

EURAXESS Brazil & Latin America and the Caribbean Newsletter is a quarterly electronic newsletter, edited by EURAXESS LAC, which provides information of specific interest to European and non-European researchers in Brazil and other Latin American and Caribbean countries who are interested in the European research landscape and conducting research in Europe or with European partners.

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Please email to [brazil@euraxess.net](mailto:brazil@euraxess.net) or [lac@euraxess.net](mailto:lac@euraxess.net) for any comments on this newsletter, contributions you would like to make, if you think any other colleagues would be interested in receiving this newsletter, or if you wish to unsubscribe.

Editors: Charlotte GRAWITZ, Daniel COSTA, and Ingrid LE VAN, EURAXESS LAC team.

# EURAXESS Brazil & Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

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# 1 Briefing by Carlos Moedas – Cooperation in science and innovation between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean



The European Union - Latin America and the Caribbean Foundation (EU-LAC Foundation) was created as a result and initiative of the VI Summit of Heads of State and Government in May 2010 and formally began operating in November 2011.

With its headquarters in the city of Hamburg, Germany, the Foundation now consists of 33 member states from Latin America and the Caribbean, 28 member states from the European Union as well as a representative of the European Union as a whole. A total of 62 members.

The aim of the Foundation is to transform and adapt the strategic partnership between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean - adopted in 1999 - into a strengthened and visible reality where the respective societies in both these regions can [actively participate](#).

More: <https://eulacfoundation.org/en>

Opinion article originally published by the [EU-LAC Foundation](#) in its newsletter for June 2018, produced by **Carlos Moedas**, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation of the Directorate General of Research and Innovation (DG RTD) of the European Commission. Check the original publication [here](#).

“Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean share strong historical, cultural and human ties and have a long-lasting relationship based on international law, full respect of human rights and mutual interests. At the same time, Latin America and the Caribbean are for many European citizens faraway lands, quite unknown except for their important cultural legacy, in which Hispanic and pre-Hispanic cultures are mixed in an often remarkable landscape.

The same is true with regard to the Science and Technology area, which has been developed on the continent. But this biased vision shall not make us forget about the many existing great scientific institutions with significant potential in human resources in the region.

Undoubtedly, the investment in Science and Technology along with innovation and knowledge transfer is a key aspect for the sustainable development of our societies. Thus, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are resolutely making efforts to modernise their economies and societies and to improve general welfare through both important investments in these areas and the encouragement for transferring research results to the private sector.

In light of this, the European Union has gambled on international cooperation on research and innovation open to the world through the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020, which is the biggest multilateral programme worldwide in which people from all countries can participate.

Also, there is both a bilateral and a multilateral increasing cooperation between Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, at least with some EU Member States. Likewise, science and technology become progressively important in that they are reflected on current negotiations, such as the review of global agreements between Chile and Mexico. These are countries, like Brazil and Argentina, with which the European Union establishes bilateral agreements on scientific and technological cooperation.

However, only a small part of the scientific and technological potential of Latin America and the Caribbean is currently being exploited in the relations with the EU. In order to face the challenge concerning the relations between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, the “EU-CELAC Joint Research Area in Science and Technology” was launched in 2016. This constitutes a political framework based on three pillars: the mobility of researchers, the access to shared research infrastructures and the encouragement of innovative ideas to effectively address the global challenges we face.



The dialogue carried out within the framework of the **Common Research Area** allows us to define our most urgent priorities, where only joint efforts can make a difference. In this sense, to ensure greater access of our scientists to the research infrastructures of a global nature, as contemplated by the “EU-CELAC Common Research Area in Science and Technology”, represents a clear step forward in consolidating our regional cooperation.

Bi-regional cooperation in areas of common interest, such as sustainable urbanisation, climate change, disaster risk management, health and transport, are topics to be handled within the purposed cooperation with the region through the Horizon 2020. This is a unique opportunity and I believe in the active mobilisation of our scientific communities as a tool to prepare us for these actions.

To reinforce our mutual understanding of the political priorities and the demand for scientific excellence, the European Commission has also set up a policy advice initiative to support the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Achieving the objectives of sustainable development is more than a political commitment or a moral imperative. It is also an opportunity to promote employment, growth and prosperity. The 2030 Agenda calls on Europe to use its scientific and technological expertise to anticipate future risks and challenges.

This commitment is fully aligned with my strategic research and innovation priorities described in the concept of the “3 O’s”: Open Innovation, Open Science and Open to the World. Based on our strategic priorities, we need to (1) create the necessary conditions to capitalize on knowledge and ideas for innovation, (2) promote excellence and collaboration in fundamental research issues and (3) strengthen our international commitment through scientific diplomacy.

I firmly believe in the importance of working together at a global level to address shared social challenges and to push the frontiers of knowledge. The commitment of the European Member States and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in our partnership in research and innovation is crucial.

The development of the Common Research Area is an inspiring example. Only through joint commitment we can make a difference.”



**About the author, Sami Mäkeläinen**

I am a technologist with more than 20 years of experience deep in and around the worlds of ICT, mobile and telecommunications, and the many exciting interfaces where they meet, and overlap.

Technically knowledgeable, analytical and pragmatic, I am also a humanist with a strong interest in the environments technology creates – the audio-visual, the social and business texture, and the emotion created by our interactions with technology and how that influences our behaviours, our perceptions and the places where we feel invited to engage in an increasingly digital world.

For the past several years, I have been involved as an independent expert, commissioned by the European Commission to evaluate FP7 research proposals (and more recently the Horizon 2020 programme).

## 2 Hot topic – “The unofficial guide to writing EU research grant proposals”

Piece originally published by Sami Mäkeläinen, an experienced FP7 and H2020 proposal evaluator, in his blog entry of the same title, accessible [here](#), and reproduced below as-is with his consent.

“For the past several years, I have been involved as an independent expert, commissioned by the European Commission to evaluate FP7 research proposals (and more recently the Horizon 2020 programme). Every time I do this, it entails reading hundreds or even thousands of pages of research proposals in a relatively short time period, so good, clear and concise proposal writing would be appreciated.

In order to help whoever is vying for funding via these channels, I offer the following advice. Please note that this is my individual view, not explicitly or implicitly condoned by the European Commission in any way, shape or form. Also note there are several experts independently reviewing every single proposal, so just writing it so that I like it will not get you any money. In other words, this advice comes with no warranty whatsoever, but here goes:

**Cut the complicated language.** One often wishes the writers would just get the basics of good writing right. Writing in a complicated way and using a wide range of meaningless buzzwords is not a sign that you know your domain, nor is it a sign of intelligence. At best it's a sign of laziness, at worst it's an attempt to cover up the lack of any real substance. Write simply. Do not try to complicate things unnecessarily; most of the time what you're doing is completely feasible to present in very simple terms – dump the buzzwords and the pretend-intellectualism. And, please, check that the sentences you write make sense. Because sometimes they make no sense whatsoever, or do not mean *anything*.

**Be realistic on impacts.** Too many times the applicants completely forget they are operating with finite time and resources. I know the EC asks for impact assessments, but this needs to be realistic. Any talk of “saving Europe” or similar grandiose statements through just this one research project is unrealistic and will be treated as such.

**Focus; don't try to achieve too much.** It may seem that the more goals you have in a project and that the wider they are, the better it must be. It's not. Have a clear focus, because that's the only way to achieve something. If you focus on everything, you're not focusing on anything and will accomplish exactly that. This is particularly important for Small or medium-scale focused research projects (STREP) proposals. You do NOT need to address every single element in the call.

**Don't do research for research's sake.** Anything that you attempt to do that goes beyond state-of-the-art must have an application or use somewhere. It's not good enough to say that after you research topic X for three years, you'll have good grounds to continue the research.

**Don't waste money – get onto the ‘lean’ boat.** Just having EC multi-year funding from the EC doesn't mean you can use outdated project methodologies. Two iterations over three years is not “agile”. There is also no reason for you not to borrow a page or two from the Lean Startup. The EC – really the European taxpayers – don't like to see their money wasted any more than a VC would.



Keep in mind that most of the time part of the funding comes out of *your* tax dollars – would you invest in your project?

**Don't waste money, part II.** 15% of project funding to management overhead is unacceptable. That is proposing to buy loads of gear or services at unreasonable prices.

**Learn to pitch.** Something you should learn from the startups; make sure you develop a compelling pitch – why should your project be funded? Don't bury the lead on page 78, by when the reviewers will have lost any faith in you coming up with something good. It's essential for the abstract to be compelling and engaging.

**Learn to write (English).** I bet you were taught to write essays in school, and scientific articles at the university. Try to remember those lessons: Use clear layout. Break into appropriate sentences and paragraphs. Reference concisely, i.e. in a way that doesn't interfere with reading (superscripted [21] is good, [Lastname 1, Lastname 2, publication XYZ, page B, 2010] is not.). Use graphics, but make them clear. Check the spelling. Check the grammar. Write clearly. Avoid sentences that are like 100 words long. Avoid paragraphs spanning half a page. Pay attention to layout and pagination. Check the spelling and grammar again. Make sure the sentences make sense.

Did I mention you need to check the spelling and grammar? Surprising as it may be, it turns out we can't read minds.

*If, btw, your writing or scientific writing courses did not teach you these things, take a better one that does.*

**Be specific.** Particularly when discussing what it is that you're going to be doing beyond state-of-the-art, it's essential that you say something more than "research" this and that. And don't forget to be realistic, too; don't say you're going to achieve something awesome which is clearly unrealistic. It is, however, fine to say you will *try* to do something.

**Don't forget business fundamentals.** You need to have a story on how your thing could be used in the "real" world; often this means involving one or more business entities that somehow need to make money. Having a pure research-platform is fine, too, if it's justified – but "*build it and they will come*" usually does not go down well as a strategy. Remember to engage the relevant industry in your project.

**Innovate, sometimes radically.** Don't be afraid to propose something completely different as opposed to just progressing some field in an expected, linear fashion. If you think the call has inappropriate elements – because sometimes they do – don't be afraid to criticise them and propose alternatives.

**Don't fall for neomania,** i.e. making something new just for the sake of it being new. Not everything new or even innovative is worth doing – show that your use cases are *actually* useful and have demand, not merely "novel". Novelty in and of itself is valueless; don't fall for technological solutionism either.

**Test your assumptions.** Another concept from the Lean Startup; too many proposals list as some their core thesis assumptions that are entirely untested. At worst they are the result of groupthink of a very unrepresentative group of researchers along the lines of "*We'd love this so why wouldn't everyone?!*". If you base your project on assumptions, you need to test and validate those assumptions early. Oh, and on a related note: Gartner or some other analyst company saying so doesn't make it so.

**Get the right team;** trying to make advances in areas where the members are amateurs in and not even engaging the parties with the actual state-of-the-art





technology guarantees you will not get anywhere. These are not funds purely for your internal competence development.

**Don't get stuck on the Europe bit;** don't hesitate to bring in non-European partners if you can; not all service-oriented architecture (SOA) is of European origin and engaging organisations outside Europe can bring substantial benefits.

**Manage the management right.** Think about using more modern project management tools than email and Word documents.

**Keep the big picture in mind.** Having experts onboard is good. Having experts who can see beyond their little domain and into the macro-level developments *and* understand their significance is better; you need to have an understanding of the macro-environment and trends and how they might affect what you are going to do.

Finally, **don't submit a bad proposal.** It just isn't worth it. It will not get funded and you will have caused reputational damage to all participating organisations and the people identified by submitting stupid things."

### [Researchers from Latin America and the Caribbean can become experts at the European Commission](#)

If you are already an experienced researcher and want to develop your competencies in European projects, check out the possibility to become an expert for the European Commission: "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."

(Published in our [last QNL](#), part of an interview with Dr. Corina Abraham-Barna, National Contact Point for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions)



## 3 EURAXESS members in focus: PORTUGAL

Centuries of history and culture, and a prime location and Mediterranean lifestyle, make Portugal the right place to learn and do science. Speaking the language of the future, Portugal is a hub for creativity and innovation, a gateway to the world. It is a unique place to live and share good memories.

### Portuguese research landscape

With one of the oldest universities in Europe, the University of Coimbra, founded in 1290, Portugal has a long tradition in education and research. The country has also made significant progress in the last 25 years in enhancing its national research and innovation system, by extending its reach to a larger share of the population, by broadening its scope to all areas of knowledge, by fostering strong links with society, in particular with economic actors, and by always striving for excellent research as defined by international standards. In fact, the Portuguese research and innovation system is structurally internationalised, in part because of the relatively small size of the country and the need to share expertise with a broader community, but also because of the strong policy vision that we can only push the boundaries of modern science and technology in collaborative efforts, that have to go above and beyond national borders.

The main funding agency in Portugal is the [Foundation for Science and Technology](#) (FCT), responsible for the implementation of the public policies that arise from the Ministry for Science, Technology and Higher Education. In 2016, the Government published its “Compromise with Knowledge and Science: the compromise with the future”, a strategic document that defined the policy ambitions up to 2020. Among them was the goal of reinforcing the scientific institutions, to expand and dignify the scientific careers, to continue the stimulus for internationalisation, and to develop, with the involvement of the scientific community, a set of [research and innovation agendas](#) in different thematic areas that should guide national policies up to 2030.

### Facts & Figures

Portugal has 132 Higher Education Institutions [spread throughout the country](#), supporting a community of almost 360 000 students, 12% of which are foreigners. In fact, the number of foreign students in Portugal increased by 95% in the last 7 years, a clear sign of the attractiveness of the country.

The national research and innovation system includes [307 research centres](#) dedicated to all areas of knowledge, originating around 2000 doctorates completed each year, a 74% growth between 2000 and 2010. The strong and long-lasting support to S&T policies led to a 35-fold increase in scientific production in the last 25 years – actually, Portugal had the second highest average annual growth rate of publications between 2001 and 2014 within the EU.

The country also had a 45-fold increase in registered patents between 2001 and 2014. An innovation-friendly environment led to an annual rate of 31 000 new start-ups created every year, and almost 310 000 created between 2007 and 2015. This reflects a changing economic environment in the country, also reflected in the 130% increase of the technology-based firms between 2007 and 2010. To continue fostering this dynamic, the Government has recently launched the [Collaborative Laboratories \(Colabs\)](#), a new model of association

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 LAC newsletters. In the June 2018 edition, we zoom in on PORTUGAL.

Author: EURAXESS Portugal, Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia.

**READ OUR EURAXESS countries in FOCUS:**

Focuses on other EU countries are available [here](#).

between academia and the industry, where the main goal is to create skilled and scientific jobs in Portugal, both directly and indirectly, by implementing research and innovation agendas geared at creating economic and social value.

## Bilateral and International cooperation

Portugal has a number of active, bilateral agreements in Science and Technology, most under the responsibility of [FCT](#). These bilateral agreements normally support researcher mobility and, in some cases, collaborative projects. The historical and linguistic connection with Brazil has led to a strong bilateral cooperation, with frequent calls for researcher mobility ([CAPES](#) and [FAPESP](#)), and a dedicated legal regime to welcome Brazilian scientists and students in Portugal.

International cooperation is a fundamental characteristic of the Portuguese Research and Innovation landscape. Portugal has a tradition on bilateral agreement with several countries such as **Argentina** ([Cooperation Programme in S&T between Argentina and Portugal](#)), **China** ([Sino-Portuguese Programme for Cooperation in S&T](#)), **India** ([Indo-Portuguese Programme for Cooperation in S&T](#)), and the **USA** ([Fulbright Program](#)), among others.

Along with the bilateral agreements, the country is an active member of several international organisations, such as ESA, which is a part of the national [Space Programme](#), EMBO, EMBL or CERN. Portugal is also a very active participant in the [COST programme](#), as well as in [CYTED](#), the Ibero-American programme for science and technology for development.

Taking advantage of its historical connection to the ocean, of the privileged geographical location, and of the expertise that has been built during the last decades, Portugal has recently promoted the creation of the [Atlantic International Research Centre \(AIR Centre\)](#), an intergovernmental initiative to foster collaborative research activities on climate, land, space and oceans. The AIR centre already has the involvement of Portugal, Brazil, Spain, Angola, Cape Verde, Nigeria, Uruguay and São Tomé and Príncipe, with the United Kingdom and South Africa participating as Observers.

## Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions in Portuguese institutions

Experienced researchers willing to move to Portugal can apply to an Individual Fellowship (IF) of the [Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions](#) (MSCA), irrespective of their country of origin.

**Portugal is in the list of widening countries**, and therefore, from 2018 to 2020, proposals above the quality threshold of 70% but not retained for funding through the MSCA IF call with a host institution in Portugal will be automatically reassigned to the Widening Fellowships call (unless the applicants explicitly opted-out).

## Portugal as a destination

Besides its excellent universities and research centres, there are a number of reasons to justify the attractiveness of Portugal as a [study and research destination](#). Not only the sun, the food and the friendliness of the people, but also the reasonable [cost of living](#) and of [accommodation](#), the comprehensive [health system](#), or knowing that the country has been among the top 5 countries in the [Global Peace Index](#) for a number of years now. In fact, there are at least [10 reasons](#) to choose Portugal as a study and research destination. Find a [job](#) or a [hosting institution](#) and experience this beautiful country.

### About the Widening Fellowships

The results from the first years of MSCA in Horizon 2020 revealed the existence of a mobility gap across Europe and discrepancies between European countries in their ability to attract funding. To specifically address this gap in participation the new Widening Fellowships call will provide an additional opportunity to researchers of any nationality to acquire and transfer new knowledge and to work on research and innovation in Widening countries, including Portugal.



**Catarina Freitas** was born in Lisbon, finished graduation in Biochemistry and PhD in Developmental Biology at the University of Lisbon and the Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência,

Catarina had a first postdoctoral experience at the College de France/INSERM in developmental and pathological angiogenesis, followed by a postdoctoral fellowship and researcher position at Northwestern and Yale University.

She is currently assistant professor in Cell and Developmental Biology at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Contact Catarina [here](#).

## Interview with Catarina Freitas, Portuguese researcher based in Brazil

### How did you come to Brazil? With which initiative or funding?

I came to Brazil for a personal reason, my husband (also a researcher) got a faculty position in Rio de Janeiro. I did apply (and was granted) a Science without Borders (*Ciencias sem Fronteiras*) fellowship, Young Talent (*Jovem Talento*) CNPq, back in 2013.

### How has your experience in Brazil been so far and what has it taught you?

I have been working at the Cell Morphogenesis Laboratory, on the Institute of Biomedical Sciences, within the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), since 2013. Doing biomedical research in Brazil has been quite a challenge, mainly because of political/economical decisions on severely cutting funding over the last years. On the other hand, people are quite resourceful, they are very active in looking for collaborations (both national and international) to carry on their research projects.

### What advice would you give to Brazilian researchers seeking closer collaboration with or thinking about working in Portugal?

Biomedical research centres in Portugal are full of young, active, high standard researchers, which would be glad to collaborate with laboratories in Brazil, do not hesitate to visit the websites and contact the Principal Investigators (PIs)!

## 4 EURAXESS LAC activities

### 4.1 Don't miss our future events in the region

#### 4.1.1 [European Research Day - Advance your research in Mathematics in Europe](#), Rio de Janeiro, 10 August 2018



We will have the honour to welcome the **President of the European Research Council, Mr Jean Pierre Bourguignon**, for a keynote lecture.



#### 4.1.2 [II MCAA Brazil-Europe Workshop \(BREUW\)](#), Botucatu, São Paulo, September 2018



The **Marie Curie Alumni Association Brazil Chapter**, in partnership with EURAXESS Brazil and the University of Sao Paulo State (UNESP), will hold from September 12 to 14, 2018 the "II MCAA BRAZIL-EUROPE Workshop (BREUW) - Multidisciplinary Research Perspectives " at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science (FMVZ-UNESP), in Botucatu, São Paulo.

Want to join? The organisers are receiving abstracts between 2 July to 10 August 2018.

#### 4.1.3 [EURAXESS Science Communication Competition](#)– Selection open!



The **EURAXESS Science Slam** is a contest giving researchers the chance to showcase their **research projects to their peers and the wider public in a relaxed and joyful atmosphere**. This science communication competition is organised by EURAXESS annually. It is now in its sixth edition.

**The submission process for the EURAXESS Science Slam Brazil 2018 is open until 15 September 2018.**

WHO?

Researchers (from masters' students to advanced researchers) of all nationalities and research fields currently based in Brazil (including social sciences and humanities).

HOW?

Read the terms and conditions [here](#) and check <http://scienceslambrasil.com> to learn how to submit your candidacy

FINALS?

The five best candidates will be invited by EURAXESS to attend the LIVE finals to be held in **Rio de Janeiro on 17 October 2018**, during the National Science and Technology Week.

Finalists will present a topic related to their research to an audience of non-experts. The slam will be given in English or Portuguese in less than **6 minutes** and can be supported by video and audio material, PowerPoint slides and any other kind of media available, as well as by scientific equipment.

The performances of the participants will be judged by the audience and the jury of European and Brazilian researchers and communicators.

**PRIZE?**

**The winner will be awarded a free trip to Europe where he or she will meet the European research institution of his/her choice!**

#### **[ADDITIONAL TRAINING](#)**

The **5 finalists** will be entitled to participate in a workshop on scientific communication to be held in **Rio de Janeiro** the day before the finals. The workshop will be given by professionals specialising in public/scientific presentations.

Finalists will also receive individual coaching before the finals in order to improve their skills.

**Come and sign up now! For more details, check out: [scienceslambrasil.com](http://scienceslambrasil.com).**

"A science slam is a scientific talk where scientists present their own scientific research work in a given time frame - usually 10 minutes or less - in front of a non-expert audience. The focus lies on teaching current science to a diverse audience in an entertaining way."

## 4.2 Recent events

### 4.2.1 [Webinar: Mobility of Researchers under Horizon 2020](#)

EURAXESS Brazil and INCOBRA project held a **webinar on Mobility of researchers under Horizon 2020** in the framework of [INCOBRA H2020 Hands on training](#) on 28 June 2018.

We presented opportunities to carry out a PhD, a post-doc (full or sandwich), frontier research or research projects with European and worldwide partners thanks to the Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions (MSCA) and the European Research Council (ERC) grants and arrangements.

The webinar (in Portuguese) was recorded and will soon be made available on EURAXESS LAC website [here](#).

### 4.2.2 First EURAXESS event in Peru!

In April, EURAXESS activities and services were introduced for the first time in Peru to local researchers and research institutions. During the event co-organised by [Consortio de Investigación Económica y Social \(CIES\) de Perú](#) and [OEI Peru](#), “Jornada de diálogo sobre la cooperación científico – académico: Unión Europea – América Latina y el Caribe”, the EURAXESS programme officer also introduced several Horizon 2020 funding schemes. The event counted with the participation of the Ambassador of the European Union in Peru. Further information and the presentation held during the event are available [here](#).

Forthcoming publications:

We will be publishing an interview with Dr Ritva Repo who is leading the EU funded H2020 project [Protein2Food](#) in Peru on how to develop innovative, cost-effective and resource-efficient plant proteins.

## 4.3 Looking for funding opportunities? EURAXESS can help you!

We now produce one **unique list of funding opportunities** combining open calls to both Brazil and other LAC countries. The grants & fellowships are funded by the European Commission, EU Member States or Brazilian & LAC authorities to fund researchers' mobility and cooperation with European teams.

Latest edition: <http://bit.ly/FO062018>

### [EURAXESS Funding database](#)

**Individual researchers:** search for the funding programme you need for your mobility or research cooperation project.

**Funding organisations:** publish your funding opportunities and scholarships to increase your visibility and reach the best candidates worldwide.

## 4.4 In case you missed our Flashnotes

[EU and Brazil step up cooperation in research and innovation](#)

[100 billion Euro budget for research and innovation in the EU](#)

[MSCA Individual Fellowships \(IF\) 2018 - call open \(Incoming / outgoing\)](#)

[Find Host institutions for your MSCA-IF application on the EURAXESS Portal](#)

## 4.5 Stay up-to-date

To receive updates on EURAXESS LAC activities in Brazil and other Latin American and Caribbean countries, and information on EU-Brazil / EU-LAC scientific cooperation and opportunities, sign up for our mailing lists at:

- <http://bit.ly/ListaEURAXESSBrazil> for Brazil related information
- <http://bit.ly/maillingEURAXESSLac> for LAC related information.