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EURAXESS LINKS ASEAN

Dear Colleagues,

EURAXESS Links ASEAN is looking for the best science slammer 2013!

We are inviting young researchers (doctoral students or graduated from PhD programme in the past 6 years) currently residing in any of the ten ASEAN countries to showcase their work to their peers and colleagues and the wider public in the first “EURAXESS Science Slam ASEAN 2013”.

Submission for the online slam will be open from 7 July to 18 August 2013.

Six finalists will be invited to the live slam to be held in Singapore on 25 September 2013.

The best slammer will be awarded a round trip to Europe to attend the EURAXESS Voice of Researchers Conference alongside the winners of the other EURAXESS Science Slams organized in the US, Japan, India, China and Brazil.

For further details visit our [website](#) or join us on [Facebook](#) or [LinkedIn](#).

Wishing you a lovely summer wherever you are.

Your EURAXESS Links ASEAN team!





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About this Newsletter

EURAXESS Links ASEAN Newsletter is a monthly electronic newsletter, edited by EURAXESS Links ASEAN, which provides information of specific interest to European and non-European researchers in ASEAN who are interested in the European research landscape and conducting research in Europe or with European partners.

The information contained in this publication is intended for personal use only. It should not be taken in any way to reflect the views of the European Commission nor of the Delegations of the European Union.

Please email to asean@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.

Editor: Dr. Susanne Rentzow-Vasu, EURAXESS Links ASEAN, Regional Representative



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1 EU Insight

The importance of international cooperation in research and innovation – Conclusions of the Council of the European Union

On 29 and 30th of May, 2013, the European “[Competitiveness Council](#)” (covering the areas “Internal Market, Industry, Research and Space”) meeting adopted a series of [conclusions](#) endorsing a new EU strategy for enhancing international cooperation in research and innovation which was laid down in the European Commission’s Communication “[Enhancing and Focusing EU International Cooperation in Research and Innovation: a Strategic Approach](#)”. This [EU International Strategy for Research and Innovation](#) was published on the 14th of September in 2012, taking stock of the current state of the EU’s international cooperation in research and innovation and developing a new approach, particularly paying attention to the implementation of international cooperation within the next framework programme “[Horizon 2020](#)” (2014-2020).

The September 2012 Commission’s Communication

Addressing the [European Parliament](#), the [Council of the European Union](#), the [European Economic and Social Committee](#) and the [Committee of the Regions](#), the European Commission identified three key objectives of the broader policies of the EU which are supported by international cooperation in research and innovation:

- “Strengthening the Union’s excellence and attractiveness in research and innovation as well as its economic and industrial competitiveness
- Tackling global societal challenges
- Supporting the Union’s external policies”

The Commission aims at “maximising the impact of international research and innovation activities, while avoiding a costly fragmentation of efforts”, which “requires the Union to complement the openness of Horizon 2020 with targeted actions in order to ensure optimal scale and scope.” The strategic approach foresees as a first step the identification of areas for international cooperation along a set of criteria laid down in the document; based on these criteria the strategic approach will start out by “developing multi-annual roadmaps for cooperation with key partner countries and regions”. The following country groupings are included in the Horizon 2020 proposals:

- The EFTA countries, EU enlargement countries and countries covered by the European Neighbourhood policy
- Industrialised countries and emerging economies
- Developing countries.

“Infobox 1”:

Competitiveness Council

The creation of the Competitiveness Council in June 2002, through the merging of three previous configurations (Internal Market, Industry and Research) was a response to the perceived need for a more coherent and better coordinated handling of these matters related to the European Union’s competitiveness. Depending on the items on the agenda, this Council is composed of European Affairs Ministers, Industry Ministers, Research Ministers, etc. It meets about five or six times a year.



The May 2013 European Council Conclusions

About half a year later, the Competitiveness Council adopted [Conclusions](#) endorsing this September 2012 communication and enhancing the importance of the international dimension of the [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#). The Council acknowledges “the important progress towards improved international cooperation made through FP7 projects, including through the INCO Programme, and also by opening participation to third countries and contributing to the development of international cooperation flagship projects“. The Council also “stresses the importance of ensuring that Horizon 2020 facilitates cooperation among researchers from across the globe on addressing shared challenges, while giving due attention to reciprocity and respect for intellectual property rights”.

Furthermore, the Conclusions particularly recognize and stress “the important advisory work of the [Strategic Forum for International S&T Cooperation \(SFIC\)](#), its contribution to mutual learning and its role in promoting coordination of international cooperation priorities of Member States, for instance, as regards the India initiative and the building up of the Indo-European Research and Innovation Partnership”. Therefore, the Council “encourages SFIC to continue its advisory work with its initiatives such as with India, China, the USA, Brazil and others”.

The conclusions acknowledge the importance of international cooperation and strongly support the new strategic approach advocated by the Commission.

Sources and further information

- 1) [Council of the European Union](#)
- 2) [EU-Bureau of the German Federal Ministry of Research and Education](#) (in German)
- 3) “[Enhancing and Focusing EU International Cooperation in Research and Innovation: a Strategic Approach](#)”, European Commission's Communication, Brussels, 14 September 2012.
- 4) [Council Conclusions on 'Enhancing and Focusing EU International Cooperation in Research and Innovation: a Strategic Approach'](#), Council of the European Union, 3242nd Competitiveness Council meeting, Brussels, 29 and 30 May 2013.

“Infobox 2”:

Strategic Forum for International S&T Cooperation (SFIC)

SFIC is a strategic forum and an advisory body to the Council and the Commission with a view to implementing a European Partnership in the field of international scientific and technological cooperation (S&T cooperation). SFIC's objective is to facilitate the further development, implementation and monitoring of the international dimension of ERA by the sharing of information and consultation between the partners with a view to identifying common priorities which could lead to coordinated or joint initiatives, and coordinating activities and positions vis-à-vis third countries and within international fora.



After graduating from a European PhD focusing on the humanization of the N-glycosylation of recombinant mAb produced in transgenic plants, in 2001, **Dr Muriel Bardor** joined Prof Ajit Varki's group at the Glycobiology Research and Training Center, University of California San Diego, USA where she demonstrated the uptake mechanism of the non-human sialic acid N-glycolylneuraminic acid. At the end of 2003, she obtained an Associate Professor position at the University of Rouen, France where she initiated and led a project regarding the characterization and engineering of the N-glycosylation processing in plant and microalgae. From 2010-2012, she has done an overseas long-period stay in Singapore as a Research Scientist, group leader of the Analytics department at Bioprocessing Technology Institute, A*STAR initiating the development of glycomic capabilities within the institute. She recently moved back to the Glyco-MEV laboratory, University of Rouen.

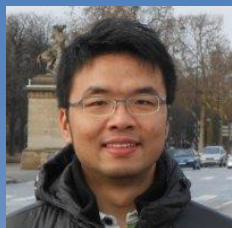
2 Meet the Researcher: French – Singaporean research collaboration in glycobiology

Glycosylation is the most widespread post-translational modification encountered on proteins. It is well known that specific glycosylation patterns have been associated with diseases such as cancers or rheumatoid arthritis. The glycosylation is also of particular interest for biopharmaceutical proteins since more than 70% of biopharmaceuticals are glycoproteins. The presence and/or structure of glycans are known to affect the functional properties, efficacy and stability of glycoproteins. Having the capacity of glycosylation is an advantage for any system used for biopharmaceutical production. Among the different production systems available today such as cultured mammalian cells, insect cells, yeast or plant cells, none of these are able to perform a perfect human-type glycosylation on pharmaceutical recombinant proteins. Therefore, controlling and analyzing the glycan structures associated with these proteins of interest are of major importance. The aim of the collaborative research project is to develop faster and sensitive analytical tools which will allow us to better characterize the glycosylation, such as N- and O-glycosylation, on either biopharmaceuticals or endogenous glycoproteins produced by CHO cells (used by BTI as a model host system) or plant and microalgae cells (Glyco-MEV models).

Dr Bardor and Dr Zhang, thank you for agreeing to share your research project with the readers of the EURAXESS Links ASEAN newsletter. Can you explain to our readers the scope of your research project?

ZPQ: The research scope of BTI Analytics Group covers media profiling, metabolite analysis and biopharmaceutical product characterization. In recent years, we have been focusing more on the analysis of glycans, that is, the sugar chains attached to proteins. This is very important as glycans play a pivotal role on the performance of biopharmaceutical drugs. The group is equipped with a range of analytical instruments, including liquid chromatography (LC) as well as mass spectrometry (MS) systems. We are constantly developing novel methods for the analysis of complex biomolecules as mentioned above.

MB: The research scope of the Glyco-MEV (Glycobiology and plant extracellular matrix) is dedicated to the understanding of the structures, biosynthesis and functional properties of plant glycoproteins and cell wall polysaccharides. The activities of the lab can be divided into two main topics: one focusing on the Biosynthesis and function of primary cell wall in relation to plant development and immunity whereas the second one aims to decipher the glycosylation pathways in higher plants and microalgae in order to use those organisms as alternative cell factories for the production of recombinant glycoproteins (monoclonal antibodies, EPO...) used in human therapy.



Dr Zhang Peiqing is a research scientist at the Analytics Group in Bioprocessing Technology Institute, Singapore. He received his PhD from the National University of Singapore in 2011. His previous research focused on glycomic analysis and glycoengineering of selected mammalian cell lines for research and production of recombinant glycoproteins, as well as detailed functional analysis of glycosylation-related proteins especially the nucleotide-sugar transporters. Recently, he has been working on glycoanalytical technology development, particularly novel UPLC-based analytical workflow for automated glycan analysis, as well as MS- and LC-MS-based methods for O-glycosylation analysis. His broad research interests encompass the use of imaging, chemical biology, and analytical tools to understand the involvement of glycosylation in cellular physiology and the regulation of glycosylation at systems level.

Dr Bardor, you are based at the Glyco-MEV laboratory of the University of Rouen while your colleague Dr Zhang is a research scientist with the Analytics Group at the Bioprocessing Technology Institute in Singapore. Why is the collaboration between Singapore and France so important to your project?

ZPQ: Glycomics is an emerging field involving multi-disciplinary approaches, such as organic chemistry, analytical chemistry, biology, etc. Obviously, no one can conquer the field single-handedly. In order to advance glycomics, collaboration between researchers with complementary backgrounds is the key. Fortunately, we identified such research complementarity: here at BTI in Singapore, our lab works on glycosylation analysis of mammalian-derived biologics, while Muriel's lab in France focuses on glycosylation in plant and microalgae. Despite the difference in the model of study, we both use similar approaches to analyze sugar structures. In this context, this collaboration is very important to us as it allows intimate exchange of ideas and data and this will translate into accelerated development of analytical methods and breakthroughs in glycobiology.

MB: Our respective research projects request fine and detailed characterization of glycans, oligo- and polysaccharides which can only be achieved by the development of powerful, robust and sensitive analytical methodologies. By joining forces, we hope to develop advanced analytical methods that will help us to position our institutions in the forefront of the international picture.

Can you tell us a little bit about the anticipated outcome of this research project? How will the general public benefit from it?

ZPQ: We anticipate a wide range of outcomes, in terms of joint publications, co-organized workshops, and scientific visits. In addition, we aim to bring in more Singapore- and France-based researchers together through this collaboration. Glycomics and glycobiology are fundamental to human health. Through this collaboration, we hope to reward the general public through detailed pharmaceutical glycomic characterization for consistent drug performance, and novel discovery in glycobiology which may translate into new drugs or drug targets.

MB: By this project, we are also expecting to extend the glycosylation analytical capabilities of the French and Singaporean partners. At the same time, we know that these novel methodologies would be helpful for the scientific community since glycan analysis is increasingly applied nowadays in biological and clinical research as well as pharmaceutical biotechnological production. A first important outcome which has already been achieved and celebrated last month is the signature of a tripartite MOU between BTI, the Glyco-MEV laboratory and Agilent Technologies. This research initiative will enable us to optimize new glycan analytical workflows on the Agilent HPLC-Chip/MS system.

„By joining forces, we hope to develop advanced analytical methods that will help us to position our institutions in the forefront of the international picture.“

Muriel Bardor



The project received funding through the [Merlion Programme](#), a joint Franco-Singaporean collaboration aimed at creating and strengthening scientific co-operation between the two countries.

*This strategic partnership strengthens the collaboration between BTI and Glyco-MEV laboratory with Agilent's technological expertise on board. In addition, the Glyco-MEV laboratory becomes Agilent's Glycomics Reference Site in Europe and BTI, A*STAR its Glycomics Reference Site for South-East Asia, positions which enhance Singapore's and France's international reputations. Through this collaboration, we are also expected to nurture young scientists into the glycobiology field; some of them are currently running a PhD project with one supervisor from France and one from Singapore.*

Given the geographical distance between France and Singapore how did you meet and how did your collaboration start?

MB: I moved to Singapore in 2010 to follow my husband who was working there. At that time, I was hired as a research scientist at BTI where I met Dr Zhang Peiqing and his collaborators. I successfully obtained a Merlion Grant together with my former colleagues from the University of Rouen in France. After my 2-year contract in Singapore ended last August, I returned to France to resume the position of Associate Professor at the University of Rouen. Concurrently, I have agreed to become a Visiting Scientist at BTI to facilitate our nice and efficient collaboration.

You received funding through the Merlion project of the French embassy in Singapore. Which impact has this grant had on your collaboration?

ZPQ: The most prominent impact of this grant is on scientific exchange with our French collaborators. Indeed, we have made three trips so far to Glyco-MEV Lab in Rouen. This has given us the opportunity to talk face-to-face to not only our collaborators, but also their colleagues at the University. From there, new opportunities have arisen to establish more collaborative projects.

MB: This Merlion grant allows us to exchange staff and students between France and Singapore which was helpful in the first place to understand better each work environment and evaluate the potential for each partner. As mentioned by Peiqing, these exchange trips also allowed us to meet scientists from other institutions and laboratories working in different fields such as immunology, cancers for e.g., which hopefully in a near future will lead to the establishment of new collaborations between France and Singapore.

You both had the opportunity to spend some time in each other's countries. How did you experience each other's research communities?

ZPQ: I am very impressed by the people and the work they have done in Glyco-MEV. It is a small lab, not really

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Dr Zhang Peiqing



boasting world-class facilities. However, over the years, they have made many important discoveries and established themselves as a leading group in plant and microalgae glycobiology in Europe and the world. I think this is because of their interactive research environment, hardworking people and a strong training system that focuses on nurturing the young talents. I'm sure with the strong leadership, a highly focused approach and dedicated scientists like Muriel, the Glyco-MEV Lab will achieve more success in the near future.

MB: The first time I visited BTI, I was very impressed by the top level equipment and infrastructures positioning BTI as a world-class institute in the field of bioprocess science and engineering leading to technologies which will impact biomedical sciences and bio manufacturing. For example, specific innovative research projects that BTI is developing which attracted my interest focused on the engineering of CHO cell lines for production of biopharmaceutical proteins, generation and characterization of glycosylation mutants, characterization of mammalian glycoenzymes as well as characterization of recombinant proteins produced by mammalian host cells. It is very nice to work and exchange with their young scientists such as Peiqing since there are highly motivated to develop and build new areas such as glycoanalytics to fulfill their actual need but also build some new opportunity to position Singapore in a strategic scientific field.

In your opinion, what could be done to further enhance the mobility of international researchers?

ZPQ: I personally feel that continuity is the key to further the mobility of international researchers. It is important to find a group doing similar kind of work in a place that is out of your "comfort zone". The ability to continue what you have being interested in will give you a sense of belonging even in a totally new environment. Maybe in this regard, what could be done is to form more international research clusters in order to encourage scientific exchanges.

MB: I completely agree with Peiqing: continuity is the key to further enhance the mobility of international researchers and international collaborations. This makes me feel a little bit worried already about the way we will manage to continue the established collaboration if we don't benefit from any specific funds after the Merlion grant. There are usually some possibilities of getting grants like the Merlion's one to kick off new international collaborations but at the end of them how do you make your existing and powerful international collaboration continue in the future?

Can you share any tips with our readers for a successful application to the next round of applications for a Merlion grant?

ZPQ: My humble advice is: be complementary, be specific.

MB: The advice would be to think about complementarity and fair contribution between the two partners since you want to generate a win-win situation to come out with a fruitful collaboration.



As scientists which goals are you still hoping to achieve?

ZPQ: As a glycobiologist with first degree training in engineering, my long-term aspiration is to elucidate the complex glycobiology phenomena in simple, mechanistic models and the ability to control glycan structures in living systems with ease, at will.

MB: As a scientist, specialised in glycobiology, my long-term goal is to understand the physiological roles of glycans in plant and microalgae for which we have no clue at the moment even if it is quite clear that such oligosaccharide structures are essential in mammals for their development, their cell-cell interactions, viruses' infections.

Thank you very much!

The **MERLION PROGRAMME** is a joint Franco-Singaporean collaboration aimed at creating and strengthening scientific co-operation between the two countries.

Launched in 2006 by the Science Section (now part of the re-branded Institut Français de Singapour) of the French Embassy in Singapore, Merlion has seven Singaporean partners on board - A*STAR, NTU, NUS, SERI, SMU, SUTD and TLL. These longstanding Singaporean institutions together with their French partners connect many researchers from almost every scientific field.

Merlion presents an excellent opportunity for French and Singaporean scientists to work alongside one another; it facilitates the collaborations needed to discover new and innovative approaches or set up joint laboratories or organise pertinent workshops.

The Merlion programme is based on a system of co-financing between the Singaporean and French partners of a selected project. Funds allocated through the programme will be used for the travel costs incurred between Singapore and France to encourage exchanges between partner researchers in both countries; the funds are therefore not meant for the research work itself.

There are three funding schemes under the Merlion programme:

- **Merlion Project:** As each project is a joint collaboration between a Singaporean and a French partner institute, each side co-finances the travel between Singapore and France of the researchers involved in the bilateral research project. This funding is for two years.
- **Merlion Workshop:** Funding is given towards the organisation of a joint workshop involving researchers from both countries. These workshops can take place in either Singapore or France.
- **Merlion PhD:** Students who are involved in a Franco-Singaporean research project will receive financial support for a stay in France of up to six months per year over three years.

Projects are selected every year following a call for projects. In 2012, 75 projects were submitted of which 11 were chosen. **The 2013 Merlion call is open from 1 June to 30 September.** Further information may be found [here](#).



3 News & Developments

3.1 European Union

3.1.1 Lem-PHEA Chromophore: A Brilliant Dye to Probe Brain

Different cerebral imaging techniques, such as two-photon microscopy or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contribute to scientists understanding of how the healthy or diseased brain works. Typically, spatial resolution is limited to several millimeters. To obtain very high resolution 3D images to the order of the micrometer, a research team at the Chemistry Laboratory (CNRS/ENS Lyon/Claude Bernard Lyon 1 University) have just synthesized the Lem-PHEA chromophore, a new dye that outclasses the best dyes used so far.

When injected into the blood vessels of a mouse, the new dye, thanks to sharply amplified fluorescence, reveals details of the rodent's vascular system with previously unattained precision. The images also have increased contrast (in terms of brilliance). Finally, the dye is easily eliminated by the kidneys and leaves no toxic residues in the liver. The results of the research that was conducted jointly with scientists at the Institute of Neurosciences (Joseph Fourier University/CEA/Inserm/CHU) and the Laboratory of Chemistry and Interdisciplinary Research: synthesis, analysis, modeling (CNRS/Nantes University), were published online in the journal Chemical Science, this April.

Source: bulletins-electroniques.com

3.1.2 Five Major Projects announced as part of new EU Electronics Strategy

The European Commission announced a collection of five major projects, to boost Europe's manufacturing competitiveness by bringing research closer to industrial needs. These projects are the first steps in putting into effect the European Electronics strategy of 23 May.

The 5 so-called "Pilot lines" put research at the heart of electronics manufacturing. They do this by linking up 128 partners, so that European manufacturers work directly with technology companies, chip designers, researchers, and universities at the very earliest stages of product development. The purpose is to develop the kind of innovative microchips which will give European industry and products a global competitive edge.

European Commission Vice-President Neelie Kroes says: 'We do not have any time to waste. These projects will make a vital contribution to implementing our electronics strategy. And by end 2013 I want to see the industry's plan to achieve a doubling of chip production to around 20% of global production'.

To this end, a large consultation is underway and today Vice-President Kroes is meeting Ministers from regional and national governments, CEOs from major European semiconductor manufacturers, and the world-leading researchers to discuss the implementation of the new Strategy.



The Commission will provide €100 million to support these 5 pilot lines (funding totals over €700m when contributions from Member States and industry are included).

This is also the first time that the European electronics industry will be able to have direct access to this scale of experimental research facility, thanks to the more than 120 partners involved.

Source: [Europa Press Releases Rapid](#)

3.1.3 EU-Funded Project examines Risks of Nanoparticle Exposure on Aquatic Life

Nanoparticles are rapidly becoming vital components of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, sensors and other commercial products, so we need to know their impact on the environment. An EU-funded project has gained insight into the behaviour of these materials in aquatic systems in particular.

The 'Engineered nanoparticle impact on aquatic environments: Structure, activity and toxicology' (ENNSATOX) project was established to find out how certain silicon-, zinc- and titanium-based nanoparticles interact with natural water and aquatic life. These particles may be released into water accidentally or intentionally, so it is important that any associated public and environmental health issues are investigated.

Researchers have developed various cost-effective tools and methods to examine the short- and long-term risks of nanoparticle exposure on aquatic life. Biological systems like cell membranes and other cellular components were analysed along with whole cells and algae. Crustaceans and zebra fish also served as larger biological subjects.

Researchers specifically looked at how the biological activity of the nanoparticles was affected by their electrical charge, their tendency to clump together and how they dissolve in water. One finding, for example, is that zinc oxide nanoparticles target certain cell membrane proteins involved in regulating the heartbeat of mammals.

The project team created a model that can predict the impact of certain classes of nanoparticles on the environment, which reduces the need for expensive tests. Other models are able to predict the effect of nanoparticles on key life forms in riverine, estuarine and seawater environments.

ENNSATOX researchers say the project results are indispensable to environmental protection agencies. They should be valuable for risk assessments, prevention strategies and policymaking. This means that other government agencies and statutory bodies throughout the EU as well as commercial and academic role players should also benefit from the project.

Source: [CORDIS](#)



3.1.4 New Research Findings on onset of Uterine Fibroids provide Potential for Novel Treatments

Uterine leiomyomata, or fibroids, are benign tumours that nevertheless affect the health of millions of women. They may cause, for instance, pain, bleeding and infertility. Fibroids are also the most common reason for a hysterectomy.

Scientists at the Academy of Finland's Centre of Excellence in Cancer Genetics Research have identified the molecular mechanisms underlying the onset of common leiomyomata. The results of their research were published in the top medical journal *New England Journal of Medicine* in early June.

"These new findings are essential for the further development of pharmacological treatments for this type of tumour," says Academy Professor Lauri Aaltonen, who heads the Centre the Excellence based at the University of Helsinki.

Aaltonen's team has demonstrated how the genome of benign uterine leiomyomata differs from normal uterine tissue. Very little was known about the aetiology of leiomyomata before the team's research. The team has previously identified a gene defect that explains more than half of these tumours. The present whole-genome sequencing proved that most of the rest of the tumours develop as a result of chromosome fragmentation and rearrangements.

Source: [Academy of Finland](#)

3.1.5 FP 7 Project to help Doctors detect early stage Cancer

The earlier cancer is detected, the more successful treatment is likely to be. Yet while this is a key message behind many public health campaigns, detection methods are still being improved.

One way of spotting the disease is to test for certain substances - known as tumour markers - found in the blood, urine or body tissue when cancer is present. Very few of these tumour markers have been identified for early-stage cancers. This delays detection and, ultimately, treatment.

The FLOWERFIELDS ('Early-Stage Tumour Markers Based on the Flower Proteins') project, led by Dr Eduardo Moreno at the University of Bern, is aiming to help doctors make a diagnosis before aggressive tumours develop. The project is funded by the European Research Council (ERC) under the EU's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7). This is a 'Proof of Concept' project that was awarded to Dr Moreno as a result of his work during his ERC Starting grant project SUPERCOMPETITOR in which he explored the concept of cell competition in the context of tumour proliferation.

Most human tumours are quite advanced when detected as they are only spotted when morphological changes occur. But by this stage, treatment options are often reduced. A US study found that 80 percent of women suffering from epithelial ovarian cancer already have signs of spreading by the time of diagnosis, resulting in only 19-32 per cent surviving five years. In contrast, early detection increases the five-year survival rate to between 80 and 90 per cent.



Very early stage cancer and precancerous cells are known to express a molecular code known as the Flower Code in what are known as 'epithelial cancers'. These include ovarian, breast, prostate, lung, colon and skin cancer. Since the start of the project in February 2013, the team has already managed to prove that the Flower protein is valid as a biomarker for cancer. Further tests will also demonstrate whether the same protein can be used to check if treatment has been successful in eliminating all traces of a cancer.

FLOWERFIELDS' objectives are twofold: to develop improved ligands (substances that bind to another entity) that can be used in diagnostic tests for Flower gene expression and to then confirm their clinical potential, using human samples.

This second stage will be carried out in collaboration with the Institute of Pathology at the University Hospital Bern and the Hospital Clinic of Barcelona on at least 50 samples. This is the minimum required by many pharmaceutical companies - some of which have already expressed an interest in the research - before they will consider the technique for licensing.

Source: [CORDIS](#)

3.1.6 4th EU-ASEAN COST Dialogue Meets in Manila

The 4th EU-ASEAN COST Dialogue Meeting took place in a positive and constructive atmosphere, back to back with the 65th meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology. The EU delegation was led by Laurent Bochereau, Acting Director for International Cooperation at DG RTD. The ASEAN Delegation, chaired by Brunei, included 27 representatives from all 10 ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat. The meeting provided an opportunity to take stock of progress since the high-level ASEAN COST visit to Brussels on the occasion of the closing event of the EUASEAN Year of Science and Technology 2012. It also allowed to discuss future cooperation opportunities under Horizon 2020, and to prepare the revision of the ASEAN multi-annual S&T Strategic Plan to be endorsed at the next COST Ministerial meeting. The ASEAN side proposed to organise an EU-ASEAN S&T Ministerial Round Table during the second World Innovation Forum in Kuala Lumpur on 12-14 November 2013, an event expected to gather 15.000 participants.

The proposal, welcomed by the EU, underscored the excellent EU-ASEAN cooperation following the 2012 EU-ASEAN Year of Science Technology and Innovation.

Highlights from the meetings included announcements of:

- a joint funding activity (ERANET-type) organised by the SEA-EU.NET Project with an emphasis on mobility,
- two ASEAN Networks of Excellence (animal health, green technologies) twinned with similar European networks with the support of the DG DEVCO READI project,



- the EU-ASEAN Science/Technology/Innovation Days to be organised in Bangkok in January 2014 including a launch event for Horizon 2020 in the ASEAN region,
- the launch of a Southeast Asian branch of EURAXESS with two officers based in Singapore and Bangkok.

Source: [European Commission](#)

3.1.7 Trustev wins Tech All Stars Awards 2013, the EU's top Startup Competition

European Commission Vice-President Neelie Kroes has named Trustev the winner of "Tech All Stars", an EU-wide search to find Europe's best young startup company at a ceremony at Founders Forum in London. Trustev offers real time, online verification using social fingerprinting technology. Founded in 2012 and headquartered in Cork, Ireland, Trustev is mirroring the way merchants make real life selling decisions online for the very first time. Through Trustev's unique social fingerprinting technology, online retailers can be certain that they are dealing and transacting with real human beings. Trustev's platform provides a multi layered approach to fraud detection to maximize revenue and minimize loss while reducing the cost of policing fraud.

The other two finalists were:

- Ecochain which offers a unique application software that allows companies to calculate the sustainability performance of all their products.
- SnapFashion, a visual search engine to find your dream outfit from a photo.

All three finalists were awarded €10.000 in Amazon Web Service, access to Founders Forum, and the chance to network with potential investors, successful entrepreneurs and other influential individuals. Internet giants like Reid Hoffman (the co-founder of LinkedIn), Mark Zuckerberg (Facebook) and Richard Branson (Virgin) have attended previous Founders Forum events.

Further information: [Europa Press Release Rapid](#)

3.1.8 UK Commission on Future proposes Major Changes for Higher Education

Britain's high-powered Commission on the Future of Higher Education last week called for vocationally focused 'fee only' degrees for local students, a new postgraduate student loans system and credit recognition for MOOCs, among many other recommendations.

In its report, A Critical Path: Securing the future of higher education in England, the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) commission – chaired by University of Warwick Vice-chancellor Nigel Thrift – acknowledged the tough economic conditions and the transformation over the past half century of higher education in Britain.



However, it suggested a raft of reforms and expansions to ensure that the sector continued to play a pivotal role in the country's economic and social renewal.

Top of the commission's 23 recommendations was that higher education opportunities continue to expand. Second, universities should be allowed to bid to provide an additional 20,000 student places, restricted to new £5,000 (US\$6,700) 'fee only' degrees focusing on vocational learning, and offered to local students eligible for fee loans but not maintenance support.

While the current proportion of 18- to 21-year-olds entering higher education would be sustained, these locally available, flexible and low-cost courses would target those wanting vocationally oriented learning.

The commission recommended that the government prioritise more and better-quality apprenticeships and a structured system of college-based vocational learning, both to meet skills shortages and to provide more opportunities for youngsters not on the 'A-level-to-university' track.

To beef up advanced vocational learning, increased numbers of large further education colleges providing higher education should be able to award degrees and be granted the renewed use of the title 'polytechnic'.

Source: [University World News](#)

3.1.9 Foreign PhDs urged to stay in The Netherlands during Strong Expansion

The number of doctoral candidates in the 13 Dutch universities jumped by almost 60% in the decade to 2010 and is now close to 4,000 students each year. An OECD country report on tertiary education in The Netherlands in 2008 said the proportion of foreign students at doctorate level was then 20%, with some 640 PhDs conferred.

The Journal of Doctoral Studies published a report based on a survey that mapped the employment status of doctorate students at the time of graduation and looked at what factors influenced their initial labour market position.

Asked if they would seek work abroad, of internationally recruited PhD candidates who had come to The Netherlands to pursue their doctoral degree, 37% indicated they wanted to remain, 20% were undecided and 43% planned to leave.

In an effort to boost the number of skilled workers and doctorate holders, the government introduced a 30% tax reduction scheme last year that also applies to postdocs. The extra incentives were intended to attract foreign specialists with specific skills or expertise that were scarce or not available in the local marketplace.

The most significant benefit is that the full Dutch taxable salary is reduced to a 70% salary, so that 30% of the agreed wage is exempt from payroll and personal income tax.



Professor Jo Ritzen, a former education minister in three Dutch governments and president of Maastricht University from 2003-11, says: “The Netherlands’ prosperity, its economy and Dutch higher education will all benefit enormously if talented foreign students can be persuaded to study in the country and remain after graduation.

“I am tremendously pleased with the dramatic increase in foreign PhDs. This is a great contribution to our future welfare because they bring talent and make academia blossom in international openness.

“Many play a substantial role after completion of their PhD either within The Netherlands or in other countries as partners in academic or economic activities which spur the development in The Netherlands”.

Source: [University World News](#)



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3.1.10 A Better System for Aircraft De-Icing

The EU-funded ON-WINGS project has tackled the dangerous effects of ice on aircraft surfaces, a phenomenon that is becoming more common as air traffic increases. The result is a new and more efficient de-icing system that is better suited to next-generation composite airframe structures.

When an aircraft flies in cold, moist air, especially at low altitudes, ice can form rapidly, both on and behind the leading edge of aerofoils and other structures. This ice can disturb airflow and radically alter lift characteristics and hence aircraft handling.

Aircraft icing can be extremely dangerous and lead to fatal accidents. Furthermore, the problem is increasing as airport capacity is pushed to the limit, because aircraft are spending more and more time in low-altitude holding patterns.

“There are three significant technological outcomes from this project,” explains John Mudway of GKN Aerospace. “First, we have developed a novel fibre-optic sensor head. Next, we have a new signal-processing technology that can determine what type of ice is forming, including so-called ‘supercooled large droplets’ and mixed-phase ice, while accurately measuring its thickness. And finally, we have integrated this monitoring technology into the electrothermal ice protection system, where it directly controls a series of heater blankets, ensuring optimum de-icing performance while minimising power demand.”

ON-WINGS brought together the major European aircraft and helicopter manufacturers, specialist SMEs and research institutes to work on what Mudway says is a critical safety issue that crosses national and company boundaries.

Source: [European Commission](#)



3.2 ASEAN

3.2.1 Singapore: Over 100 New Marine Species Discovered

Researchers have identified the "Lipstick" sea anemone in the mudflats of Pulau Ubin. Distinguishable by its distinctive red mouth, it is possibly a completely new species to be discovered in the world. Another species that may not have been recorded anywhere else in the world before, is the orange-clawed mangrove crab, found in coastal mangroves.

The two are part of 14 species identified as possibly new to science, in the five-year Comprehensive Marine Biodiversity Survey (CMBS)



© National University of Singapore

conducted by NParks and the National University of Singapore's Tropical Marine Science Institute. Launched in 2010, it has collected some 30,000 specimens through surveys in mudflats, seabeds and reef habitats. Through this, 10 species have also been rediscovered, such as a species of large coastal catfish last seen in Singapore waters over 100 years ago.

A second, the three-week marine biodiversity expedition aims to carry out a biodiversity survey of marine life in the "Singapore Deeps" - waters exceeding 80 to 100 metres in depth - a habitat that is mostly unexplored. Local scientists will be aided by 25 internationally renowned scientists from 10 countries.

Mr Leong Chee Chiew, deputy chief executive of NParks said: "The survey reminds us of the significant progress we have made in conserving our natural heritage. It is very important that we continue working with the community to nurture healthy ecosystems and promote the appreciation of our rich biodiversity to future generations of Singaporeans."

Source: [The Straits Times](#)

3.2.2 Singapore/UK: Singapore-UK Partnership aims to grow Local Medtech Industry

The Singapore Institute of Manufacturing Technology (SIMTech), a research institute of the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), and the University of Leeds of United Kingdom inked a Memorandum of



Understanding. The alliance aims to collaborate on the R&D of innovative medical devices in mutually identified areas such as lab on chips, medical implants and implantable devices which include innovative joint replacements and biological scaffolds for cardiovascular and musculoskeletal tissue regeneration to improve quality of life.

Leveraging on SIMTech's core capabilities in manufacturing research to develop technologies relevant to the future needs of the medical devices manufacturing industry, this partnership stimulates Medtech innovations to help grow the medical device industry in Singapore. The Medtech industry is a growing market for the local precision engineering and components manufacturers. When equipped with the relevant capabilities, these industry clusters can diversify into the Medtech industry. As such, these sectors and medical professionals are expected to benefit from the co-operation and knowledge transfer.

The collaboration with the University of Leeds, well known for its research in medical and biological engineering, will help to fill the gap between material and engineering research to translate research outcomes from the lab to manufacturing readiness. It will also boost the exchange of experience, knowledge and information; engagements of specialists / students for study and consultation and interactions between academia/researchers in both institutions. Funding opportunities, shared use of facilities, academic collaboration and joint organisation of scientific events will also be explored.

Source: [A*STAR](#)

3.2.3 Vietnam: University relocation Plan stalls for lack of Funding

Vietnam's much-vaunted plan to move dozens of higher education institutions out of cramped city-centre locations to the suburbs of big cities like Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City has stalled, with few universities making the move so far.

As part of a bid to enhance higher education quality, five institutions in Hanoi and five in Ho Chi Minh City are to be relocated under the relocation pilot phase from 2011-15, according to plans drawn up in 2010. Another 10 to 15 institutions are scheduled to move during the second phase from 2016-20, with the rest eventually relocating between 2020 and 2030.

But the plans are well behind schedule.

Opposition from university staff, lack of transport infrastructure and the expense of the move are some of the reasons why the goals are unlikely to be achieved.

According to official data, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City together host more than a million tertiary students – half of the nationwide student population.

Due to rapid growth in enrolments over the past two decades and no proper measures to cope with the growth, students have to put up with overcrowded campuses and miserable facilities.

Many universities are on a total land area of less than two hectares, which is regarded as the norm for a high school rather than a university.



Source: [University World News](#)

3.2.4 Singapore/France: Agilent Technologies, University of Rouen and A*STAR'S Bioprocessing Technology Institute to Further Innovation in Biopharmaceuticals and Glycomics

Agilent Technologies Inc. (NYSE: A), the Glyco-MEV laboratory at the University of Rouen, in France, and the Bioprocessing Technology Institute at the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) in Singapore, have signed a memorandum of understanding to work together to develop tools to effectively analyze biologics and vaccines.

Biologics are molecules such as antibodies, growth factors and other recombinant protein based therapeutics, and they, together with vaccines are used to prevent or treat a variety of serious medical conditions affecting millions of people annually such as cancers, immune disorders and infectious diseases. These therapeutic agents are typically produced by bioprocesses using living cells as factories for their production.

A*STAR's Bioprocessing Technology Institute (BTI) will join forces with the University of Rouen's Glyco-MEV laboratory and Agilent to develop innovative analytical techniques to ensure that these biologics are safe and effective. BTI is currently working to develop methods of producing and analyzing these biologics in animal cells while Glyco-MEV laboratory specializes in the production of those molecules in plant systems.

This strategic partnership strengthens the collaboration between BTI and Glyco-MEV laboratory and is enhanced by Agilent's technological expertise to develop new, sensitive and high-throughput methodologies that are particularly adapted to the analysis of biopharmaceuticals. In addition, the Glyco-MEV laboratory will be Agilent's glycomics reference site in Europe, and BTI will be its glycomics reference site for Southeast Asia.

Source: [A*STAR](#)

3.2.5 Malaysia: Doctoral and International Student Numbers Soar, Strong Collaboration with European Universities

'Vision 2020' set by the government targets Malaysia to be a high-income nation by 2020. As highlighted in the 10th Malaysia Plan 2011-15, one of the means of achieving this goal is through the development of quality human capital.

In recent years Malaysia has been focusing heavily on developing the research quality and quantity of its major universities, and the country spends 1% of GDP on research and development, as stipulated in the 10th Malaysia Plan.

Five of the country's 65 universities and university colleges have thus been granted 'research university' status and receive additional government funding. In turn, these universities have pledged to raise their output of research papers in journals indexed by the Institute for Scientific Information, or ISI.



This increase is achieved in part by pushing a change in PhD programmes, from the conventional dissertation to a requirement for ISI paper publications, and by increasing the number of PhD students.

Close student exchange collaborations have been established with universities mainly in the UK, but also with Scandinavian universities such as the Technical University of Denmark and Lund University in Sweden.

Source: [University World News](#)

3.2.6 Thailand: Foreign Minister Surapong Seeks Ideas in Germany for Commercialising R&D

Germany's approach to the commercialisation of research and development efforts would be applied to Thailand's development, Foreign Minister Surapong Towichukchaikul said yesterday.

He was leading a delegation including representatives of many research agencies visiting Germany from Wednesday to today to explore cooperation in various fields. They toured the WISTA Science and Technology Park in Berlin-Adlershof on Wednesday to study Germany's prowess in converting scientific innovation into commercial products.

Helge Neumann, executive manager of WISTA Management, which runs the science park, said the key to its success was having science and business work hand-in-hand through very direct connections to develop marketable products.

Scientists could become successful entrepreneurs, such as Dr Hans Schick and Dr Chistine Wedler, who jointly set up a company in 2000 to conduct research for the pharmaceutical industry.

Besides many technology-oriented companies, there are also non-university research institutes and scientific institutes in Berlin-Adlershof. The park looks like a university campus, with a good environment.

Thailand might not be able to have this kind of science park for high technology but the government has the idea of developing a similar park for food and agriculture, said Surapong, who was assigned by Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra to oversee research and development activities in Thailand.

Source: [The Nation](#)

3.2.7 Thailand: Study predicts dramatic rise in temperature in Lower Mekong Basin by 2050

Temperatures in South-East Asia's Lower Mekong Basin are set to rise by up to three times the global average temperature increase, according to a USAID-funded study. Previous reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicted that the basin would see increases in line with the global average of around two degrees Celsius. But according to a preliminary report by the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change Project (Mekong



ARCC) released on 29 March 2013, parts of the basin could see annual temperatures increase by as much as six degrees Celsius by 2050. It also predicts that areas such as Mondulkiri province in Cambodia could experience doubling of the number of days with heavy rainfall, up from just nine days annually.

Source: [SCIDEV](#)

3.2.8 Thailand: Biotec researchers win medals at the 41st International Exhibition of Inventions Geneva

ENZbleach and TB-DNAsensor kits have won Gold Medal in Environmental Protection field and 2 Silver Medals in Health field, respectively, at the 41st International Exhibition of Inventions Geneva, held from 12-14 April 2013 in Switzerland. In a conventional chemical bleaching process, a large scale of chemicals is used, releasing pollution into the environment and causing numerous harmful disturbances to ecosystem. The new biobleaching process using enzymes leads to a significant reduction of chlorine and chlorine-based compounds. The xylanase attacks hemicellulose and alters the interface between the cellulose and lignin, thereby facilitates the chemical extraction of lignin from pulp. ENZbleach, an alkaline-tolerant enzyme, has been developed and optimized for pulp biobleaching without the need of pH adjustment of the pulp, which will make the large-scale operations more simple and cost effective. Moreover, ENZbleach is cellulase-free, thus does not destroy the structure of cellulose and diminish pulp quality. ENZbleach is a work of Bioresources Technology Unit, with the following research staff: Dr. Thidarat Nimchua, Dr. Verawat Champreda, Dr. Lily Eurwilaichitr, Mr. Phitsanu Pinmanee and Mr. Nakul Rattanaphan.

Source: [Biotec](#)

3.2.9 Singapore: A*STAR IME Develops a Silicon-Based Optical Modulator for Ultra Fast Telecommunications

Imagine being able to download 10 high-definition movies (each of 4 GB capacity) in less than 1 second or be able to enjoy superior lag-free online gaming experience with multiple players from anywhere in the world. Researchers from A*STAR Institute of Microelectronics (IME) have designed and developed a silicon-based optical modulator for ultra fast long-distance telecommunications. The device would enable 50% faster download speed than the latest Ethernet standard. The technology can be realised with existing industry fabrication processes, paving way for affordable high speed data communications to the masses.

A modulator in an optical telecommunication network transforms electrical signals into optical signals. It performs one of the most critical steps as its switching speed in the signal conversion process dictates the overall rate at which data packets are sent out. In long distance optical communications, the



quality of signals transmitted takes on greater significance — a critical performance feature defined by the extinction ratio of the modulator.

At record-high extinction ratio of 5.5 dB with 50Gbps data speed, IME's modulator exhibits the highest reported immunity against data distortion to deliver high quality optical signals over even longer distances. The modulator uses the on-off keying (OOK) format, which is widely used commercially. When this format is applied to advanced multilevel modulation format such as QPSK and DP-QPSK, the information capacity and total data communication can be increased to 100 Gbps and 200 Gbps, respectively. Compared to current state-of-the-art, IME's modulator would need 50% less input power to impart optimised cooling, energy and cost savings in high-performance computing and data centres.

Source: [A*STAR](#)

4 Grants & Fellowships

4.1 International Cooperation Opportunities in FP7 for ASEAN Countries



DG Research and Innovation has published tailored presentations for various world regions, highlighting the key areas of FP7 with a focus on international cooperation and specific opportunities for ASEAN countries.

Further information can be found here:

[DG Research & Innovation: International Cooperation](#)

[ASEAN](#)

4.2 Update on European Research Council (ERC) Calls for Proposals (2014)

As the EU's Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7) will finish at the end of this year, the main ERC calls for proposals within FP7 are now closed. The next ERC calls will be made under the future programme, "Horizon 2020", that will take over from FP7 for 2014 to 2020. However, "Horizon 2020" has not yet been adopted. As is normally the case during the transition from one framework programme to another, the schedule for the next ERC calls (and ERC Work Programme) is very likely to differ from previous years. **The provisional schedule for the new calls (ERC Work Programme 2014) could be published in late 2013; however, this is on a purely indicative basis.**

4.3 Open Calls in the 7th Framework Programme (FP7)

Below is a list of all currently open calls in each strand of FP7. The work programmes for 2013 can be found here: [CORDIS](#)



You can also find a good overview of upcoming calls at EURESEARCH, the platform on European research by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF).

4.3.1 COOPERATION

No open calls remain in the Cooperation strand of FP7.

Forthcoming calls in the Cooperation strand of FP7:

	Call Identifier	Call Title	Foreseen Date of Publication
1	SP1-JTI-CS-2013-03	FP7-AERONAUTICS and AIR TRANSPORT (AAT)-2013-RTD-High Speed	2013-07-09
2	FP7-2013-ICT-FI	Future Internet	2013-06-28

Further information: [Cooperation](#)

4.3.2 IDEAS

1 open call remains in the Ideas strand of FP7.

	Call Identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
1	ERC-2013-PoC	Calls for proposals for ERC Proof of Concept Grant	2013-01-10	2013-10-03

For more general information for **non-European researchers** in the ERC's grants: <http://erc.europa.eu/non-european-researchers>

4.3.3 PEOPLE

4 open calls remain in the People strand of FP7.



	Call Identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Cut-off Date	Deadline
1	FP7-PEOPLE-2013-IEF	MARIE CURIE INTRA-EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS FOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT (IEF)	2013-03-14		2013-08-14
2	FP7-PEOPLE-2013-IIF	MARIE CURIE INTERNATIONAL INCOMING FELLOWSHIPS (IIF)	2013-03-14		2013-08-14
3	FP7-PEOPLE-2013-IOF	MARIE CURIE INTERNATIONAL OUTGOING FELLOWSHIPS FOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT	2013-03-14		2013-08-14
4	FP7-PEOPLE-2013-CIG	MARIE CURIE CAREER INTEGRATION GRANTS (CIG)	2012-10-18	2013-09-18	2013-09-18

Further information: [PEOPLE](#)

4.3.4 CAPACITIES

1 open call remains in the Capacities strand of FP7.

	Call Identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
1	FP7-CDRP-Women-Innovators	EU Prize for Women Innovators 2014	2012-07-10	2013-10-15

Further information: [CAPACITIES](#)



4.4 Germany: Humboldt Fellowships

The German Humboldt Foundation offers a number of fellowships and awards for researchers at different stages in their careers. Applications for the following programmes can be made at any time.



4.4.1 Humboldt Research Fellowship for Postdoctoral Researchers

The fellowship is open to researchers from abroad with above average qualifications who are at the beginning of their academic career and who have completed their doctorate in the last four years. A Humboldt Research Fellowship for postdoctoral researchers allows for carrying out a long-term research project (6-24 months) that is selected by the fellows in cooperation with an academic host at a research institution in Germany.

Further information: [Humboldt Fellowships for Postdocs](#)

4.4.2 Humboldt Research Fellowship for Experienced Researchers

For researchers from abroad with above average qualifications who completed their doctorate less than twelve years ago and work at least at the level of Assistant Professor or Junior Research Group Leader or have a record of several years of independent academic work. A Humboldt Research Fellowship for experienced researchers allows for carrying out a long-term research project (6-18 months) that is selected by the fellow in cooperation with an academic host at a research institution in Germany.

Further information: [Humboldt Fellowship for Experienced Researchers](#)

4.4.3 Georg Forster Research Fellowship for Postdoctoral Researchers

Open to researchers from developing countries with above average qualifications who are at the beginning of their academic career and who have completed their doctorate in the last four years. A Georg Forster Research Fellowship for postdoctoral researchers allows for carrying out a long-term research project (6-24 months) selected by the fellow in cooperation with an academic host at a research institution in Germany.

Further information: [Georg Forster Research Fellowship for Postdoctoral Researchers](#)



4.5 Austria: Institute of Science and Technology, ISTFELLOW

IST Austria in Vienna has set up a programme for exceptional postdoctoral researchers partially funded by the European Union, ISTFELLOW. The programme will fund 40 fellows for a period of two years each. ISTFELLOW is open to qualified applicants from all over the world who are interested in spending the postdoctoral stage of their scientific research career at IST Austria. As the research portfolio of the Institute continues to branch out into other areas in the coming years, including physics, chemistry, and mathematics, so will the ISTFELLOW programme. ISTFELLOW will give preference to scientists who have a strong interest in cross-disciplinary approaches. Applications will be accepted at any time, but fellows will be selected twice a year in October and April. The deadlines for each selection are the 15th of September and March. Applicants must have the support of one or more members of the IST Austria faculty who will host them in their research group.

Application deadline: 15 September 2013, 15 March 2014

Further information: [ISTFELLOW](#)

4.6 EMBO Funding for Courses & Workshops

Biannual selection by a committee of members of the European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO) ensures the consistent high quality and novelty of EMBO-funded courses, workshops and conferences. The commitment of the scientific organizers guarantees the long-term success of the programme to inform and train researchers at all career stages. With over 80 meetings attracting more than 8,000 participants every year, EMBO offers the largest number of scientific training events in Europe. Funding is available for conference series, workshops, practical courses and symposia as well as plenary lectures. EMBO assists organizers with websites, posters and registration.

Further information: [EMBO Courses & Workshops](#)

4.7 EMBO Funding for Life Science Events in 2014 Available

EMBO offers the largest number of life science meetings in Europe. EMBO Courses & Workshops funds approximately 80 meetings attracting more than 8.000 participants every year. It is now possible to apply for EMBO funding for events to take place in 2014. The deadline for submitting an application is 1 August 2013.

Funding is available to organise conferences, EMBO | EMBL symposia, ESF | EMBO symposia, workshops, EMBO | FEBS lecture courses, Global Exchange lecture courses and practical courses, as well as for keynote lectures. Travel grants support the attendance of participants from countries with less-



developed scientific infrastructures. EMBO assists the organizer with the design of a poster, set-up of a website and registration system, and with promotion of the meeting.

The consistent high quality and novelty of EMBO Courses & Workshops is ensured through a committee of EMBO Members, which selects the meetings that EMBO funds. Dedicated scientific organisers guarantee the long-term success of the programme to share research results and train scientists at all career stages.

Deadline for applications: 1 August 2013

Further information: [EMBO](#)

4.8 France/Singapore: MERLION 2013

The Merlion programme is a joint Franco-Singaporean collaboration aimed at creating and strengthening scientific co-operation between the two countries. Projects are selected through a call such as this.

Applications must be made jointly by both the French and Singaporean partners. This call and the subsequent support for the selected projects aim to create or strengthen existing scientific co-operation between France and Singapore. Submitted projects must be joint research projects involving a French and a Singaporean partner. Therefore, the aim of this eighth call for proposals is :

- To provide support for joint scientific and technological projects,
- To enable scientists to meet and discuss on future collaborative projects,
- To encourage the creation of research laboratories jointly run by France and Singapore, such as IPAL, SONDRRA or CINTRA, the creation of startups and facilitating technology transfer.

Deadline for application: 30 September 2013

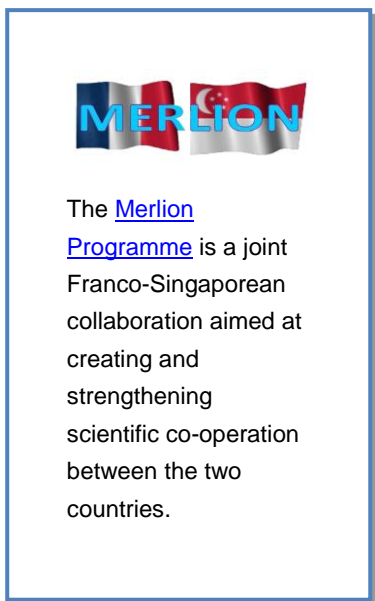
Furter information: [MERLION 2013](#)

4.9 Switzerland: PostDoc Scholarships by the University of Fribourg

For researchers at the PostDoc level. The scholarships are granted to foreign students (living abroad) who would like to undertake research at the PostDoc level.

Deadlined for applications: 30 September 2013, 28 February 2014

More information: [University of Fribourg](#)





4.10 EXPERIMEDIA

EXPERIMEDIA is a collaborative project aiming to accelerate research, development and exploitation of innovative Future Media Internet products and services through testbeds that support experimentation in the real world which explore new forms of social interaction and experience in online and real world communities.

By means of this open call, the EXPERIMEDIA project seeks innovative experiments in Future Media Internet systems that offer potential to deliver significant impact to users and businesses within EXPERIMEDIA venues' ecosystems.

EXPERIMEDIA will develop and operate a unique facility that offers researchers what they need for Future Media Internet experimentation. EXPERIMEDIA aims to explore new forms of social interaction and rich media experiences enabled by the Future Media Internet considering the demands of both online and real-world communities associated with Live Events. This will be achieved by research, development and operation of a unique FIRE facility targeting the Future Media Internet research community working with stakeholders such as venue management, broadcasters, content providers, application developers and service providers.

Deadline for submissions: 3 July 2013

Further information: [EXPERIMEDIA](#)

4.11 Luxembourg: National Research Fund: AFR PhD and PostDoc Grant Scheme 2013-2

The Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg (FNR) established the national research grant scheme AFR (Aides à la Formation-Recherche) to support PhD and postdoctoral researchers in Luxembourg and abroad. By providing individual fellowships, the FNR wants to support research training that clearly advances the beneficiary's own career.



Fonds National de la
Recherche Luxembourg

The project should be in-line with the research objectives of the hosting research group and useful to the Luxembourg R&D setting.

The FNR offers doctoral research grants for up to four years (3+1) and postdoctoral research grants for up to two years. The FNR actively encourages the conclusion of employment contracts between AFR beneficiaries and their host institutions, thereby giving the beneficiaries access to full social security coverage including health and pension insurances. Stipends without employment contracts are only awarded in exceptional cases.

Following two successful applications under the Marie-Curie-Actions of the European Commission (FP7-People-Cofund) in 2008 and 2010, the European Commission financially supports the AFR Postdoc scheme for the period 2009-2014. All AFR Postdoc grantees eligible for Marie-Curie Cofunding are hence in addition fellows of the highly-esteemed Marie-Curie Scheme.



Deadline for submissions: 10 September 2013

Further information: [AFR-PHD 2013-2](#)

4.12 France/Italy: 2013 Agropolis Fondation - Cariplo Joint Call for Proposals for Ceres Initiative

Referred to as the Ceres Initiative, this second Joint Call for Proposals (CfP) is being made within the framework of the Partnership Agreement between Agropolis Fondation and Fondazione Cariplo.

Given that the initial collaboration between the two foundations focused on rice, the current CfP shall cover all cereals other than rice except in cases where rice is included for comparative and multi-crop studies. This call may also consider the use of model plants for comparative approaches provided that the project is dedicated to crops of socio-economic interest.

This joint call will fund collaborative research projects jointly performed by researchers from France, Italy, as well as from emerging or developing countries.

Deadline for submissions: 13 September 2013

Further information: [Ceres Initiative](#)

4.13 UK: Joint Global Health Trials Scheme – Launch of Fourth Call for Proposals

The UK Department for International Development, the Medical Research Council and the Wellcome Trust are pleased to jointly announce the launch of the fourth call for proposals under this initiative to fund global health trials.

DfID, MRC and the Wellcome Trust each have a strong history of supporting research that aims to improve health in low and middle income countries. The three partner agencies share the view that in order to have maximum impact on health we need to work together to provide evidence of the best, and most appropriate interventions. Pooling resources brings the necessary funds and experience together to achieve implementable results which address health problems affecting low and middle income countries. Together we will invest up to a total of £15 million for the fourth call to be launched under the joint global health trials partnership.

The purpose of this scheme is to provide funding for the best proposals to generate new knowledge about interventions that will contribute to the improvement of health in low and middle income countries.

The programme will give priority to proposals that are likely to produce implementable results and that are designed to address the major causes of mortality or morbidity in low and middle income countries.



This scheme is primarily focused on late stage (equivalent to phase III/IV*) clinical and health intervention trials evaluating efficacy and effectiveness. The scheme is aimed at funding Randomised Controlled Trials (RCTs), although other types of methodologies may be used alongside the RCT to explore implementation and operational issues. In certain circumstances researchers may wish to propose methods other than an RCT; if this is the case the reasons for adopting a different method must be clarified in the proposal.

*Please note that this scheme will not include support for registration of pharmaceutical products.

Phase IIb trials of major relevance to the objectives of this scheme may be permitted. If you are considering submitting a phase IIb trial, please consult one of the partner agencies involved for further guidance.

The scheme is open to the best proposals which address any major health related problem affecting low and middle income countries, particularly those that affect the most vulnerable populations. Although the breadth of the scheme is deliberately wide, we particularly welcome proposals for research into chronic non-communicable diseases, in recognition of the increasing burden of these conditions in low and middle income countries. We also welcome innovative proposals which address reproductive, maternal and newborn health.

The scope of the scheme encompasses interventions of all kinds, including, but not limited to, behavioural interventions, complex interventions, disease management, drugs, vaccines, hygiene and diagnostic strategies.

The scheme is targeted at trials led by academic groups, and not at trials led by commercial companies or product development partnerships (PDPs). However, applications are welcome from investigators from academic institutions who wish to collaborate with commercial companies or PDPs.

Deadline for submissions: 1 October 2013

Further information: [Medical Research Council](#)

4.14 Singapore: A*STAR Research Attachment Programme

The A*STAR Research Attachment Programme (ARAP) offers an opportunity for international PhD students to spend one to two years of their PhD studies at A*STAR, Singapore's leading research agency. PhD students may participate in this programme if their home university PhD supervisor has a collaboration with an A*STAR researcher. Successful candidate will be able to undertake their attachment, under a joint supervision of the A*STAR researcher and their home university's PhD supervisor.

Further information: [ARAP](#)



4.15 Singapore: PhD Grants for International Students (SINGA)

The Singapore International Graduate Award (SINGA) is a collaboration between the Agency for Science, Technology & Research (A*STAR), the Nanyang Technological University (NTU) and the National University of Singapore (NUS), offering PhD scholarships to international students.

PhD training will be carried out in English at your chosen lab at A*STAR Research Institutes, NTU or NUS. Students will be supervised by distinguished and world-renowned researchers in these labs. Upon successful completion, students will be conferred a PhD degree by either NTU or NUS.

The call for applications for the August 2014 intake is now open. Closing date is 1 January 2014.

For more information: [SINGA](#)

4.16 Singapore: Postdoctoral Position at the SiNAPSE Institute

Inquiries and applications are invited from highly productive, creative and ambitious young scientists for a postdoctoral fellowship in the recently launched the [SiNAPSE](#) Institute – a multidisciplinary research Institute devoted to research on neurotechnologies, cognitive sciences, basic cellular/molecular neuroengineering, and translational and clinically motivated research at the National University of Singapore under the direction of [Prof. Nitish Thakor](#).

The main objectives of the research project are (but not limited to):

1. Mathematical modeling of brain connectome,
2. Mathematical modeling of neurological diseases, including spinal cord and brain injury, stroke and epilepsy
3. Principled statistical models for merging different brain imaging modalities (EEG/MEG/fMRI/DTI/single-unit recordings/...),

For this project, the postdoctoral fellow is expected to interact with PIs at the SiNAPSE Institute (Profs Nitish Thakor, Angelo All, Anastasios Bezerianos, and Yen Shih-Cheng), as well as collaborators at Nanyang Technological University (Prof. Justin Dauwels and others).

Candidates with a PhD degree in Mathematics, Physics, Electrical and Computer Engineering, Computer Science, Neurosciences or Neuroengineering with outstanding skills and credentials are invited to apply for appropriate positions in the Institute.

SiNAPSE will focus on breakthrough research and technologies, including advanced microscale or implantable neurotechnologies, neurorehabilitation, behavioral modulation through optogenetics, cognitive sciences, novel brain machine interface, and biologically inspired neuromorphic systems and robotics. The Institute will partner with major Universities in Asia, Europe and USA (including Johns Hopkins University, UCSD, MIT, and Berkeley in the USA, EPFL and



Max Plank Institute in Europe, Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Indian Institute of Technology in Asia) through collaborative and exchange programs. In Singapore, the Institute will partner and be funded by the major agencies: A*STAR, Defense Research and Technology Office (DRTech), the National University of Singapore, and the Nanyang Technological University.

The researchers will have access to impressive financial and physical resources, including non-invasive human and small animal experimental facilities, laboratory instrumentation, computing and imaging resources, and additional project-specific discretionary funding. SINAPSE will provide excellent work conditions (an environment about 20 collaborative PIs and more than 100 researchers in steady state). The salaries will be internationally competitive and commensurate with experience, and health insurance coverage as well as travel to international conferences will be included.

Interested researchers and fellows should contact as soon as possible [Prof. Nitish Thakor](#) and [Justin Dauwels](#) sending a CV with two external references and a letter of accomplishments, motivation and career goals.

5 Jobs

EURAXESS Jobs

There are currently **10.276** research jobs and fellowship programmes (all over Europe and partner countries and in all disciplines) accessible via the [EURAXESS Jobs database](#).

Austria (Vienna): Research Laboratory Head, Cancer Drug Discovery (Boehringer Ingelheim)

Deadline: 13 August 2013

[Details](#)

Czech Republic (Prague): Experienced Research Engineer, Engineering & Computer Sciences (Honeywell Prague Laboratory (HPL))

Deadline: 31 August 2013

[Details](#)

Germany (Potsdam): Research Associates, interdisciplinary (University of Potsdam, Faculty of Human Sciences)

Deadline: 3 July 2013

[Details](#)

Singapore (Singapore): PhD Studentships, Molecular Genetics and Cell Biology, Structural Biology and Biochemistry (Nanyang Technological University, School of Biological Sciences)

Deadline: 30 June 2013

[Details](#)

United States (Fairfax): Research Assistant/PhD student, Geoinformation Science (George Mason University)

Deadline: None

[Details](#)



6 Events

EURAXESS Science Slam ASEAN coming soon!

Win a trip to Brussels to participate in the Voice of the European Researcher conference 2013!

- ✓ Are you a PhD student or Postdoc doing research anywhere in ASEAN?
- ✓ Do you have a great research project that you would like to showcase to the world?
- ✓ Are you looking for a fun way to connect with other researchers?
- ✓ Then we have the right platform for you – the EURAXESS Science Slam!

Did we get you interested? Keep visiting our [website](#). Details will be announced shortly!

Save the date: 25 September, 7pm – 10pm, Paulaner Brauhaus Singapore, EURAXESS Science Slam ASEAN FINALS

6.1 EMBO Events Calendar

Find the latest event announcements of the European Molecular Biology Organisation at [EMBO Events Calendar](#).

6.2 Luxembourg: 2nd International Systems Biomedicine Symposium, 21-22 October 2013

Following the first edition of the symposium in 2011, the organising team of the International Systems Biomedicine Symposium is pleased to welcome you again in Luxembourg in October 2013.

For this second edition, the Nobel Prize Laureate Prof. Bruce Beutler will give the opening keynote lecture.

During thematic sessions, the following topics will be addressed by internationally renowned speakers:

- Technologies in Systems Biomedicine
- Data Integration modeling and prediction
- Model systems and diseases

Further information: [SysBioMed2013](#)



6.3 Italy: 5th International Summer School on Operational issues in Radioactive Waste Management and Nuclear Decommissioning, 9-13 September 2013

The JRC is pleased to host the 5th edition of the Summer School on Operational issues in Radioactive Waste Management and Nuclear Decommissioning from 9 to 13 September in Ispra, Italy. Organised in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Milan State University (Università degli Studi di Milano) and the International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA), it will bring together international experts in the nuclear field.

Nuclear decommissioning and waste management are important steps in nuclear power plants' life cycle and a crucial factor for public acceptance of nuclear power. This year, the course is organised around several technical sessions and includes visits to JRC laboratories where participants will be able to participate in some measurement exercises. These practical examples and discussions with experts and other delegates offer a unique international learning opportunity.

Deadline for registration: 23 August 2013

Further information: [European Commission](#)

6.4 Germany: 2014 Global Land Project – Land Transformations: Between Global Challenges and Local Realities, 19-21 March 2014

The 2014 Global Land Project Open Science Meeting will synthesize and discuss the role of the land system as a platform for human-environment interactions, connecting local land use decisions to global impacts and responses. The venue of the meeting is the Humboldt University in Berlin.

The main conference themes:

- Rethinking land change transitions: drastic changes in land cover and subtle changes in land management.
- Local land users in a tele-connected world: the role of human decision making on land use as both a driver and response to global environmental change.
- Impacts and responses: land systems changes to mitigate global environmental change impacts and adapt to increasing demands for food, fuel and ecosystem services.
- Land governance: the ways in which alternative approaches to governance of land resources can enhance the sustainability transition.

Deadline for submissions: 30 June 2013



Further information: [glp-osm2014](#)

6.5 UK: 2014 Norwich Conference on Earth System Governance – Allocation and Access in the Anthropocene, 1-3 July 2014

This event is part of the annual conference series organized by the Earth System Governance Project. The conference will be co-hosted by the School of International Development, the School of Environmental Sciences and the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research.

The conference will focus on three main research areas related to questions around allocation and access, the governance of the nexus between of water, forests, food, energy and carbon as well as searching for transformation pathways to sustainability.

Release date of call for papers: 1 September 2013

Further information: [Earth System Governance](#)

6.6 Denmark: Euroscience Open Forum, 21-26 June 2014

ESOF 2014 Copenhagen is designed as an open platform for debating science and as a showcase for European and global research at all levels. ESOF 2014 will be an opportunity for leading scientists, young researchers, students, entrepreneurs, policymakers, journalists and the general public to discuss new discoveries and debate the direction that research is taking in all the sciences.

The vision is to raise awareness of science in the public and to strengthen the effective “bridges” between science and society that is synonymous with Euroscience. The 2014 is titled meeting “Science Building Bridges”. The conference programme will be cross-cutting and multidisciplinary. And the programme is accompanied by an ambitious outreach programme, including a special section for children and the younger generation – the ESOF Academy.

One of the programmes, the “Science-2-Business Programme: Why great ideas aren’t enough” is the track that provides opportunities for business leaders, researchers and policy makers to engage with one another. The ESOF 2014 Programme Committee invites original and excellent session proposals on the relation between science and business. A proposal can focus on one industrial sector or discipline, or cut across many.

Deadline for submissions: 11 August 2013

Further information: [ESOF 2014](#)



6.7 Denmark: European Congress of Epidemiology (EuroEpi) 2013, 11-14 August 2013

The 'European Congress of Epidemiology (EuroEpi) 2013' will be held from 11 to 14 August 2013 in Aarhus, Denmark.

Epidemiology consists of studying the distribution, frequency, causes and effects of health-related states in defined population. Based on the assumption that the environment we live in and our behaviour can influence the development of diseases, it notably provides data for directing public health action.

The three-day congress will focus on non-communicable diseases. It will provide young and experienced epidemiologists with an exciting scientific and educational programme. A large spectrum of topics will be covered, including gene-environment interaction, reproductive epidemiology, mediation analysis, chronic diseases in low and middle income countries, as well as causal inference in epidemiology.

Further information: [CORDIS](#)

6.8 Switzerland: XX World Congress on Parkinson's Disease and Related Disorders, 8-11 December 2013

The XX World Congress on Parkinson's Disease and Related Disorders is an innovative educational forum for learning about the latest research and discoveries in etiology, pathogenesis, potential diagnostic markers and treatment modalities of Parkinson's Disease and its related disorders.

This biennial event is internationally recognized for the scope of its program, which covers a wide range of topics and consists of the world's preeminent experts. Being held in Geneva, this congress is sure to attract a large faculty of distinguished scientists, clinicians and allied health experts from Europe and around the world.

Deadline for submissions: 1 September 2013

Further information: [Geneva 2013](#)

6.9 Hungary: 3rd European Energy Conference (E2C 2013), 27-30 October 2013

The topics of the 3rd European Energy Conference (E2C 2013) will cover chemistry, physics and material sciences related to energy technologies. To harness safely and efficiently the energy of the Sun both directly and indirectly, as well as the nuclear and thermonuclear power generation are in the centre of the conference programme. Energy storage in chemical and other forms, hydrogen infrastructure and energy transfer by photosynthesis will also be discussed. The aim of the conference is to lead to effective and fruitful



communication between the research, government and industrial communities for a more sustainable and efficient European energy policy.

The conference will be attended also by Robert-Jan Smits, European Commission, DG Research and Innovation, Romana Jordan, MEP and Pál Kovacs, Hungarian State Secretary.

Deadline for submissions: 15 July 2013

Further information: [E2C 2013](#)

6.10 Austria: Going Green – CARE INNOVATION 2014, 17-20 November 2014

The International CARE Electronics Office is pleased to announce the Going Green – CARE INNOVATION 2014 conference and exhibition on Electronics and the Environment. It will take place in Schoenbrunn Palace Conference Centre Vienna (Austria), which is situated in the Apothecaries' Wing of the famous building. This Symposium is the only platform for presenting the up-to-date progress on sustainable development and the development of eco-efficient electr(on)ic & automotive products.

This year's program will feature the latest in environmental design, clean manufacturing, resource efficiency, climate change, new eco-efficient technologies, collection, reverse logistics, refurbishment, carbon trading, re-use, recycling and policy making from leading experts in industry, academia, consulting, recyclers and public area around the globe. Leading companies and institutions in green electr(on)ics will present their innovative products, processes and services at the exhibition.

All companies in the electr(on)ics, automotive, solar and PV, chemical and recycling industry, power suppliers, electricity generators and distributors, contract manufacturers, material and component suppliers, service and logistic companies, collective systems, academia, consulting and public authorities (local, regional, international) are invited to attend and contribute.

Deadline for submissions: 31 May 2014

Further information: [CARE INNOVATION 2014](#)

6.11 Indonesia: Bio-Renewalable Resources Utilisation, Bio-Energy Resources, Technology and Application, 10-11 October 2013

The Institut Teknologi Bandung organises the international seminar on chemical engineering 2013.

The seminar will be held in Campus of Institut Teknologi Bandung in the city of Bandung, Indonesia between 10-11 October 2013. The city is located 150km



from the capital city of Jakarta. The airport of Bandung can be reached directly from Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and other Southeast Asian cities.

The scientific program will provide an opportunity for participants to exchange new innovations and information on many important issues in bioenergy technology. High-standard plenary and keynote lectures from Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam and other Asian countries will be provided by outstanding scholars invited from academia, industry and government. The Indonesian bioenergy program and roadmap will be presented on behalf of Indonesian Government. The Asian bioenergy community meeting will be held also to exchange their experiences on bioenergy utilization in their country and to build understanding and harmonisation between Asian countries. The seminar and meeting will be an occasion for the participants to network.

Deadline for registration: 23 September 2013

Further information: [ITB](#)

6.12 Italy: Third Workshop on Emerging Oncogenic Viruses, 4-8 June 2014

The success of the first two Emerging Oncogenic Viruses meetings, held in 2010 and 2012, and the enthusiastic feedback from the participants, about 120 top scientists, encouraged us to repeat the event in 2014.

You are cordially invited to attend this meeting, which is intended for basic researchers (biologists and epidemiologists) as well as clinicians. The workshop is organized and co-sponsored by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the German Cancer Research Center (Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum; DKFZ).

The objectives of the meeting will be the critical evaluation of epidemiology, immunology, and biology of cancer-associated viruses. The programme will emphasise new HPV-related cancers and newly discovered human polyomaviruses; advances concerning other pathogens will be incorporated as they arise.

The official language will be English.

Dates for submissions: 13 January 2014 to 16 April 2014

Further information: [EOV](#)

6.13 France: 5th International Conference on Bioinformatics Models, Methods and Algorithms – BIOINFORMATICS 2014, 3-6 March 2014

The 5th International Conference on Bioinformatics Models, Methods and Algorithms – BIOINFORMATICS 2014 will take place at ESEO, Angers, Loire Valley, France.



The purpose of the International Conference on Bioinformatics Models, Methods and Algorithms is to bring together researchers and practitioners interested in the application of computational systems and information technologies to the field of molecular biology, including for example the use of statistics and algorithms to understanding biological processes and systems, with a focus on new developments in genome bioinformatics and computational biology. Areas of interest for this community include sequence analysis, biostatistics, image analysis, scientific data management and data mining, machine learning, pattern recognition, computational evolutionary biology, computational genomics and other related fields.

Deadline for submissions: 19 September 2013

Further information: [BIOINFORMATICS 2014](#)

6.14 Thailand: 7th International Conference on Starch Technology, Bangkok, 21 – 22 November 2013

The 7th International Conference on Starch Technology will take place in Bangkok, Thailand on 21 – 22 November 2013. The conference is organised by the National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC), the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) in collaboration with Kasetsart Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Product Improvement Institute (KAPI) and Kasetsart University (KU). The Starch Update 2013 tends to serve as a catalyst to enhance the development of starch technology and to increase the competency of starch industry by connecting scientist, technologists and industrialists locally and internationally to exchange information, generate more knowledge, create innovation, and establish networking within and across a number of organizations.

The deadline for abstract submission is 15 August 2013.

Further details: [STARCH](#)

6.15 Thailand: 1st ASEAN Microbial Biotechnology Conference 2014 (AMBC2014), Bangkok, 19 to 21 February 2014

The 1st ASEAN Microbial Biotechnology Conference 2014 (AMBC2014) will take place in Bangkok from 19 to 21 February 2014. The National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC) under the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA), Ministry of Science and Technology has initiated the 1st international conference on “ASEAN Microbial Biotechnology Conference” in 2014 with the aims to share research experience and update technology on development and utilization of microbes for biotechnological application. The conference will provide a starting stage for



strong collaborative network in microbial biotechnology research among ASEAN countries with their international partners. This will strengthen research capability and accelerate technology development for sustainable utilization of the rich microbial diversity in the region to the global research community.

The deadline for abstract submission is 15 October 2013.

Details: [AMBC2014](#)

6.16 Thailand: 10th International Mycological Congress, Bangkok, 3 - 8 August 2014

The 10th International Mycological Congress will take place in Bangkok from 3 - 8 August 2014. The aim of this conference is to look at the enormous wealth of species and genetic diversity in the fungi, biological functions, relationships and adaptations to our changing environment and to discover their ever increasing role in providing benefits to mankind.

Registration for participation is now open.

Further details: [IMC102014](#)

7 Resources

Latest Calls

Here you can find the latest calls on the newly set up [Research Participant Portal](#).

International Cooperation Activities

Access the [portal of the European Commission's International Cooperation Activities](#) here.

Become an Expert Evaluator for FP7

The website to register as an expert for research activities is available on CORDIS. The call for experts is open both for individuals and for organizations. Source: [CORDIS](#)

Other Research Career Sites

The Chronicle of Higher Education Careers Service: <http://chronicle.com/jobs/>

Find A Postdoc: <http://www.findapostdoc.com/>

Find Scholarships in Europe: <http://www.scholarshipportal.eu/>

Find PhDs in Europe: <http://www.phdportal.eu/>

Academic Jobs EU: <http://www.academicjobseu.com>

Euro Science Jobs: <http://www.eurosciencejobs.com/>

The European Job Mobility Portal: <http://ec.europa.eu/eures/home.jsp?lang=en>

EMBO excellence in life sciences: <http://www.embo.org>

EuroBrussels: <http://www.eurobrussels.com/>

Jobs at ITER: <http://www.iter.org/jobs>



Nature.jobs: <http://www.nature.com/naturejobs/index.html>

Jobs.ac.uk: www.jobs.ac.uk

Research Jobs in Germany: Research-in-Germany.de

[Scholarship Database of the German Academic Exchange Service \(DAAD\)](#)

Research Jobs in the Netherlands: <http://www.academictransfer.org/>

Brainpower Austria: <http://www.brainpower-austria.at/>

8 About EURAXESS Links ASEAN

EURAXESS Links ASEAN is a network of European researchers, scientists, and scholars working in or commuting to ASEAN. This multidisciplinary network includes members at all stages of their careers. It allows them to connect with each other and with Europe, ensuring that they are recognized as an important resource for European research, whether they remain in ASEAN or return to Europe. For further information and to sign up for membership in our network, as well as in the virtual SINAPSE community of European researchers abroad, please go to our website and [click](#) on the Join the EURAXESS Links ASEAN community hyperlink on the right-hand side of the page.