Funding rates

Horizon 2020 Legal and finance training

19-20 March 2018

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Interview each other on funding rates

Horizon 2020 structure

1. Excellent Science	2. Industrial Leadership	3. Societal Challenges
➢ The European Research Council ➢ Future and Emerging Technologies ➢ Marie Skłodowska – Curie Actions ➢ Research Infrastructure	➢ Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEIT) (Information and Communications Technlogies, Nanotechnologies, Space) ➢ Access to risk finance ➢ Innovation in SMEs	➢ Health ➢ Bioeconomy ➢ Energy ➢ Transport ➢ Climate Action ➢ Inclusive societies ➢ Secure societies

EE-08-2016: Socio-economic research on consumer's behaviour related to energy efficiency

Specific Challenge: In most of the existing economics energy models it is generally assumed that energy consumers behave in an economically rational way. However, empirical data show that consumers are rather 'bounded rational', because of effects such as split preferences, perceived financial barriers, lack of knowledge/ information, or the implicit costs of the transaction. The different energy efficiency policies implemented in the EU try to remove the different financial and non-financial barriers to incentive energy consumers to invest in cost-effective energy efficiency technologies.

Empirical research is needed to better understand consumer's decision making to improve the design of future energy efficiency policies in such a way that existing barriers can be removed, to better reflect the behaviour of consumers in energy models and also to better reflect the impact of energy efficiency policies on the different consumers' decision making processes in energy models.

Scope: Proposal should advance the current knowledge on how the different consumer groups make their energy efficiency investment decisions and how energy efficiency policies can have an impact on financial and non-financial barriers in the decision making process making use of market data, large sample-surveys and other empirical sources in addition to a theoretical analysis. As different factors influence the individual choice of consumers the empirical analysis needs to be done for all consumer groups. For households there might be differences dependent on the income level, age, education, gender, tenant/landlord etc. that should be better investigated. In addition, there might be also a geographical differentiation of consumers with regard to energy efficiency investments. The decision of other consumer groups invest in energy efficiency, like companies in the service sector, in agriculture or in industry might be influenced by other factors.

In addition, research should also investigate the differentiation between possible energy efficiency investments which are influenced by different factors, e.g. decisions to invest in the renovation of buildings have a different time horizon than investments in energy efficient products (washing machine, TV etc.). Such analysis should also take into account country-specific factors.

Discount rates are used in many energy models to reflect the inter-temporal decision making of consumers and to describe the economic actor's behaviour. To improve energy models the results should be based on robust empirical data to apply appropriate discount rates or other parameters to support the analysis and development of energy efficiency related policy strategies. Proposals should visualise their research results and include tailored communication activities to clearly defined target groups. Where appropriate, they should take gender issues into account. Proposals should fill knowledge gaps not yet covered by former or ongoing research projects and take into account existing macro- and microeconomic models and results of socio-economic sciences and humanities. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 and 1.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Proposed actions are expected to improve the current methodologies and empirical base used to quantify the positive impacts of energy efficiency policy and to improve the evidence-base for a better development of future energy efficiency policies and energy models, evidenced for example by the number of public officers and other stakeholders influenced or references to impact assessments, strategy papers or other policy documents.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

Types of actions indicated in the WP

1. Excellent Science	2. Industrial Leadership	3. Societal Challenges
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Focus today:
1. Research and Innovation Actions
2. Innovation Actions
3. Coordination and Support Actions

One project — one funding rate….. almost!

Research and Innovation Action **Coordination and Support Action**	Direct costs 100 %	Indirect costs 25 % flat rate	Total
All activities and all beneficiaries	100 euros	25 euros	125

Innovation Action	Direct costs 70 % (100%)	Indirect costs 25 % flat-rate	Total
Profit beneficiaries	70 euros	17,5 euros	87,5
Non-profit beneficiaries	100 euros	25 euros	125

Guide to understand the rules

H2020 Programme

AGA – Annotated Model Grant Agreement

Version 4.1
26 October 2017

Disclaimer
This guide is aimed at assisting beneficiaries. It is provided for information purposes only and is not intended to replace consultation of any applicable legal sources. Neither the Commission nor the its executive Agencies (or any person acting on their behalf) can be held responsible for the use made of this guidance document.

[Link to the Annotated Model Grant Agreement]

1. Maximum grant amount

The maximum grant amount set out in this Article can NOT be exceeded.

⚠ The maximum grant amount can **NEVER** be **increased** — even if the eligible costs of the action are higher than planned.

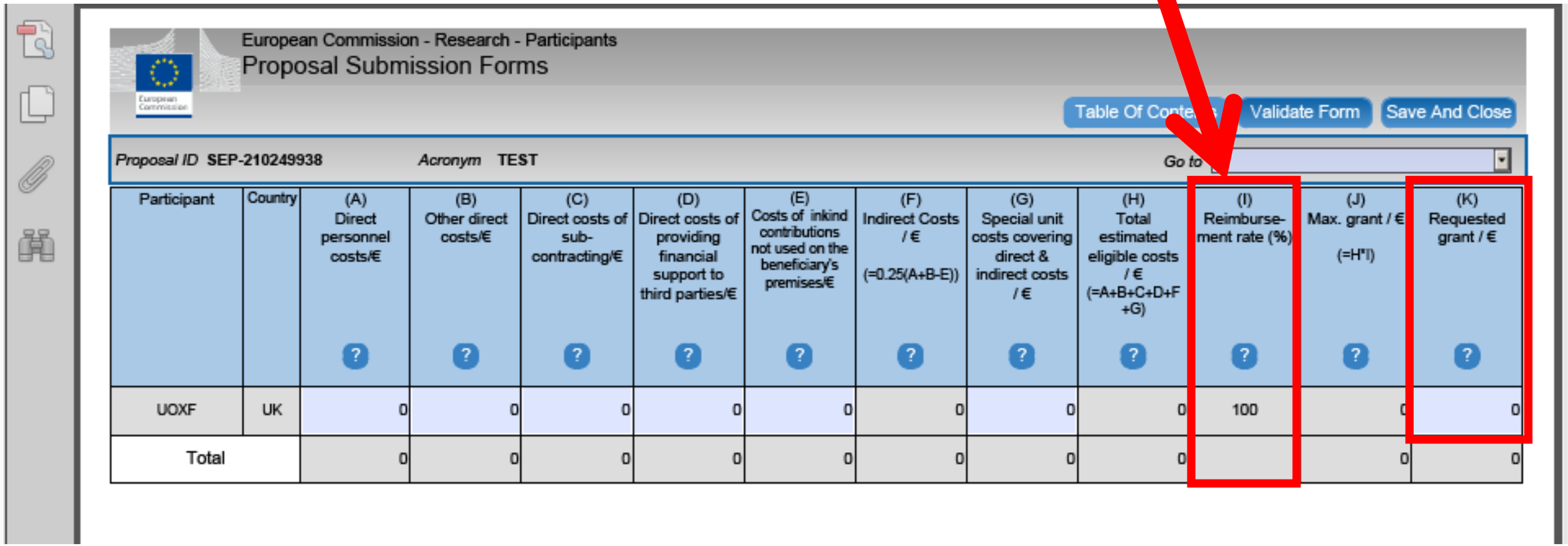
The maximum grant amount is not the 'final grant amount' and is not a 'price' due to the beneficiaries.

2. Reimbursement rates

How much? The 'reimbursement rate' for RIA and CSA actions is normally **100%** of the total *eligible* costs[5]; for IA actions it is normally **70%** of the total eligible costs[6].

The eligible costs of **non-profit** beneficiaries/linked third parties participating in innovation actions may be reimbursed at **100%**[7].

Budget of the proposal – reimbursement rate



European Commission - Research - Participants

Proposal Submission Forms

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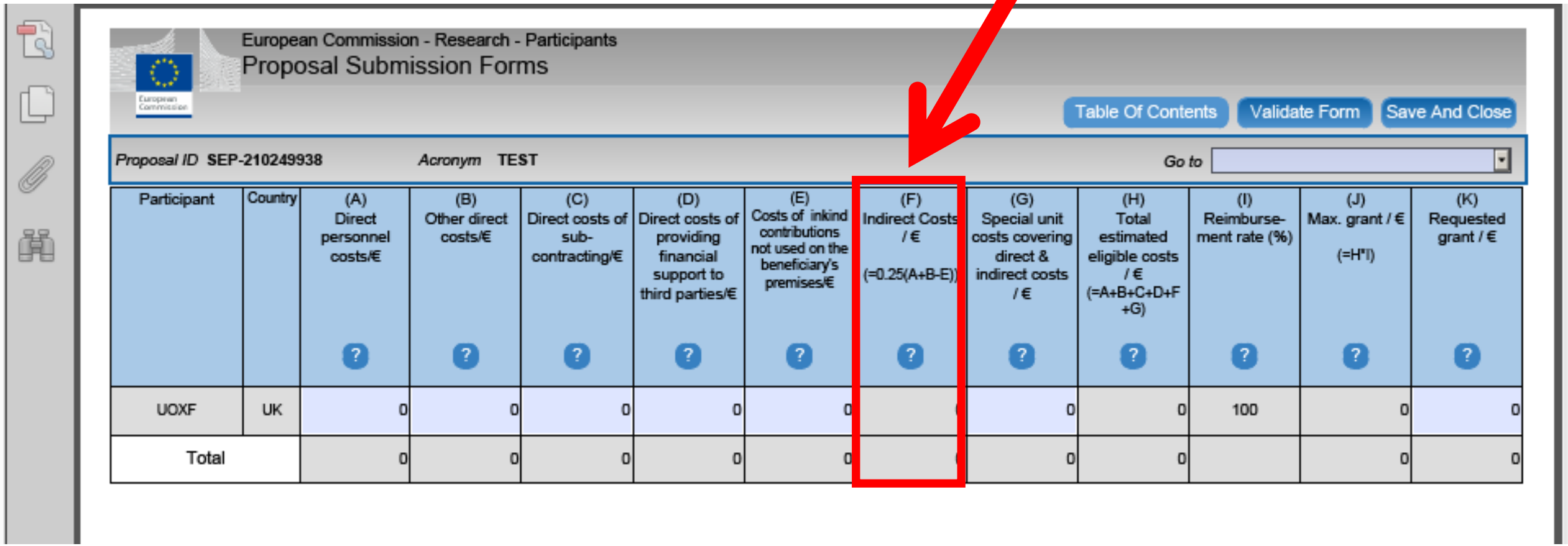
Proposal ID **SEP-210249938** *Acronym* **TEST** *Go to*

Participant	Country	(A) Direct personnel costs/€	(B) Other direct costs/€	(C) Direct costs of sub-contracting/€	(D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties/€	(E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises/€	(F) Indirect Costs / € (=0.25(A+B-E))	(G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs / €	(H) Total estimated eligible costs / € (=A+B+C+D+F +G)	(I) Reimburse-ment rate (%)	(J) Max. grant / € (=H*I)	(K) Requested grant / €
UOXF	UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Budget of the proposal – indirect costs



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UOXF	UK	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0

Direct vs. Indirect costs

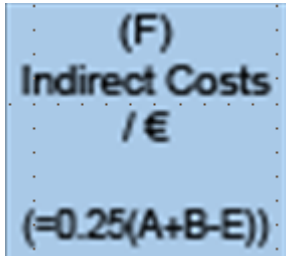
- Eligible **direct costs** are costs that are directly linked to the action implementation and can therefore be attributed to it directly.

- **Indirect costs** are costs that cannot be identified as specific costs directly linked to the performance of the action. They are declared as a fixed flat-rate of the eligible direct costs (minus certain direct eligible costs).

Indirect costs (overhead)

Only one possibility:

25% of (almost all) eligible direct costs



No overhead on:

- Subcontracting
- Costs of ”in-kind contributions” not used on the beneficiary’s premises (fx access to someone else’s laboratory)