

EUROPEAN
PLASMA RESEARCH
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EXCELLENCE IN
APPLICATIONS

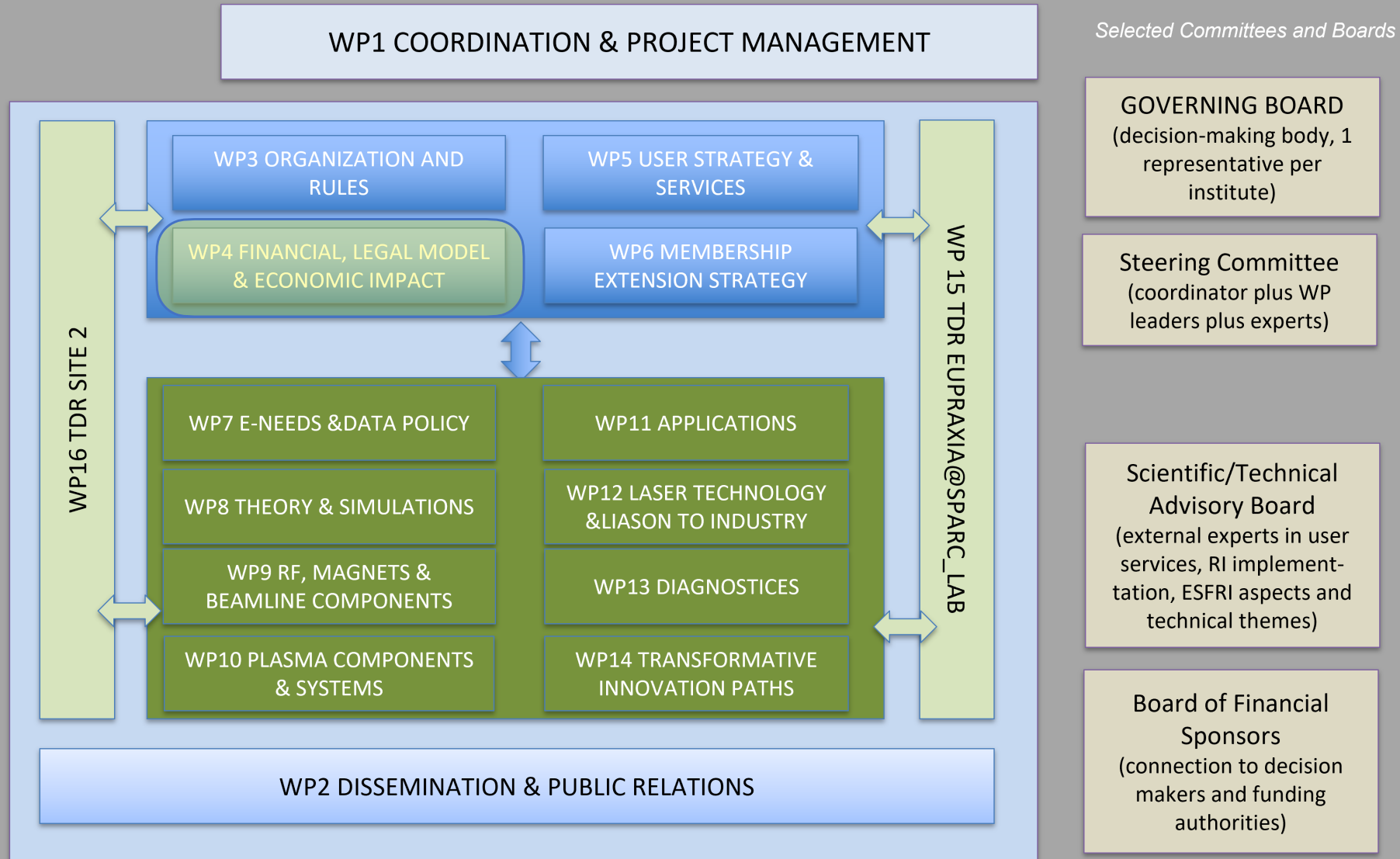


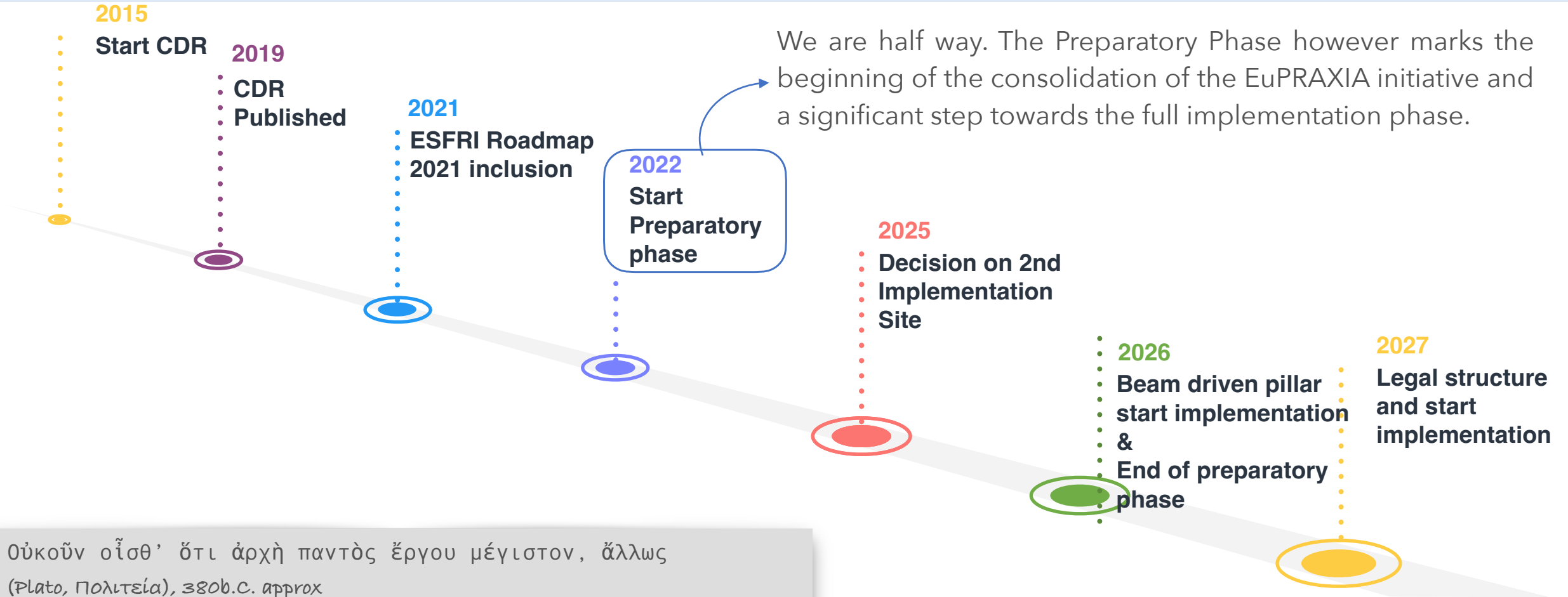
WP.4 Legal & Financial Model. Economic Impact

A.Falone | EuPRAXIA – PP Kickoff Meeting
Frascati, 26/11/2022



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Οὐκοῦν οἶσθ' ὅτι ἀρχὴ παντὸς ἔργου μέγιστον, ἄλλως
(Plato, Πολιτεία), 380b.C. approx

You know that the beginning is the most important part of
any work,

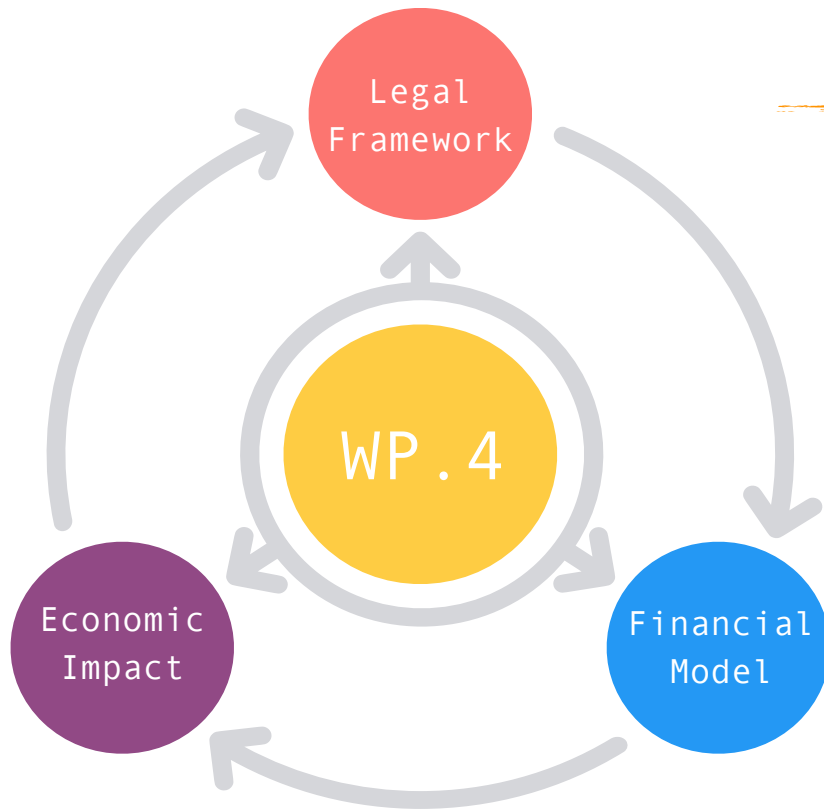
(Plato, The Republic) 380b.C. approx

The primary objective of WP4 is to develop the financial and legal model of EuPRAXIA as a sustainable research infrastructure providing access to users.

Assist WP1 in securing the financial sustainability of EuPRAXIA in the Operational Phase from all possible financial sponsors.

Review of the legal and governing aspects as distributed RI

Update on Implementation costs & economic impact.



Legal Framework

- Review of the legal frameworks available.
- Identify legal requirements.
- Develop legal model status and agreements.



Financial Model

- Evaluate funding models and identify funds for the implementation.
- Update budget for implementation and cost of services to users.
- Support WP1 in negotiations with the board of financial sponsors.



Economic Impact

- Identify a suitable model for the assessment of the economic impact.
- Update the socio-economic impact performed for ESFRI.

Deliverables

Milestones

Id.	Deliverable Name	Due Date
D4.1	Report on benchmark of financial and legal models of comparable RI	M12
D4.2	Cost Implementation and service preliminary assessment	M24
D4.3	EuPRAXIA Socioeconomic Impact assessment	M40
D4.4	Report on final financial and legal model including RI governance and management	M46

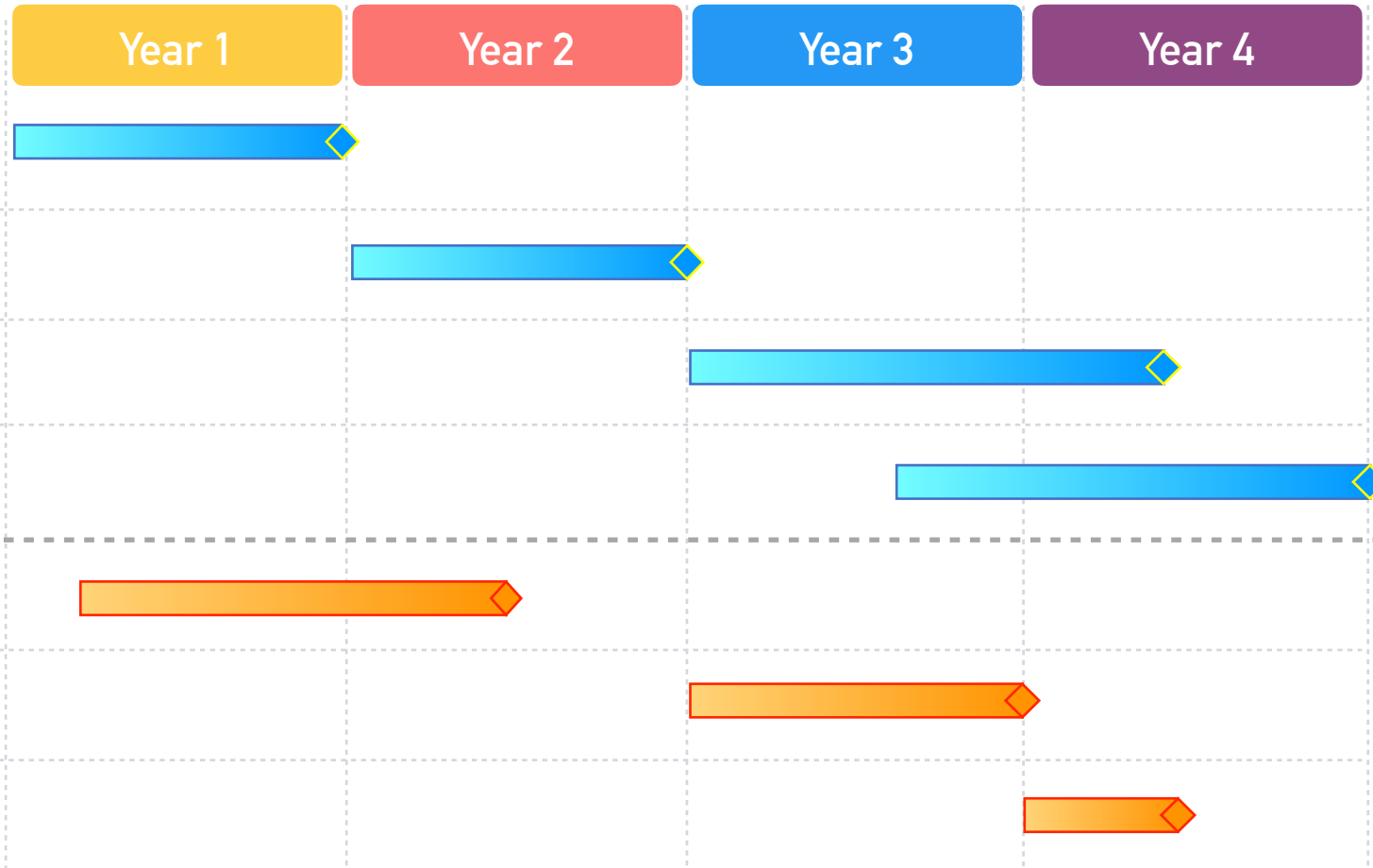
Id.	Deliverable Name	Due Date
M4.1	Report on legal requirements from partners	M18
M4.2	Approval by the CB of drafts for the legal and financial packages	M36
M4.3	Approval by the board of financial sponsor of the legal and financial packages	M40

Deliverables

- D4.1 Report on benchmark of financial and legal models of comparable RI
- D4.2 Cost Implementation and service preliminary assessment
- D4.3 EuPRAXIA Socioeconomic Impact assessment
- D4.4 Report on final financial and legal model including RI governance and management

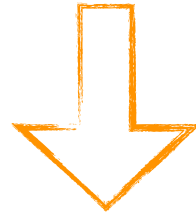
Milestones

- M4.1 Report on legal requirements from partner
- M4.2 Approval by the CB of drafts for legal and financial packages
- M4.3 Approval by the board of Financial Sponsor of the legal and financial packages




From strategic vision to legal governance

The choice of the legal framework for a RI is always a specific issue. The best approach is to try, before starting to discuss the legal form and define the governance, to have a clear vision of what will be the functions, the mission, and the scope of the project.



STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS

- 
- Stakeholder identification
 - Stakeholder requirements
 - Survey of the whole spectrum of possible legal framework
 - Pro&Cons of each solution
 - PESTEL Analysis
 - Dedicated WGs to harmonize the outcome of this WP will be required

Tool used to analyze all the possible implication derived by the adoption of a general strategy for the implementation of a given legal framework

Political

Economical

Social

Technological

Environmental

Legal

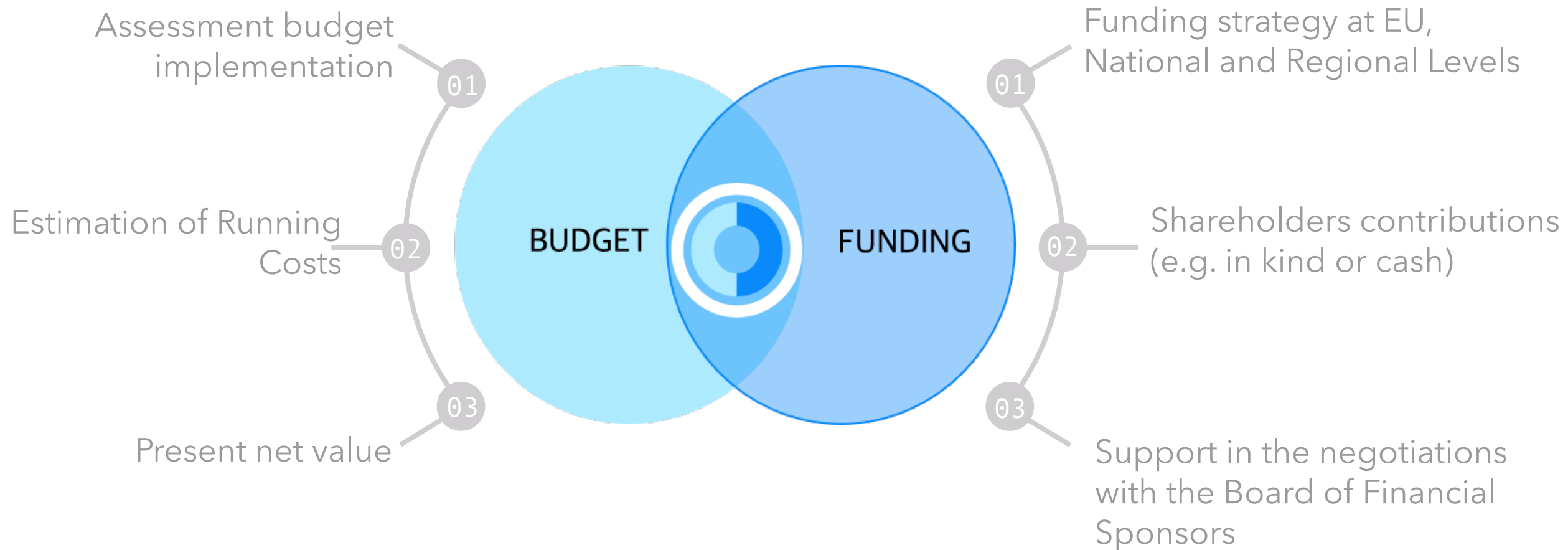
Legal framework should be politically acceptable by all stakeholders / shareholders, able to effectively manage the financial models, be social inclusive and be flexible for recruiting and fit to the technological and scientific vision of the project.

EC Council Regulation (No 723/2009) providing a common legal frame for European Research Infrastructures Consortium (**ERIC**).

Main Features:

- Provide a legal personality which is recognized in all Member States
- Reflect the spirit of a truly European Venture
- Be Flexible to adapt to the requirements of specific infrastructures
- Be easy to use and speed up the process of setting up the infrastructure
- Provide some of those privileges and exemptions which are allowed at national level granted for non-profit research
- Allow the attraction and flexible management of human resources.

Financial model has the goal to identify all the possible financial framework in order to ensure a proper implementation phase and a smooth transition to the operational phase. Also sustainability in the long term must be assessed (i.e. operational and decommissioning costs).





Cost Categories

- Investment
- Personnell
- Construction
- Running costs
- Decommissioning



@ Present Net Value

Identification and implementation of a methodology to quantify the value of knowledge generated by the distributed RI and possible revenues. This includes:

- Patent
- Spin-off
- PhD
- Grant (EU, National, Regional)
- Technology transfer
- Economic impact to the industrial fabric e.g. Jobs employment
- Indirect benefit to the local economies (travels, conferences etc...).

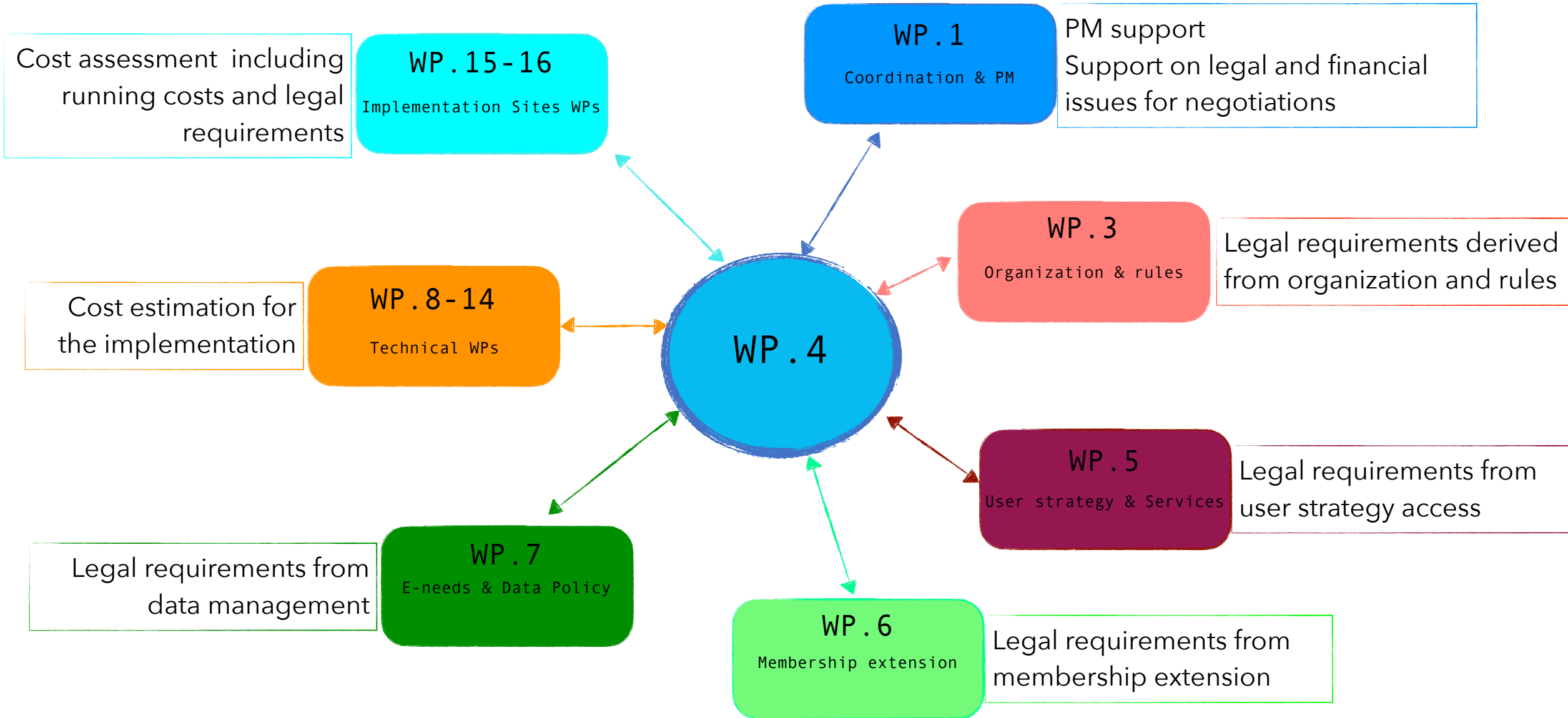
Economic impact assessment is a powerful tool for lobbying and endorsement at political level

Indicators typically used to assess economic benefits of a RI to be customized w.r.t. EuPRAXIA case:

- **Knowledge** – Typical benefit indicators: Number of Publications in Impact factor journals, Number of Publications in other journals, Value of the access granted to external researchers through an open access policy
- **Development** – Typical benefit indicators: Number of National patents granted, National patents operated in practice, International patents (Europe, USA, Japan) granted, Number of Technologies developed in-house and transferred, Number of Prototypes developed, and Number of methodologies/industrial designs transferred.
- **Education and training** – Typical benefit indicators: Number of graduates (M.A. level) trained in the infrastructure, Number of graduates (PhD level) trained in the infrastructure, Number of students (MA, Ph.D.) using the infrastructure.
- **Employment** – Typical benefit indicators: Number of newly created jobs (non-research staff), Number of newly created jobs (researchers), Number of newly created jobs (researchers under 35 years).
- **Knowledge transfer and collaborations** – Typical benefit indicators: Number of collaborative projects with application sphere, Volume of contract research, Volume of competitive funding (national), Volume of international grants.



Numerical indicators
and their weight
have to be assessed





In 1874 in Naples (Italy) Anton Dohrn with creativity, vision and perseverance, founded the first modern research infrastructure in Europe where biologists and scientists were offered a modern facility for their studies. The facility is still working today (www.szn.it).



After almost 150 years and preserving the same spirit we are about to build a new research facility in south of Europe.