

Ändringar i regelverket i kommande

Horisont Europa

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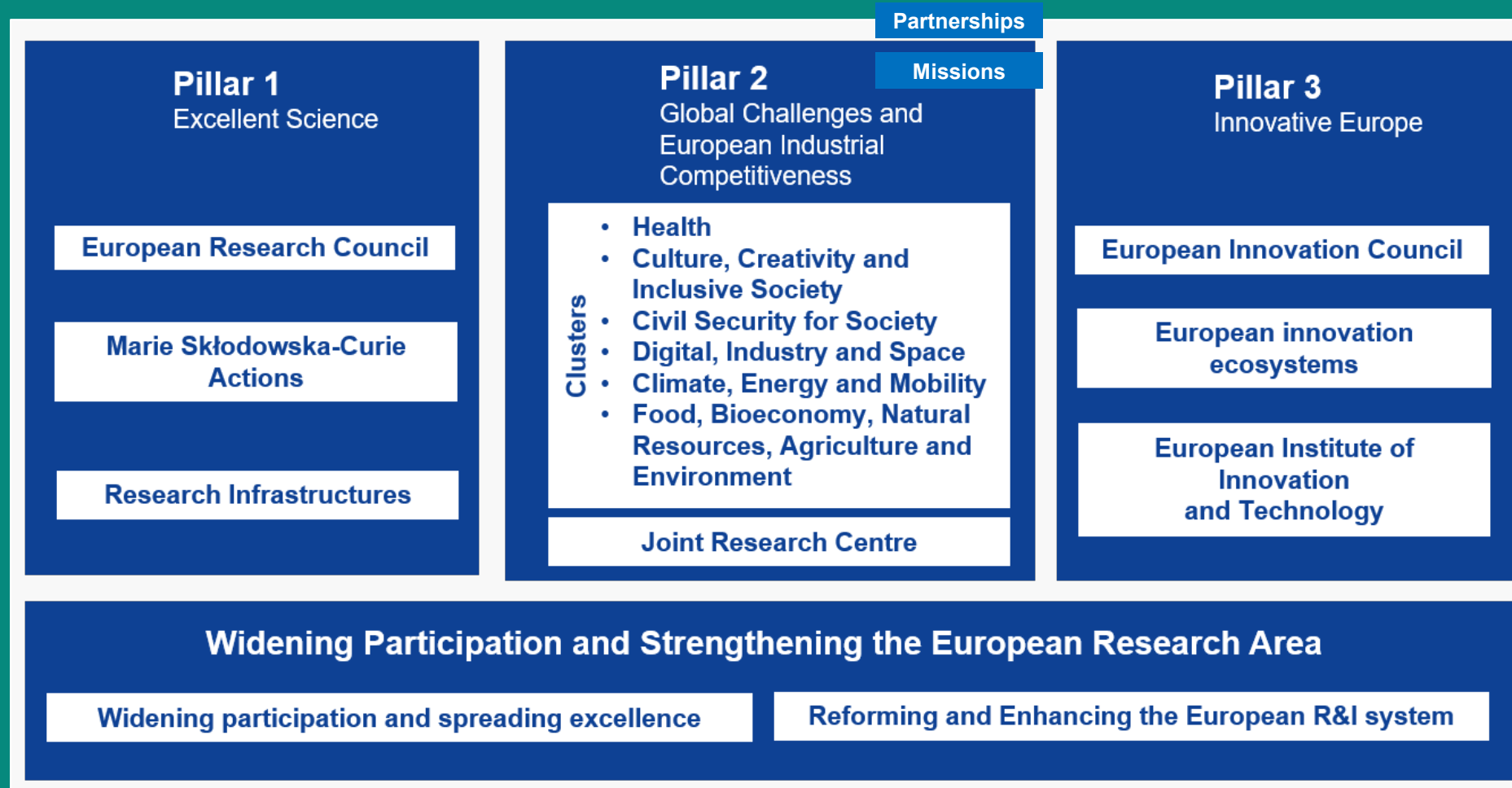
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VINNOVA

Sveriges innovationsmyndighet

Horizon Europe



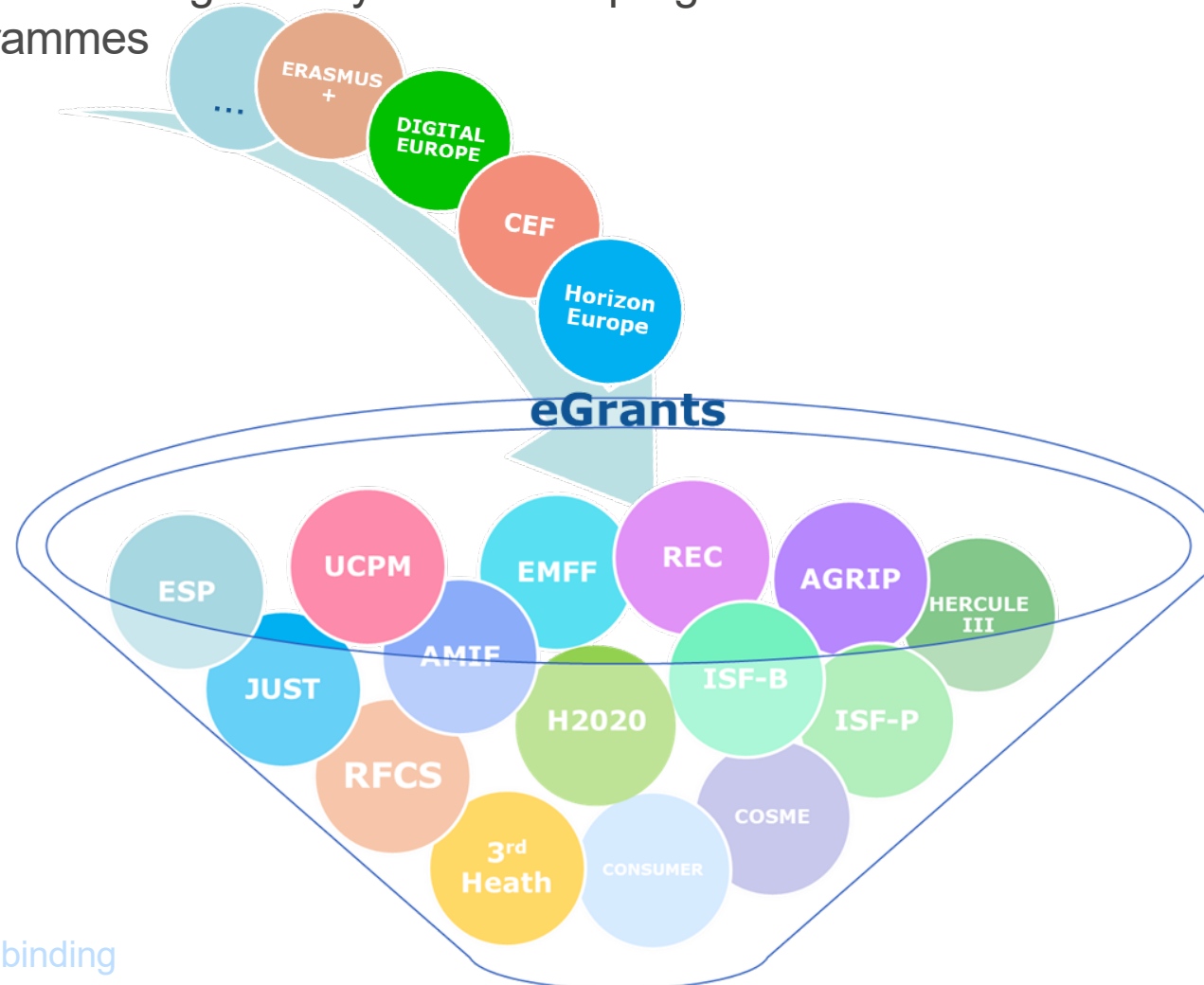
Budget: 95,5 billion euro

A bit of background...

- Numerous Model Grant Agreements (MGAs):
paper-based or electronically-managed ('eGrants')



- eGrants serving already for several programmes + to serve for other programmes



Structure

Core Part

Datasheet

a summary of the specific data of the grant agreement

Articles

grouped in chapters

Chapter 1 – General (Articles 1-2)

Chapter 2 – Action (Articles 3-4)

Chapter 3 – Grant (Articles 5-6)

Chapter 4 – Grant Implementation (Articles 7-26)

Chapter 5 – Consequences of non-compliance (Articles 27-35)

Chapter 6 – Final provisions (Articles 36-44)



Structure – Annex 5



Annex 5 Special Rules

- **Security** (Article 13)
- **Ethics** (i.e. research integrity) (Article 14)
- **Values** (i.e. gender mainstreaming) (Article 14)
- **IPR** (Article 16)
- **Communication, Dissemination, Open Science and Visibility** (Article 17)
- **Specific rules for carrying out the action** (Article 18)
 - recruitment and working conditions,
 - specific rules for access to research infrastructure actions,
 - specific rules for PCP and PPI procurements,
 - specific rules for co-funded partnerships,
 - specific rules for ERC actions,
 - specific rules for EIT-KIC actions,
 - specific rules for MSCAactions
 - Specific rules for EIC actions

Disclaimer: Information not legally binding



Horizon Europe MGA Financial provisions

Personnel costs

Internally invoiced goods & services

Formula

$$\text{Personnel costs} = \text{Daily rate} \times \text{Days worked in the project}$$



Daily rate calculation

How?

	Dagar
Ar	365
Helgdagar	-104
Semesterdagar	-35
Annan frånvaro	-11
Produktiva dagar	215
	Timmär
8 timmars arbetsdag	1720

$$\text{Daily rate} = \frac{\text{actual annual personnel costs for the person}}{215^*}$$



* For Horizon Europe: Still possible to **deduct actual working days spent on parental leave** from the fixed number of 215 days

Days worked – record keeping

Days worked



- use reliable **time records** (i.e. time-sheets) either on paper or in a computer-based time recording system.

Or

- sign a monthly declaration on days spent for the action (template under development).

Time recording system in hours



'Day-equivalent' → 3 conversion rules at hand

1. A conversion based on the average number of **hours that the person must work per working day according to her/his contract.**

Example: if the contract says that the person must work 37,5 hours per week distributed in 5 working days, a day-equivalent for the person is 7,5 hours (37,5 / 5). In the same example, if the person works 50 % part-time, the day-equivalent would be 3,75 hours (18,75 / 5).

2. A conversion based on the **usual standard annual productive hours** of the beneficiary, if it is at least 90% of the workable time (i.e. continuity with H2020)

Example:

Standard annual productive hours of the beneficiary = 1600 Standard annual workable hours of the beneficiary = 1720

1720 x 90% = 1548 < 1600

1600/215 => 7.44 hours = 1 day-equivalent

3. A conversion based on a fixed number of hours (e.g. for beneficiaries with no reference in their contracts nor standard annual productive hours):
1 day-equivalent = 8 hours

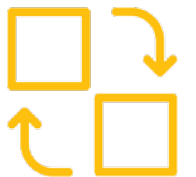
Time recording system in hours

'Day-equivalent': When to do the conversion?

Each time that you have to calculate a daily rate → **per calendaryear**

For example at the time of a reporting period:

If a daily rate is calculated for year 2021, the beneficiary must convert into day-equivalents the total number of hours worked by the person on the action during 2021 altogether.



Main differences with H2020

- Discontinuation of the different formulas (annual and monthly) and options for productive hours (entailing difficult and error-prone calculations)
- No more 'last closed financial year' rule
- Instead, use of a single corporate daily rate and calendar year approach

Internally invoiced goods & services

Horizon Europe specific provisions

What?

This budget category covers the costs for goods and services which are:

- produced or provided within the beneficiary's organisation directly for the action and
- the beneficiary values on the basis of its usual cost accounting practices.

Examples:

- *self-produced consumables (e.g. electronic wafers, chemicals)*
- *specialised premises for hosting the research specimens used for the action (e.g. animal house, greenhouse, aquarium)*
- *standardised testing or research processes (e.g. genomic test, mass spectrometry analysis)*
- *use of specific research devices or research facilities (e.g. clean room, wind tunnel, supercomputer facilities, electronic microscope)*



Key features



- Documented methodology
- Supporting evidence of the use of the good or service for the action showing the number of units used
- Share of cost item used for the production of the good or service must be calculated using the **allocation keys defined in the beneficiary's usual costs accounting practices**

example: power supply costs allocated to a clean room on the basis of the square meters it occupies.



Allocation keys resulting in a higher unit cost for the internally invoiced good or service when used in EU projects compared with other projects will not be accepted.

Main difference with H2020

- **Wider reliance on beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices for the unit cost calculation:**
 - No application of the 25% flat-rate on top of the unit cost (H2020 rules) but instead
 - Possibility to accept actual indirect costs allocated via key drivers in the unit cost calculation

IPR, Dissemination and Exploitation

Reinforced focus on exploitation

Continuity with H2020 rules:

- ✓ Beneficiaries must use their best efforts to exploit their results;
- ✓ Additional exploitation obligations may apply if indicated in work programme;

NEW

Beneficiaries must complete a **results ownership list (ROL)** at last periodic report to clarify the ownership of the results as well as to promote and simplify their exploitation

NEW

If despite their best efforts no exploitation takes place within one year after the end of the project, the beneficiaries must use the **Horizon Results Platform** to find interested parties to exploit the results

NEW

Continued **reporting** on the progress and obstacles regarding exploitation thereafter



Dissemination & Exploitation (D&E)

- D&E cuts across the overall project life cycle, from the proposal until after the end of the project
- Applicants have to submit (unless Work Programme says otherwise) a short description of the D&E activities together with the impact pathways in their proposal
- In Horizon Europe not a full fledged D&E plan is required at proposal stage, but a complete exploitation, dissemination and communication plan has to be submitted during the first 6 months of the project

Obligation of beneficiaries to exploit their R&I results

- In Horizon Europe, as in H2020, the obligation to exploit remains and is a responsibility of the beneficiaries on a “bestefforts” approach
- When specified in the WP additional exploitation obligations could be applied
- Horizon Europe encourages the use of the R&I results through third party exploitation (where appropriate)
- If despite the best effort for exploitation no uptake happens within a specific period after the end of the project (1 year), then the project must use the Horizon Results Platform to make exploitable results visible (unless obligation is waived)
- The Horizon Results Platform is free, is part of the F&T portal, available to all beneficiaries and is based on results, not on projects.

Follow up on R&I results after the end of the project

- In Horizon Europe, the follow up of the exploitation activities will continue after the end of the project
- The first year after the end of the project, and if no exploitation takes place, beneficiaries must use the Horizon Results Platform for making their exploitable results visible
- For the following period there will **probably be a structured questionnaire** available to beneficiaries to report on the progress, their needs and obstacles on their path for exploitation
- This questionnaire could be part of the **EC grant management system** and will remain open until the conclusion of the follow up period after the end of the project where a final report will be created.

RDM & Open Access in Horizon Europe

Open Science mainstreamed

✓ **Open access** to scientific publications

- ❑ Immediate open access via repository at the latest upon publication under open licence
- ❑ Only publication fees (if any) in full open access venues are eligible for reimbursement.

✓ From open research data pilot to responsible **research data management (RDM)**

- ❑ All research data must be managed in line with FAIR principles, with data management plan as a standard deliverable
- ❑ Open access to research data via repository under principle '*as open as possible, as closed as necessary*'

✓ Additional open science practices may apply if indicated in work programme (e.g. access to results if needed to validate the conclusions of scientific publications)

Open science in case of public emergencies

- If imposed by the WP, if requested by the granting authority
- Requirement for **immediate open access with a CC BY or CC0** or equivalent licence **to any research output**
- With **exceptions**: legitimate interests
 - Then must give non-exclusive license on fair and reasonable conditions to entities that need the research output to address the public emergency and commit to rapidly and broadly exploit the results

Overview

Topic	Horizon 2020	Horizon Europe
MGA structure	'Standalone' model	•Based on a Corporate Model (Terminology, Data Sheet, Annex 5)
Personnel costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Different calculation methodologies •Additional remuneration concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •One single methodology (corporate daily rate) •Project-based remuneration (continuity & simplification)
Internal invoicing	25% Flat-rate for indirect costs	•Actual indirect costs (if usual practices)
In-kind contributions against payment	Specific article (Art. 11 H2020 MGA)	•No more specific article BUT still eligible (corporate approach)
Certificate on Financial Statements (CFS)	Threshold at €325 000 or more as reimbursement of actual costs and unit costs calculated according to beneficiary's usual cost accounting practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Higher thresholds at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –€430 000 EU contribution calculated on all costs (corporate approach) –€725 000 beneficiaries with a low-risk classification after a System and Process Audit (SPA) performed
Third party specific types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Linked third party (Art 14 H2020 MGA) •International partner (Art.14a H2020 MGA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Affiliated entity (corporate labelling) •Associated partner (corporate approach)
Exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Best efforts obligation to exploit the results •Additional exploitation obligations may apply if indicated in work programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Further emphasis on exploitation through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –the Results Ownership List –the use of the Horizon Results Platform –continued reporting after the end of the project
Open Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Open access to scientific publications •Open access to research data (pilot --> default option) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Immediate open access to scientific publications •Shift from open research data to research data management