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Please email northamerica@euraxess.net with any comments, contributions you would like to make, if you think any other colleagues would be interested in receiving this document, or if you wish to unsubscribe.

Editors: Viktoria BODNAROVA and Dr. Dimah MAHMOUD, EURAXESS North America Team
EURAXESS Country in Focus: ICELAND

Located in the North-Atlantic Ocean close by the Arctic Circle, Iceland is very much a bridge between continents. It takes approximately five hours to fly from New York to Reykjavik, and three hours from London.

Iceland is a progressive, modern society that continuously ranks at the top of measurements for quality of life, such as the United Nations Human Development Index. Its economy is one of the most productive economies in the world, per-capita, and it is annually considered to be one of the greenest countries on the planet, due in large parts to its vast renewable energy resources.

The Icelandic system of research and development is a multilevel system with a dispersed decision-making structure. It has a number of fully-fledged research institutions, essential funds and a strong force of well-trained scientists, and covers all major fields in science and technology. Icelandic scientists face a challenging task of maintaining the quality and range of research activities. Concentration of research in key areas is important in order to optimize resources.

1.1 Icelandic S&T Policy and Strategy

The Science and Technology Policy Council is responsible for setting public policy in matters of science and technology in Iceland. Its role is to support scientific research, science education and technological development in Iceland so as to strengthen the foundations of the Icelandic culture and increase the competitiveness of the economy. The Science and Technology Policy Council operates pursuant to Act No 2/2003. The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and its members include the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, the Minister of Education, Science and Culture, the Minister of Tourism, Industry and Innovation as well as 16 representatives nominated by different ministries and higher education institutions and by the social partners. In addition, the chair may appoint up to four other ministers to the Council. The Council sets the official science and technology policy for a three-year period.

The Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNIS) supports research, research studies, technical development and innovation in Iceland. RANNIS operates under the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and cooperates closely with the Icelandic Science and Technology Policy Council providing professional assistance regarding the preparation and implementation of science and technology policy in Iceland. RANNIS administers competitive funds and strategic research programmes, coordinates and promotes Icelandic participation in collaborative international projects in science and technology and promotes public awareness of research and innovation in Iceland.
1.2 Funding

THE ICELANDIC RESEARCH FUND (IRF) is an open competitive research fund that supports scholarly research and postgraduate research education in Iceland. To this end, the IRF supports clearly defined research projects of individuals, research groups, universities, research institutes and private enterprises. IRF shall award grants in accordance with the general emphases of the Science and Technology Policy Council and based on an expert assessment of the quality of research projects, the capability of the individuals carrying out the proposed research and their ability to devote time and effort to the project.

The Technology Development Fund is a public, competitive fund that supports innovation and technology development projects. The role of the fund is to support research and development activities, which aim towards innovation in Icelandic industry and increased competitiveness of the Icelandic economy. The fund supports projects along the R&D&I value chain from applied research projects, development of start-up companies, to the first steps into marketing. The fund operates according to the policy of The Science and Technology Policy Council, which role is to promote scientific research and research training in the sciences and encourage technological progress in Iceland.

1.3 Icelandic Research and Innovation institutions

The Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies was established in 2006 with the merger of several Icelandic institutes in the field. The institute is located in Reykjavík and has the role of preserving and studying medieval Icelandic manuscripts and disseminating knowledge to the scientific community and public at large about its research in Icelandic studies, history, language and literature as well as preserve and augment the collections within its care.
Matís Ltd. is an Icelandic Food and Biotech R&D institute founded in 2007. For years, Matís has been considered a valuable partner in multiple, miscellaneous projects and has played a leading role in large international projects with some of the largest food and ingredient companies in the world. Matís employs around 100 staff in offices, laboratories or Food Innovation Centres located in cities or towns around Iceland. Matís’ turnover in 2014 was around $11.3 million USD, of which approximately 35% comes from international cooperation.

Iceland GeoSurvey is a self-financing, state-owned, non-profit institution established in 2003. It is based on seven decades of continuous experience in the field of geothermal and hydropower research and development. During this period Iceland GeoSurvey has provided consulting, training, and scientific services to the Icelandic power industry and the Icelandic government, and to numerous foreign companies and governments all over the world. Although the focus is on geothermal exploration, development, and utilization, Iceland GeoSurvey’s experience covers many other geoscience-related fields as well, including groundwater studies, marine geology, and environmental monitoring.

The Icelandic Meteorological Office (IMO) is a governmental institution under the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources. The research focus of IMO is on weather and climate, atmospheric processes, glacier and avalanche studies, hydrological systems, earthquake and volcanic processes and geohazards. IMO also focuses on research in multi-parameter geophysical monitoring to develop more accurate forecasts of hazardous events. IMO has participated in several European and Nordic funded research projects, having the role of lead partner in many of them.

Marine and Freshwater Research Institute (MFRI) is a government institute under the auspices of the Ministry of Industries and Innovation. The institute employs around 190 staff, operates 2 research vessels and 10 branches around the country, including an aquaculture experimental station. MFRI is leading in marine and freshwater research in Icelandic territories and the arctic, providing advice on sustainable use and protection of the environment. The main research priorities are research on marine and freshwater ecosystems, sustainable exploitation of main stocks, ecosystem approach to fisheries management, research on fishing technology and seafloor and habitat mapping. MFRI is highly regarded in the scientific community and is therefore a valuable research partner, active at an international level with a strong infrastructure and high-quality equipment. MFRI is an appealing work place with progressive human resources policy to strengthen the institute’s competiveness and an effective gender equality policy.
1.4 Study in Iceland

Study in Iceland is a service housed within the Icelandic Center for Research. The new website, http://study.iceland.is, was launched in 2017 brings together information and resources for international students interested at studying at one of Iceland’s seven universities. The website is run in collaboration with Íslandsstofa (Promote Iceland) and provides information on university education, Icelandic as a foreign language, summer schools, life in Iceland, and a practical guide for applicants and foreign students. Study in Iceland also provides advice and signposting to services through e-mail or phone for interested parties.

1.5 Important information for incoming researchers: EURAXESS Iceland

The Icelandic Centre for Research is the coordinator of EURAXESS in Iceland and the EURAXESS Bridgehead organization. RANNIS coordinates and promotes Icelandic participation in international cooperation in science, education and culture and interacts with corresponding agencies and research councils in other countries and provides assistance to incoming researchers with advice on daily life and formalities of moving to Iceland. The EURAXESS network in Iceland is quite small as it consists of three members in the country: in addition to RANNIS the University of Iceland and the University of Reykjavik are established as EURAXESS contact points.
2 Participating in Horizon 2020 research consortia: How to find European partners

2.1 Interview with Dr. Corina ABRAHAM-BARNA, National Contact Point for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

How can a lab or a research group in North America become involved in an H2020 research consortium?

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 North America should not hesitate to get in direct contact with their European 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.

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.

*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. Once this basic requirement has been fulfilled, additional partners from non-European countries – for example, research players based in the countries of North America – can join the consortium. Be sure to check the eligibility for funding of your country in Annex A of the Work Programme.*
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 could researchers in North America build up their research network? Can you share some tips?**

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.

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 any platforms or tools that researchers in North America should consult to find European research partners?**

1. The H2020 project management tool is the Participant Portal, which includes a Partner Finding Tool. 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 emphasize 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 Participant Identification Code (PIC).
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.

2. 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).

3. Please do also make use of the EURAXESS website which offers a partner finding tool.

What would be your advice to junior researchers looking for a supervisor in Europe to host their MSCA fellowship?

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 a H2020 research 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 the step 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.

Are there other opportunities for researchers in North America 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.
EURAXESS NORTH AMERICA

3 HOT TOPIC: Interview with Dr. Matthew DiFranco – Chair, Marie Curie Alumni Association (MCAA)

EURAXESS North America: Could you tell our readers a bit about your research background and what are you working on right now?

Matthew DiFranco: I originally studied Materials Science and Engineering as an undergrad at Drexel University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After 3 years as an IT consultant, I moved to London in 2003 with the intention of completing a 1-year master’s program in Computer Science at University College London, and then going back to the US. But then life happened, and after 2 more years at UCL as a research assistant, I moved to Dublin for a PhD program in Computer Science at University College Dublin. During my PhD, the economy crashed in Ireland (and pretty much everywhere else). I spent two months in Vienna for a summer school and lab visit in 2008, where I developed a collaboration at the Medical University of Vienna (MUW) which would lead to my application for a Marie Curie Individual Fellowship to move to Vienna. Last year I left my job as a scientist at MUW to work independently as a researcher and consultant.

My research from that point until now has focused on image processing in medical imaging: I spent 3 years in London at UCL, then obtained my PhD in computer science in 2010 at University College Dublin, where I investigated machine learning in digital pathology.

I have lived in Austria since completing my PhD, working at the Medical Universities of Innsbruck and Vienna, the latter in part during my MSCA Intra-European Fellowship.

I’ve recently become self-employed in order to work as a research scientist with a neuroscience lab based at the University of California San Francisco.

You received the Marie Curie Individual Fellowship as an American researcher moving to Europe. What motivated you to apply and how have those two years impacted your research and more broadly your career development?

Although I was born and raised in the US, I completed my PhD in Ireland and applied for a Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship to carry out a research project in Austria. My motivation came after spending two months in Vienna during my PhD visiting a lab and attending a summer school. I met some researchers who were working on similar topics to me, and also enjoyed the quality of life and general vibe in Vienna. Carrying out the fellowship, I was given responsibility for managing my budget and setting my own research goals. The experience can be seen as very good preparation for starting one’s own research group.

Would you encourage your fellow American researchers (or any non-Europeans for that matter) to apply for the MSCA fellowship? Why?

Yes, of course! I have often encouraged colleagues and friends in research to consider an MSCA fellowship. Some have reservations due to issues related to mobility, including close family and community ties, the impact to a significant other, and on family life. These concerns are real and meaningful: mobility is not

http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess
for everyone. However, carrying out an MSCA fellowship can have a profound impact on your career, and often yourself. You are challenged to adapt to a new culture and work environment, but also given the independence to develop your own research ideas in a setting which should ideally enable you to achieve your goals.

As you know, many of the European Scientific Diaspora members in North America are very interested in the topic of mentoring and EURAXESS North America provided the platform for members to come together and establish the Joint European Mentoring Initiative [JEMI], which you were kind enough to join and lend your extensive insights and expertise, particularly since MCAA also launched its own mentoring platform: MCAA Academy. Can you elaborate on both experiences?

MCAA has been developing a mentoring program titled MCAA Academy which is designed to match mentees and mentors within MCAA. When the MCAA Board became aware of JEMI in early 2017, we were eager to participate in the workshop in Washington, D.C. Although I had just returned from a summer vacation in New Jersey in early September, I booked a 2-night trip from Vienna to D.C. to take part. What struck me about the JEMI workshop was how motivated the participants were, how dedicated and enthusiastic the organizers were, and how much we accomplished in a single day. For MCAA, I took home many insights into what considerations a mentoring scheme needs to be successful. I envision MCAA Academy becoming an integral part of JEMI, in that we can contribute our own experience in helping to develop JEMI, and our mentors can also volunteer to take part in JEMI.

In February, EURAXESS Worldwide was awarded the MCAA Honorary Membership during the 2018 Annual Meeting and General Assembly in Leuven, Belgium. EURAXESS North America’s Regional Representative, Ms. Viktoria Bodnarova, was there to receive the award on behalf of the whole team. Not that we’re complaining, but why did the MCAA decide to honor EURAXESS Worldwide with this prestigious award?

EURAXESS Worldwide has a clear mission – to support the mobility of European researchers abroad and raise the international profile of European research. MCAA and EURAXESS Worldwide have partnered on a number of events over the last few years. The organizations have formed a synergetic collaboration. EURAXESS benefits from the publicity generated by our regional chapters, and MCAA members benefit from the support that EURAXESS Worldwide offers. MCAA wants to strengthen this relationship, and our Board was strongly supportive of the nomination of EURAXESS Worldwide to become an MCAA Honorary Member.

Congratulations on becoming the Chair for Marie Curie Alumni Association (MCAA) this February for a two-year period. Can you tell us what the MCAA is and what your goals/visions are for your tenure?

MCAA is a network of researchers who share a common experience: participation in an MSCA research project. That participation includes early-stage researchers in International Training Networks (ITNs) and experienced researchers carrying out an MSCA fellowship.
“MCAA has nearly 11,000 registered members in our web portal. Members engage in networking, career development and public outreach through our 29 regional chapters and 10 working groups. In addition, our working groups also develop original content for webinars, workshops and conferences, develop communications strategies for MCAA, and lead science policy initiatives. MCAA is governed by an 11-person Board, elected by its members, of which I am currently Chair, and for which I previously served as an Ordinary Board member.”

In terms of nationality, we have members from very many countries worldwide, but the top five nationalities are Italian, Spanish, German, French, and Indian in that order. As we are all about international mobility, most of our members are based outside their country of birth, and our top five countries for resident members are the UK, Germany, Spain, France, and Italy, again in that order. As for research fields, our top two areas are Life-Sciences, followed by Engineering, but the third place goes to Social Sciences and Humanities – so we are not all wearing white coats in laboratories.

EURAXESS Worldwide and MCAA have been collaborating on many fronts now. What areas of collaboration do you see as potential in the near future?

We are already seeing close collaboration between EURAXESS Worldwide and MCAA Chapters in North America, ASEAN, Brazil, China, and India. We hope that EURAXESS Worldwide can leverage its MCAA Honorary Membership to establish similar collaborations with MCAA in Latin America and the Caribbean and Japan.

Since its launch, MCAA has been rapidly growing in number of members as well as chapters in Europe and beyond. Could you update our readers on some statistics (number of members, chapters, male/female, European/non-European, etc.)?

Back in 2013 when the MCAA was created we had just over 1500 members; this has steadily risen over the past four years, and we will reach 11 000 members any day now. We are a youthful organization, with nearly fifty percent of members under 35, and only about 6% over fifty; this reflects in part the strong growth of the Marie Curie program over the years of successive EU research framework programs. Gender-wise, the network is about 60 percent male, which is probably a reflection on persisting lower participation of women in many science fields. Nevertheless, many of our most active members are women.

It is March 2018 and we are celebrating International Women’s Month. Given its namesake, how is MCAA celebrating women in science this year?

Actually, the MCAA has long recognized the vital role of women in research; one of our earliest, largest, and most active working groups is the Gender Equality and Diversity for Mobile Researchers in Science working group. They organize or take part in events focused on levelling the playing field so that gender becomes less and less relevant, and career development becomes a result of competence and commitment. I emphasize that gender diversity is a key element for the working group, and the MCAA strives for gender equality in research, and society in general.
Interview with Dr. Gerry Alons – Chair, Marie Curie Alumni Association North America Chapter

First of all, CONGRATULATIONS on the launch of the Marie Curie Alumni Association (MCAA) North America Chapter!! Thank you for taking the time to answer some questions we know our members would be interested in. We know you are very busy transmitting Science to Society, so we’ll keep this short:

EURAXESS North America: According to the Marie Sklodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) statistics, the most MSCA Global Fellowships are awarded to fellows coming to the US. Why do you think it took this long to establish a chapter for North America?

Gerry Alons: I think there are two reasons for this. In the first place, North America is a large geographical region and the Marie Curie fellows and alumni living in this area are very geographically dispersed which makes it difficult to organize. Secondly, many MCAA members eligible for the Chapter membership actually live and work in Europe: they are alumni who spent two years in North America on a Global Fellowship, after which they returned ‘home’. This makes the member-base in North America relatively unstable and largely consisting of current fellows – like myself – who are in the middle of conducting all the research they promised to perform in their research proposal and are often not eager to take on additional organizational tasks, such as starting a Chapter.

Can you briefly describe how the chapter works, how many members you have up to now and where are they based?

As MCAA North America, we are one of the geographical Chapters of the MCAA organization and their representative in North America. Since our members are so geographically dispersed, we decided to not only have a Chapter Chair, but also regional coordinators for Canada, USA West, and USA East, and a EU-NA Liaison officer. Together we form the Chapter’s management team. We organize both Chapter-wide and regional activities for our members and broadcast workshops and webinars digitally wherever possible, so that all members who are interested can take part.

At the moment, we have 151 members and approximately 60% of them are based in the USA and Canada, the rest mainly in Europe.

We know you launched the chapter at the Third Annual Meeting of European Scientific Diasporas in North America, co-hosted by us and the Embassy of France, but what role did EURAXESS North America play in the facilitation of the process to establish the chapter? Where do you see the most valuable connection and, finally, why is it important to maintain close collaboration?
EURAXESS North America was indispensable in getting the North America Chapter organized and was at the cradle of its foundation. Through all her travels for EURAXESS, Viki Bodnarova met fellows both in Canada and the U.S. and connected us with one another, so that we arrived at a sufficient number of interested fellows to make a North America Chapter feasible. Apart from that, she also had short connections to members of the MCAA board, such as Brian Cahill and Matthew DiFranco, who further advised us in the process of writing the Chapter proposal.

EURAXESS North America and the MCAA North America Chapter are important for one another. EURAXESS organizes events and provides valuable information that is valuable for the career development of our members, including information on funding and job opportunities in the EU. The MCAA North America Chapter is a significant partner for EURAXESS North America, because we represent an important part of the European ‘scientific diaspora’ in North America, with valuable connections to academic institutions on both sides of the Atlantic. As such we function as ‘access points’ for EURAXESS for information activities and are able to co-organize events, such as the Chapter’s panel at the Annual Meeting of European Scientific Diasporas and information sessions on European research funding (such as in Toronto later this month). Finally, members of the MCAA North America Chapter are invested in helping to develop the Joint European Mentoring Initiative (JEMI) that EURAXESS North America facilitated the platform leading to its establishment and will be able to provide both mentors and mentees in this scheme.

Who can become a member of the MCAA North America Chapter and what are the benefits of joining? Where can interested researchers find more information about the chapter’s activities and contact details?

The MCAA North America Chapter incorporates researchers who are currently benefiting or have benefited from a mobility research grant from the EU under the Marie Curie Actions and currently reside or have resided in North America, or are nationals of a North American country, who currently reside or have resided in Europe. Members benefit from the network we provide and from the events we organize or co-organize (networking events, local meetings, workshops and webinars).

To join us or get in touch:

Membership of the North America Chapter is free! Just sign up on the MCAA website: https://www.mariecuriealumni.eu/groups/north-america-chapter.

Follow us on Facebook https://www.facebook.com/groups/765078766972927/, and LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12036564, to stay tuned about activities, or contact us directly via email north.america.chapter@mariecuriealumni.eu
5 In case you missed it....

5.1 Event Outlook

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<td>7-9 May 2018</td>
<td>Arlington, VA, USA</td>
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<td>Students as Stakeholders in Science Diplomacy: Outlook for Today &amp; Tomorrow</td>
<td>17 May 2018</td>
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About EURAXESS North America

EURAXESS North America is a network of thousands of European and non-European researchers, scientists, and scholars throughout North America (USA and Canada). This multidisciplinary network includes members at all stages of their careers. It allows them to connect with each other and with Europe, ensuring that they are recognized as an important resource for European research, whether they remain in North America or return to Europe.

For further information about EURAXESS North America, please visit: http://northamerica.euraxess.org.

To sign up for membership in our network, please go to our website and click on Sign up and become a member for free button.