

Innovation

Horizon Europe

THE NEXT EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (2021 – 2027)

#HorizonEU

Based on the Commission Proposal for Horizon Europe, the common understanding between co-legislators and the Partial General Approach, both approved in April 2019



Breakdown of contents

I: Simplified forms of costs

- Which ones?
- > Why?

II: The Lump sum pilot

- > Why?
- > A pilot with 2 options
- > Principles
- Lessons learned



Horizon Europe -Simplified forms of costs



Simplified forms of costs

Differents simplified forms:

- Units
- Lump sums
- > Flat rates

One common two-fold objective:

Reducing the administrative burden & the risk of errors



Why simplified forms?



Focus on conditions triggering the payment

- ➤ Shift from focus on financial management and checking costs to focus on scientific-technical content of the projects, e.g.:
 - For unit: occurrence of an event, achievement of a deliverable or a specific output etc...
 - For lump sum: e.g. performance of a set of activities (e.g. accomplishment of a Work Package).



Examples of usage

Actual costs

> e.g. Personnel costs, other direct costs, subcontracting etc.

Units costs

> e.g. SME owner unit cost, MSCA unit costs

Lump sums

> All types of costs (i.e. H2020 lump sum pilot)

Flat rates

> e.g. Indirect costs (25%)



Horizon Europe -Lump sum Pilot



Lump sum: Why?

> Significant simplification potential:

- Despite all simplification, funding based on reimbursement of incurred costs stays complex and error-prone
- ➤ Lump sum project funding removes all obligations on actual cost reporting and financial ex-post audits i.e. a major reduction of administrative burden

Focus on performance:

Shift from focus on financial management and checking costs to focus on scientific-technical content of the projects



Two options

Amount of the lump sum

Fixed in the Call

Per project based on the budget



Lump sum

Option 1

- > Fixed lump sum per project defined in call for proposals
- Proposals describe the efforts and resources applicants commit to mobilise for this amount.
- > Applicants must provide proposed split of the lump sum per work package and per beneficiary.
- ➤ The evaluation and competition between proposals ensure that adequate resources are committed

Option 2

- Proposals provide a detailed estimation of costs
- ➤ Experts assess cost details during evaluation and make recommendations (panel will include expert/s with financial expertise).
- Based on this, the lump sum is fixed during grant preparation

Principles

Lump sum evaluation and grant agreement follow standard approach as much as possible:

- Same evaluation criteria
- > Same pre-financing and payment scheme
- Reporting periods and technical reporting as today, though focusing on completion of work packages

One lump sum share is fixed in the grant agreement for each work package

➤ This amount is paid when the activities in the work package are completed. As today, payment does not depend on a successful outcome, but on the completion of activities

Record-keeping for beneficiaries

They don't need They need Technical documents Time-sheets Pay-slips Publications, prototypes, deliverables Depreciation policy Who did what? **Invoices**

Already the case for actual costs-based MGA

...any document proving that the

work was done



...any document proving the actual

costs incurred

Lessons learned: Issues to consider before drawing conclusions

- ➤ We are in the first stages: Experience is very limited!
- ➤ Evaluations of ongoing pilots concluded (NMBP, S2R, Health, ERC-PoC 2 cut-off dates)
- ➤ ECA's recommendations on the Special report on H2020 Simplification

Therefore

➤ We need to increase the number of pilots! → WP 2020!



Lump sum: Lessons learned

From proposal preparation:

- Reinforcing information to beneficiaries on lump sum specificities
- Concept of work packages
- > Improving the design of the budget Excel sheet
 - Set of slides 'Lump sum pilots: What do I have to know?'
 - Video 'All I need to know about lump sum pilots'

From evaluation:

> Reinforcing information to evaluators

Other important issues to be underlined

- Careful selection of experts with project management / financial background
- Homogenous implementation of different pilots

New pilots in 2020: Principles considered

- > Topics which are suitable for Lump sums
- > Pilots fitting in existing Option I and Option II
- > Different types of actions: IA-LS, RIA-LS and CSA-LS
- Small and big projects
- > Topics from different parts of the work programme
- Implementation by the Commission, and different Executive Agencies





Thank you!

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