

**EURAXESS Korea
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EURAXESS –
Researchers in Motion
is an initiative of the European
Research Area (ERA) that
addresses barriers to the
mobility of researchers and
seeks to enhance their career
development.

This pan-European effort is
currently supported by over 40
countries, of which we will
profile one in each of our
quarterly EURAXESS Korea
newsletters. In this edition, we
will zoom in on Norway.



EURAXESS Members in Focus: Norway

Research is of decisive importance when it comes to ensuring that Norway is a knowledge-based and innovative society, well positioned for changes.

Norway's primary objectives

The Government has set out three primary objectives in the long-term plan for research and higher education.

To strengthen competitiveness and innovation capacity.

To solve major challenges to society.

To develop high-quality research groups.¹

The Norwegian government aims to strengthen its investment in research and development. Key goals for research policy are to support ground-breaking and high quality research, to develop world-leading research capabilities, to foster innovation in industry, and to stimulate increased investments in research and development in businesses.

Research is international in nature, and international flows of knowledge have always been the norm in science. The Government is committed to increasing the internationalisation of Norwegian research, both for strengthening Norwegian competitiveness and for gaining access to a large international knowledge base. To further enhance the quality of Norwegian research, international cooperation must become an integral part of the average workday of more Norwegian researchers.

Norway aims to occupy a strong position internationally in terms of new technology, skills and knowledge. In several areas Norway can offer unique competence and research opportunities. Our strengths are largely related to the country's geography, economic specialisation patterns and institutional characteristics: a challenging topography has impelled leading research within fields such as oceanography, satellite communication and polar research.

Six priority areas

The exploitation of natural resources has had a profound impact on our innovation and research profile. Hence Norway has strong research

¹ <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/research/innsiktsartikler/langtidsplan-for-forsking-og-hogare-utdanning/id2353317/>



traditions within marine and maritime research, petroleum research and energy research in general. More recently, special priority is given to research related to renewable energy, and carbon capture and storage.²

Specifically, the Government's long-term plan states that it will increase allocations to research and development activity (R&D) in six long-term priority areas:

- the oceans;
- climate change, the environment and environment-friendly energy;
- public sector renewal and higher quality, more efficient welfare, health and care services;
- enabling technologies;
- an innovative, adaptable private sector;
- world-class research groups.

Knowledge and expertise are critical factors in economic competitiveness, especially for Norway given its high cost of living. Public investment is vital in this context, both in terms of allocating public funding to e.g. universities and university colleges and in terms of encouraging private investment in research and development activities or competency measures.

Without major investments in knowledge, it will not be possible to effectively address the major challenges society is facing, such as those related to security and preparedness, disease and epidemics, and reliable access to energy, water and food. These problems are for the most part global as well and require international cooperation both through research and through other measures.

Research and higher education of uniformly high quality are critical for achieving the knowledge policy objectives. High quality is necessary to be able to develop and utilise knowledge. At the same time, it is the most cutting-edge research that advances the knowledge front the most and that results in the truly significant breakthroughs.³

The Research Council of Norway

The Research Council is the key advisor on research policy issues to the government authorities and distributes in excess of NOK 9 billion to research and innovation activities each year. The Research Council's sphere of action encompasses all subjects and disciplines, all thematic areas and all aspects of society, from basic research to research-based innovation and commercialisation. The Research Council seeks to strengthen the international position of Norwegian research together with other actors in the research system and serves in the role of change agent

²

<https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/12490ae3bf746eaaad2c6b2abd78a14f/brochure-research-in-norway-2013.pdf>

³ <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/research/innsiktsartikler/langtidsplan-for-forskning-og-hogare-utdanning/id2353317/>

in these matters. The funding schemes for R&D projects can be divided into four main groups:

- **Research programmes** - strategic, targeted and coordinated research initiatives designed to bring forth new knowledge or expertise about a designated thematic area and promote innovation and commercialisation within a designated field.
- **Independent projects** - key funding instrument for independent, researcher-initiated basic research that is not associated with any specific research programme or infrastructure measure.
- **Networking measures** - strategic initiatives to establish ties between participants in the innovation system, introduction of measures to promote national activities and meeting places, as well as international networking measures.
- **Infrastructural and institutional measures** - basic funding to research institutes and other R&D groups, funding to Centres of Excellence and Centres for Research-based Innovation, and funding for scientific equipment, databases/collections.

Centre of excellence schemes (SFF, SFI, FME, NCE)



The Research Council administers several funding schemes for the establishment and operation of specially designated centres of research. Specifically, these schemes comprise the Centres of Excellence (SFF) scheme, the Centres for Research-based Innovation (SFI) scheme, and the Centres for Environment-friendly Energy Research (FME) scheme.

The Centres of Excellence scheme (SFF) was launched to enable research communities to establish centres dedicated to long-term, basic research of a high international calibre, aimed at enhancing the quality

of research in Norway.

The Centres for Re-search-based Innovation scheme (SFI) aims to establish or strengthen Norwegian research groups working in close

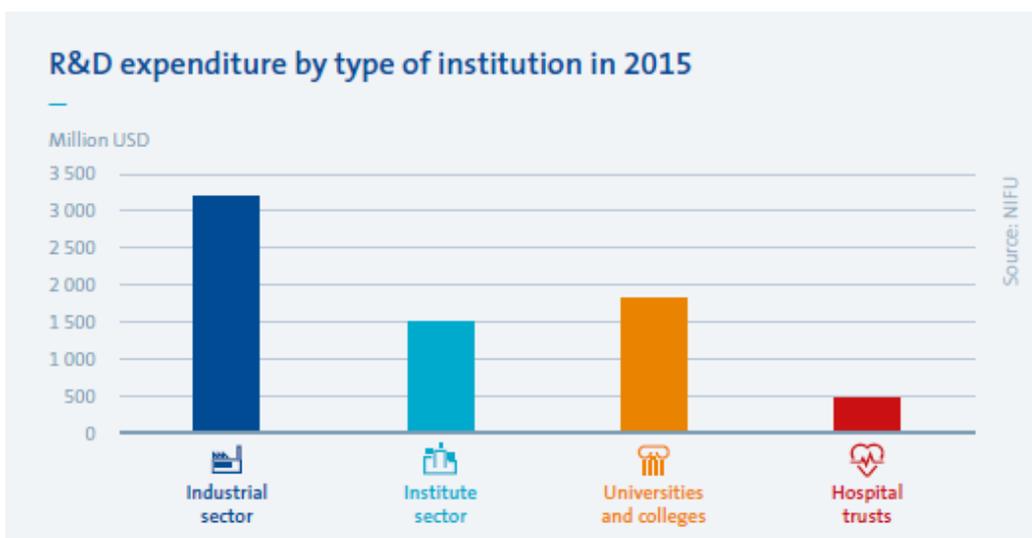
alliances with innovative enterprises. The SFI scheme promotes long-term research that fosters innovation and enhances industrial competitiveness.

The Centres for Environment-friendly Energy Research scheme (FME) has been established to finance time-limited centres which conduct concentrated, focused and long-term research of high international calibre in order to solve specific challenges in this field.⁴

Norway's research institute sector

Research institutes comprise a key component of the Norwegian research and innovation system, and contribute widely to the achievement of national research policy objectives. Measured by number of institutes, the Norwegian institute sector is large compared to many other countries, as well as highly diversified. The scientific focus, tasks, users, organisation, financing and historical background of the research institutes vary widely. The Research Council of Norway has responsibility for the strategic planning in the institute sector. The overall objective of the research institutes is to deliver high-quality, applied research results of relevance to trade and industry, the public administration and society at large in the market for commissioned research. The institute sector is also responsible for knowledge development in national priority areas and for fostering innovation, particularly with a view to linking basic and applied research. The state provides [basic funding](#) to 48 research institutes each year under the public funding scheme administered by the Research Council. These institutes are classified into four categories:

- [Technical-industrial institutes](#)
- [Primary industry institutes](#)
- [Social science institutes](#)
- [Environmental institutes](#)



According to figures from the Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU), the institute sector carried out research and development (R&D) activity totalling NOK 10.3 billion in 2009. This is 24 per cent of all R&D activity carried out in Norway. Nearly one-half of the funding allocated by the Research Council and one-third of overall public R&D funding is allocated to research institutes. Thus, an efficient, well-functioning institute sector is essential for

⁴ https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Home_page/1177315753906



achieving research policy objectives and plays a crucial role in certain areas of sectoral policy.⁵

Norway's innovative business sector

In an economic climate marked by a decline in national revenues, new requirements for productivity and fast-paced technological development, the business sector in Norway is under restructuring. Globally, the world is facing pressing climate and environmental problems as well as resource scarcity, demographic changes and increasing migration. Digitalisation, technology as a driver of change and the green transition entail both opportunities and challenges for society, for companies and for individuals. Interest in research-based innovation is on the rise in the business and public sectors, political circles and the research system.

The business sector has the largest expenditures for R&D in Norway, providing approximately 47 percent of total R&D expenditures (2015). Norway has a small, open economy exposed to international competition, with various large, R&D-performing, export companies in the marine, energy, process, manufacturing and bio-based industries, among others. There is, however, substantial value creation and employment in industries with weak R&D traditions, and due to the industrial structure in Norway, the business sector conducts less research than in comparable countries.

If more Norwegian companies are to compete more successfully internationally, they must make greater use of research-based knowledge, invest more in R&D and actively apply research-based innovation to fully realise the potential for value creation to be found in addressing societal challenges, in Norwegian natural resources and in new technology.

The Norwegian authorities have the long-term perspective, resources and willingness to take risks needed to move Norway towards a new future by investing in education, basic research and research-based innovation in the business sector. The Research Council is a key actor in this effort, and its activities include allocating funding, providing advice and facilitating cooperation. The Research Council's strategy for an innovative business sector has its basis in the main strategy, Research for Innovation and Sustainability, and is intended to increase the share of research investments and international research cooperation leading to value creation and jobs in Norway. The strategy presents a set of measures designed to help to achieve the Research Council's objectives with regard to:

- Serving as an attractive innovation partner for the business sector;
- Enhancing the societal impact of investments in research;
- Encouraging more companies to use research in innovation activities;
- Supporting companies in taking greater advantage of the opportunities to be found in addressing societal challenges;

5

https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/About_the_institute_sector/1254010731859



- Encouraging the business sector to boost research investments;
- Contributing to the progress of research and education institutions as strong innovation actors.⁶

Hot topic: Beyond the Horizon – European Funding Schemes

Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 is the financial instrument implementing European initiatives aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness. Seen as a means to drive economic growth and create jobs, Horizon 2020 has the political backing of Europe's leaders and the Members of the European Parliament. They agreed that research is an investment in our future and so put it at the heart of the EU's blueprint for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs. By coupling research and innovation, Horizon 2020 is helping to achieve this with its emphasis on excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges. The goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation.

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU research and innovation programme. It leads to more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great

HORIZON 2020 - 4.5 YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Key overview data

€33.1b	19 292	11.9%	88 374	27 355
of EC contribution allocated to signed grants	grants signed, from 155 196 proposals	of proposals are successful	participations in signed grants	distinct participants from 148 countries

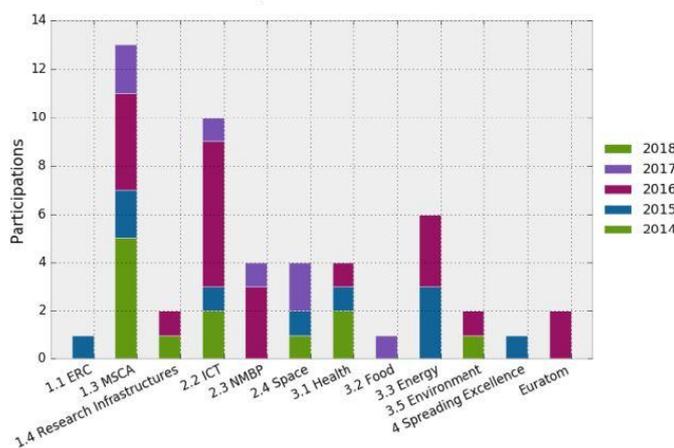
ideas from the lab to the market. Almost €80 billion of funding has been available over 7 years (2014-2020) – in addition to the private and national public investment.

Korean participation and interest

In line with the EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation, Horizon 2020 is open to the participation of researchers from

Korean Participations in Horizon 2020: Specific Fields

KR: Participations in Horizon 2020



Organisation types

University	24
Gov't Research organisation	14
Business	8
Public Research organisation	4
Non-profit organisations	3

Cooperation Actions

Research & Innovation Actions	25
Mobility (MSCA)	16
Innovation Actions	7
Coordination & Support Actions	4
European Research Council	1

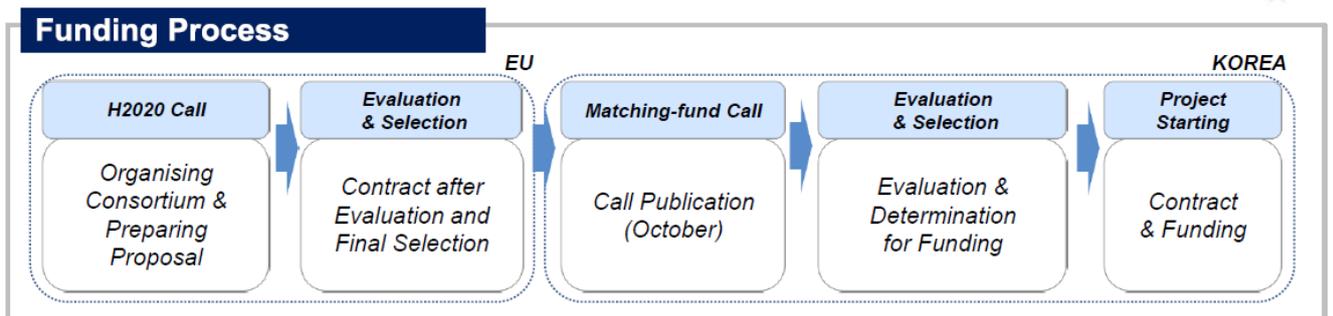


across the world, including Korea. So far, 53 Korean entities participate in 41 Horizon 2020 projects: 36 in collaborative projects, 16 in Maria Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA), and 1 European Research Council (ERC) grant. The Korean success rate in proposals is nearly twice the average for the programme: 20% of those who submit end up in a selected project. By now, South Korean participants have received €0.7 million from the European Commission and have contributed with €12.8 million. Horizon 2020 participation so far is mainly in the areas of ICT, health, energy, climate action, and satellite navigation. Both the EU and South Korea emphasise the need to deepen, scale up and open opportunities for cooperation in selected thematic areas:

- In the ICT area, the first joint call launched under the 2016-17 Work Programme of Horizon 2020 addressed 5G communication networks, Internet of Things and brokerage of mobile cloud services. The second ICT joint call launched under the Horizon 2020 WP 2018-20 addressed 5G technological validation in application contexts and interoperability and integration of 5G vertical testbeds in heterogeneous environments combining Cloud, IOT and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. Projects were launched in July 2018 and will continue until 2021.
- In the non-nuclear energy area, EU and Korean researchers are engaged in twinning activities in the area of technologies and processes for post- and/or pre-combustion CO₂ capture, following calls in 2016-17. EU-Korea cooperation also takes place on acceleration of clean energy innovation through the Mission Innovation initiative.
- In the area of nanotechnology, since 2015, both sides have cooperated through Nanoreg, the initiative for regulatory testing of nanomaterials, and strong cooperation also takes place in advanced nanoelectronics technologies developments.
- In the area of health and bio-medical challenges, cooperation continues in the context of the GloPID-R initiative, the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness. The EU and South Korea is also participating in the International Rare Diseases Research Consortium, IRDiRC, the International Human Epigenome Consortium, IHEC, and the Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance, JPIAMR.
- In the area of satellite navigation, the EC-Korea Satellite Navigation Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force on 1 July 2016 promotes joint research activities and, so far, two projects have been launched under Horizon 2020.
- For highly automated driving systems, Horizon 2020 calls include topics on testing, validation and certification procedures, networking activities and impact assessment, and human-centred design.

- For disaster-resilient societies, Horizon 2020 calls encourage EU-Korea cooperation in the area of technologies for first responders.
- In the area of polar research, Horizon 2020 calls include new opportunities for EU-Korea cooperation on addressing knowledge gaps in climate science and the changing cryosphere.

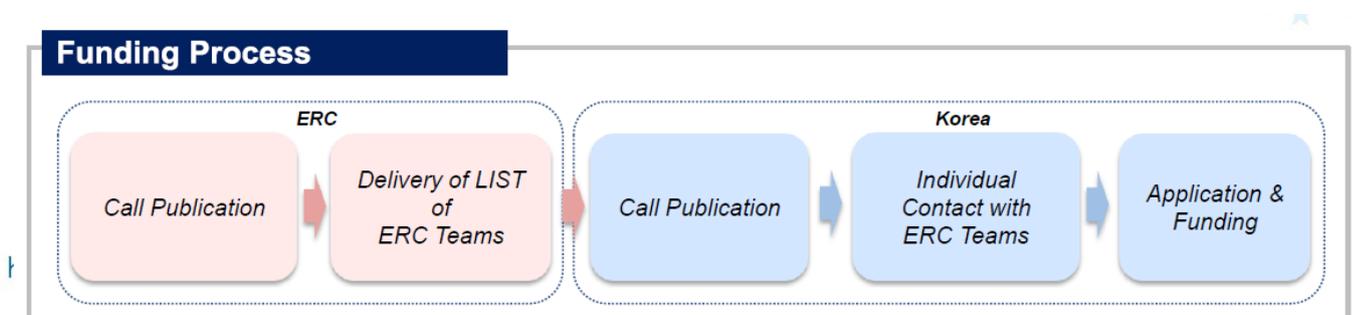
Korea, as a third country, cannot be a coordinating country of the H2020 project and Korean participants in the project cannot receive direct EU funding. To support the participation of entities established in South Korea in Horizon 2020 projects, the South Korean government (Ministry of Science and ICT, MSIT and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, MOTIE) regularly co-funds such participation. The mechanism covers all thematic areas of Horizon 2020. Korean government encourages participation of Korean researchers in H2020 by supporting the researchers whose participation in H2020 consortium is confirmed. Therefore, Korean participants need to secure their own funding by themselves or apply for matching fund provided by Korean government. To be eligible applicants of the Korea-EU Joint Research Program, researchers should submit a copy of following documents to prove their participation status in the H2020 project: Grant Agreement (GA), Consortium Agreement (CA), Description of the Action (DoA) and other



relevant documents.

Through the Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) and National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF), Korean government also provides matching fund of maximum 50 million KRW per year to Korean participants in MSCA Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE). Correspondingly, Korean government enables Korean researchers to undertake research visits with the ERC-supported European teams and to facilitate the interaction of researchers for further advanced research frontiers. Korean researchers supported by the MSIT Career Researchers grants or Young Researchers grants can apply for approximately 30 million KRW per month for one year.

[The Calls for Proposals in the last half of the programme \(2018-2020\)](#) include 25 topics where cooperation with Korean R&I entities is explicitly

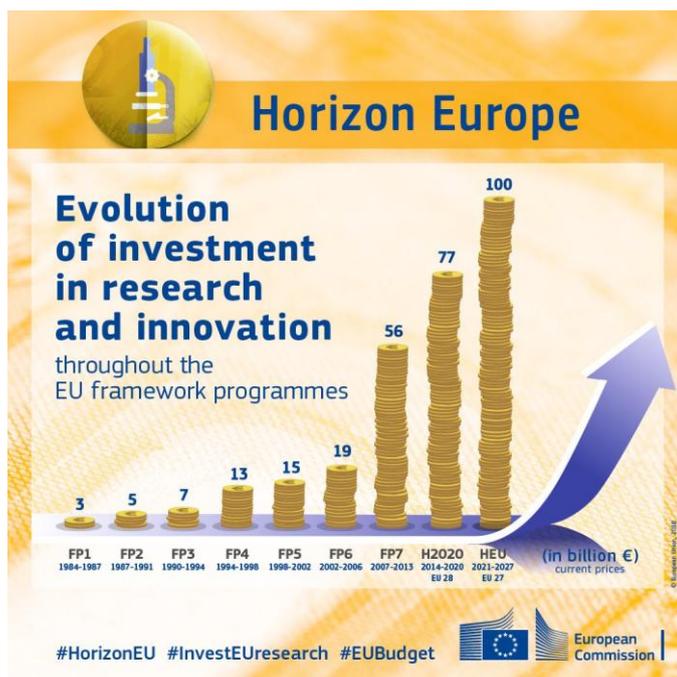


encouraged, and all other topics are open for Korean participation.

Horizon Europe

The Horizon Europe proposal builds on the success of the current programme, Horizon 2020. Horizon Europe will keep the EU at the forefront of global research and innovation as the European Union is a world leader in research and innovation, responsible for 20% of world expenditure on research, 32% of high impact publications and 27% of patent applications.

The proposed budget allocation of €100 billion for 2021-2027 includes €97.6 bn under Horizon Europe (€3.5 bn of which will be allocated under the InvestEU Fund) and €2.4 bn for the Euratom Research and Training Programme. The Euratom programme, which funds research and training on nuclear safety, security and radiation protection, will have an increased focus on non-power applications such as healthcare and medical equipment, and will also support the mobility of nuclear researchers under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions.



Commission Vice-President Jyrki Katainen, responsible for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness, said:

“Investing in research and innovation is investing in Europe’s future. EU funding has allowed teams across countries and scientific disciplines to work together and make unthinkable discoveries, making Europe a world-class leader in research and innovation. With Horizon Europe, we want to build on this success and continue to make a real difference in the lives of citizens and society as a whole.”

While continuing to drive scientific excellence through the European Research Council (ERC) and the Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellowships and exchanges, Horizon Europe will

introduce some new features such as a European Innovation Council (EIC) – a proposed one-stop shop to bring the most promising high potential and breakthrough technologies from lab to market application, and help the most innovative start-ups and companies scale up their ideas.

Horizon Europe is expected to generate an estimated gain of up to 100 000 jobs in R&I activities in the ‘investment phase’ (2021-2027).



Interview: How to Find European Partners for H2020 Research Consortia

How can a research group in Korea become involved in an H2020 research consortium?



Prof. Corina Georgeta ABRAHAM-BARNA is a member of the network of Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions National Contact Points, nominated by the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research and Innovation in 2009. She has 20 years' work experience in Higher Education and Research and 13 years' work experience in International Relations.

The best way to build a project consortium is to **use one's professional and personal connections**, and subsequently to develop the network, based on the specific roles to be played in the project by all partners. As researchers, we are constantly collaborating with peers from other countries. This group of people should be the first network to be mobilised when looking for collaborators to join or form an H2020 consortium. However, researchers should also reach out beyond their personal connections to those colleagues whose work they draw on and with whom they share common research interests. Researchers in Asia should not hesitate to get in direct contact with their Europe contacts, asking them if they are interested to be involved in a specific call for proposals.

On the other hand, structuring a good consortium also means adhering to the principles of **complementarity and interdisciplinarity**, as every institution needs to fulfil specific tasks in the project. Building a consortium for a project is like reconstructing a jigsaw, where the pieces are not the same, but they need to fit together in a way that ensures all work packages and tasks described in the call details are covered. So, we need to involve not only colleagues from our field, but also complementary research teams.

In the frame of the Horizon 2020 programme (H2020), it is a compulsory requirement that collaborative research projects involve at least 3 participants from 3 different EU Member States or Associated Countries [note: in their case of MSCA-RISE calls, the minimum configuration could be even simpler, with 2 participants from 2 different EU Member States or Associated Countries; and 1 participant from Korea]. Once this basic requirement has been fulfilled, additional partners from non-European countries – for example, research players based in Korea – can join the consortium.

Which attributes should a good research partner have?

Since the **three evaluation and award criteria of Horizon 2020 proposals are excellence, impact as well as quality and efficiency of the implementation**, high levels of scientific expertise and experience of the core partners are essential, and their excellence must be described in the proposal.

When choosing partners for a research consortium it is important to first get a clear understanding of the project goals. As a second step it is essential to carefully define the activities which are necessary to



accomplish these goals and to group them into so-called work packages, for example management, experimental activities, dissemination etc. The work packages can then be divided into different tasks with specific activities and assigned to the different **partners of the consortium**. **It goes without saying that the partners should be chosen based on their ability to accomplish the tasks set out in the project.**

Research actors from academia and industry, including SMEs, but also NGOs can be partners of a research consortium. Most importantly, all partners need to be reliable and committed to the project and their obligations. Each partner should bring to the project excellent skills in a particular scientific field. While it is not obligatory, an ideal consortium partner already has previous experience in EU projects or international research cooperation. The partners within your research consortium should be well balanced in terms of geographical spread, expertise and type of organisation (Academia, Research centres, Industry, SMEs etc.). A fully integrated and balanced team should have a critical mass of research staff, a clearly described complementarity of the different partners, with a clear designation of roles and functions that rules out overlap or duplication. With regards to ensuring the societal impact of the research project being carried out, the consortium should carefully consider involving SMEs, consumer organisation, or associations etc.

When deliberating whether to choose partners from existing contacts or to approach new ones it is important to assess the following pros and cons. Existing contacts are likely most effective, most reliable and most predictable given a history of previous collaborations. However, past collaborators may at times be less suitable for a new project, especially when looking for complementary skills. New contacts may be a greater risk but may be a better option when looking for complementary skill sets in the different partners.

How can researchers in Korea build up their research network?

The European Commission provides a large number of **networking opportunities for research actors**. The [Participant Portal offers a partnering tool](#). Representatives of the European Commission, often in partnership with EURAXESS Worldwide, are frequently organising H2020 Info Days, project writing workshops and brokerage or match making events. **Networking events are important for finding partners**. Make sure to join your respective [EURAXESS Worldwide network](#) to stay updated on upcoming events and opportunities.

Researchers should make use of the scientific events they attend for networking purposes. Remember to be pragmatic and speak to colleagues at conferences and events; invite them to join a new project and communicate your interest to join their projects as well. When attending scientific events, do make sure to come prepared with a clear idea of your objectives. Preparing an 'elevator pitch' (a very short oral presentation)



could be crucial in securing interest of potential new partners for your project. Make use of those discussions during the coffee break and always follow up with an email.

It is important to continue investing in the relationship with your research partners even after the project has been completed. Do make sure you remain visible as a reliable partner.

Are there platforms to find European research partners?

The H2020 project management tool is the [Participant Portal](#), which includes a [Partner Finding Tool](#). The [Projects & Results Service CORDIS](#) is another extremely useful database of institutions and/or research consortia that have successfully participated in previous projects funded by Horizon 2020 (or any of the previous funding programmes).

Moreover, a new tool for finding partners for concrete calls has recently been created. On every call page, potential applicants will now find a **Call for Partner Search**, where organisations are expressing their interest in collaborating with other researchers in this specific topic. Interested research actors can publish their partner requests for open and forthcoming topics after logging into the Participant Portal.

Please let me emphasise that individual researchers wishing to submit proposals to specific calls need to create a [personal profile on the Participant Portal](#). Institutions intending to participate in projects are required to create a unique organisation profile to receive a **PIC number - unique identifier for organisations**. This is a 9-digit number which institutions will receive after registering the organisation in the [Beneficiary Register](#). Please do check whether your organisation has already been registered by using the [PIC search form](#). If this is the case, there is no need to register it again.

Please do also make use of the EURAXESS website which offers [a partner finding tool](#).

How can junior researchers look for a supervisor in Europe to host their MSCA fellowship?

The [EURAXESS Portal](#) is an important tool for institutions and researchers who are looking for collaborators. Registration is free of charge and allows access to a growing global network of mobile researchers. European institutions are posting their [offers to host an MSCA fellow](#) on the EURAXESS Portal.

The network of the National Contact Points for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA NCPs) are also offering support in finding a European host and partner. You can find 'Expressions of Interest' (EOI) for researchers



who are looking for a partner institution for MSCA projects, or for host institution for MSCA fellowships or MSCA fellowship [positions published on their website](#).

Which would be the steps for being involved in an H2020 project?

The first step is to search the H2020 [Participant Portal](#) for a suitable call for proposals.

Once you have selected a call make sure to carefully study the call description, terms of reference and all related documents. Do make use of the [H2020 Online Manual](#), a detailed guide on the formal procedures starting from proposal submission to grant management.

After identifying a suitable call for proposals, the second step is to find project partners or to apply as an individual. Make use of the different [partner search services](#) in finding partner organisations.

The third step is to [create an individual account on the Participant Portal](#).

The fourth step is to register your organisation. Start by checking first on the [Organisation Register page](#) if your organisation is already registered. Only if you do not find your organisation there, you should start its registration by clicking on the Register Organisation button.

Step Five is step is to submit your project proposal to the European Commission. To submit your project proposal, you need to go to the section **Electronic Proposal Submission** on a specific Topic page that **belongs to a call**. You need to be logged in with your Participant Portal account to start filling in standard forms and to submit your proposal.

If you are invited by the coordinator to join a project proposal, you need to create a personal profile, and to send to the coordinator the email address used for your Participant Portal profile and the PIC number of your institution.

Other opportunities for researchers in Korea to develop their competencies in European projects?

As individuals, a researcher can join the database of independent experts. The European Commission frequently appoints [independent experts](#) to assist with assignments that include the evaluation of proposals, the monitoring of projects, the evaluation of programmes, and the design of policy. The opportunity to become an expert is open to any researcher with a high level of expertise in his or her relevant fields and with the flexibility to be involved in occasional, short-term assignments. Participation in the evaluation process will be financially compensated and is usually done online; at times there may be a meeting held in Brussels, Belgium.

Dr. Corina ABRAHAM-BARNA, thank you very much for your advice!



EURAXESS Korea Activities Update

European Alumni Research Night 2018

On September 14th, 2018 the EURAXESS Korea organised the European Alumni Research Night 2018. It was the first edition in Korea of a series of events aimed to bring together researchers of any nationality, currently based in Korea and interested in Europe, to discuss research, careers and opportunities in Europe.



This edition, which took place in Spaces Work in Gran Seoul, was a networking evening event which featured talks on opportunities for Korea-based researchers promoting PhD programmes, postdoc and research in Europe at various stages of researcher's career (and for any discipline including social sciences and humanities).

In the opening remarks, Tomasz Wierzbowski – the EURAXESS Programme Officer in Korea presented offers and services provided by the EURAXESS Portal and the team, while Matthieu Py – EURAXESS Korea country representatives explained European grants and funding opportunities within Maria Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) and European Research Council. Both funding schemes are especially aimed to promote researcher's mobility. In the following session former MSCA fellows, Humboldt grantees as well as research and study returnees from Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy and Germany, described their research experiences in Europe. Presenters not only highlighted their research achievements but also talked about every-day challenges they faced while living in Europe. Five presentations were followed by vivid Q&A session and ended up with broader informal discussions between participants and speakers.

The event gathered together more than 30 researchers, scientists, university faculties, practitioners and students.



Study in Europe Fair

The EURAXESS Korea team encouraged students and prospective scholars to include European research experience in their career development during Study in Europe Fair. This year edition of Study in Europe was held on September 15 and September 16 in COEX Convention Center in Southern Seoul. Study in Europe is a European Union project which presents students in Korea what studying in Europe offers and helps Korean students to find out about higher education study, research and scholarship opportunities in Europe. The event also connects European higher education organisations with Korean students and partner institutions. EURAXESS services and funding opportunities for Korean researchers were presented during a dedicated session.



EURAXESS Korea Office



Since September EURAXESS Korea team operates from the new office. The office is hosted by the Center for International Area Studies at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and located in room no. 1008 at the Main Building of Seoul Campus on 107, Imun-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, 02450, Korea under the phone number: +82-2-2173-2552. The Memorandum of Understanding between EURAXESS Korea and the Center for International Area Studies was signed by Professor Ohn Dae-won – Director of the Center and Dr. Matthieu Py –EURAXESS Korea Country Representative.