



## DELIVERABLE N°7.3

### REPORT ON THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENM III JOINT TRANSLATIONAL CALL 2020

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	This deliverable presents the work performed under the task 7.2 “Statistical analysis of the outputs of the additional calls” as part of the WP 7 “Monitoring and evaluation of activities funded in ENM (I-III) and training of funded researchers”. The aim of the task 7.2 is to provide an overview of the submitted and funded applications of the additional joint calls based on statistical analysis.

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In 2019, EuroNanoMed III launched its third additional call to support European Research Projects on nanomedicine. The call was jointly organized by 21 funding organisation from 19 countries: Belgium (FNS-FRNRS), Bulgaria (BNSF), Canada - Québec (FRQS), Czech Republic (TACR), Egypt (ASRT), Estonia (ETAg), France (ANR), Greece (GSRT), Israel (CSO-MOH), Italy (IMH), Latvia (SEDA/VIAA), Lithuania (RCL), Norway (RCN), Poland (NCBR), Romania (UEFISCDI), Slovakia (SAS), Spain (AEI, CDTI and ISCIII), Taiwan (MoST) and Turkey (TUBITAK).

The present report provides an overview of the inputs and outputs of the second additional call based on statistical data.

## 1. General statistics

A total number of 112 eligible pre-proposals were submitted: non-eligible proposals are not represented in those numbers. After the first evaluation step, 41 consortia were invited to submit a full proposal but two of them did not submitted a full proposal. Following the recommendations of the Peer Review Panel, the funding organisations participating in the EuroNanoMed 2019 call were able to fund 10 innovative research projects in Nanomedicine.

The number of projects, number of principal investigators involved as well as the total budgets are depicted in Table 1, together with the success rate at each step.

	Pre-proposals	Full proposals	Funded projects
Number of projects	112	39	10
Number of Principal Investigators	535	190	53
Funding requested (€)	86 235 961	30 571 900	8 287 662
Succes rate (%)		36,6	25,6*

*Table 1: General statistics of EuroNanoMed first additional call at the two evaluation steps and for the funded projects.*

*\*The 41 invited full proposals have been used for the calculation of the success rate of the first stage evaluation.*

## 2. Distribution of proposals per funding organisation/country.

The distribution of partners and coordinators eligible for funding in the pre-proposals, invited for full proposals and the funded projects per participating countries are depicted in Figure 1. In addition, the number of projects susceptible to be funded and funded by each country is presented in Figure 1 and Table 2.

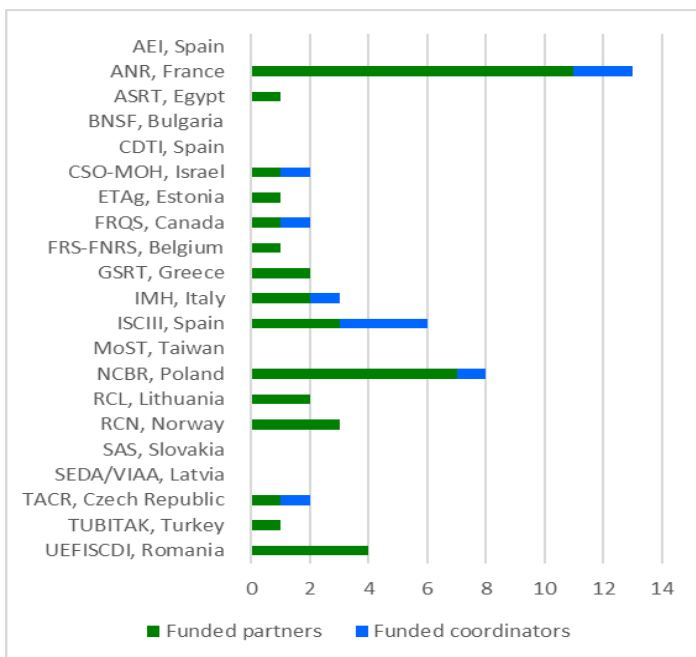
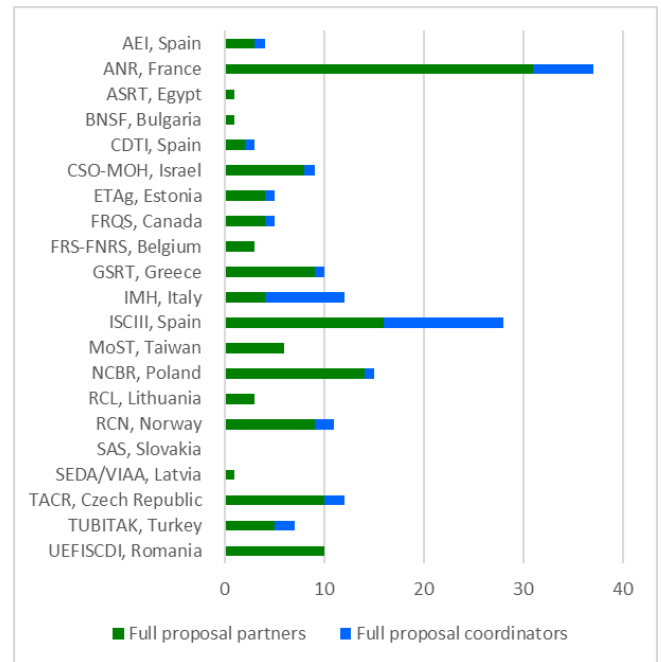
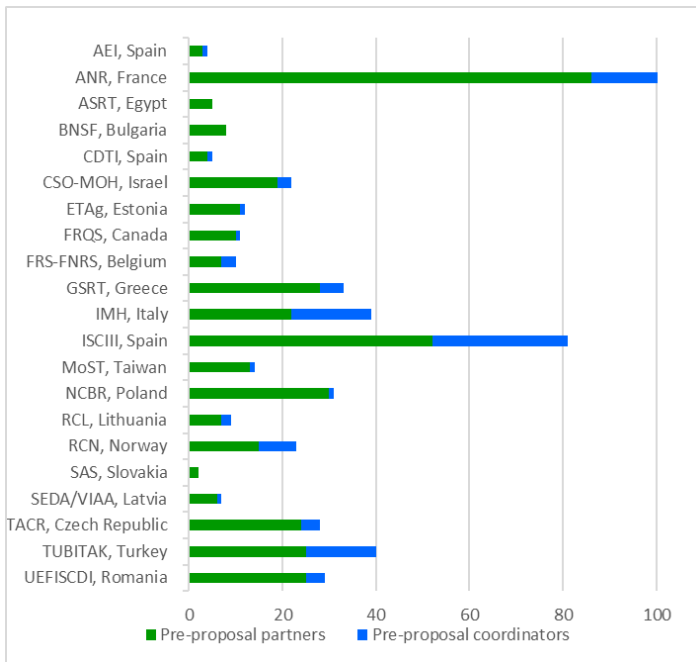


Figure 1: Distribution of the participation of partners (green) and coordinators (blue) according to their eligibility by countries, at the preproposals, full proposals and funded project

Countries (funding organisation)	Pre-proposals	Full proposals	Funded projects
AEI, Spain	4	2	0
ANR, France	77	27	9
ASRT, Egypt	4	1	1
BNSF, Bulgaria	8	1	0
CDTI, Spain	5	3	0
CSO-MOH, Israel	19	7	1
ETAg, Estonia	10	3	1
FRQS, Canada	10	5	2
FRS-FNRS, Belgium	10	3	1
GSRT, Greece	28	9	2
IMH, Italy	37	12	3
ISCI, Spain	54	20	4
MoST, Taiwan	10	4	0
NCBR, Poland	20	8	4
RCL, Lithuania	7	2	1
RCN, Norway	20	10	3
SAS, Slovakia	2	0	0
SEDA/VIAA, Latvia	7	1	0
TACR, Czech Republic	20	8	1
TUBITAK, Turkey	27	5	1
UEFISCDI, Romania	23	7	3

Table 2: Distribution of projects per funding organisation at the two evaluations steps and at the final selection.

### 3. Subscription factor

The subscription factors at the first and second step submission are represented in figure 2. It highlights the amount requested by the applicants compared to the budget available for each funding organisations. The objective for this call was to have an overall subscription factor of two to three times on the total requested budget after the first evaluation step but at the same time to optimize the participants eligible by all funding organisations.

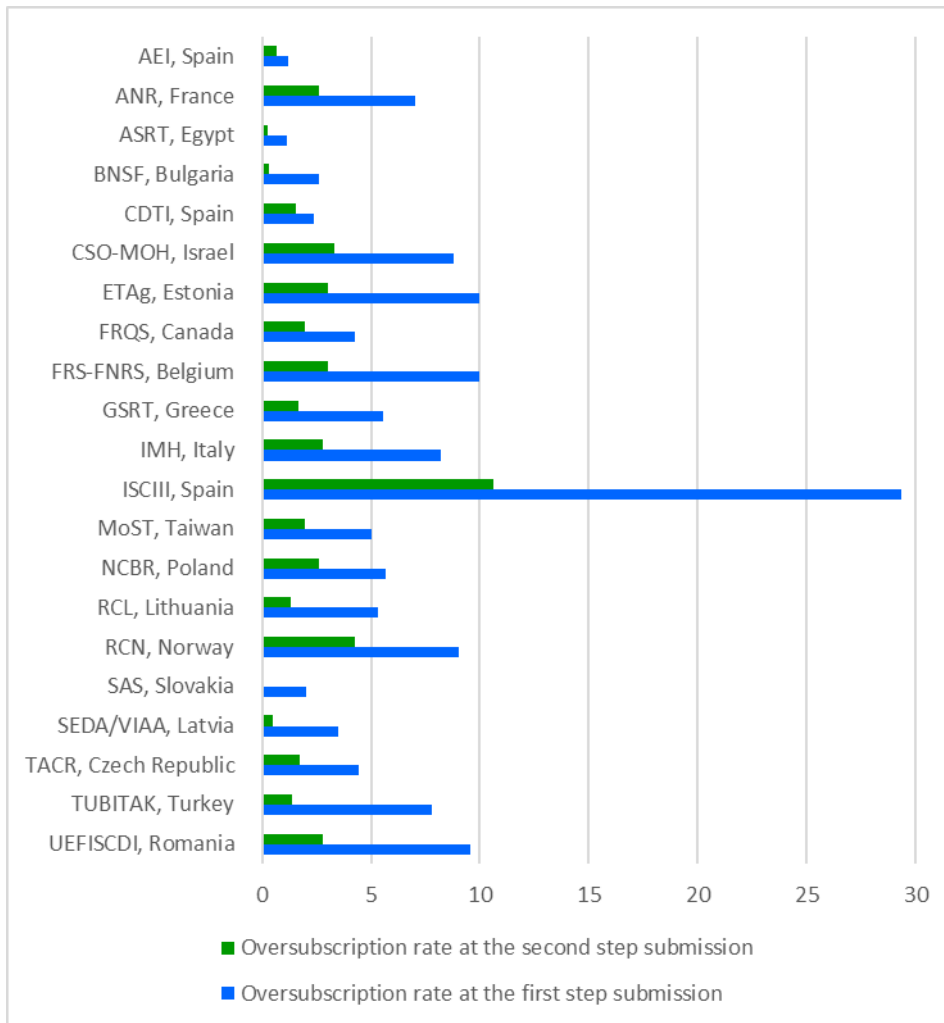


Figure 2: Oversubscription rate at pre-proposals and full proposals.

#### 4. Success rate across the evaluation procedure.

After the first evaluation step, out of 112 consortia, 41 consortia were invited to submit a full proposal, representing a success rate of 36% for the ENM call.

The ratio of success after the first evaluation step goes from 0% to 60% for the different funding organisation.

Among the 39 submitted full proposals, 10 of them will be funded leading a success rate to 26% for the second step of the call.

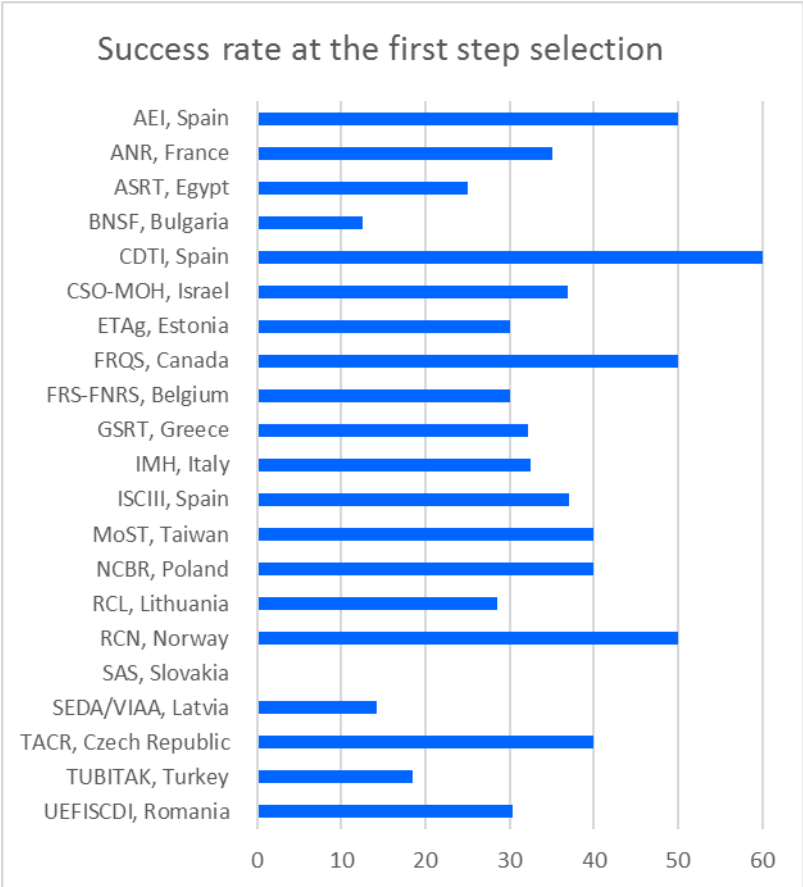


Figure 4: Ratio of participation full proposals versus pre-proposals per funding organisation. 41 pre-proposals were selected for the second step of evaluation. The overall selection rate was 33%

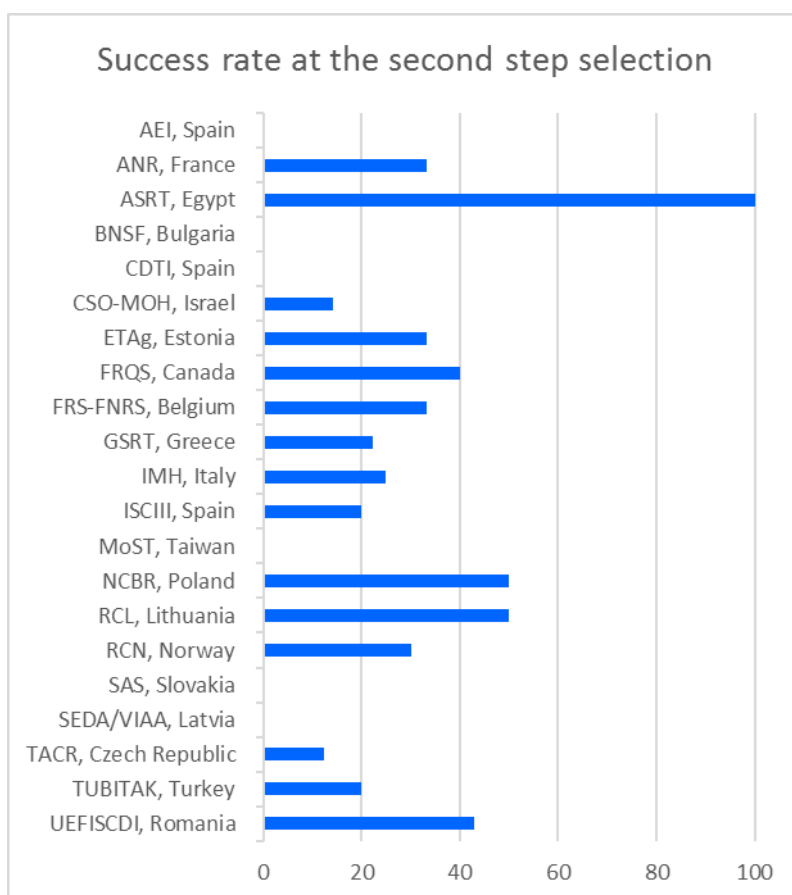


Figure 5: Ratio of presence in the funded projects versus evaluated full proposals. 39 full proposals have been evaluated at the second step of evaluation. The overall selection rate was 26%

## 5. Composition of the consortia

Each consortium had to include teams from at least 2 of the following categories: **academia, clinic/public health, industry, academia and clinical/public health**. The distribution between these three categories among consortia funded in the 11<sup>th</sup> joint call is outlined in Figure 7. The results are coherent to the call. The JTC fostered collaborative research projects involving academia, industry and clinics, in line with the strategic priorities of the [European Technology Platform on Nanomedicine \(ETPN\)](#).

The principal investigators funded in ENM 11<sup>th</sup> joint call belong for 25% to industry, 15% to the clinical/public health and 60% to academia. The participation of industry increase comparing to the 10<sup>th</sup> call of ENM; it was 18%. Industry sectors is represented exclusively by small and medium enterprises.



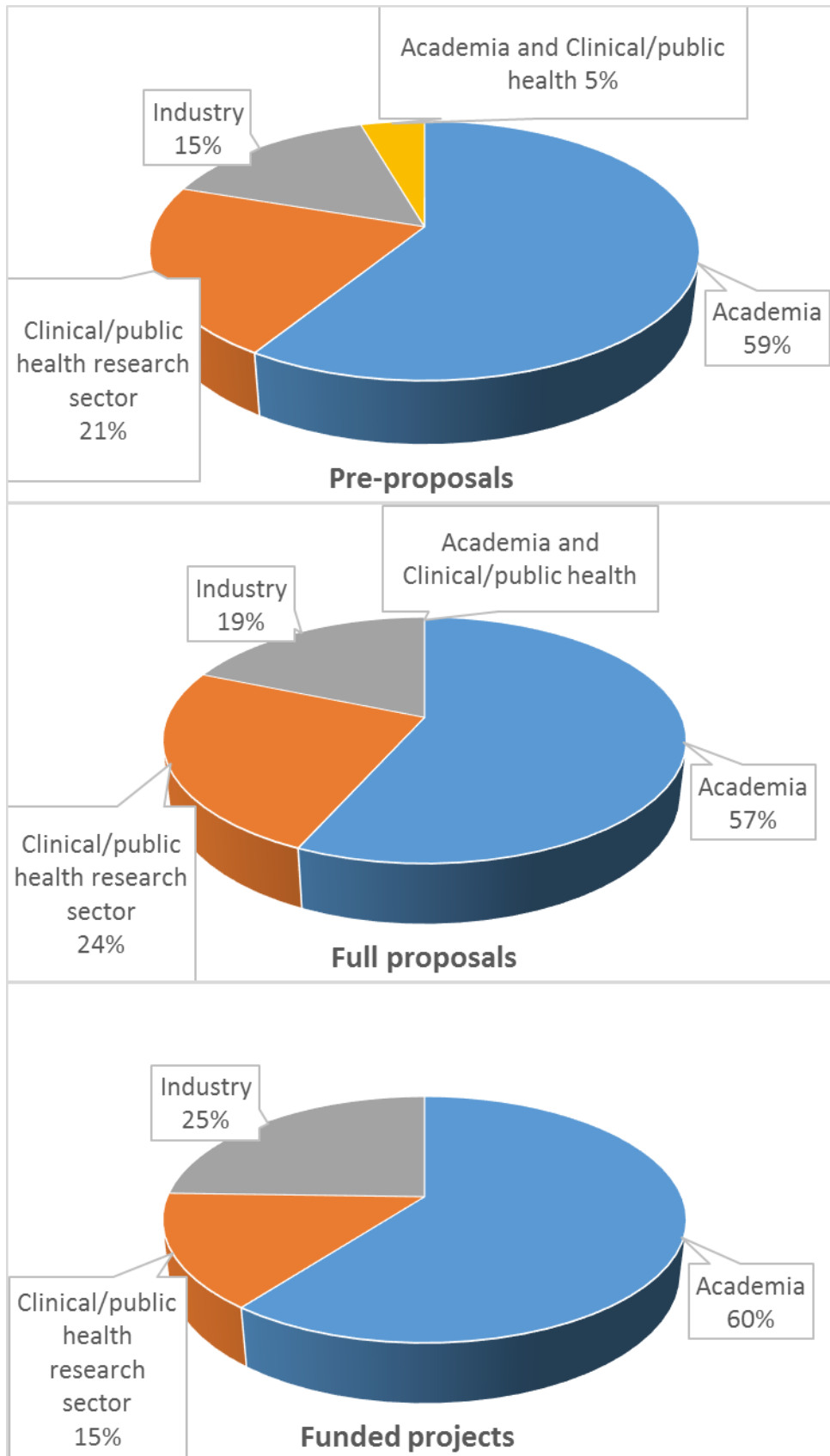


Figure 6: Distribution of the applicants according to their research categories

202 female and 321 male applicants submitted proposals to the pre-proposal phase, 72 and 117 respectively to the full proposal phase and finally 22 female and 30 male scientists were financed. The gender distribution was stable across the two evaluation steps when considering the total number of partners. The number of female and male coordinators are almost equal in the coordination of the funded consortia.

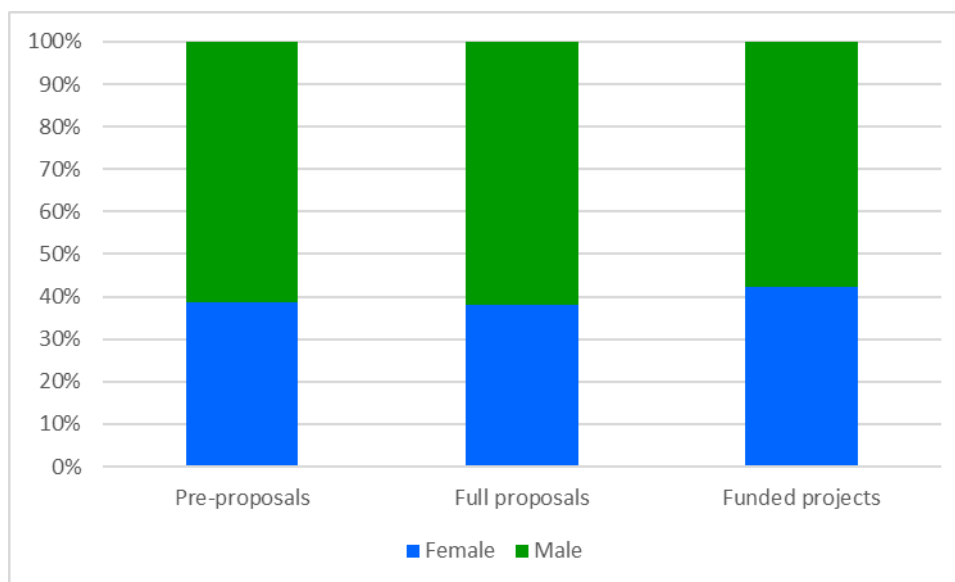


Figure 7: This plot depicts the proportion of female and male researchers participating as partners at the different steps of EuroNanomed III 2020 call selection process.

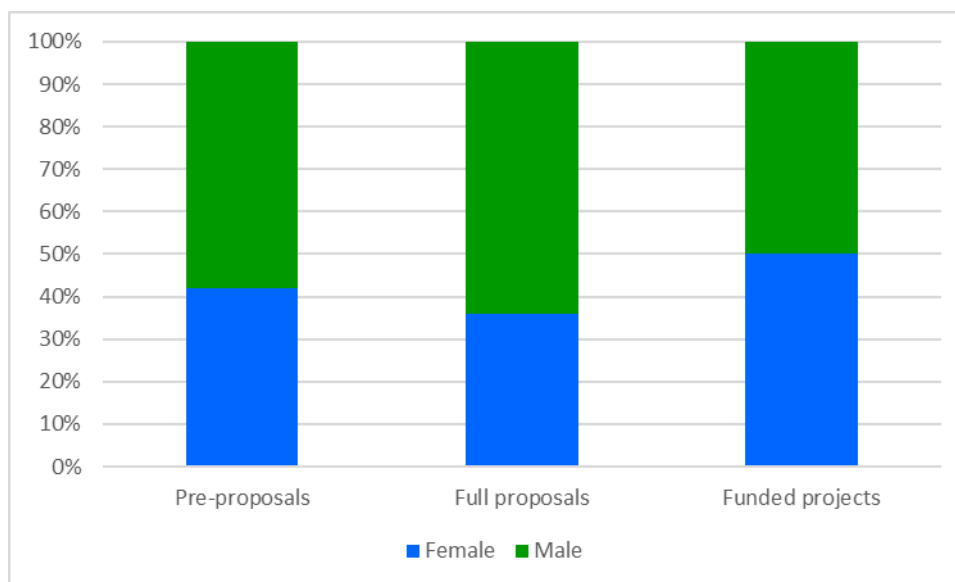


Figure 8: This plot depicts the proportion of female and male researchers participating as coordinators at the different steps of EuroNanomed III 2020 call selection process.

## 6. Scientific areas of the proposals

EuroNanoMed joint calls for proposals are opened to projects covering at least one of the three priority topics of the ETPN: **Targeted delivery systems, Diagnostics, Regenerative medicine**. The coverage of these three scientific areas among pre-proposals, full proposals and funded projects is presented in figure 9.

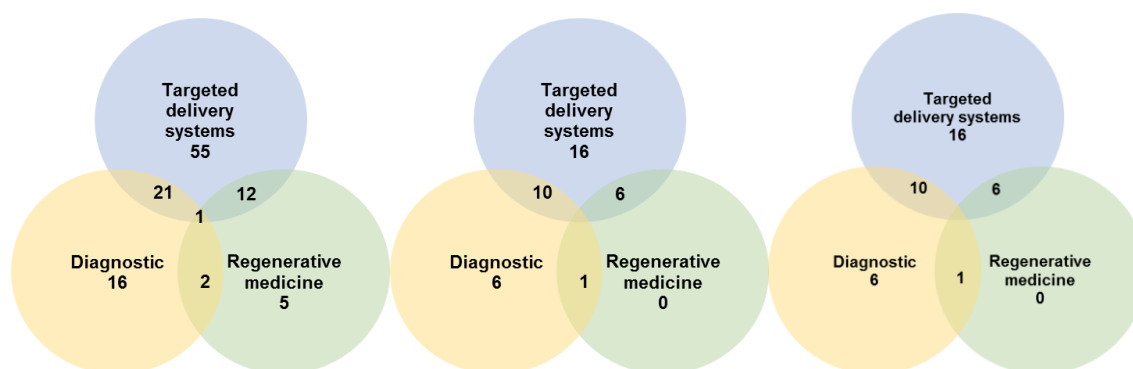


Figure 9: Scientific areas of the proposals at each stage.

The medical domains at each different step are represented in fig. 10. The topic of about 52%, 56% and 60% of the pre-proposals, full proposals and funded projects, respectively, are on cancer. This is 12% more of the submitted pre-proposals than the 10<sup>th</sup> call. This could be explained by the encouragement in the call text for proposals on developing diagnostics and targeted delivery systems for cancer detection and therapy. The funded projects are mainly about cancer and neurology. For the 10<sup>th</sup> call, the medical domains have been rephrased. Hence, 94% of the coordinators could choose a medical domain reflected their project against 86% in the 10<sup>th</sup> call.

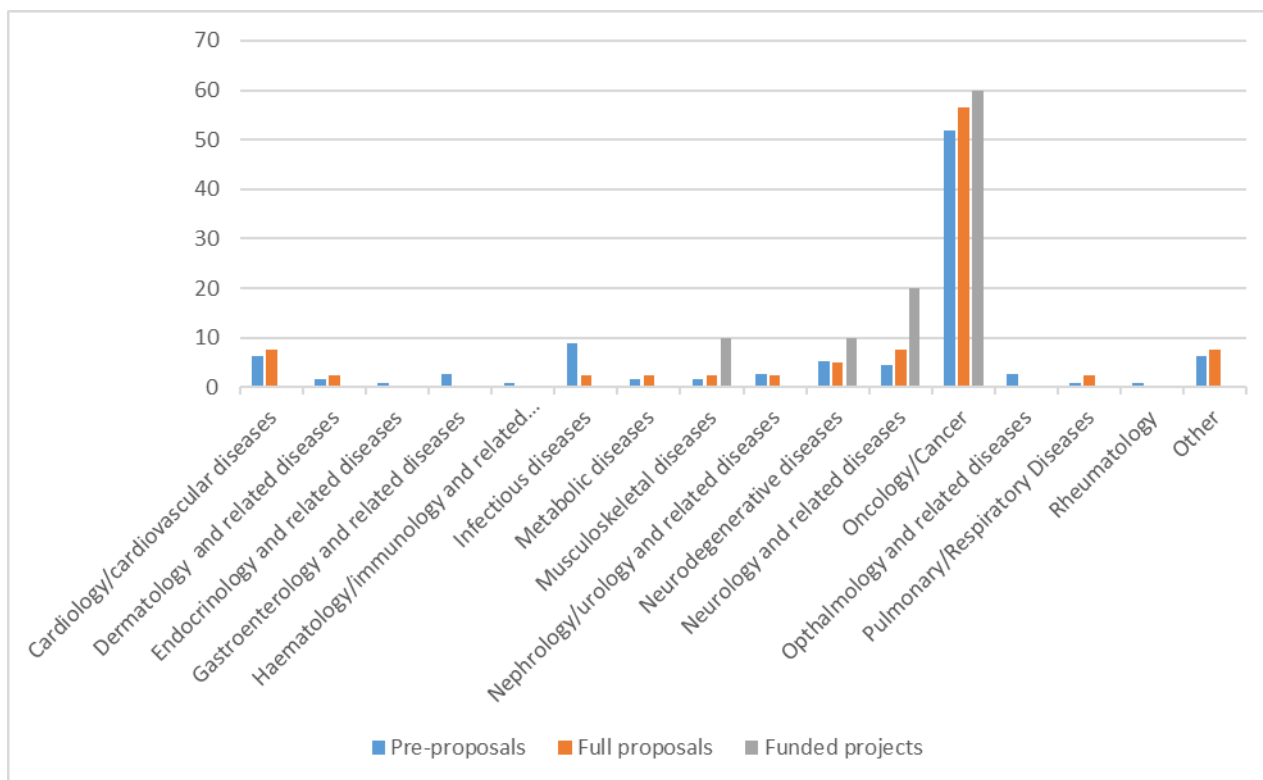


Figure 10: Medical domains for pre-proposals

## 7. Research type

For a better understanding of the objectives and a more efficient evaluation, applicants were asked to specify to which of the two categories described below the project falls, according to its TRL, degree of innovation and expected time to market:

- 1) **Innovation applied research projects:** Proof of concept projects for innovative applications with analytical/experimental research and/or implementation and integration of components and test in laboratory and/or animal models. Safety and nanotoxicity should be taken into account when relevant. The viability of a path that may lead the experimental and/or analytical results (for TRL 3) and/or demonstrators (for TRL 4) to a future application at medium/long term shall also be demonstrated.
- 2) **Projects with high potential of applicability at short/medium term:** Projects closer to the market for the validation of demonstrators and prototypes in a realistic laboratory (for TRL 5) and/or relevant simulated operational field environment (for TRL-6). The viability of a path that may lead the validated systems and results to real products shall be demonstrated. Industrial engagement is crucial in this type of projects. Medical regulatory aspects have to be properly considered.

Some projects have been identified as belonging to the two categories.

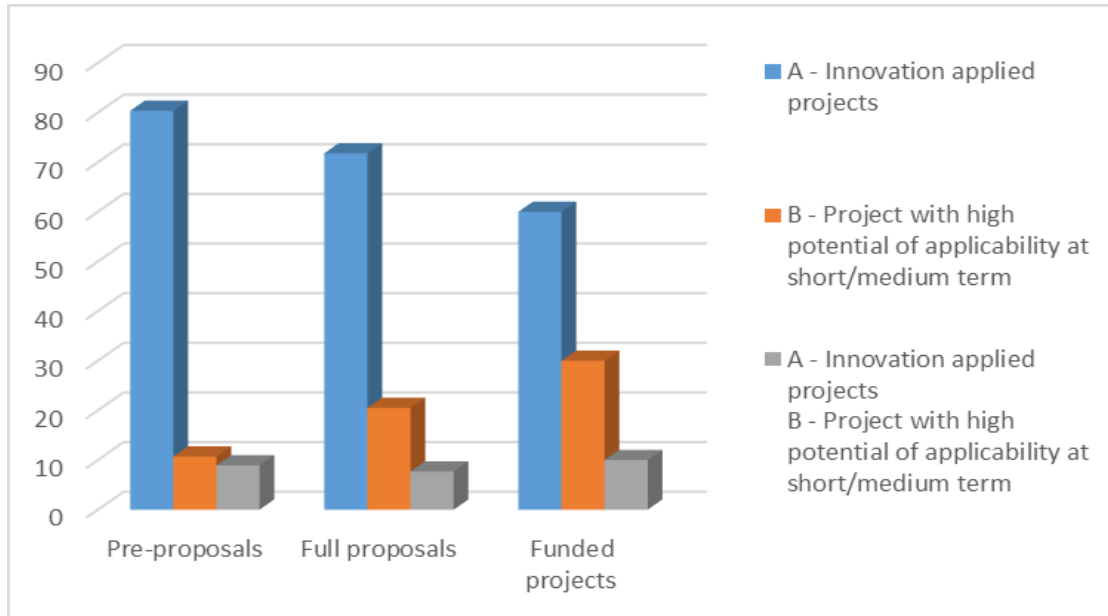


Figure 11: Proposal classification (in %).

The projects should fall within Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)<sup>1</sup> 3-6, although for being realistic and coherent with the characteristics of the call, projects should propose advancements for a maximum of two TRL levels during their lifetime. TRL level must be understood as the level achieved by the end of the three-year-project. Industry engagement should be appropriate for the TRL range being investigated.

Figure 14 shows proposal classification at the different steps of the evaluation process.

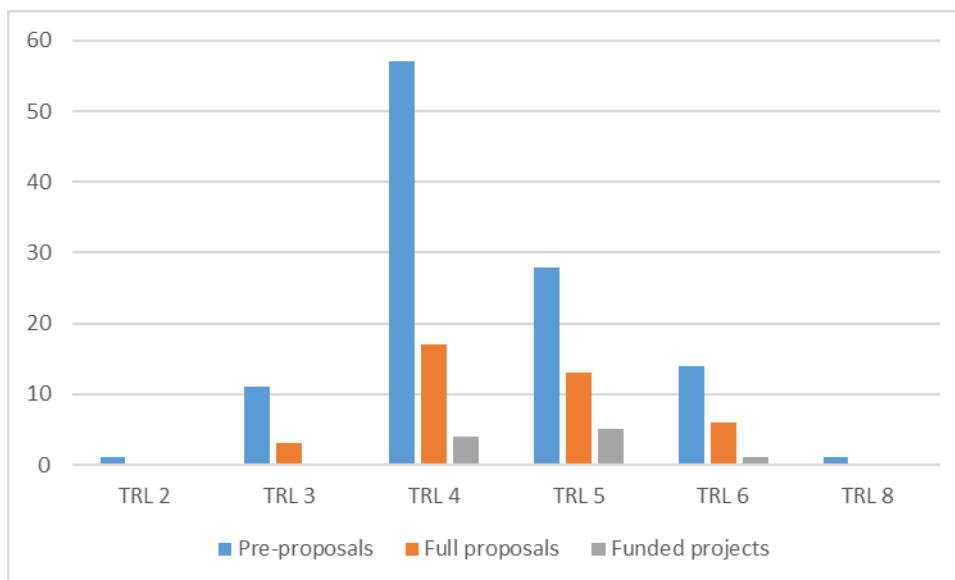


Figure 12: Number of pre-proposals, full proposals and funded proposals according to the TRLs.

<sup>1</sup> Horizon 2020 scale for TRL:

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/2016\\_2017/annexes/h2020-wp1617-annex-g-trl\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/2016_2017/annexes/h2020-wp1617-annex-g-trl_en.pdf)

All types of research are represented in the funded projects with a majority of funded projects on for technology validated in the lab (TLR 4), technology validated in the lab in the environment (TLR 5) and technology demonstrated in relevant environment (TLR6). The results are correlated to the type of research funded (academia) and are coherent to the previous calls funded under ENM I and II.

## **8. Conclusions**

The statistical analysis gives an overview of the 2020 call. 133 pre-proposals were submitted and 112 were evaluated as eligible. 41 proposals were invited to the second stage whereas only 39 have been submitted. Finally, 10 projects were funded.

The main medical domain funded in the projects declared by the applicants were Cancer, Neurology and related diseases, Neurodegenerative diseases and Musculoskeletal diseases. As in JTC 2017 and JTC 2018, neurology and cancer were the preponderant medical domains. Finally, there is a perfect gender balance among the funded coordinators.