

How the EU Evaluates Project Proposals and How Students Can Take Part

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Agenda

- **Why** the EU funds projects
- **Who** checks the proposals
- **How** the evaluation works
- The three main criteria: **Excellence, Impact, Implementation**
- A simple **smart traffic** example
- **How students** can join such projects

EU Research and Missions



The **European Union** invests money in research and innovation.



EU **missions** focus on big problems like climate, cancer, oceans, cities and healthy soil.

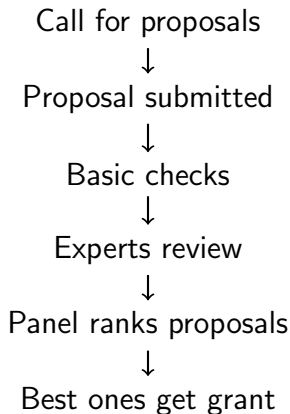
From Call to Project

- The EU publishes a **call text** with a topic and rules.
- A group of partners writes a **project proposal**.
- They send the proposal on time through the online portal.
- After the deadline, the proposal enters the **evaluation process**.
- Only the best proposals become **funded projects**.

Who Evaluates the Proposal?

- Proposals are checked by **independent experts**.
- Experts come from **different countries** and backgrounds.
- They are chosen for their **knowledge** in the topic.
- They must follow **conflict of interest** rules (they cannot judge their own project).
- Each proposal is read by **several experts**, not only one person.

Evaluation Pipeline

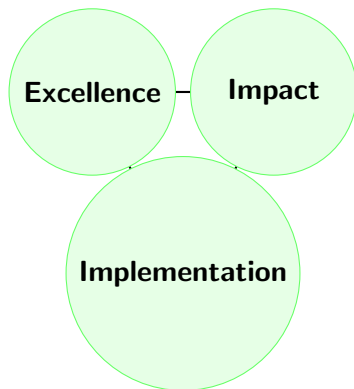


Each step removes proposals that do not fit the rules or have low quality.

Scoring System

- Experts give scores from **0** (very poor) to **5** (excellent).
- Scores are given for each **criterion**.
- A proposal must reach a **minimum score** to stay in the game.
- Later, experts meet and agree on a **common score**.
- Then the EU creates a **ranked list** from the best to the worst.

Three Main Evaluation Criteria



Every proposal is judged on these three **pillars**.

Excellence: The Idea

- The proposal must start with a **simple and clear problem**.
- It must explain what people **already know** about this problem.
- It must show what is **missing** or what is not solved yet.
- It should have **clear goals** that the team wants to reach.
- The idea should follow a **logical plan** and make sense.

Excellence: The Method

- The proposal must show **how** the team will work.
- It should list the **tools** and **techniques** they will use.
- It must explain **why** these tools are the right choice.
- It should say how they will **collect** and **study** data.
- It must mention possible **problems** and how they will solve them.

Impact: The Change

- Describes what will **change** if the project is successful.
- Links the project to **EU missions** or strategies.
- Explains who will **benefit** and how.
- Gives simple **numbers** to measure success (for example fewer accidents, less energy use).

Impact Plans: Use and Communication

- Shows how results will be **used** after the project (for example product, service, policy).
- Explains how results will be **shared**: reports, websites, open events, training.
- Talks about the **target groups**: cities, companies, citizens, students.
- Makes sure the project does not end in a **drawer**.

Implementation: Work Plan

- Breaks the project into **work packages**.
- Each work package has tasks, a leader and a time period.
- Shows a simple **timeline** (Gantt style).
- Explains how partners will **manage** the project: meetings, reports, risk checks.

Implementation: The Team

- A good consortium mixes:
 - **Universities** (knowledge)
 - **Companies** (market and products)
 - **Cities or users** (real-life testing)
- Each partner has a **clear role**.
- The coordinator has experience in **project management**.

Short Overview of the Three Criteria

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Excellence | Quality of the idea and method. Clear problem and clear objectives. |
| Impact | Useful change in society or the market. Strong link to EU goals. |
| Implementation | Realistic work plan, good team and management. |

Example Project: Smart Traffic



- Goal: make a city **safer** at busy crossings.
- University builds an **AI model** to predict risky situations.
- Company builds **smart cameras** and software.
- City installs the system at real junctions.

Smart Traffic Project and the Criteria

- **Excellence:** clear accident problem, new AI-based solution.
- **Impact:** fewer injuries, supports green and smart city mission.
- **Implementation:** clear work packages, 3-year plan, partners with real responsibilities.

Typical Weak Points in Proposals

- Problem is **not clear** or too broad.
- Many nice words but **no concrete impact**.
- Work plan looks **too optimistic** for the time and budget.
- Missing important partners (for example no city partner for a city project).
- Risks are ignored or only written in one short line.

What Makes a Proposal Strong

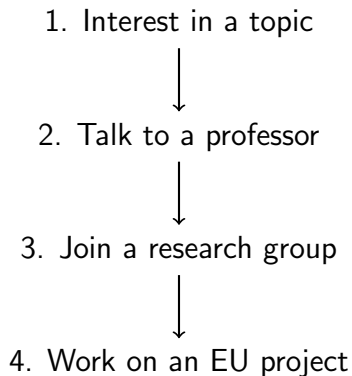
- Simple and **clear story** that everyone understands.
- Real **innovation**, but still realistic.
- Impact that matches **EU missions**.
- Work plan that looks **doable**.
- Team that has the **right skills**.

Students in EU Projects



- Students cannot be **main applicants**.
- But they can work inside a **university team**.
- They help with data, coding, tests and reports.
- This gives strong **experience** and a good CV.

How a Student Can Join a Project



Typical Student Roles

- **Data work:** collecting, cleaning and simple analysis.
- **Programming:** small modules, scripts, dashboards.
- **Testing:** trying out prototypes in the lab or in the field.
- **Support:** helping with figures, slides and documentation.
- **Thesis:** writing a project-related bachelor or master thesis.

Benefits for Students

- Learn how real **EU projects** work.
- Build an **international network**.
- Gain experience that looks strong on a **CV**.
- Understand how research ideas become **funded projects**.

Summary

- EU projects are evaluated on **Excellence**, **Impact** and **Implementation**.
- Only clear, realistic and high-impact proposals are funded.
- Students cannot lead these proposals but can **join** them.
- Working in such a project is a strong step for a **future career**.

Thank you for listening.
Questions?