

EURAXESS Brazil & Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

EURAXESS Brazil & Latin America and the Caribbean Newsletter is a quarterly electronic newsletter, edited by EURAXESS LAC, which provides information of specific interest to European and non-European researchers in Brazil and other Latin American and Caribbean countries who are interested in the European research landscape and conducting research in Europe or with European partners.

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Please email brazil@euraxess.net or lac@euraxess.net for any comments on this newsletter, contributions you would like to make, if you think any other colleagues would be interested in receiving this newsletter, or if you wish to unsubscribe.

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1 Briefing – Innovation Scoreboards 2019

The innovation performance of the EU and its regions is increasing. For the first time ever, Europe's innovation outperforms that of the United States. However, the EU continues to lose some ground to Japan and South Korea, and China is catching up fast.

On 17 June 2019, the European Commission released its latest studies on the state of innovation in the European Union. The 2019 [European Innovation Scoreboard](#) (EIS) and [Regional Innovation Scoreboard](#) provide a comparative assessment of the research and innovation performance of the 28 EU Member States and selected associated countries.

The aim of the assessments is to help Member States, regions and the EU as a whole to assess areas on which they perform well and the ones on which they need policy reforms to better promote innovation. The data complements the Commission's recent [country-specific recommendations \(CSRs\)](#) in the framework of the European Semester, which highlight the role of research and innovation and include recommendations to enhance productivity growth and competitiveness.

Background and the way forward

Europe needs to deepen its innovation capability to compete on global markets and maintain and improve the European way of life, as called for by the European Council as recently as June 2018 and March 2019. That is why the Juncker Commission has set [a new level of ambition](#) for the EU and its Member States and regions, and [proposed Horizon Europe](#), the most ambitious research

and innovation programme ever. This will keep the EU at the forefront of global research and innovation.

Carlos **Moedas**, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, said: *"Innovation equals future jobs and growth. I am happy to see general progress in the EU. Yet, to stay ahead in the global race, both the EU and our Member States need to continue investing and developing the right policies for innovation to flourish."*

About two-thirds of Europe's economic growth over the last decades has been driven by innovation. Each euro invested by the programme can potentially generate a return of up to €11 of GDP over 25 years. Investments in research and innovations are expected to generate up to 100,000 new jobs in research and innovation activities between 2021 and 2027.

The EIS covers the EU Member States, as well as Iceland, Israel, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, and Ukraine. Additionally, the report also includes some available data for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Montenegro.

On a more limited number of globally available indicators, the EIS compares the EU with Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, the Russian Federation, South Africa, South Korea, and the United States.



Bigger view [here](http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess)

The report

To determine the state of affairs concerning innovation across individual Member States, the report follows the methodology of the 2018 edition. However, results should not be compared across editions due to data revisions. Time series using the most recent data allow performance to be tracked over time.

This methodology distinguishes between four main types of indicators (framework conditions, investments, innovation activities, impacts) and ten innovation dimensions, capturing in total 27 different indicators. This composite indicator is known as the “Summary Innovation Index”.

The 2019 European Innovation Scoreboard: key findings

The EU's innovation performance has been improving for four years in a row.

Based on their scores, EU countries fall into four performance groups: innovation leaders, strong innovators, moderate innovators and modest innovators. **Sweden is the 2019 EU innovation leader**, followed by Finland, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The United Kingdom and Luxembourg dropped from the top rank of innovation leader status to the strong innovators group, while Estonia joins the strong innovators group for the first time. Lithuania, Greece, Latvia, Malta, the United Kingdom, Estonia, and the Netherlands are the fastest growing innovators.

The 2019 edition of the scoreboard highlights that the EU's innovation performance **continues to improve**. Compared to last year, innovation performance improved for 24 EU countries (most notably for Estonia, Portugal, Finland, and Greece) and the growth rate of lower-performing countries compared to higher-performing countries has accelerated.

The process of convergence has accelerated in the EU in 2018.

On average, the **innovation performance of the EU has increased by 8.8%** since 2011. Since then, it increased in 25 EU countries. Performance has increased the most in Lithuania, Greece, Latvia, Malta, the United Kingdom, Estonia, and the Netherlands, and decreased the most in Romania and Slovenia.

What are the key drivers of innovation?

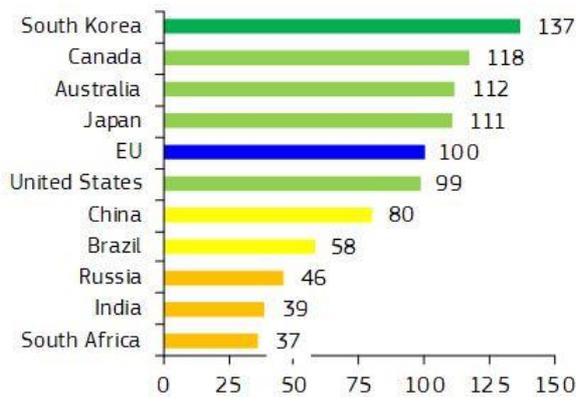
The most innovative countries perform best on all measures. Countries with above average shares of high-tech industries tend to perform better on many EIS indicators. In order to achieve a high level of innovation performance, countries need a balanced innovation system, performing well across all dimensions. They need an appropriate level of public and private investment in education, research and skills development, effective partnerships between industry and academia, as well as an innovation-friendly business environment, including strong digital infrastructure, competition on the markets and efficient allocation of resources.

At the global level, the EU has beaten the United States.

When comparing the EU with its global competitors a more restricted set of 16 indicators have been used for the international comparison of the EU.

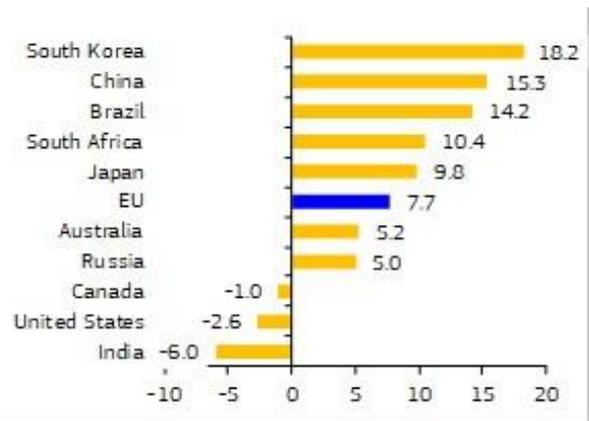
The EU's performance has surpassed the United States for the first time and has a considerable lead over Brazil, India, Russia, and South Africa. However, China is catching up at 3 times the EU's innovation performance growth rate and Canada, Australia, Japan, maintain a performance lead over the EU. However, relative to Japan and South Korea, the EU has been falling behind, and the performance gap is expected to further increase in the coming years. South Korea is the most innovative country, performing almost 37% above the performance score of the EU.

Global performance



Bars show countries' performance in 2018 relative to that of the EU in 2018

Change in global performance



Change in performance is measured as the difference between the performance in 2018 relative to the EU in 2011 and the performance in 2011 relative to the EU in 2011

In comparison to estimates, the EU was quicker to catch up – and now surpass – the United States than initially expected. The EU is also narrowing its gap with Canada, but China is catching up very quickly. As global competition intensifies, Europe needs to reinforce its efforts to innovate and move towards cleaner and smarter industry to boost its competitiveness and ensure the well-being of its citizens.

Sources:

[MEMO](#) – The European Innovation Scoreboard and the Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2019, Accessed 19 June.

European Commission [Press release](#): 2019 European Innovation Scoreboard, Accessed 19 June 2019.



2 Hot Topic – Status update of gender equality in research careers in Europe

Gender in Horizon 2020:

Gender equality is a cross-cutting issue in Horizon 2020 and shall be implemented across all areas of Horizon 2020, including the MSCA and ERC. Key objectives include:

- Gender balance in decision-making: The aim is to reach the Commission's target of 40 % of the under-represented sex in each group and panel. For Horizon 2020 Advisory Groups, the target was raised to 50 %.
- Gender balance in research teams at all levels: Applicants for funding are encouraged to promote equal opportunities and to ensure a balanced participation of women and men at all levels. Gender balance in teams will also be considered when ranking proposals with the same evaluation scores.
- Gender dimension in research and innovation content: Gender is explicitly integrated into several topics across the Horizon 2020 Work Programme, but all H2020 applications should take the gender dimension into account.

Source: [European Commission](http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess)

The “She Figures” publication provides a range of indicators on gender equality in research and innovation at a pan-European level. It aims to give an overview of the gender equality situation, using a wide range of indicators to examine the impact and effectiveness of policies implemented in this area. At the occasion of the [publication of the latest edition](#) in March 2019, our colleagues from EURAXESS Japan briefly summarised the evolution of the situation of gender equality in Europe. This is a reduced version of their analysis and the full version can be found at the end of this topic. Large parts of this article are directly sourced from the final “She Figures 2018” report.

Global overview

The EU is approaching gender balance among doctoral students. Overall, in 2016, women made up 47.9% of doctoral graduates at the EU level, in two thirds of EU Member States the proportion of women among doctoral graduates ranged between 45% and 55%. While the overall number of both women and men doctoral graduates increased between 2007 and 2016, in most of the countries that “She Figures” covered, the number of women doctoral graduates increased at a faster rate than that for men. The proportion of women among doctoral graduates still varies among the different fields of education; in 2016, women doctoral graduates at EU level were over-represented in education (68%), but under-represented in the field of information and communication technologies (21%) and the fields of engineering and manufacturing and construction (29%).

Differences between women and men can also be observed in their working conditions as researchers. At the EU level, the proportion of women researchers working part-time was higher than that of men; 13% of women researchers and 8% of men researchers were working part-time in 2016. Furthermore, 8.1% of women and 5.2% of men researchers worked under contract arrangements considered as “precarious employment”. In terms of equal payment, there is still a considerable gender pay gap in scientific R&D occupations. Across the EU-28, women in R&D earned on average 17% less than their male colleagues in 2014, and the gender pay gap was found to widen with age.

In the EU-28, women were still under-represented in the writing of scientific papers. Between 2013 and 2017, the ratio of women to men among authors of scientific publications in the EU was on average one to two. However, this ratio is slowly improving, and it has been increasing by almost 4% per year since 2008. The highest women to men ratio of authorship was observed in the fields of medical and agricultural sciences, where a little over 8 women authors corresponded to 10 men authors. Moreover, women are still strongly under-represented among patent inventors; between 2013 and 2017 in the EU, the women to men ratio of patent inventors was on average just over 1 to 3.

The “leaky pipeline” and its evolution over time

The fact that women tend to be less and less represented within researcher population with age (or experience, career level) is often referred to as the “leaky pipeline”. Indeed, as shown in Figure 1, women are on average over-represented up to the tertiary education level, but start being under-represented at the higher education level: there are less women university graduates (all levels including PhD) than men; and the tendency worsens after the post-doctoral phase.

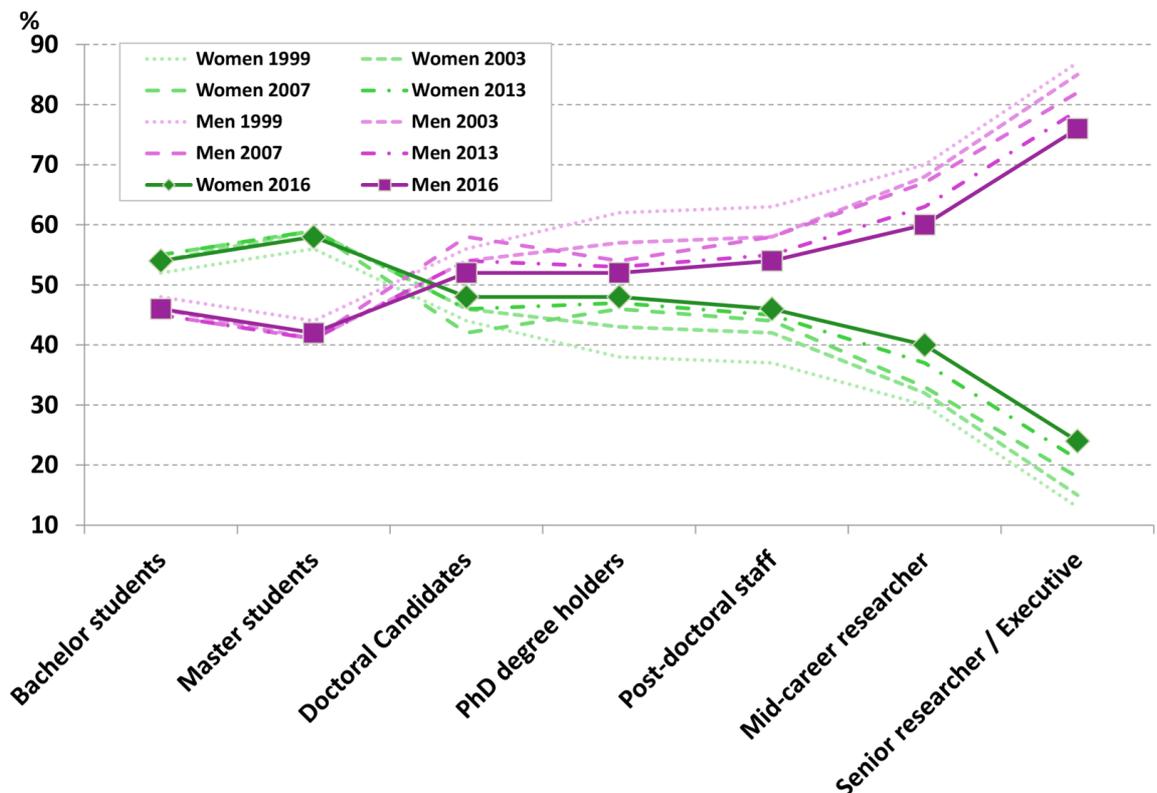


Figure 1. Proportion (%) of men and women in a typical academic career, students and academic staff, EU-28, 1999-2016

Source: She Figures 2018 and 2015

Institutional and field-related research cultures generally favour the advancement of men. Some of the issues stopping women’s advancement to top decision-making roles include women’s lower success rates in securing prestigious grants and the preponderance of part-time and short-term contract research positions among women’s careers. In addition, implicit gender bias in performance assessment, gender stereotypes, gendered perceptions of leadership and leadership styles, the “glass ceiling”, and the “gender pay gap” are among the factors that can influence the recruitment and promotion of women to senior grade positions, evaluation committees and university oversight bodies and scientific committees responsible for research funding.

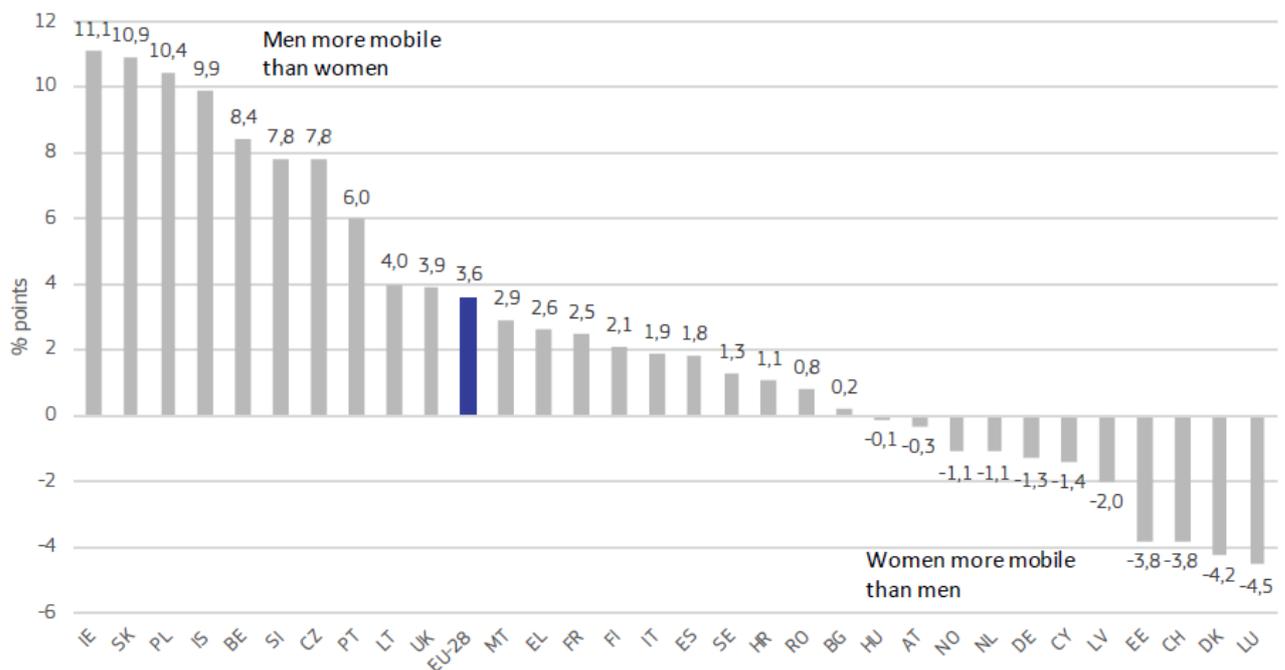
The proportion of women among senior staff at the national level ranges from 13% to 54.3%. The proportion is 40% or higher in just 5 countries. The largest proportions of women were observed in Romania (54.3%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (45.1%) and Latvia (41.4%) while the smallest proportions were in Cyprus (13%), Israel (14.3%) and Czechia (14.6%). The share of women among all academic staff, irrespective of career level, in the EU, was 41.3%, while at national level it ranged from 34.4% to 57.4%. The largest proportions of women were observed in Lithuania (57.4%), Latvia (55.8%) and Romania

(54.6%). while the smallest ones were found in Czechia (34.4%), Greece (35.1%) and France (36.5 %).

Gender gap in international mobility of researchers

Figure 2 explores the sex differences in the mobility of researchers at advanced stages in their careers (from post-doctoral to senior career levels). It presents the difference between the proportions of women and men researchers who reported that they have worked for at least three months in the last decade in a country other than the one where they attained their highest educational degree. A positive result indicates that men’s rate of mobility is higher, whilst a negative result shows that women’s rate is higher. The difference between the mobility of women researchers and men researchers in the EU in 2016 was 3.6 percentage points in favour of men (25.1% mobility for women and 28.7% for men). It is worth noting that this difference has decreased since 2012 when it was 9 percentage points. The largest differences in mobility between women and men researchers in favour of men for 2016 were found in Ireland with 11.1 percentage points, Slovakia with 10.9 percentage points and Poland with 10.4 percentage points.

Figure 2. Sex differences in the international mobility of researchers, 2016



Gender pay gap in research careers

At the EU level, 13% of women researchers and 8% of men researchers in the higher education sector were working part-time in 2016. In most of the countries considered, the proportion of women researchers working part-time was higher than that of men. Women researchers in the higher education sector were also more likely than men to be employed under precarious working contracts with the respective shares in the EU being 8.1% and 5.2%. This pattern was found in two thirds of the countries examined. This partly contributed to the fact that women employed in scientific R&D activities earned on average 17% less than their male colleagues in 2014, but overall the gender pay gap widens with age.



On average at the EU level, the gender pay gap is almost like that of the total economy, at about 10% in early careers, 15% to 20% mid-career, to 21% at senior level. However, considerable discrepancy is shown between countries; with for example a considerable gender pay gap in all age categories in Czechia (18%, 41%, 24% and 27% respectively) or a reversed situation in Romania, women there being paid more than men in R&D with a -18%, -4%, -7% and -5% gender gap in favour of women, while such a tendency is not visible in Romania's total economy. Another interesting example is that of Lithuania, where young to mid-career women are sensibly paid more than their counterparts (-28% and -15% gap), while at later career stages they are paid much less (32% and 43%). This two-stage tendency is not seen in other countries, and does not show correlation to the gender pay gap evolution in Lithuania's total economy, potentially pointing at a phenomenon characteristic of careers in R&D.

About this study

The original and complete version of this analysis is a production of our colleagues from EURAXESS Japan, which figured in [their 1st Quarterly Newsletter of 2019](#) (page 13). It contains more detailed information, including gender equality policies and gender distribution in Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and in European Research Council grants. This is all based at the [full "She Figures" 2018 report](#).



3 EURAXESS members in focus: Serbia

Introduction of the national research landscape

Outlook of R&D ecosystem

In terms of both quantity and quality, R&D landscape is dominated by **state and public research organisations**. There are seven public universities with 89 faculties acting as independent legal units involved in tertiary education and R&D. Some of the universities host research institutes, while the other organisations are either independent or affiliated to Serbian Academy of Sciences or Arts.

Research funding

Most of the research funding comes from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development which runs the framework, comprised of the basic science, technology development and interdisciplinary research actions. However, this framework is expected to be significantly revamped in 2019, as a result of recently passed legislation on National Science Fund.

Since 2011, the [Serbian Innovation Fund](#) implements various financial aid instruments for fostering the establishment of new and strengthening the existing innovative companies, by allowing them to access venture capital markets, and by attracting foreign direct investment in the high-tech research and development sectors. It also awards successful industry-academia collaborations through the Collaborative Grant Scheme for R&D Organisations and Private Sector Enterprises; it helps different stakeholders focusing on the technology transfer aspect of innovation through the Technology Transfer Facility programme; and it implements a number of mini and matching grants.

Research impact

For years, especially since 2009, Serbia is regularly being endorsed as a rising star in different scientific fields as it has achieved the highest percentage increase in total citations, based on bi-monthly Essential Science Indicators from Clarivate Analytics. According to [Scimago Journal & Country rank](#), Serbia is ranked as 57th in number of citations, better than many European countries.

Regarding the participation in Horizon 2020 framework, Serbia is one of the top performers in the region, with 76.3 million € of net EU contribution and 158 unique participants. When considering its very low national investment in science and research (0.89% of GDP in 2017), all this can be taken as an exceptional result and reflection of its highly skilled work force in this domain.

Open science

In 2018, Serbian government formally adopted a [national open science policy](#). The policy mandates deposits of all publicly funded research in open access (OA) repositories and recommends OA to research data. It also places a call to organisations for adopting institutional policies and repositories in the next six months. This is the latest addition to previous initiatives, such as local directories of OA journals ([doiSerbia](#) and [SCIndeks](#)) and [national open access portal for PhD theses and dissertations](#).

About PhD studies

All public universities have accredited doctoral programmes in different scientific fields, welcoming also international students. The outlook of those

Population (2017): 7,02 million (World Bank)

GDP (2017): 41,4 billion USD (World Bank)

89th largest economy in the world in 2017 (World Bank)

Global Innovation Index (2018): 55/126 (World Intellectual Property Organization)

Global Competitiveness Index (2017-2018): 78/137 (World Economic Forum)

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D in % of GDP (2017): 0,89 (EUROSTAT)

Scientific/technical journal articles per million inhabitants (2016): 712,1 (World Bank)

Ease of Doing Business score (2018): 73,13 (World Bank)



Dam of the Iron Gates - Serbia - Rumania

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BioSense institute

[BioSense Institute](#) is one of the success stories. It is a research organisation striving at introducing advanced IT in agriculture, food safety, ecology and environmental protection. It was kicked-off in 2006 and today it is recognised as European Centre of Excellence, with 190 researchers, state of the art equipment and facilities and immense networking capital gained in multiple collaborative projects, funded by FP7, Horizon 2020 and other frameworks. BioSense has established the first Living Lab for precision agriculture which actively engages relevant domestic SMEs, companies, farmers, decision makers and other beneficiaries. It hosts many other forms of collaboration such as demonstration farms, shared research facilities, accelerator and more.

READ OUR EURAXESS countries in FOCUS:

EURAXESS is supported by over 40 countries, of which we profile one in each of our quarterly EURAXESS LAC newsletters. In this edition, we zoom in on SERBIA.

Focuses on other EU countries are available [here](#) / PUBLICATIONS tab.

So far, we featured the following countries: Albania, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain.

programmes is very similar to the ones of other European academic organisations; it takes 3 years to complete, it involves attending courses (typically in the first 3 semesters) and independent research (second 3 semesters). The admission to a doctoral programme is conditioned to the completion of a master's degree programme. Typically, the successful completion is conditioned by the results published or accepted for publication in scientific journals with a given impact factor associated to it. Every doctoral student has typically one mentor. Formally, there are three committees involved in the development of a doctoral thesis. First, there is the committee approving the subject and the title of the thesis. Second, the committee responsible for evaluating the thesis, and the third committee, appointed for the defense procedure.

Top research performers

Besides major public universities in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac and Niš, top research performers (based on national funding) in Serbia include: [Institute of Physics](#), [Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences](#), [Institute Mihajlo Pupin](#), [Institute for Biological Research „Siniša Stanković“](#) and [Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy](#).

International cooperation

International cooperation is one of the top priorities of the national R&D ecosystem. All universities have very active international cooperation offices, while there are also similar institutional initiatives on the faculty level. Serbia is associated to the European research funding frameworks since FP7 (2007) and it is considered as an equal opportunity stakeholder in ERA. It participates in the H2020 programme development (19 Programme Committee members), it is committed to supporting local scientists in grant development through the network of National Contact Points (17 NCPs) and mobility (5 EURAXESS Centres). For years, Serbian government maintains its own fund of science collaboration grants with a number of countries. Bilateral cooperation with People Republic of China is one of the recent additions to this programme and it has shown to be quite successful in the first round of funding (2017-2019).

Serbian participation in Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)

According to [MSCA Country profile](#), 40 foreign researchers have been hosted by Serbian R&D organizations in period 2014-2020, most of them in RISE actions. However, as the interest in national R&D landscape for participation is growing (68 different organizations have participated in some MSCA action in the period above), this number is expected to significantly increase in the future.

Working as a researcher and living in Serbia

Since 2013, Serbian organisations are involved in achieving the highest level of commitment to the principles of [The European Charter and Code for Researchers](#) (so called, Charter and Code), demonstrating their care for human resources as the Country's most valuable asset. In the period of 2013-2019, all public universities have been awarded HR Excellence in Research label by the European Commission as an endorsement to successfully implemented HR management policies.

Work culture in Serbia is similar to the one dominant in Mediterranean countries. People prefer informal behaviour and open communication; they cherish personal relationships. Serbs tend to respect the deadlines, agreements and obligations. Fluency in foreign language (especially English) is very high.

According to the [statistical office of Republic of Serbia](#), out of 16,000 researchers employed in different R&D organisations (including industry),



50.04% are women. Some under-representation is visible at management layers though: 38.3% of all managers of R&D organisations are women.

Despite the rising quality of living and modern facilities, Serbia is still a cheap country to live in. Based on [Numbeo online service](#) index, it is ranked 89th of 119 countries, more expensive than Turkey, Philippines, Mexico and India, slightly cheaper than Russia, Bulgaria, Poland and China. According to Numbeo crowd-sourced data, the typical basket of goods and services for 3-member household with apartment rent costs approx. 1,600 EUR (for comparison, the cost of the same basket in Amsterdam is 5,000 EUR, in Boston, USA: 6,400 EUR).

On the latest release of the Transparency International corruption perception indexes, Serbia takes 72nd position (of 176 countries), with the global average score.

EURAXESS Serbia

Serbia joined EURAXESS in 2009. Since 2011, 5 EURAXESS Service Centres are continuously providing support to researchers on the topics such as relocation and career development. Since 2017, two Career Development centers (in Belgrade and Niš) are actively involved in the network. EURAXESS Serbian coordinator (Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Niš) is continuously and actively engaged in network collaboration, especially in EURAXESS portal development (leader of TOPIV WP8 Open EURAXESS portals) and Open Science initiative, HRS4R assessment, different think-tanks (WG Network Management) and service data analysis (EURAXESS Service Data tool).



Serbian researchers in Brazil (success stories)



[Vanja's LinkedIn](#)

Vanja Dakic earned her bachelor and master's degrees in Molecular Biology at the University of Novi Sad, Serbia. In 2017, she earned a PhD in Biomedical Sciences from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, working with Prof. Stevens Rehen. In her thesis, she used different models of the human nervous system to explore the effects of psychoactive substances *in vitro*. Currently, she is a researcher at L'Oréal Brasil Research and Innovation, working on the production and development of reconstructed skin models to predict the safeness of ingredients and products. One of the main research projects she is part of seeks to better understand skin physiology and wants to develop a model with enhanced neuro-inflammation predictivity that would facilitate the development of next generation beauty products for sensitive and aged skin.



[Milica's LinkedIn](#)

Milica Markovic holds a PhD in Biotechnology, with focus on Microbiology, from the University of Novi Sad, Serbia. Thanks to the Collaborative Research Programme (CRP) – ICGB Research Grants, she moved from Serbia to Brazil and started her postdoctoral research at the Laboratory of Environmental Molecular Biology from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), as well as at Bio Bureau Biotecnologia, a biotech company hosted by UFRJ. She has been working on a wide range of R&D projects, dealing with genetically modified bacteria for industrial purposes, genetically modified microorganisms for the cosmetics' industry, and mollusc infestation control by genetic induction of infertility. Her current role in the local team is to upscale processes and she has been directly involved with the lab's quality performance, including its own management.



4 EURAXESS LAC activities

4.1 Don't miss our future activities in the region

4.1.1 EURAXESS LAC Webinars with Colombian and Mexican universities

- 2 July from 10:00 – 11:00 (Colombian time) organised by the Columbus Association
- 3 July from 10:00 – 11:00 (Colombian time) at the **Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia**
- 4 July from 09:00-10:00 (Mexican time) organized by the Universidad LaSalle
- 5 July COLAM, Time TBC

More soon on the News & Events section of lac.euraxess.org and facebook.com/EuraxessLAC

4.1.2 Trainings on EU funding proposal writing in Brazil

4.1.2.1 [Trainings on the ERC - Writing a competitive proposal, in São Paulo \(30/07\) and Rio de Janeiro \(01/08\)](#)

The one day trainings in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are offered by ENRICH in Brazil and hosted by [Fundação Getulio Vargas \(FGV\)](#) at their premises in the two capitals, with the support of EURAXESS.

The trainings aim at introducing the [European Research Council](#) (ERC) funding options and explaining how and why to apply for the grants. It will be complemented by a report of a successful applicant. Valuable information about the evaluation criteria and process will be provided. The theoretical information will be supplemented by practical exercises.

The ERC funds ambitious researchers and their groundbreaking research ideas and is part of [Horizon 2020](#). The ERC is **for excellent researchers looking to set up their own team in Europe or to collaborate closely with a small group of Europe-based teams!**

Registration for São Paulo [here](#) and for Rio de Janeiro [here](#).

4.1.2.1 [EURAXESS Training – MSCA and ERC proposal writing, Belo Horizonte \(5 and 6/08\)](#)

Offered by EURAXESS, in partnership with ENRICH in Brazil and FAPEMIG/CONFAP, the 1,5 day event will consist in a **full training on EU funding and tools for mobility**.

In Belo Horizonte, the 1-day training on the ERC will be complemented by half a day on the Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions (MSCA) and will offer plenty of networking opportunities to the participants, in addition to valuable information and tools on how to prepare successful applications.

WHO? The trainings are open to all researchers with a PhD - ongoing or completed - in all areas of knowledge and from all institutions and research administrators. Registration is mandatory. Participation is subject to confirmation by the organizers.

More details and registration: bit.ly/EURAXESSTraining2019

More on lac.euraxess.org and facebook.com/EuraxessLAC & facebook.com/EuraxessBrasil



About the ERC Trainer

Ylva Huber is a geneticist by training and joined the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG, Division of European and International Programmes) in 2004. She acts as National Contact Point (NCP) for the European Research Council (ERC) since 2011 and coordinates FFG's contribution to the EURAXESS initiative.



About the MSCA trainer

Elisa Natola is Political scientist and advisor for International Cooperation between European Union & Brazil at CONFAP. Elisa is the Brazilian National Contact Point for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) and manages cooperation activities between CONFAP and the EU.



4.1.3 Info sessions and workshops with EURAXESS LAC at the Open Week of University Lozano Tadeo, Bogota, Colombia 12-14 August

More soon on the News & Events section of lac.euraxess.org and facebook.com/EuraxessLAC

4.1.4 [Science communication: EURAXESS partner of Falling Walls Lab in Brazil](#)

Pitch your idea at Falling Walls Lab Brazil and go to the finals in Berlin! And more: EURAXESS takes you to another EU country to visit a research institute of your choice

The Falling Walls Lab is an **international forum for the next generation of outstanding innovators and creative thinkers**. Its aim is to promote exceptional ideas and to connect promising scientists and entrepreneurs from all fields on a global level.

Participants will **present their research work**, business model, or initiative to a jury made of experts from academia and business, and the general public - **in 3 minutes each**.

In Brazil, 2 editions will take place in parallel, in Fortaleza on 20 September and in Belo Horizonte on 23 September.

Each winner of the two Brazilian editions will be invited to the world final and to the Falling Walls Conference in Berlin, Germany, on 8 and 9 November.

EURAXESS LAC will award an additional prize to each winner of the competition held in Brazil to visit a lab of their choice in any other European country at the occasion of their participation in the Conference in Germany.

WHO? Outstanding scholars, researchers, scientists, entrepreneurs, young professionals, and innovators from all areas of knowledge.

Candidates can apply for the edition of their choice in Fortaleza or Belo Horizonte. They are expected to select the Lab closest to their location.

Deadline to submit your candidacy: **31 July 2019**.

The Brazilian finals will take place

- on **20 September** at 16:00 in **Fortaleza**, at the Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC), Campus Benfica, and
- on **23 September**, in the **capital of Minas Gerais**, at UFMG.

Everything you need to know [here](#).

4.2 Recent activities

- [EURAXESS talks and workshops in Colombia: Bogota, Medellin & Barranquilla, 11-19 June 2019!](#)

During the EURAXESS Info sessions and workshops at the French-Colombian three day networking event **Cumbre COLIFRI at EAFIT University & Universidad CES**, researchers from Medellin and various other parts of Colombia got to learn about how to use the EURAXESS tools and website to find jobs or funding related to research, how to increase their institution's research vacancies visibility on a worldwide level, how to look for European partners, how to apply to Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions and European Research Council funding and much more. EURAXESS LAC also conducted Infos Sessions at the Universidad EAN in Bogota



Falling Walls Labs in LAC

Falling Walls Labs will be held in different LAC countries, to select outstanding scholars, researchers, scientists, entrepreneurs, young professionals, and innovators in all disciplines with innovative ideas.

Candidates present their projects in 3 minutes each. Winners of local editions go to Berlin to participate in the live finals. More [here](#)

Local editions:

Falling Walls Lab Argentina. Deadline: 7 July 2019.

Falling Walls Labs Fortaleza and Belo Horizonte, Brazil, deadline: 31 July 2019

Falling Walls Lab Chile. Deadline: 12 July 2019

Falling Walls Lab Mexico. Deadline: 20 July 2019

(organised by the **CCYK network**); at the **Universidad del Norte** and at the **CUC (Universidad de la Costa)** in Barranquilla.

- [ENRICH Innovation Bootcamp in Brazil, Curitiba](#): EURAXESS participation: Going International in Europe, 31 May
- [EURAXESS Researchers night, a talk with Mariana Françoze and Elison Matioli, Brazilian ERC awardees](#) based in the Netherlands and Switzerland (with Nuffic Neso and swissnex), São Paulo, Brazil, 6 May
- [European Research Council event in São Paulo with EURAXESS participation](#) (FAPESP-CONFAP-ERC), Brazil, 6 May
- [EURAXESS participation in CAPES-PrInt international workshop at UERJ](#), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 4 April
- [Info-session on EU funding and tools in Montevideo](#), Uruguay, 4 April
- EURAXESS LAC webinars
 - 3 April 2019: [Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia, Bucaramanga](#): 2 hour session on EURAXESS and introductions to MSCA and ERC.
 - 4 April 2019: [Universidad El Bosque, Colombia](#): 3 hour session on EURAXESS, practical exercises around the platform and introductions to MSCA and ERC
 - 8 April 2019: Introduction of EURAXESS to several **Colombian National Points of Contact for Horizon 2020**.
 - 7 May 2019: [COLUMBUS Association](#) on how to use EURAXESS tools to connect with Europe.
 - 6 May 2019: [UAEM, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de México](#). Introduction of EURAXESS

Get inspired!

Check EURAXESS LAC interviews with outstanding researchers from the region:

- [Julián Páez Valdez, Colombian MSCA PhD student in Paris](#)
- [Mario Barbatti, the first Brazilian ERC Advanced grant awardee](#)
- [Eugenia Chiappe, Argentinian ERC grantee](#)

4.3 In case you missed our Flashnotes

[\[All\] Fund Your Research Stay Abroad For 2 To 3 Years / Receive EU-Based Researchers At Your LAC Institution with MSCA IF](#)

[\[Colombia\] Call Colombia - Germany: PROCOL DAAD-COLCIENCIAS](#)

[\[All\] How to post hosting offers on EURAXESS portal?](#)

[\[All\] Step by step to MSCA Individual Fellowship proposal - How to submit a MSCA IF proposal](#)

[\[All\] European Research Council \(ERC\) Advanced Grants - long-term funding for frontier research in Europe](#)

[\[Brazil\] Falling Walls Lab Brazil, pitch your project and go to the finals in Europe!](#)

[\[All\] New EURAXESS Brazil & LAC list of funding opportunities now online!](#)

[\[Brazil-EU\] Matchmaking & Innovation Tour to Brazil](#)

[\[Brazil-EU\] Webinar for Brazilian startups who wish to go international in Europe](#)

4.4 Follow us!



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