

# Establishing a legal scheme – The European Joint Programme scheme

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B. AUTRUSSON - E. SALAT- P. DICK, IRSN



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- One JOPRAD task consists of the management analysis of joint programming and platforms in the frame of radiation protection and nuclear safety in order to put in place a suitable management structure, in H2020 context, to perform technical projects and horizontal activities in the scope of radioactive waste management, including geological disposal.

# How to chose the best EC instrument

- Analysis of the management instruments provided by European Commission
  - ✓ For the same types of funding, comparisons are made between the different instruments with a feed-back from nuclear field.
    - Nuclear safety field : NUGENIA, NUGENIA+
    - Radiation protection : DOREMI, MELODI, OPERRA, CONCERT
    - Fusion : EUROFUSION
  - ✓ Finally, some conclusions are drawn to propose the best solution for what's next after JOPRAD

# Examined EC instruments

- Projects as Innovation Actions
- Coordination and support actions (CSA)
- Programme Co-fund at EU level
  - ✓ European Joint Programme (EJP)
  - ✓ European Research Area NETwork (ERA-NET)



- Minimum conditions for participation
- Management rules
- Funding rates

# Examined EC instruments

- Projects as Innovation Actions

Management project	Acronym	Minimum conditions	Funding rates	Typical duration	Average EC Contribution	Aim
Research & Innovation Action	RIA	At least three legal entities	100%	36 - 48 months	2.0 – 5 MEuros	New knowledge or to explore feasibility of new or improved technology
Innovation Action	IA	At least three legal entities	70%	30 36 months	2.0 – 5.0 MEuros	Produce plans and arrangements or designs for new, altered or improved products, processes or services

- ✓ The relevant aim are specific, may be not enough wide covering various subjects including the participation for stakeholders and knowledge management and training;
- ✓ Short duration;
- ✓ Small amount of EC contribution - only for 4 to 10 technical projects.

# Examined EC instruments

- Coordination and support actions (CSA)

Management project	Acronym	Minimum conditions	Funding rates	Typical duration	Average EC Contribution	Aim
Coordination and Support Action	CSA	At least one legal entity	100%	36 - 48 months	0.5 – 5 MEuros	Accompanying measures (standardisation, dissemination, policy dialogue... Not explicitly research.

- ✓ Adequate to prepare the future of JOPRAD

# Focus on Co-fund programme

- Programme co-fund under H2020 Rules
  - ✓ Programme co-fund action means an action funded through a grant
  - ✓ The main purpose is to supplement individual calls or programmes funded by entities other than Union bodies, managing research and innovation programmes
  - ✓ A programme co-funded action may also include complementary activities of networking and coordination between programmes in different countries

# Focus on Co-fund programme : ERA-NET

Management project	Acronym	Minimum conditions	Funding rates	Typical duration	Average EC Contribution	Aim
ERA-NET	ERA-NET	At least three legal entities	33%	60 months	Several MEuros	Establishment of networking structures, design, implementation and coordination of joint activities through a transnational compulsory call



# Focus on Co-fund programme: EJP

Management project	Acronym	Minimum conditions	Funding rates	Typical duration	Average EC Contribution	Aim
European Joint program	EJP	At least five legal entities	70%	60 to 84 months	Minimum 20 to 50 MEuros	<p>Research to coordination and networking activities, including training activities, demonstration and dissemination activities, support to third parties etc.</p> <p>Enlargement of the partnership by implementing single or multiple calls</p>

- EJP is the most suitable EC instrument

# European Joint programme



- An EJP is a co-fund action designed to support public-public partnership coordinated national research and innovation programmes, including, networking training activities, demonstration and dissemination activities, support to third parties
- The participants in joint programming must be legal entities from different member states or associated countries owning or managing national research and innovation programmes
  - ✓ a) Programme 'owners', typically national ministries/regional authorities responsible for defining, financing or managing programmes carried out at national or regional level.
  - ✓ b) Programme 'managers' (such as research councils or funding agencies) or other entities that implement national or regional research and innovation programmes under the supervision of the programme owners.



# The issue of the mandate

- Programme managers have to be mandated by the national or regional authorities in charge of the implementation of the Waste Directive
  - ✓ The mandate is given by the highest governmental body in charge of the implementation of the EC Waste Directive
    - It demonstrates that the “Activities” corresponds to actual needs for implementation of a National Programme and the associated R&D programme;
  - ✓ The mandate is given only for the duration of the project and for a limited domain of activities
  - ✓ It doesn't mention any responsibility in the national research policy organisation of the member states
- In case of EJP, the projects must follow the national research and innovative programmes. The projects can be also transnational

# EJP main features

- The duration of EJP is five years with an option of two additional years
- The European contribution represents at maximum 70% of the eligible costs for an EJP
- In order to manage the technical actions described in the Grant Agreement, project coordination and management put in place
- For an EJP, an agreed roadmap is needed and put in annex I of the grant agreement. The programme activities are those planned to be carried out in full or simply initiated during the relevant twelve month reporting period.

# Important issues

- The following points have to be addressed at national level
  - ✓ Who will be the beneficiaries « Mandated actors »?
    - They have a clear mandate from their national authorities:
    - The mandate is given by the highest governmental body in charge of the implementation of the EC Waste Directive.
  - ✓ Legal binding between Beneficiaries and Third parties
    - The beneficiary who supports a third party takes responsibility of the action vis-à-vis the European Commission. It takes the risk not to be paid if the third party fails or is rejected by the European Commission.