

The Netherlands



Statistical data refers to 2019

REPRESENTING INSTITUTIONS

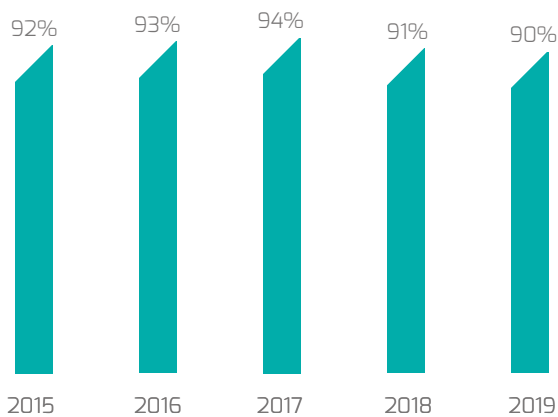
- Netherlands Enterprise Agency

RUNNING ACTIONS LED BY RESEARCHERS IN THE NETHERLANDS

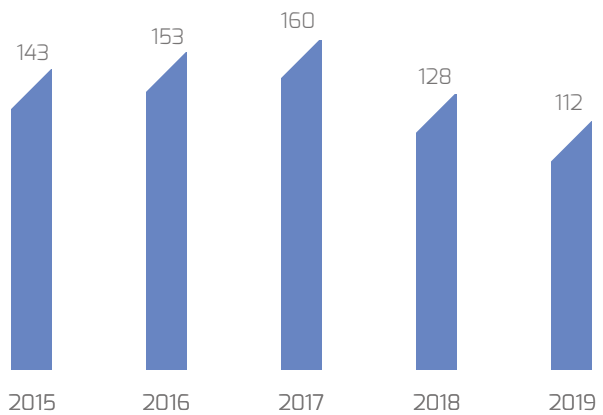
Examples of chaired Actions

- > Interactive Narrative Design for Complexity Representations
- > Drylands facing change: interdisciplinary research on climate change, food insecurity, political instability
- > Cultures Of Victimology: understanding processes of victimization across Europe
- > Control of Human Pathogenic Micro-organisms in Plant Production Systems
- > Establishment of a Pan-European Network on the Sustainable Valorisation of Lignin
- > Performance and Reliability of Photovoltaic Systems: Evaluations of Large-Scale Monitoring Data
- > Mobilising Data, Policies and Experts in Scientific Collections
- > Using three-way interactions between plants, microbes and arthropods to enhance crop protection and production
- > European Network on Brain Malformations
- > Reliable roadmap for certification of bonded primary structures
- > LEukaemia GENE Discovery by data sharing, mining and collaboration
- > GEnomics of MusculoSkeletal traits TranslatiOnal Network
- > European Network for Game Theory
- > The European research network on types for programming and verification (EUTYPES)

COUNTRY REPRESENTATION IN COST ACTIONS

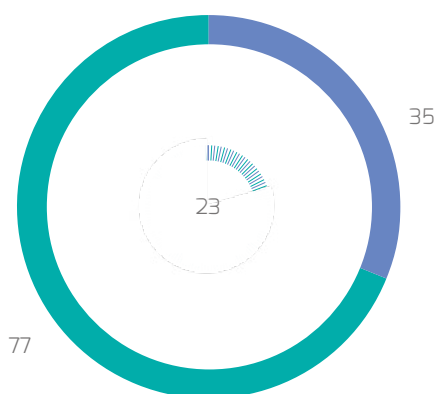


LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN COST ACTIONS



A CLOSE LOOK AT LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

■ Women ■ Men // Younger researchers

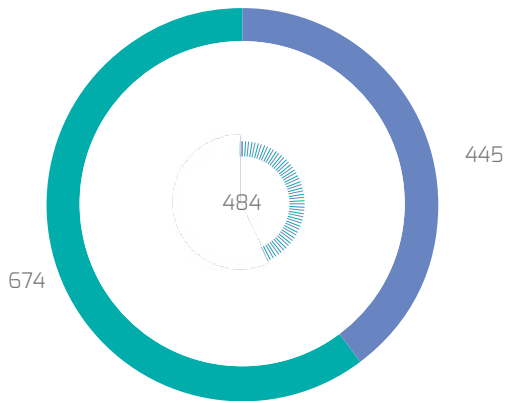


“ COST helped me get a more global view of the field, including from the perspective of regulators and patient organisations. It gave me the ability to look beyond my niche, which is a quality the academy looks for. ”

Dr Aarstma-Rus, Professor Human Genetics, Leiden University

INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION IN ALL ACTION ACTIVITIES

■ Women ■ Men // Younger researchers



PARTICIPATION IN NETWORKING ACTIVITIES

63

Short-term scientific missions

96

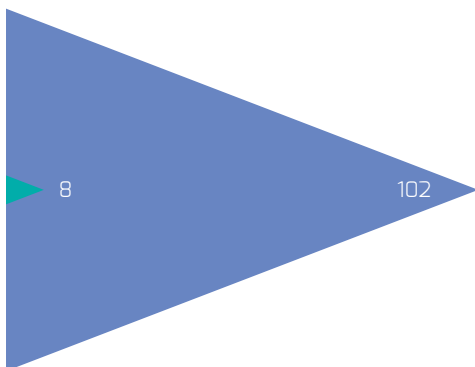
Trainees

58

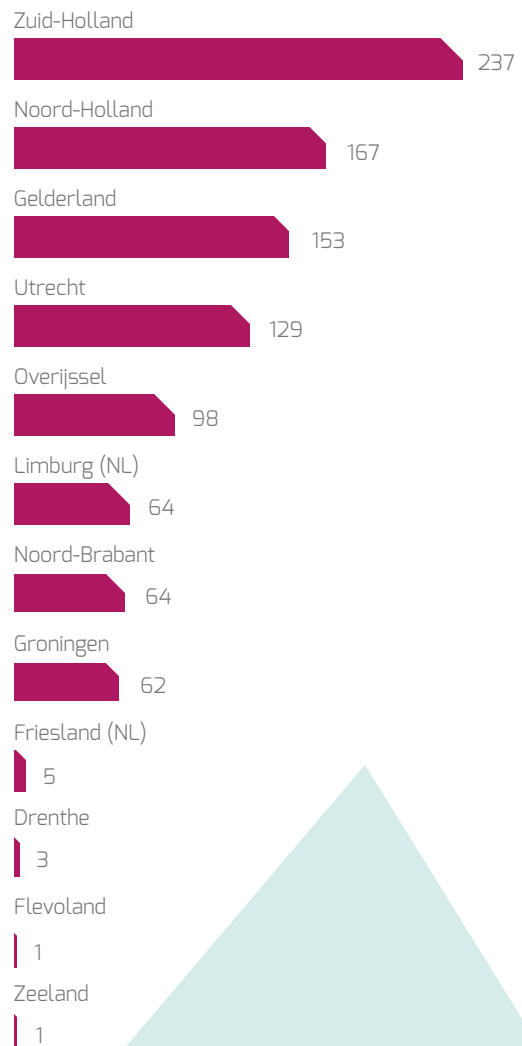
Trainers

NETWORKING ACTIVITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

■ Short-term scientific missions ■ Training schools



PARTICIPATION PER COUNTRY REGION



BUDGET RECEIVED



EXPERTISE OF PROPOSERS

Agricultural biotechnology	1	Materials engineering	7
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	9	Mathematics	25
Animal and dairy science	7	Mechanical engineering	5
Arts	4	Media and communications	21
Basic medicine	21	Medical biotechnology	6
Biological sciences	76	Medical engineering	3
Chemical engineering	7	Nano-technology	1
Chemical sciences	29	Other engineering and technologies	16
Civil engineering	16	Other agricultural sciences	9
Clinical medicine	63	Other humanities	5
Computer and Information Sciences	32	Other medical sciences	10
Earth and related Environmental sciences	30	Other social sciences	11
Economics and business	33	Philosophy, Ethics and Religion	4
Educational sciences	4	Physical Sciences	26
Electrical engineering, electronic engineering, information engineering	14	Political Science	16
Environmental biotechnology	2	Psychology	16
Environmental engineering	10	Social and economic geography	17
Health Sciences	59	Sociology	11
History and Archeology	17	Veterinary science	1
Languages and literature	23		
Law	27		
		Total	694

“I would definitely recommend doing a short-term scientific mission because it is a great learning opportunity and it isn't that difficult to make it happen. It was a great experience.”

Karin Snel, PhD Candidate, Department of Human Geography and Planning,
Utrecht University



New study aims to help protect the world's trees and forests from harmful pests and diseases

CABI's expert scientists in the field of ecosystems management and invasion ecology have presented new guidance on ways to help protect the world's trees and forests from harmful pests and diseases such as the box tree moth and ash dieback.

Dr Rané Eschen led an international team of researchers who suggest that a number of important factors should be considered when monitoring for non-native pests that can pose a serious threat to forest resources and have significant negative economic, biodiversity and livelihood impacts.

The team, which includes scientists from the Slovenian Forestry Research Institute, the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute, UK, the University of Belgrade, Serbia and the Croatian Forest Research Institute, say more information about organisms associated with imported woody plant is needed to support authorities to be better prepared for the arrival and spread of new pests.

They stress that the increase in intercontinental trade is coinciding with an increase in the number of potentially serious pests in all parts of the world, and stronger border biosecurity is needed to minimise the risk of additional pests being introduced.

Dr Eschen and PhD student Iva Frnitić, in the new research published in the *Journal of Biogeography*, conducted a literature review and analysed case studies in Serbia, Croatia and Switzerland. They set out to determine inter and intra annual and spatial patterns in insect diversity, spatial patterns in diversity of seed-borne fungi, as well as spatial and temporal patterns across and within regions, locations and years.

Dr Eschen said, "The detection and identification of potential pests of woody plants before their introduction is an important component of successful biosecurity, because it allows Pest Risk Analysis to be carried out and phytosanitary measures to be developed and implemented.

"However, it is unclear where the monitored plants can best be located, how many samples are required and when and how often sampling optimally should take place for the adequate assessment of the biodiversity associated with the target plant species.

"Our study illustrates the factors that should be considered when deciding on the location and timing of sampling. This is important because of the trade-off between the number of samples and sampling locations needed to detect many of the species which may be potential pests, and the cost of (repeated) sampling in many locations."

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COST Action FP1401 New study aims to help protect the world's trees and forests from harmful pests and diseases.

View the full story here: <https://bit.ly/2EjDvUC>

The screenshot shows a news article on the Wageningen University & Research website. The article title is "Sensor technologies in animal breeding: Selecting against feather pecking in laying hens", dated June 25, 2019. The text describes a collaboration between Animal Breeding and Genomics (WUR), Breed4Food, and the COST Action GroupHouseNet, focusing on how sensor technologies can aid in selecting against feather pecking in laying hens. A section titled "Feather pecking" explains that livestock are often kept in large groups where identifying and monitoring individuals is challenging, and feather pecking (FP) is a socially-affected trait. A "Publication" section lists a review by Ellen et al. in *Animals* 2019, 9(3), 108. The website header includes navigation links for Education & Programmes, Research & Results, and Value Creation & Cooperation, along with a search bar and language selector.

COST Action COST Action CA15134 Sensor technologies in animal breeding: Selecting against feather pecking in laying hens

View the full story here: <https://bit.ly/2Enlpky>