

APPENDIX 2

Joint opening of the ANR programme 'Concepts Systems and Tools for Global Security' and the BMBF programme 'Securing the Supply Chain' to French /German partnerships.

I. CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE OPENING OF THE CALL FOR PROJECTS

I.1. CONTEXT

The ANR and the BMBF (German Ministry of Research and Education) have signed an agreement (MoU dated 5 January 2009), the aim of which is to finance French/German research projects in collaboration on security. These research projects will deal with subjects of common interest for both countries.

Within this text, the ANR and the BMBF came to an agreement on financing research projects with a view to facilitating the setting-up and the implementation of quality scientific projects, proposed by French and German academic and industrial partners within the framework of the ANR's 'Concepts Systems and Global Security' programme on the one hand and the BMBF's ¹ 'Research for Civil Security' programme on the other.

I.2. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The objective is to finance new top-quality research projects with a balanced scientific contribution from French and German academic and industrial partners, projects which present added value for both countries.

The theme retained for the call for projects is securing the logistics chain. The ANR expects that a joint opening of the ANR and BMBF programmes on this theme will allow French /German quality projects to emerge.

¹ see generalities on this programme : <http://www.bmbf.de/en/6293.php>

II. THEME AXIS: SECURING THE LOGISTICS CHAIN

Collaboration with German teams which can be financed by the BMBF is compulsory throughout the set of the subjects described according to this theme axis and according the conditions described in this document. Applicants are invited to consult the content of the BMBF's call entitled: 'Securing the supply chain' on the following links:

<http://www.bmbf.de/en/11770.php> et <http://www.bmbf.de/en/furtherance/13280.php>.

International exchanges and the ensuing movement of products and goods by air, sea and land are vital and constantly expanding.

Guaranteeing the security of the logistics chain must be compatible with the commercial demands inherent to the circulation of goods and property.

Thus, for example, if a shipping container coming from any point of the globe is to cross Europe by river or by land, its traceability must be guaranteed to an adapted level and throughout the journey it must be possible to know that the container has not been interfered with. These demands, stemming from the fight against terrorism but also against fraud and trafficking of any sort, must be compatible with and fit into the global logistics chain (goods, shipping containers and vehicles).

This logistics chain also includes networks (transport, information and telecommunications systems...) and critical infrastructures (hubs, freight areas...) which must therefore be protected against threats of all kinds which could affect their smooth running.

Means, tools and processes which help the anticipation of problems brought about by a crisis will also be studied as well as those which allow termination of these systems (rated or deteriorated running).

A multi-disciplinary, transversal systems approach is particularly necessary due to the complexity of the plans of action and their interconnections, economic, statutory and legal constraints, impact on organisations and operational procedures. The projects must notably cover protection against acts of malicious intent (fight against terrorism, criminality, fraud...).

Among the potential projects for research which fit into this theme we can note for instance the following:

- **Systems and detection/identification/traceability tools:**
 - systems of detection/identification of illicit or dangerous products adapted to the flow of goods and operational management constraints of shipping containers in a port (in particular with the perspective of the implementation of compulsory checking of the containers);
 - project which includes and associates technologies allowing:
 - ✓ detection, identification and secured traceability without any contact;
 - ✓ diversity of sensors, calibration robustness and lifespan, compatible with the demands of transport performance, the sensitivity of detectors compatible with the level of risk, causing no health risk.

- Systems and tools for **monitoring and checking that goods, containers and vehicles are not interfered with** throughout the logistics chain.
 - traceability and secure sealing of shipping containers and cargo, taking into account international interoperability constraints between checking services;
 - non-contact technologies for secured use of logistic data.

- For the **protection of networks and infrastructures for the logistics chain**, projects dealing with:
 - the analysis of vulnerabilities in particular favouring the prospective aspect in order to anticipate the evolution of systems and their interconnections, threats, types of acts of malicious intent, the operating methods of organised crime and associated networks;
 - the protection of information and communication systems (in particular those using Internet protocols) ;
 - the deployment of sensor networks for surveillance and monitoring of flows over a widened perimeter (on a national or international scale)
 - the systems, means and methods enabling work to continue in deteriorated mode then back to normal, so that the supply chain starts again normally after a crisis.

III. EXAMINATION OF PROJECTS SUBMITTED

German and French applicants must write a joint proposal in English which will be submitted to the ANR and the BMBF;

Selection procedure will be in two stages:

- a) Firstly, eligible projects will be assessed and selected by the ANR and the BMBF according to their own assessment procedure (the projects will therefore be assessed by one then by the other). Where the ANR is concerned, the projects will be assessed in the same way and using the same criteria as other projects submitted within the CSOSG programme framework. In addition, specific assessment criteria for international cooperation will be applied, that is to say the added value of the international cooperation and the balance of the partnership.
- b) Secondly, the ANR and the BMBF will decide together which French-German projects will be financed among those selected by the CSOSG pilot committee and the ad hoc German committee.

III.1. ADMISSIBILITY CRITERIA

The application will be made in each country respecting the required format, rules for admissibility, eligibility and closing date for the call for projects in each respective country.

The proposals which are only entered in one country only cannot be retained.

The French partners and the project must satisfy the following admissibility criteria:

- 1) The **applications** (submission A and B) must be sent by email **before the closing date**, be **in the correct format** and be **complete**.
- 2) The project **coordinator** must not be a member of the assessment committee or of the programme pilot committee.
- 3) The project **must take** between 24 and 36 months.
- 4) This call for projects is open to research body/company² partnership research projects, the consortium of which has at least two partners, one of whom belonging to the following categories:

² see the definition of 'research body/company research in appendix § 1.2 of call for projects text

- i. Research body (University, EPST, EPIC,...)³
 - ii. Company⁴
- 5) The participation of one or several prescribers or public or private security operators⁵ is compulsory through their participation in the consortium as partners or member of a pilot or project follow-up committee⁶.

The German partners and the project must comply with the admissibility criteria for the national 'Securing the supply chain' programme.

III.2. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The French partners must comply with the following eligibility criteria:

- 1) The project must be **within the scope** of the call for projects described in §2.
- 2) Applications on paper (submission A only) must be sent in **before the closing date, in the correct format and signed by all the partners.**
- 3) **Type of research:** this call for projects is only open to bilateral industrial research projects⁷

The German partners must comply with the eligibility criteria for the 'Securing the supply chain' programme.

III.3. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The assessment criteria for international cooperation proposals are the following:

- 1) Relevance of the proposal regarding the orientation of the call for projects and international cooperation
 - be in line with the theme axis of the call for projects (cf. §2)
 - be in line with the recommendations of the call for projects (cf. §3.4 of the call for projects text)
 - clear presentation of the global security missions broached using a multi-discipline and multi-participant systems approach to security research;
 - Real contribution :

³ see definition of structures in appendix § 1.3

⁴ see definition of structures in appendix § 1.3

⁵ see definition of structures in appendix § 1.3

⁶ The committee's composition, role and tasks will be outlined in the technical description.

⁷ see definition in appendix § 1.1 of the call for projects text

- towards a better understanding of what is at stake in the organisational, sociological and technological aspects of security;
 - towards the demonstration of systems feasibility by technological and methodological breakthrough
- Added value to French/German cooperation
- The expected advantages for both countries are clearly presented
- 2) Scientific and technical quality
- clear presentation of objectives which do in fact contribute to better security for citizens and /or the understanding of organisational, human and technological security stakes;
 - scientific excellence in terms of progress in knowledge as opposed to the state of the art (in France and abroad);
 - innovative character of the research;
 - technological breakthrough.
- 3) Methodology, quality of the construction of the project and coordination
- positioning as opposed to the present situation and technological innovation;
 - scientific and technical feasibility of the project, choice of methods;
 - structuring of the project, rigour in the definition of end-results (on delivery), identification of milestones;
 - quality of the coordination plan (experience, financial and legal management of the project);
 - development strategy and protection of the results of the project, management of intellectual property questions;
 - strategy in terms of management of the confidential nature of information, results and delivery (indicating the levels of circulation of information).
- 4) Global impact of the project
- use or inclusion of the results of the project by the scientific or industrial community or society, and impact in terms of acquiring know-how;
 - usefulness for global security and its missions;
 - industrial or technological application perspectives or economic and commercial potential, business plan ,how to be actively put to use. Credibility of announced development.
- 5) Quality of the consortium
- level of scientific excellence or the expertise of the teams (based on participants' CVs, patents and publications);
 - balance between the partnership and scientific and technical objectives;

- complementary nature of the partnership, association in particular of research teams from Human and Social Sciences;
 - real involvement of end-users (partnerships, follow-up or pilot committee);
 - active role of small and medium-size companies.
- 6) Balance between project-means / Feasibility of the project
- calendar;
 - the project proposes an organisation of the piloting of the works which ensures that the project will be underway immediately after notification;
 - justification of funding required by technical work packages, by partners, and by type of expense envisaged .

IV. SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

IV.1. CONTENT OF PROPOSALS

Submission terms are identical for the whole of the CSOSG call for projects. In particular, French applicants are asked to use documents A and B as financial and scientific appendices to the project.

The French/German joint proposal should include at least the following points:

- Joint abstract (overall objective, summary of the proposal);
- Scientific and/or technical working objectives, envisaged innovations;
- Project consortium; project coordinators, assignment of roles, value added chain, if appropriate;
- State of the art;
- Patents filed (by applicants, third parties);
- Previous work of the applicants;
- Work plan (no more than 15 pages), which shall include
 - Detailed description of the work of the partners in the collaboration (including sub-contractors, if appropriate, as well as all scientific and technical issues relevant for the project, and the proposed solutions)
 - Utilisation plan (scientific, technical and economic utilisation of the results achieved by the partners involved; if appropriate,

- translation into provisions, guidelines, and legal framework conditions)
 - o Network plan (work packages, handover points, milestones and implementing decisions)
 - o Funding schedule (estimated overall costs and funding requirements for each partner in the collaboration. Budgets may include costs for salaries, researcher mobility, joint meetings, etc.).
 - o A description of:
 - ongoing activities and specific advantages of the German and French groups, respectively, which form the basis for the proposed joint project;
 - how the project is expected to help strengthen research cooperation between Germany and France over the longer term;
 - o Statements on how intellectual property and know-how arising from the accomplishment of the joint research projects will be handled in the consortium agreement.

The Applicants are free to add further points which they consider to be significant for the evaluation of their proposal.

When the French part of the project is labelling by a competitiveness cluster (so called "Pôle de compétitivité), the French coordinator would have to obtain the agreement of all the partners before transmitting the labelling form to ANR.

IV.2. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Partners involved in the joint French/German project must reach a consortium agreement before receiving any funding from ANR. They should be able to communicate it to the ANR and the BMBF, according to their conditions. This agreement will include in particular the rules for sharing out intellectual property among the partners.

IV.3. FOLLOW-UP AND DELIVERY

The French participants in the projects selected must respect the ANR follow-up and issue of provision rules.

Each consortium will also be asked to name a spokesman who will report back and be a contact for the two financers, both in the report preparation and meetings phase and to represent the consortium in public.

The consortium will be required to supply the two financers with an annual report and a final report (at the most 10 pages in English).

All publications by members of the consortium regarding the research activities financed jointly by the BMBF and the ANR must mention the two financers.

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