











Types of actions: what can you do?

ТҮРЕ	WHAT	WHO	RATE
Research and innovation actions	Research projects tackling clearly defined challenges. May lead to the development of new knowledge or a new technology.	Consortia	100% of eligible costs
Innovation Actions	Closer-to-the-market activities: prototyping, testing, demonstrating, piloting, scaling-up etc. New or improved products or services .	Consortia	70% of eligible costs (100% for non-profit legal entities)
Coordination and support actions	Funding covers the coordination and networking of research and innovation projects, programmes and policies. Funding for research and innovation per se is covered elsewhere.	Single entities or consortia	100%
EIC Accelerator (SME Instrument)	Innovative, high-flying small or medium-sized business with European and global ambitions	Single Entity	70%
EIC Pathfinder	Collaborative, inter-disciplinary research and innovation on science-inspired and radically new future technologies.	Consortia	100%
Fast Track to Innovation (FTI)	Quick market uptake of new technologies	Consortia (3-5)	70% of eligible costs (100% for non-profit legal entities)











Eligibility: who can participate?

Any legal entity may participate in the Horizon 2020 Programme provided:

- At least 3 legal entities established in 3 different Member states or associated countries shall participate in action;
- The 3 legal entities shall be independent of each other;
- Participating legal entities from other countries may also be able to get EU funding in certain circumstances.

For specific actions: European Research Council (ERC), European Innovation Council Accelerator (EIC), programme co-fund actions and specific calls:

One legal entity











Funding Rates

- **Direct eligible:** Single funding rate for all beneficiaries and all activities in the research grants:
 - 100% of all eligible costs for all RIA (Research and Innovation).
 - 70% of eligible costs for IA (100% for non-profit)
- Indirect eligible costs (e.g. administration, communication and infrastructures costs, office supplies) are reimbursed with a 25% flat rate of the direct eligible costs.











Costs and eligibility

 A grant is not the lottery.

You may need to contribute to the budget.

- All costs by partners.
- Only "Eligible" Costs.

- Costs have to be:
 - Actual
 - Real (not estimated)
 - Borne by beneficiary
 - During project duration
 - Estimated in the budget
 - identifiable and verifiable
 - Compliant with national laws on taxes, labour and social security
 - Reasonable & justified











Understanding the Costs

ELIGIBLE COSTS	INELIGIBLE COSTS
 Personnel costs (incl. employer's costs) Travel Equipment (depreciation rules apply) Goods, works and services Subcontracting INDIRECT (25% on all Direct Exp. Subcontracting) Overhead 	 Deductible VAT (Note: non deductible/non identifiable VAT is eligible) Losses due to fluctuation of exchange rates Interest owed Provisions for future losses or debts











Direct Personnel Costs Categories

- Employee costs (or equivalent)
 - basic remuneration = basic salary (incl. Salary, social Security, Taxes, other) + complements (13th Salary, night shifts, hazardous work complement, variable)
 - for non-profit legal entities: additional remuneration ('bonus payments')
- natural persons working under a direct contract
- personnel seconded by a third party
- 'beneficiaries that are SMEs for their owners (or natural persons) not receiving a salary'











Travel

- Transportation
 - Number of Trips
 - Destinations
 - Duration of travels
 - Number of people traveling
- Flat Subsistence Allowance
 - eligible if in line with beneficiary's usual practices on travel

See: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/fp7/89566/flat-rates-subsistence_en.pdf











Equipment

- Always verify specific rules
- Depreciation (not full cost)
- According to National Legislation

Example:

- Every item has an economic life (e.g. 4 years according to National Legislation in Greece)
- After 4 years its value = 0
- Losing 25% of its value every year
- If the project lasts 4 years you can charge the full cost











Other Costs

- Short Consultancies
- Catering
- Printing services
- Etc.

Some times these can go to subcontracting

ALL MUST BE DETAILED AND JUSTIFIED











Subcontracting

- Always check specific rules
- Business Conditions
- Only small amount
 (<15-20% of the partner's budget)
- Avoid it if you can

ANNEX 1:

Description of Tasks, Costs Estimation, Need justification

ANNEX 2: Estimated Costs

EXAMPLES: Contract for part of the research //
Contract for Test and analysis of a new product











Indirect Costs (Overheads)

- Necessary for every functioning organisation
- Connected to productive personnel
 - Utilities
 - Office costs
 - Communications
- How to determine the %?
 - FLAT 25% of ALL Direct costs (except Subcontracting)
- They do NOT have to be justified











Budget Flexibility

- At reporting costs may differ from estimated eligible costs.
- Budget Transfer between Beneficiaries or between budget categories without Amendment

If incurred costs < estimated, difference to another partner or budget category.

If significant change in planned work, amendment is needed











Phases of Budget Building

- 1. Define the total cost
- 2. Partner distribution draft
- 3. Prepare WBS and PM / WP
- 4. Determine Personnel Costs
- 5. Define Other Costs
- 6. Circulate budget to partners
- 7. Negotiate and finalise











Why is it important?

- Wrong assumptions lead to problems
- Poor planning creates uncertainty

- Practical Example
- https://th2020.zendesk.com/hc/enus/articles/209317309-H2020-Budget-Preparation



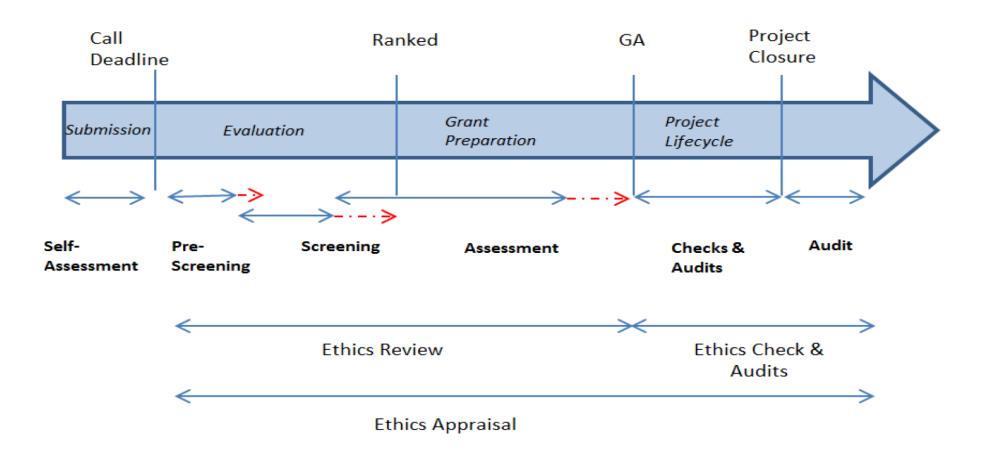








Proposal to Project timeline













Evaluation Process: What happens after you submit?

- EC checks proposal for eligibility

 (General Annexes A and C to the work programme and specific eligibility conditions set out in the work programme for your call).
- EC chooses its experts/revaluators
- Experts evaluates your proposal
- EC establishes its ranked list











EC Chooses its experts

- At least three independent experts per proposal (but can be more depending on WP).
- Exception: For the first stage in two-stage submission schemes and for low-value grants, it may be that only two experts are used.
- Additional experts appointed for ethics review.
- The evaluation process might be followed by one or more independent observers.











How are experts selected?

- Keywords specified in your proposal.
- High level of skills, experience and knowledge in the relevant areas (e.g. field, project management, innovation, exploitation, dissemination and communication);
- Balance in terms of:
 - skills, experience and knowledge;
 - geographical diversity;
 - gender;
 - where appropriate, the private and public sectors











How are proposals evaluated?

Criteria	
Excellence	 Clarity and Pertinence of the Objectives Credibility of the proposed approach Soundness of the Concept Ambition and State of the Art.
Impact	 The expected impacts listed in the work plan Enhancing Innovation Capacity Strengthening Competitiveness Effectiveness of the proposed measures to exploit, disseminate etc.
Implementation	 Coherence and Effectiveness of the Work plan Complementarity Appropriateness of Structures











Scoring/weights/thresholds

- Each criterion scored out of 5 (max 15)
- Proposal threshold of 10/12 (out of 15)
- Individual criterion threshold of 3.

- Innovation Actions, EIC:
 - impact criterion weighted by factor of 1.5
 - Impact considered first when scores equal



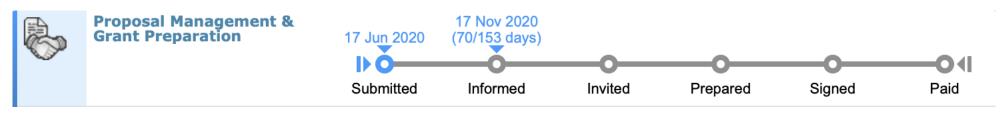








Time to grant



- SUBMITTION TO NOTIFICATION: for informing all applicants of the outcome of the scientific evaluation of their application, a maximum period of 5 months from the final date for submission of complete proposals;
- NOTIFICATION TO GRANT AGREEMENT: signing grant agreements with applicants or notifying grant decisions to them, a maximum period of 3 months from the date of informing applicants they have been successful.







