



**Boosting Eco-innovation  
through joint cooperation in research**

**[www.eco-innova.eu](http://www.eco-innova.eu)**

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***1<sup>st</sup> Call for transnational R&D proposals for Eco-innovation***

**2011** from July, 11<sup>th</sup> to September, 30<sup>th</sup>

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***Call secretariat***

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**Online Submission:**

[www.eco-innova.eu/submissioncall1](http://www.eco-innova.eu/submissioncall1)

**Further information:** [www.eco-innova.eu/jointcall1](http://www.eco-innova.eu/jointcall1)

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**Call1 is supported by 13 funding partners with a volume of up to 15 Mio. €.**

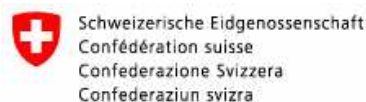


Agence Nationale de la Recherche  
**ANR, France**

Agentschap voor Innovatie door Wetenschap en Technologie  
**IWT, Flanders, Belgium**



agency for Innovation  
by Science and Technology



Bundesamt für Umwelt  
**BAFU, Switzerland**

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung  
**BMBF, Germany**



## Boosting Eco-innovation through joint cooperation in research



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Wasserwirtschaft, **Austria**

**Kommunkredit PublicConsulting, on behalf of BMLFUW**

Fonds National de la Recherche

**FNR, Luxembourg**



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The Swedish Research Council for Environment,  
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Forskningsrådet för Miljö, Areella Naringar och  
Samhallsbyggande, **Formas, Sweden**

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Narodowe Centrum badan I Rozwoju

**NCBiR, Poland**

Service public de Wallonie (SPW), DGO Economie, Emploi et  
Recherche, **DGO6 Wallonia, Belgium**



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**IHOBE, Spain**

Teknologian ja Innovaatioiden Kehittaemiskeskus

**TEKES, Finland**



Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastırma Kurumu

**TUBİTAK, Turkey**

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## **Background**

Eco-innovation addresses the three dimensions of sustainability on the same level: to contend to with environmental challenges and in the same way contribute to sustainable growth in economic and social welfare. They should be considered in a dynamic and systemic way, encompassing both incremental and radical innovations: from improving existing products and processes (i.e. reduction of emissions and impacts) to rethinking of a product (e.g. better products and closed material chains) up to redesign of a value chain or a societal function (i.e. transition processes; leasing services instead of materials sales).

The ERA-Net ECO-INNOVERA has started its activities in October 2011. The consortium is build up of 25 Programme Owner and Programme Management organizations from 20 European countries and regions. A key focus of the project is the support of research on eco-innovation by (i) coordinating the national programmes and (ii) joint transnational funding of research projects on eco-innovation. Additionally, ECO-INNOVERA aims to boost the implementation of eco-innovation in Europe by the establishment of a networking platform for researches, enterprises, policy and society and the provision of target group specific information material.

In its 1st Joint Call ECO-INNOVERA is calling for multidisciplinary projects in order to include social, environmental, market and technological issues. SME's participation is highly welcomed as they are in the core of eco-innovation systems. Project should well describe the expected economic and environmental impact of the related eco-innovations as well as investigating potential societal changes. Clear and realistic recommendations for policy makers should be developed on measures to support the implementation of eco-innovation along the whole value chain and its diffusion in the society.

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## **1. SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND TOPICS**

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### **Scope and Objectives of the call**

During the last decade, several initiatives and action plans (e.g. Lead Market initiative, Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan, European Technology Action Plan etc.) have been launched by the European Commission to promote the development of a sustainable economy. One supporting pillar to achieve this goal is accelerating the promotion and implementation of eco-innovations, i.e. technologies, processes, products and services with a lower environmental burden.

The concept of eco-innovation has an increasing impact for the competitiveness of the European industry in global markets. Europe needs to boost the application of eco-innovation by industry, especially on the part of SMEs, to reach and maintain a worldwide leading position in this knowledge based sector. A study on the competitiveness of the EU eco-industry, published by the European Commission in 2009, stated the importance of eco-innovation. Its 10 key policy recommendations emphasized the need to promote eco-innovation and R&D (including financial support schemes to support eco-industry R&D), for innovations that are strategic for the future, and the importance of reducing the asymmetry of information between eco-industry from one side and its clients and suppliers on the other.

Eco-innovation is increasingly considered the key to Europe's future competitiveness within the framework of sustainable development. A strong political commitment is needed, accompanied by multiple actions in research, innovation and environmental policies to foster eco-innovation in Europe. Economic and regulatory barriers hindering the path of innovations to the market must be removed. Research, investments and public awareness must be promoted.

EU research on eco-innovation should complement national and regional research programmes.

### **General Objectives**

Research is crucial for dealing with the major environmental challenges (such as climate change, natural resource scarcity and dwindling biodiversity) as well as for realizing the full potential of "green growth", inducing a wave of sustainable innovation and creating employment. While OECD defines innovation as "the implementation of a new or significantly improved product or process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations", however eco-innovation has some additional and distinguishing features. Although eco-innovation is quite a new concept, different definitions already exist, most of which have been formulated within the framework of research

projects and/or policies. Key aspects of eco-innovation recognized in these definitions include the breadth of eco-innovation and the need for it to be measured.

The breadth of the eco-innovation concept can be defined as in the following:

“Eco-innovation refers to all forms of innovation – technological and non-technological, new products and services and new business practices – that creates business opportunities and benefits the environment by preventing or reducing their impact, or by optimizing the use of resources (including energy use)<sup>1</sup>.”

In order to measure eco-innovation, general framework parameters have to be set to specify the character of eco-innovation:

“Activities which produce goods and services to measure, prevent, limit, minimise or correct environmental damage to water, air and soil, as well as problems related to waste, noise and eco-systems. This includes technologies, products and services that reduce environmental risk and minimize pollution and resources” (according to the definition of Eco-industries by OECD/Eurostat<sup>2</sup>).

The challenge of eco-innovation is to take into account the three dimensions of sustainability on the same level: the environmental, the economic and the social. Furthermore, learning from our experience of “normal” innovation, eco-innovation should be considered in a dynamic and systemic way, including both incremental and radical achievements.

Eco-innovation contends not only with environmental challenges but aims also to contribute to sustainable growth in economic and social welfare. Integrated purpose of sustainability in this broad sense is the core of eco-innovation.

Moreover eco-innovation encompasses both incremental and radical innovations characterized by “creative accumulation” and “creative destruction” respectively: from improving existing products and processes (i.e. reduction of emissions and impacts) to rethinking of a product (e.g. better products and closed material chains) up to redesign of a value chain or a societal function (i.e. transition processes; leasing services instead of materials sales).

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<sup>1</sup> “Eco-innovation”, Leaflet, European Commission, DG Environment (2009)

<sup>2</sup> The Environmental Goods & Services Industry: Manual for Data Collection and Analysis, Paris. OECD (1999)

Eco-innovation is broad concerning implementation: from technical R&D, to adaptation and implementation, including transfer of technologies to applications where these are new (i.e. new applications, unusual combinations, unusual partners and value chains), and transfer of technologies to new fields (i.e. introduction of known technologies in regions where these are new due to lack of awareness and capacities), and including meta management of eco-innovation (progress, organization, funding, etc.).

Both large and small firms, universities, research organizations, government organizations, and NGO's are important actors in this system. The 1st transnational call of ECO-INNOVERA aims to create a synergy between these organizations by bringing together their complementary experience and capabilities. In this systemic view, interactions among these actors as well as other instruments and values such as rules, regulations, and culture are important components of the eco-innovation system.

SMEs particularly play an important role in the eco-innovation system. Especially in fields dominated by rapid technological change, SMEs can dynamically adapt to ever changing conditions. Moreover SMEs embedded in specific networks of the eco-innovation system can be instrumental in the diffusion of eco-innovation practices. However most of the SMEs are facing financial constraints while engaging with eco-innovation activities. This issue is acknowledged in the call, and SMEs already active in the eco-innovation system are strongly encouraged to participate in the projects.

#### Expected results

- ❖ R&D proposals with industrial involvement in each topic described in the following sections and at least within an advisory board in the proposals which may be more related to fundamental or strategic research.
- ❖ SME's participation as they are in the core of eco-innovation systems.
- ❖ Multidisciplinary projects in order to include social, environmental, market and technological issues.

#### Expected impact

- ❖ Economic: improve our energy and resource dependency; solve resource scarcity by resource efficiency, recycling and substitution.
- ❖ Environmental: participate to the transformation of industry into a sustainable system with reduced or zero environmental impacts (pollution, biodiversity), and of environmental concerns into environmental values.
- ❖ Social: foreseen societal changes regarding environmental valuation, behaviour and needs changes and promote the related eco innovations.

- ❖ Political: clear and realistic recommendations for policy makers on measures to support the implementation of eco-innovation along the whole value chain and its diffusion in the society

The 1st transnational call of ECO-INNOVERA will not address Transport issues, Building energy efficiency, energy production and wood and wood fibre based products as these topics are already addressed in other ERA-Nets. The 1st transnational call of ECO-INNOVERA will address the three topics below described.

### **Topic 1: Paradigm change**

Eco-innovation is much more than innovation in the domain of eco industries or environmental technologies. It aims at the emergence of new types of sustainable production/consumption systems. Systemic approaches (using LCA<sup>3</sup> analysis, for instance) are now used to assess the environmental impacts of consumption as it is now, and methods are being developed for sustainability assessment. But they are conservative regarding embedded paradigms (as systemic approaches done today are not taking into account a potential change of paradigm; to enhance the accuracy of LCA, e.g. it will be suitable to enlarge the functional unit taken into account because the new paradigm involve further functional units), considering that on medium or long term nothing will impact the main components of the assessed system. Three main issues could generate a paradigm shift. The increased scarcity and in some cases the depletion of natural resources is one of them. The new technology revolution (for instance the NBIC<sup>4</sup> convergence) is a second one. The social aspects (at individual or community levels) are another one. These three issues can converge or combine as joint drivers for generating new paradigms. They reflect the huge increase in R&D activities on last years.

From a more practical approach, the role of entrepreneurs is to anticipate these changes. The development of highly specific services focused on consumers needs and functions and not on generic products and added services could change the value chains, and also generate business opportunities especially for SMEs, considering their pioneering role in innovation. But entrepreneurs will face great difficulties and barriers, including the need of a new contractual framework and considering that consumers are already under contract for many services.

A strong partnership should be built to sustain all relevant initiatives, public and private partnership, research driven bodies and business driven bodies for instance for financing. The use of economic and incentive instruments regarding externalities and risks associated with such initiatives should be combined with smart regulation. Public procurement and infrastructure planning are often required for further development.

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<sup>3</sup> LCA: Life Cycle Assessment

<sup>4</sup> NBIC : [Nanotechnology](#), [Biotechnology](#), Information technology and Cognitive science

Such paradigm changes are difficult to detect at their early stage and some can already be embedded in new business models. It is also uneasy to anticipate their impacts on the environment, on the market, and on the society. An investigation in innovation fields being able to play a key role in eco-innovation in Europe is necessary. Consequently, methodology and tools are needed for their detection as well as studies to identify new innovation fields and market sectors to concentrate in the future (atlas of existing eco-innovation and ex-ante assessment thereof as well as development of roadmaps). The de-locking of some markets if necessary should be considered. A dynamic assessment of the environmental and sustainable issues of value creation should help to characterize the degree and nature of new business models. The assessment of the shift of resources (including within natural resources) is important for sustainable issues. The use of innovation deployment roadmaps should help in considering medium term impacts. Eco-innovation is not sector specific. Multi sectorial approaches can help in multiplying the effects.

#### Expected proposals and results

- The topic is open to R&D projects on paradigm change with, as a recommendation, all the dimensions of eco-innovation to be considered (environmental, social, and economic).
- Depending on the type of approach, social sciences can propose up to 3 years transnational research projects.
- Shorter proposals can be submitted by a consortium of public labs and enterprises (including consultants, design, engineering firms, financial enterprises and all relevant intermediaries).
- As an outcome projects should present clear and realistic recommendations to policy makers on measures to support the investigated paradigm change and to support the implementation of eco-innovation.
- Value chain perspective is expected.
- The question of property rights management should be described as well as the way stakeholders will be involved.

#### Type of consortium

- Open (see limitations by national rules).

#### Countries participating to the financing of topic 1

Belgium (IWT), Finland (TEKES), France (ANR), Germany (BMBF), Luxembourg (FNR), Sweden (FORMAS)



The national specificities with regard to the funding requirements by the different countries are described in the national specifications

## **Topic 2: Sustainable industrial processes and products.**

ECO-INNOVERA intends to support research for environmental improvements in industrial sectors with high impact on greenhouse gas emission, resource and energy efficiency, waste production or environmental pollution (water, air, soils). Projects in which the whole value chain is taken into account are favoured with the ambition to settle sustainable production processes and products.

This topic intends to answer the following points:

- Radical improvement of resource and energy efficiency, with different industrial or household applications (e.g. domestic use of energy efficient technologies);
- Treatment at the source to reduce pollution production can be an important point of the proposal;
- Substitution technologies and use of renewable resources as new options for industrial processes including eco-conception and/or life cycle assessment approaches. Production and products will have to integrate waste management approach;
- Eco-innovation systems including different/complementary value chains that take cross-sectoral improvement into account are considered as very important.

### Out of scope issues

End of pipe treatment (e.g. waste water treatment, soil remediation and polluted streams)

### Expected proposals and results

- Environmental ambition level, social and market driven issues should be addressed in each project. Development of (accompanying) new business models are welcomed.
- LCA based approaches for environment issues are considered as very important.
- Proposals should include environmental monitoring indicators (social/economical/ technological) to be used in industrial processes for closing cycles.
- Other organizations (consumer groups, NGO...) may be involved as advisory board members (not granted).
- Projects with results for companies and for public policies are welcomed.
- Trans disciplinary projects are strongly encouraged.
- Applicants are advised not to limit their project to a given process in the value chain.

- Products or processes innovation can be covered (Turkey, Austria).

#### Type of Consortium

- Open (see limitations by national rules).
- Public Private Partnerships are highly recommended.
- SMEs are of great importance in the eco-innovation frame and should be recommended in the consortium in Public-Private Partnership.

#### Countries participating to the financing of topic 2

Austria (BMLFUV), Belgium (IWT and DGO6), Finland (TEKES), France (ANR), Germany (BMBF, projects with close link to topic 1), Luxembourg (FNR), Poland (NCBIR), Spain (IHOBE and MICINN), Sweden (FORMAS), Switzerland (BAFU), Turkey (TUBITAK)

The national specificities with regard to the funding requirements by the different countries are described in the national specifications.

#### **Topic 3: Recycling, Waste re-use**

Waste management and valorization is of great importance and it becomes a matter of strategic and economic importance to increase the rate of waste recycling. Despite two decades of progress, the valorization of waste products remains an area where much more needs to be done in order to be able to reach the European targets (for example by 2020, EU households must re-use or recycle at least 50% of their waste, and construction waste is required to meet a 70% recycling target).

The general outline of this topic would be "Making more and better with waste: new products and better products with waste materials".

This topic intends to answer the following points:

- Adapt the existing industrial processes for a better separation and recovery of the waste materials, especially for complex waste streams.
- Eco-design for improving the recycling possibilities of the products and better recycling technology for obtaining better quality secondary materials for substituting raw materials.
- Overcoming social and market barriers for using materials and products made with secondary materials.

- Create a good market of secondary materials and be creative in generating products in secondary materials.
- Design for reincarnation, closing loops and Cradle tot Cradle projects.
- Lowering the impact of the recycling industry (a better use of the materials, durability of materials, etc.)

A focus is expected on sorting and separation of complex mixtures of plastics, metals, waste materials. Production of high value molecules/products from organic wastes and recycling of construction/demolition wastes (ex: clinker recycling) are also of great interest.

Systemic approaches should be considered in order to take into account the whole a sector associating economic analysis beyond cost benefit and involving raw material markets.

#### Out of scope issues

Methanization and composting are excluded of this call.

#### Expected proposals and results

- Recycling projects may at all stages keep the future market impact for the respective material/product in sight, as well as its relevance for the market. The Experimental development and Industrial Research proposals may describe in detail this point.
- The consortium has to be able to implement a successful strategy to enter the market.
- Other organizations (consumer groups, NGO, etc.) may be involved as advisory board members (not granted in every country, see national rules).

#### Type of consortium

- Open (see limitations by national rules).

#### Countries participating to the financing of topic 3

Belgium (IWT and DGO6), Finland (TEKES), France (ANR), Germany (BMBF, projects with close link to topic 1), Luxembourg (FNR), Poland (NCBIR), Spain (IHOBE and MICINN), Sweden (FORMAS), Switzerland (BAFU), Turkey (TUBITAK)

The national specificities with regard to the funding requirements by the different countries are described in the national specifications.

## **2. PROCEDURE, CRITERIA AND SCHEDULE**

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### **About governance**

The call is launched by 13 funding bodies constituted in a call steering committee (SC1) and responsible for designing the call, for deciding on the list of projects recommended for funding, and for contracting eventually. The common funding pot is a virtual one. Projects participants will be funded by their national funding body, regarding the national funding specifications and within the national allocated budget.

The SC1 nominates the Evaluation Committee members and overviews the implementation of the call by the joint call secretariat (JCS1).

The Evaluation committee (EC1) is built up of independent experts; it is responsible for the scientific quality assessment (peer reviewing) of the proposals. The proposals will be evaluated by independent peer reviewers (at least 2 peer reviews per proposal). Each proposal will be attributed to a member of EC1 (rapporteur) and to at least one reader. The rapporteur will propose a final quality assessment for the reviewed proposal. The Committee will rank the proposals regarding their quality assessment. The EC members will sign for non disclosure agreement and for non conflict of interest.

Held by ADEME (with support of Juelich), the Joint Call1 Secretariat is in charge of the implementation and administration of the call n°1 on behalf of the SC1. It will organise the launching and submission phase, the eligibility and evaluation procedure for submitted proposal and the reporting and monitoring phase for funded projects. JCS1 will work in close relationship with national/regional Contact Persons (CPs). CPs will inform all applicants about the national specifications applying to the call and about the procedure.

It is highly recommended that each applicant contacts its national/regional contact (see list annex1).

### **About schedule**

ECO-INNOVERA\_Call\_1 follows a one step process. It will open with the publishing of the present call terms of reference.

All proposals should be submitted online using the electronic submission system (ESS). The ESS will open on 11.07.2011. It will close on 30.09.2011, at 12 a.m. (Paris local time). Each proposal should be opened by one project leader. The project leader will invite all co-applicants in filling the ESS for their specific task or required information. A guideline for applicants is available from the ESS and from the ECOINNOVERA website.

The JCS1 will check the eligibility of all submitted proposals considering eligibility criteria (see below). The steering committee will decide on a list of eligible proposals and will allocate them for reviewing. All eligible proposals will be reviewed by at least 2 independent peer reviewers having committed on a 5-years confidentiality agreement and non conflict of interest declarations. Reviewing will be anonymous excepted for the JCS1 and the SC1.

Peer reviewing is expected to end on mid December 2011. The EC1 is expected to meet in end of January 2012 twinned with a SC1 meeting. The JCS1 will publish the list of projects proposed to financing before the end of February 2012.

### **About eligibility and evaluation criteria**

**Acceptability and Eligibility criteria** (checked by the Joint Call Secretariat and agreed by the Steering Committee) are detailed below.

- Respect of the dead line for submission and use of the ESS
- Completion of the proposal regarding required information (including budget)
- The ESS information and documents must be written in English
- The proposal must fit with the topics indicated in the call text (see out of scope topics)
- The proposal may not exceed the maximum pages allowed by the ESS
- The partnership should fit with the requirements
  - for research in cooperation (independence, a single participation within the call, co-applicants from the same laboratory cannot enter the same proposal, each applicant must have a steady position in his/her institution for the duration of the project<sup>5</sup>, a maximum of 70% of the **total budget** to one partner, public and private partnership for industrial research...)
  - for transnational research (at least partners from 3 different funding countries, 2 different funding countries if a SME is involved) A proposal including a partner of a country which is not participating financially in the call n°1 will be declared non eligible.

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<sup>5</sup> In countries where rules allow it, the applicant may hold a temporary position whose funding is requested as part of the proposal. In such a case the applicant must provide a letter from the hosting institution certifying that the candidate will have access to all the resources necessary for carrying out the project

-Projects should last at least 24 months to 36 months maximum

The eligibility of institutions, researchers, and costs, as well as complementary administrative requirements are subjected to national regulations. To assure the national eligibility of the proposal, all participants involved in a pre-submitted project are strongly recommended to exchange with their relevant contact person. In particular, the type of research must fit with the national recommendations described in annex 2 (fundamental, industrial, pre-competitive development for each topic and for each national funding institution).

**Evaluation criteria** are presented in table 1.

Full Proposals will be evaluated according to the following 6 criteria. A mark from 1 to 5 will be given for each of them by each reviewer. For each criterion, an average mark of 3,0 or more is required for being proposed to funding.

Table 1

Scientific excellence (weight 6)	Validity of proposals (sound concept and quality of objectives), originality/innovative character of research (progress beyond the state-of-the-art), quality and effectiveness of the methodology.
Environmental impact (weight 6)	Environmental impact of the project: quantification of the expected environmental impacts. Expected recommendations to policy makers.
Market impact of the project (weight 6)	The results of the project are relevant for a sector. The consortium has a clear and realistic idea about their target markets and value chains involved as well as the potential interactions with other markets. The consortium is able to address a whole sector and will develop clear and realistic recommendations to policy makers.
Quality and efficiency of the implementation / management (weight 4)	Appropriateness of the management structure and procedures. Quality and relevant experience of the individual participants. Appropriateness of requested funding. Appropriateness of measures for the dissemination and/or exploitation of the results and the management of the intellectual property rights
Social impact (weight 3)	Social impact of the project, especially concerning consumer behaviour. Expected recommendations to policy makers
Transnational added value (weight 3)	Cohesion of proposed research (necessity of contributions from all the co-applicants).

The Evaluation Committee will use the criteria weights for the final ranking. Comments and recommendations made by reviewers or by EC members will be considered for contracting.

The Joint Call Secretariat will send to each coordinator a final statement concerning their proposal. A summarized evaluation report, on behalf of the Evaluation Committee, will be released to each coordinator.

### **About applicants' commitments**

A single project leader representing the transnational project consortium externally will be responsible for its internal management. By submitting the proposal, the coordinator certifies that each co-applicant has received the official approval to submit from the person authorized to legally commit this co-applicant's institution and that no co-applicant participates in another proposal. The coordinator, with the agreement of all partners, will have the possibility to name (max.) 3 experts with whom a direct conflict of interest exists.

The coordinator will be in charge of reporting to the ECO-INNOVERA Joint Call Secretariat for funded projects. By submitting a proposal, all applicants acknowledge the obligation for participating in the follow up meetings (kick-off, mid term and final meetings). Each Project coordinator, on behalf of all participating teams, should submit to the Parties, through the Joint Call Secretariat all the following reports, in English<sup>6</sup> :

-A mid-term report

-A final report

The number of partners per collaborative proposal should not exceed 5.

A **consortium agreement** fixing in particular the Intellectual Property Rights has to be signed for each project. Depending on the relevant national/regional specifications, it can induce delays before contracting. The way it will be handled should be detailed in the proposal.

### **About financing and budget calculation**

When preparing the project budget and funding demands, the coordinator must make sure that funding is available for each applicant regarding national/regional specifications and that all costs are clearly calculated and relevant with the work programme.

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<sup>6</sup> The need of reports in other languages is specified in the national specifications

### 3. SUBMISSION AND ANNEX

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#### How to submit

The ECOINNOVERA transnational call1 includes:

- A call secretariat and a list of national/regional contact persons (annex 1)
- An electronic submission system (ESS)
- The present call text and an applicants' guideline

The call secretariat and the list of contact persons are respectively responsible for clarifications concerning the call text and the ESS (call secretariat) and for national or regional specifications. Each participant in a proposal should make sure that it fulfils the national specification either for eligibility or for budget and financing calculation. The call secretariat and the contact persons will not comment or pre-assess the scientific quality and the eco-innovative relevance of the proposal.

The National / Regional specifications documents and the guideline for applicants are available from the ESS website.

#### Call secretariat:

please use mainly the @mail for contacting the call secretariat

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#### Submission should be made using the ESS

opening on Monday, 11<sup>th</sup> of July

[www.eco-innova.eu/submissioncall1](http://www.eco-innova.eu/submissioncall1)

No other kind of submission is accepted like e-mails or post mails.

Required Information are detailed in the guideline for applicant that will be available from the home page of the ESS. It is recommended to read the guideline before opening a session.

If the project is recommended for funding, a negotiation period will be opened requiring additional information and documents in appropriate language, mainly for contracting. But the funded project should comply with the submitted one save any slight recommendations made by the Evaluation Committee, accepted by the steering committee and notified to the applicant.

#### Further information

[www.eco-innova.eu/jointcall1](http://www.eco-innova.eu/jointcall1)



## Annex 1 List of contact persons



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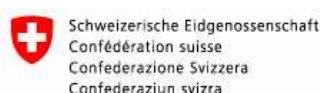
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