changing farming practices at the holding, landscape and food supply chain levels on competitiveness, production and environmental performance.</p>

Notice of Change to Eligibility:

Please note that the eligibility for funding from the USA is not restricted to applicants with NIFA-approved projects. See corrected country annex below :



United States of America (USA)

United States national rules applying to JPI multi-country call

Eligibility

- To receive funding from the United State Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), all applicants to this call must be eligible to apply for research grants to the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI): Eligible applicants for the program implemented under this subpart include: 1) State Agricultural Experiment Stations; 2) colleges and universities (including junior colleges offering associate degrees or higher); 3) university research foundations; 4) other research institutions and organizations; 5) Federal agencies, 6) national laboratories; 7) private organizations or corporations; 8) individuals who are U.S. citizens, nationals, or permanent residents; and 9) any group consisting of 2 or more entities identified in 1) through 8). Eligible institutions do not include foreign and international organizations. Applicants should contact the U.S. National Contact Point before submission to this call.
- All applications with a U.S. institution as lead must either have an approved project at NIFA or have submitted a project that is pending review or final approval at the time of submission of the full proposal. Therefore these.

Funding

- NIFA funding under this call is subject to availability of funds. NIFA anticipates contributing approximately \$300,000 (about 230,000 Eur) which will be available for this program pending appropriation action to make standard grants NOTE: This request for applications (RFA or Call) is being released prior to the passage of an Appropriations Act for FY 2013. Enactment of Continuing Resolution or an Appropriations Act may affect the overall level of funding. Therefore, NIFA reserves the right to amend, delete, or alter any programs outlined in this RFA.
- Award amounts may be up to but not exceeding \$100,000 total (about 77400 euro) for each project. Anticipate three-to-four awards funded or co-funded.
- Award duration for grants under this call are expected to be in the range of 2-4 years, and must not exceed 5 years. Section 7132 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-246) amended section 1462(a) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310(a)) on recovery of indirect costs. The recovery of indirect costs on awards made by NIFA under this program may not exceed the lesser of the institution's official negotiated indirect cost rate or the equivalent of 30 percent of total Federal funds awarded. Foreign entities as subcontracts to the award that do not have a negotiated indirect cost rate may not charge indirect costs to the project. Funds made available for grants under the AFRI program shall not be used for the construction of a new building or facility or the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, or alteration of an existing building or facility (including site grading and improvement, and architect fees). Subcontracts to foreign institutions may not include indirect costs
- Funding to cover travel costs to support integration (networking) and project director meetings must be included in the budget.

The following must be included in the application:

- The Project Summary must list the names and institutions of the PD and co-PDs and **indicate which specific Priority the proposed project addresses**. Title section as Project Summary. Project Narrative must include all of the following. Title section as Project Narrative.
 - Introduction

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Include a clear statement of the long-term goal(s) and supporting objectives of the proposed project. Summarize the body of knowledge or past activities that substantiate the need for the proposed project. Describe ongoing or recently completed activities significant to the proposed project, including the work of key project personnel. Include preliminary data/information pertinent to the proposed project. All works cited should be referenced.

○ Rationale and Significance

Concisely present the rationale behind the proposed project;

Describe the specific relationship of the project's objectives to one of the Program Area Priorities. Applications that do not address at least one Program Area Priority will not be reviewed; and

The potential long-range improvement in and sustainability of U.S. agriculture and food systems should be shown clearly. These purposes are described under Purpose and Priorities in Part I, B. Any novel ideas or contributions that the proposed project offers should also be discussed in this section.

○ Approach

The activities proposed or problems being addressed must be clearly stated and the approaches applied are to be clearly described. Specifically, this section must include:

A description of the activities proposed and the sequence in which the activities are to be performed;

Methods to be used in carrying out the proposed project, including the feasibility of the methods;

Expected outcomes;

Means by which results will be analyzed, assessed, or interpreted;

How results or products will be used;

Pitfalls that may be encountered;

Limitations to proposed procedures;

A full explanation of any materials, procedures, situations, or activities related to the project that may be hazardous to personnel, along with an outline or precautions to be exercised to avoid or mitigate the effects of such hazards; and

A timeline for attainment of objectives and for production of deliverables that includes annual milestones with specific, measurable outcomes.

- Budget categories for which support is requested should be listed (with costs) in the same order as the budget and include, where appropriate, an itemization as well as be explained and justified. A proposed statement of work, biographical sketch, and a budget for each arrangement involving the transfer of substantive programmatic work or the provision of financial assistance to a third party must be supplied. In multi-institutional applications, a budget and budget narrative must be included for each institution involved. The lead institution and each participating institution must be identified. Grant recipients may subcontract to organizations not eligible to apply provided such organizations are necessary for the conduct of the project. If it will be necessary to enter into a formal subcontract agreement with another institution, financial arrangements must be detailed. Title this section as Budget and Budget Narrative.

Alignment with call topic

- Preference will be given to those proposals that are in-line with the activities of the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) Research and Cross-Cutting Groups.
- Projects may focus on strengthening of existing international collaborations and networks and programs, or on new international collaborations. Collaborations with "[Feed the Future](#)", Belmont Forum, and [Carbo-NA](#) countries is encouraged.
- This call addresses the USDA Strategic Plan for 2010-2015 under Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2: Lead Efforts to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change, in particular the strategy to "Develop models, national

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observing and monitoring systems, decision support tools, and new technology and adaptation strategies for communities, agriculture producers, and natural resource managers”; and “Encourage the adoption of reasonable, transparent, and science-based programs to adapt to, or mitigate the effects of, climate change on agriculture and forestry”. They also support the USDA Research, Education, and Economics (REE) Action Plan (http://www.ree.usda.gov/ree/news/USDA_REE_Action_Plan_02-2012_2.pdf) Goal 2: Responding to Climate and Energy Needs, Sub-goal 2A: Responding to Climate Variability, with direct reference to the identified REE role to “Develop and deliver science-based knowledge that empowers farmers, foresters, ranchers, land owners, resource managers, policymakers, and Federal agencies to manage the risks, challenges, and opportunities of climate variability, and position decision makers to reduce emissions of atmospheric greenhouse gases and enhance carbon sequestration.”

Data management

- It is expected that results and data resulting from projects supported by this call will be preserved and made publicly available. Inclusion of data management and archive plans is strongly encouraged.

Other

- Projects selected for funding by NIFA will require additional information prior to award. Instructions for the required information will be provided to the applicant selected for funding.
- Please refer to [7 CFR 3430, Competitive and Noncompetitive Non-formula Grant Programs--General Grant Administrative Provisions](#) for the applicable definitions for this NIFA Grant Program.
- Legislative authority: Section 7406 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (FCEA) (Pub. L. 110-246) amends section 2(b) of the Competitive, Special, and Facilities Research Grant Act (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI); a competitive grant program to provide funding for fundamental and applied research, education, and extension to address food and agricultural sciences. Grants shall be awarded to address priorities in United States agriculture in the following areas:
 1. Plant health and production and plant products;
 2. Animal health and production and animal products;
 3. Food safety, nutrition, and health;
 4. Renewable energy, natural resources, and environment;
 5. Agriculture systems and technology; and
 6. Agriculture economics and rural communities.

To the maximum extent practicable, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), in coordination with the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics (REE), will make grants for high priority research, education, and extension, taking into consideration, when available, the determinations made by the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board (NAREEEAB) pursuant to section 2(b)(10) of the Competitive, Special, and Facilities Research Grant Act (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)(10)), as amended. The authority to carry out this program has been delegated to NIFA through the Under Secretary for REE.

- Within the limit of funds available for such purpose, the awarding official of NIFA shall make grants to those responsible, eligible applicants whose applications are judged most meritorious under the procedures set forth in this RFA. Note that the project need not be initiated on the grant effective date, but as soon thereafter as practical so that project goals may be attained within the funded project period. All funds granted by NIFA under this RFA shall be expended solely for the purpose for which the funds are granted in accordance with the approved application and budget, the regulations, the terms and conditions of the award, the applicable Federal cost principles, and the applicable Department's assistance regulations (parts 3015 and 3019 of 7 CFR), and the NIFA General Awards Administration Provisions at 7 CFR part 3430, subparts A through E.
- Nothing in this RFA or accompanying MOU obligates NIFA to obligate or transfer any funds. Specific activities that involve the transfer of funds, services, or property among the Partners to this RFA requires

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execution of separate agreements and is contingent upon the availability of funds. Such activities should be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This RFA does not provide such authority. Negotiation, execution, and administration of each such agreement should comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.

- **Responsible and Ethical Conduct of Research**

The responsible and ethical conduct of research (RCR) is critical for excellence, as well as public trust, in science and engineering. Consequently, education in RCR is considered essential in the preparation of future scientists. In accordance with sections 2, 3, and 8 of 7 CFR Part 3022, institutions that conduct extramural research funded by USDA must foster an atmosphere conducive to research integrity, bear primary responsibility for prevention and detection of research misconduct and are to maintain and effectively communicate and train their staff regarding policies and procedures. In the event an application to NIFA results in an award, the Authorized Representative (AR) assures, through acceptance of the award that the institution will comply with the above requirements. Per award terms and conditions, grant recipients shall, upon request, make available to NIFA the policies and procedures as well as documentation to support the conduct of the training.

Note that the training referred to herein shall be either on-campus or the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) program for RCR (www.citiprogram.org/rcrpage.asp). The general content of the ethics training, at a minimum, will emphasize three key areas of research ethics: authorship and plagiarism, data and research integration and reporting misconduct. Each institution will be responsible for developing its own training system, as schools will need flexibility to develop training tailored to their specific student needs. Typically RCR education addresses the topics of: Data Acquisition and Management - collection, accuracy, security, access; Authorship and Publication; Peer Review; Mentor/Trainee Responsibilities; Collaboration; Conflict of Interest; Research Misconduct; Human Subject Research; and Use of Animals in Research.

- **Award Notice**

The award document will provide pertinent instructions and information including, at a minimum, the following:

1. Legal name and address of performing organization or institution to whom the Director has issued an award under the terms of this RFA;
2. Title of project;
3. Name(s) and institution(s) of PDs chosen to direct and control approved projects;
4. Identifying award number assigned by the Department;
5. Award type, specifying whether the grant is a standard award;
6. Project period, specifying the amount of time the Department intends to support the project without requiring re-competition for funds, and that no-cost extensions of time beyond the five year performance period will be granted only in extenuating circumstances, require prior approval and will be contingent on a satisfactory merit review conducted by NIFA;
7. Total amount of Departmental financial assistance approved by the Director during the project period;
8. Legal authority(ies) under which the award is issued;
9. Appropriate Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number;
10. Applicable award terms and conditions (see www.nifa.usda.gov/business/awards/awardterms.html to view NIFA award terms and conditions);
11. Approved budget plan for categorizing allocable project funds to accomplish the stated purpose of the award; and
12. Other information or provisions deemed necessary by NIFA to carry out its respective awarding activities or to accomplish the purpose of a particular award.

- **Administrative and National Policy Requirements**

Several Federal statutes and regulations apply to grant applications considered for review and to project grants awarded under this program. These include, but are not limited to:

2 CFR Part 215 – Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements With Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-110).

2 CFR Part 220 – Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (OMB Circular A-21).

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2 CFR Part 225 – Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A-87).

2 CFR Part 230 – Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-122).

7 CFR Part 1, subpart A – USDA implementation of the Freedom of Information Act.

7 CFR Part 3 – USDA implementation of OMB Circular No. A-129 regarding debt collection.

7 CFR Part 15, subpart A – USDA implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.

7 CFR Part 331 and 9 CFR Part 121 – USDA implementation of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002.

7 CFR Part 3015 – USDA Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations, implementing OMB directives (i.e., OMB Circular Nos. A-21 and A-122, now codified at 2 CFR Parts 220 and 230) and incorporating provisions of 31 U.S.C. 6301-6308 (formerly the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977, Pub. L. No. 95-224), as well as general policy requirements applicable to recipients of Departmental financial assistance.

7 CFR Part 3016 – USDA Implementation of Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments.

7 CFR Part 3017 – USDA implementation of Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) and 7 CFR Part 3021—Governmentwide Requirements for Drug Free Workplace (Grants).

7 CFR Part 3018 – USDA implementation of Restrictions on Lobbying. Imposes prohibitions and requirements for disclosure and certification related to lobbying on recipients of Federal contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and loans.

7 CFR Part 3019 – USDA implementation of OMB Circular A-110, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements With Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Nonprofit Organizations.

7 CFR Part 3021 – Governmentwide Requirements for Drug Free Workplace (Grants)

7 CFR Part 3022 —Research Institutions Conducting USDA-Funded Extramural Research; Research Misconduct.

7 CFR Part 3052 – USDA implementation of OMB Circular No. A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Nonprofit Organizations.

7 CFR Part 3407 – NIFA procedures to implement the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

7 CFR Part 3430 – NIFA Competitive and Noncompetitive Nonformula Grant Programs—General Grant Administrative Provisions.

29 U.S.C. 794 (section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and 7 CFR Part 15b (USDA implementation of statute) – prohibiting discrimination based upon physical or mental handicap in Federally assisted programs.

35 U.S.C. 200 et seq. – Bayh Dole Act, controlling allocation of rights to inventions made by employees of small business firms and domestic nonprofit organizations, including universities, in Federally assisted programs (implementing regulations are contained in 37 CFR Part 401).

Expected Program Outputs and Reporting Requirements

Grantees are to submit initial project information and annual summary reports to NIFA's electronic, Web-based inventory system that facilitates both grantee submissions of project outcomes and public access to information on Federally-funded projects. The details of these reporting requirements are included in the award terms and conditions.

- **Applicable Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number(s):**

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- 10.310 --- Agriculture and Food Research Initiative
- [Access to Review Information](#)

Copies of reviews, excluding the identity of reviewers, and a summary of the panel comments will be sent to the applicant PD after the review process has been completed.