

Department of Research, Innovation and Business
Development
Unit for Sustainable Power

Would you like to develop the solar and wind power and electricity grids of the future to secure a sustainable climate transition?

Those with an idea and a desire to contribute to a sustainable climate transition are welcome to apply for aid for projects aimed at developing solutions and knowledge for the solar and wind power and electricity grids of tomorrow.

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1 Theme of the call for proposals

Sweden's goal is to reach 100% renewable electricity production by 2040 and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. The ongoing transition will lead to a change in how, where and when electricity is produced and used, as well as to who produces and uses electricity. At the same time, the electricity system needs to be adapted to new needs in sectors such as transport, industry and agriculture. New solutions will be needed that contribute to efficient interaction between components and actors in the electricity system, while at the same time creating value for society. The pace of change needs to increase and the results of the initiatives need to be used more quickly in society. The electricity system may become the most important enabler of a sustainable climate transition!

There are many challenges and issues that are common to the areas of solar electricity, wind power and electricity grids. The Swedish Energy Agency has identified three comprehensive challenges where studies, research and innovation are needed to create sustainable solutions.

- Challenge 1 – Inclusive conversion
- Challenge 2 – A resource-efficient and competitive electricity system
- Challenge 3 – A renewable electricity system that ensures the electricity supply required for the climate transition in all sectors of society

In this call for proposals, the Energy Agency is looking for projects that contribute to addressing one or more of the challenges below in one or more of the areas of solar electricity, wind power and electricity grids.

The Energy Agency's aid within this call is expected to be approximately SEK 100 million.

1.1 Challenge 1 – Inclusive conversion

The electricity system is created by and for people, and people are driving the changes to the electricity system that are now under way. The emerging system has to meet the needs of different parts of society, and different groups need to be given the opportunity to influence the conversion. By utilising multiple perspectives, competencies and experiences, the conversion can both be facilitated and accelerated, while at the same time the emerging system contributes to long-term social sustainability in society.

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The challenge focuses on how we achieve an inclusive conversion of the electricity system. Contributing to the challenge may include developing solutions for or developing knowledge about who is given the opportunity to influence the conversion of the electricity system or the expansion of solar and wind power, or how people or groups can contribute to a 100% renewable electricity system. Another part of the challenge is who will have to pay for and who will profit from the conversion, or how people can contribute to increasing the pace of change.

1.2 Challenge 2 – A resource-efficient and competitive electricity system

There is a current and ongoing expansion of the electricity networks and large amounts of new renewable electricity production. It is important that the emerging new system is resource-efficient, both from an ecological and economic standpoint, and that a broad perspective on sustainability and resource efficiency is taken into account already during the construction process. The climate issue is now in focus, but it is important to also consider other environmental aspects. Furthermore, competitive solutions within solar electricity, wind power and electricity grids are required for the continued development of the electricity system.

The challenge focuses on how we achieve an ecologically sustainable and competitive conversion of the electricity system. Addressing the challenge may include developing innovations, knowledge and new business models, or developing solutions that focus on being competitive and having a low negative impact on people and the environment. The challenge also includes issues such as how we can reduce the use of resources and increase the recycling and re-use of materials and resources. Many issues may require a holistic approach and cooperation between many different actors in the production chain.

1.3 Challenge 3 – A renewable electricity system that ensures the electricity supply required for the climate transition in all sectors of society

The electricity system will play a key role in the climate transition, for example, through several sectors such as transport, industry and agriculture needing to be increasingly electrified. The electricity system therefore needs to cope with increased energy and output demands from new and existing users (sectors) but also be able to contribute to increased flexibility such as the possibility of storing excess energy. At the same time, a highly reliable supply needs to be secured.

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The challenge focuses on how we can implement the conversion of the electricity system based on a holistic perspective so that it not only enables but also facilitates the climate transition in all sectors of society.

Addressing the challenge may include work with non-technical aspects such as regulation, market design and business models, or developing technical solutions within system aspects regarding flexibility, storage, digitisation and control. Many of the issues encompassed by the challenge are expected to require a great deal of increased and improved collaboration between different actors in society and the electricity system.

2 Delimitations

Projects that receive aid within this call can be started no earlier than 1 December 2019 and can run until 31 December 2023 at the longest.

Applications within the call for proposals shall focus on challenges related to wind power, solar power and/or electricity grids. The call is based on the Energy Agency's strategies for these areas, which means that the following areas are not included in the call:

- Research and development of components for thermal electricity production that are not specific to thermal solar electricity.¹
- Floating wind power, offshore North Sea technology and small-scale wind power²
- Project ideas that fall within the Energy Agency's related ventures *Vindval* and *Nätverket för vindbruk* [*Network for wind power*]. Instead, these are referred to calls for proposals within those initiatives.

¹ See <http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/solenergi/solen-i-samhallet/forsknings--och-innovationsstrategi-for-solelomradet.pdf>

² See <http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/framjande-av-vindkraft/vindkraftsstrategi-uppdaterad-2018.pdf>

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3 Who can apply?

The call is aimed at all actors who can contribute to development within the scope of the challenges specified by the call, including:

- companies and trade associations
- the public sector
- social science, humanities, technical and scientific disciplines at universities and university colleges
- institutes.

4 What projects can receive aid?

The call is aimed at projects that address the challenges above by:

- Category A – developing new solutions that can be commercialised and/or utilised in society, or
- Category B – enhancing the knowledge and skills of the actors in society.

The Energy Agency's ambition is to distribute the aid evenly between the two categories.

4.1 Category A – New solutions

The category includes projects with Swedish actors that aim to develop or test new solutions which contribute to development within the challenge areas included in the call. Solutions can include both new products (system solutions, components, materials, concepts, services, etc.) and processes as well as new methods relating to, for example, financing, construction, maintenance, operation and re-use, in addition to other solutions that can contribute to the conversion to a 100% renewable electricity system for a climate-neutral welfare society.

The category does not cover basic research nor routine or recurrent changes to existing goods, manufacturing methods, manufacturing processes or services.

Category-specific requirements	The project group must be part of at least one organisation through which future commercialisation or other utilisation is intended
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to take place.

4.2 Category B – Knowledge and competence

This category includes projects aimed at increasing Swedish knowledge and competence that contribute to development within the scope of the challenges included in the call for proposals, but which do not necessarily aim at commercial application or use. Projects within this category can potentially lead to innovations in the long term that can be commercialised, and some patents can be sought for the results produced in the project, but the results are mainly to be made public.

Category-specific requirements	The results of the project shall, to the extent possible, be published and disseminated via public channels.
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5 The project proposals are assessed based on the following criteria

1 Conversion potential for the energy system

The project's potential to contribute to the development of the energy system on the basis of the three conversion challenges of the call (challenge 1-3 above) and thereby contribute to the energy and climate policy goals of achieving 100% renewable electricity production by 2040 and carbon neutrality by 2045.

2 A Degree of innovation (Only applies to projects in category A)

- Does the project include a new idea or innovation?
- Does the solution add value to the intended customer or user?

2 B Scientific excellence (Only applies to projects in category B)

- Does the project help to advance the research front?
- Is the project considered to maintain high scientific quality?

3 Utilisation and dissemination

- To what extent can the project be of use, for example, through knowledge building, publications, new goods, services or processes, commercialisation?
- Is there a plan for how the results should be utilised and disseminated?

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- Is there an identified need for the project's results, e.g. a clear knowledge gap or market potential?

4 Feasibility

- How well does the project handle gender equality, gender and diversity, both in regard to the consortium's composition and the project's issues, when this is relevant?
- Are the goals of the project measurable, concrete, well-defined and reasonably ambitious?
- Is the draft work plan concrete and realistic in terms of time?
- Do the actors have the right competence and the right resources to implement the initiative?
- To what extent does the actor intending to commercialise or utilise the results participate and contribute to the project?
- Is the budget reasonable in relation to the intended workload and objectives?

6 How much of the project costs is it possible to get aid for?

The amount of aid each project participant can receive depends, among other things, on

- the extent of the eligible costs the participant has
- if the participant is engaged in non-economic activity or is a company
- which research activities the project is considered to correspond to.

Each project within the call can be granted a maximum of SEK 7,000,000 in aid from the Energy Agency.

6.1 Eligible costs

You can get aid for the following costs, according to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014, Article 25(3):

- a) Staff costs: researchers, technicians and other support staff to the extent they work with the project.
- b) Costs for instruments and equipment to the extent and during the time they are used for the project. If the instruments and equipment are not used throughout the life cycle of the project, only the depreciation costs

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- corresponding to the life cycle of the research project, calculated on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, are considered eligible.
- c) Costs for buildings and land to the extent and during the time they are used for the project. In the case of buildings, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life cycle of the research project, calculated on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, are considered eligible. For land, the costs of transfer on commercial terms or actual capital costs are eligible.
 - d) Costs for contract research, knowledge and patents that are purchased or leased from external sources on market terms, as well as costs for consulting services and corresponding services used exclusively for the research activities.
 - e) Other overheads and other operating expenses, including costs for materials, supplies and similar products, incurred as a direct result of a project.

6.2 Aid for non-economic actors

Actors who do not engage in economic activities (such as universities, university colleges, municipalities and research institutes, to the extent that the work is carried out within the non-economic activities) can receive aid for up to 100 per cent of the actor's eligible costs in the project.

- Universities and university colleges may add indirect costs according to the full-cost principle they apply.
- Institutes with non-economic activities as well as public actors such as municipalities may add indirect costs in a maximum amount of 30 per cent of their eligible staff costs (i.e. salary and payroll overheads).

6.3 Aid for companies

The proportion of a company's eligible costs (the so-called aid intensity) that can be covered by the aid from the Energy Agency is determined by the EU state aid rules. The aid intensity is determined partly on the basis of the research category that the various activities in the project are considered to correspond to, and partly based on the size of the company that is to receive the support.

Every unit, regardless of its legal form, that engages in economic activity is considered a company. Economic activity refers to the provision of goods or services in a market. This includes, in particular, self-employed persons and family businesses engaged in craft or other activities, and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity.

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6.3.1 The activities in the project are divided into research categories

The maximum aid intensity that a company may receive depends on the research category that the activities in the project are considered to correspond to. The activities in the project can also be considered to correspond to several different research categories. The maximum permissible aid intensities that a company may receive are set out in Article 25 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014³. The various research categories are described below in Table 1. Table 3 then indicates the maximum aid intensities.

If the company that the Energy Agency grants aid to has received or is receiving funding for the project in the form of other public aid (such as other state, regional or municipal aid), this aid must be taken into account when calculating the amount of aid the company can receive. Under the EU rules, the *total* amount of public aid that the company may receive for the project may not exceed the maximum aid intensities set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014.⁴

Table 1. Classification of research activities in research and development projects ⁵

Feasibility study	evaluation and analysis of the potential of a project aimed at supporting the decision-making process by objectively and rationally revealing the project's strong and weak sides, opportunities and risks and identifying the resources needed to implement it, and finally the prospects for the project becoming a success.
Basic research	experimental or theoretical work that is primarily aimed at the acquisition of new knowledge of the basic causes of phenomena and observable facts and that does not have the aim of any direct commercial application or use.
Industrial research	planned research or critical investigation aimed at the acquisition of new knowledge and skills for developing new products, processes or services or for bringing about a significant improvement in existing products, processes or services. It comprises the creation of components parts of complex systems, and may include the construction of prototypes in a laboratory environment or in an environment with simulated interfaces to existing systems as well as of pilot lines, when necessary for the industrial research and notably for generic technology validation.

³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty.

⁴ See Article 8 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014.

⁵ The definitions are set out in Article 2, points 84 to 87 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014. A link is available on the call for proposals website.

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Experimental development

acquiring, combining, shaping and using existing scientific, technological, business and other relevant knowledge and skills with the aim of developing new or improved products, processes or services. This may also include activities aiming at the conceptual definition, planning and documentation of new products, processes or services.

Experimental development may comprise prototyping, demonstrating, piloting, testing and validation of new or improved products, processes or services in environments representative of real life operating conditions where the primary objective is to make further technical improvements on products, processes or services that are not substantially set. This may include the development of a commercially usable prototype or pilot which is necessarily the final commercial product and which is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purposes.

Experimental development does not include routine or periodic changes made to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, services and other operations in progress, even if those changes may represent improvements.

6.3.2 The aid intensity depends on the size of the company

The maximum aid intensity that a company can receive also depends on the size of the company. If the applicant is a small or medium-sized enterprise, the aid intensity may be increased by 20 and 10 percentage points respectively, as set out in Article 25 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014.

When assessing a company's size, the number of employees, annual turnover and balance sheet total must be taken into account. The size of the company is defined according to Table 2. In order, for example, to be classified as a medium-sized enterprise, you must have fewer than 250 employees, and *either* the company's annual turnover *or* balance sheet total must be less than the amounts indicated in the table below (i.e. EUR 50 million and EUR 43 million respectively). The company's relationship with other companies, primarily owners, and the degree of control that other companies exercise over the company, are also significant in assessing the size of a company. This is described in Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014, Annex 1, Article 2. Also refer to the Commission's user guide on the definition of SMEs..

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 Table 2. Definition of the companies' size⁶

Size	Number of employees*	Annual turnover or balance sheet total**
Small enterprises	< 50	≤ € 10 m
Medium-sized enterprises	< 250	≤ € 50 m and ≤ € 43 m resp.
Large enterprises	≥ 250	> € 50 m and > € 43 m resp.

*) The term employee here refers not only to salaried workers but also to owners working in the enterprise without being employees and consultants who are in a position of dependence on the enterprise.

**) Data from the latest approved accounting period is taken into account. In order for a threshold to be considered passed, the enterprise shall have had higher or lower values for two consecutive years.

The table below shows the maximum aid intensity that can be provided to actors for research and development projects.

Table 3. Overview of maximum aid intensities

Type of research and development	Small enterprises	Medium-sized enterprises	Large enterprises	Non-economic actors*
Feasibility study	70 %	60 %	50 %	100 %
Basic research	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Industrial research	70 %	60 %	50 %	100 %
Experimental development	45 %	35 %	25 %	100 %

*) For example, universities and research institutes.

6.3.3 Supplement to the aid intensities

Under certain circumstances, a maximum supplement of 15 percentage points may be given when the project constitutes an actual collaboration between enterprises or between enterprises and research and knowledge-dissemination organisations. In order for such a supplement to be granted, certain special conditions must be met.

In the case of collaboration between enterprises, at least one of the enterprises must be a small or medium-sized enterprise unless the project is being carried out in at least two EU Member States. None of the enterprises can account for more than 70 per cent of the eligible costs.

⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014, Annex 1, Article 2. A link is available on the call for proposals website.

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In the case of collaboration between enterprises and research organisations, the research organisation must have the right to publish its own research results. The research organisation must cover at least 10 per cent of the eligible costs.

If the project does not constitute such a collaboration, a maximum supplement of 15 percentage points may still be granted if the results of the research project are widely disseminated through conferences, publications, open databases or free or open software.

The various supplements can be combined. However, the aid intensity may never exceed 80 per cent of the eligible costs.

6.3.4 De minimis aid

Funding can also be provided to companies by means of so-called de minimis aid (aid of minor importance). When aid is provided in the form of de minimis aid, the conditions set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid (OJ L 352, 18.12.2013, p. 1).

De minimis aid may, as a general rule, be granted up to a total of EUR 200,000 over a three-year period. For a company that performs road haulage on behalf of another party, de minimis aid may be granted up to EUR 100,000 over a three-year period. In connection with the application, the company must therefore submit a certificate to the Swedish Energy Agency regarding all other such aid that the company has received during the past three years.

6.4 Co-financing

Those parts of the project's eligible costs that are not covered by the aid from the Energy Agency are called co-financing. This may, for example, include

- working hours
- cash
- experiment costs

Co-financing in any form other than cash must consist of actual and revisable costs that arise during the project period.

Please note that the Energy Agency may impose higher requirements on the co-financing of the costs of beneficiary companies than those stipulated in

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Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014. The Energy Agency may also require the co-financing of non-economic actors to which the Agency grants aid pursuant to the appropriation directions for the Swedish Energy Agency (such as universities, university colleges, municipalities and research institutes).

Public funds may not be included in the co-financing of a company's costs. One example of this is co-financing from an actor whose activities are to some extent financed by, for example, municipal or state funds. If the actor co-finances part of the company's costs, the company cannot include the part that consists of public funds in its eligible costs.

For non-economic actors, public funds, such as the universities' block grants, can be used as co-financing.

6.5 International activities

The Energy Agency is restrictive in providing research funding to actors without operations in Sweden. This can be granted in exceptional cases if all of the following criteria are met:

- 1 It can be proven that the actors without operations in Sweden have a unique competence that does not exist among actors in Sweden.
- 2 The project is essential for achieving the programme objectives.
- 3 There can be a clear transfer of knowledge to actors in Sweden.

The Energy Agency may refuse funding to actors with no operations in Sweden even if all of the above criteria are considered to be fulfilled.

7 How to apply – start in good time

Follow these steps and the processing of your application will go faster:

- Use E-channel⁷ to write your application, select the programme “Solar electricity, wind power and electricity grids for a sustainable climate transition”, and then select the call that corresponds to the category within which you want to apply for aid.
- Start by applying for your personal authorisation to access E-channel. Apply for authorisation in good time as it may take a few days to obtain.

⁷ A link to E-channel is available on the call for proposals website.

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- Write in Swedish or English
- Always write a summary in Swedish
- Write in a way that enables those who are not familiar with the subject to understand what the project is about.

Step by step instructions on how to submit the application can be found in the E-channel guide (you can find it at the bottom left of the home page in E-channel).

Submit the application no later than 28 August 2019. We will provide support until 16:00 on the same day.

8 What should be included in the application?

Enter your application text in the specified fields in E-channel. More information about what should be entered in the fields is provided in Instructions for application⁸.

9 What happens after I submit our application?

You are sent a notification that we have received your application and the name of the administrator who is in charge of your case.

Your application is assessed by experts. It is the version of the application that you submitted before the closing date of the call that is assessed. We do not accept supplementations after the application deadline, except for those we expressly request. The expert group advises the Energy Agency.

The Energy Agency may request that you supplement the application if we find reason for this.

The Energy Agency obtains a credit report on applicant companies.

⁸ A link to Instructions for application is available on the call for proposals website.

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The Energy Agency then decides whether to approve or reject your application and then considers the expert group's assessments. The Energy Agency plans to make a decision in November 2019. Soon after, you will receive notification from us about which decision has been made and the grounds that prompted the decision.

10 If you are granted aid

In order for aid to be disbursed, an authorised representative for the beneficiary (e.g. authorised signatory) must confirm that it has taken note of the Swedish Energy Agency's decision and that it accepts the conditions for the aid.

Disbursement of the aid is done according to a payment plan which is described in the decision sent to you. For more information about payment, see the terms attachment accompanying the decision concerning your aid.

11 This call is part of the three programmes *SamspeL*, *VindEL* and *El från solen*.

11.1 **VindEL**

The aim of the VindEL programme is to contribute to the conversion to a sustainable and renewable energy system through research and development regarding technologies, systems, methods and issues related to wind power. It comprises a total of SEK 217 million during the period 2017–2024.

The programme intends to announce a recurring annual call for proposals. This will be the third annual call for the VindEL programme. The initiatives within the programme are focused on the needs areas identified in the Swedish Energy Agency's wind power strategy. These currently include Resource-efficient wind power in Swedish conditions, Wind power's place in society and the environment, Integration in the electricity system, Knowledge dissemination and competence, and Industrial development.

11.2 **El från solen (Electricity from the sun)**

The aim of the El från solen programme is to contribute to the conversion to a renewable energy system through research and development regarding

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technologies, systems and issues related to the production of electricity from solar irradiance.

The programme aims to contribute to maintaining and strengthening Sweden's strong position in research and development within the programme's various strategic research and innovation areas; to Sweden having a strong innovation environment within the area of solar electricity at both component and system level; to solar electricity production in Sweden making a significant contribution to the Swedish energy system; and to the expansion being achieved with resource efficiency and contributing to attractive sustainable communities. The programme thus targets research, development and implementation of solar electricity and related issues.

The programme covers seven research, development and innovation areas: high-efficiency solar cells; competitive thermal solar electricity; innovative flexible solar cells and building-integrated photovoltaics; integration in the electricity system; integration in attractive and sustainable cities; the prosumer perspective; and resource efficiency, the environment and sustainability.

11.3 SamspeL

The research and innovation programme SamspeL comprises a total of SEK 283 million during the period 2016–2023. The programme brings together the Swedish Energy Agency's initiatives within the electricity system area and includes both social science work and technical work.

SamspeL shall support research, development and innovation within the electricity grid area and shall contribute to the development of a completely renewable electricity system – the socio-technical system, its actors and the rules of play – and the interaction within the system. The programme shall contribute to the development of an electricity system that is flexible, resource-efficient and robust. It shall also contribute to creating value for the electricity users and contribute to the development of Swedish industry. The programme includes three research, development and innovation areas:

- Knowledge and competence for the resource-efficient development of Sweden's power system.
- New technologies, system services and market models that create added value for the electricity system's actors.

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- Leading Swedish research and innovation actors in a global market.

12 Contact

We at the Swedish Energy Agency are happy to answer any questions regarding the call for proposals. However, we may not comment on project ideas or make recommendations, but instead can only answer questions about the actual call.

Keep in mind that there are usually many who call on the last day the call is open, and that it can therefore be more difficult to get help then. The Energy Agency is only available for questions up until 16:00, after which you cannot count on receiving assistance and support. We will provide support until 16:00 on the day that the call closes.

Technical support: ekanalen@energimyndigheten.se, +46 (0)16-544 22 11

VindEL

- Linus Palmblad, linus.palmblad@energimyndigheten.se, Tel. +46 (0)16-544 23 37
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Appendix

Conditions for granted projects

The conditions that apply to approved projects will be evident from the Swedish Energy Agency's decision concerning the granted aid. A description of the conditions follows below.

General

The Swedish Energy Agency's decision regarding aid is based on an agreed project and cost plan. The part of the costs not covered by the aid from the Swedish Energy Agency shall be borne with own resources or with funds provided by another financier. The beneficiary is responsible for financing cost increases that occur during the project period. The Swedish Energy Agency's decision regarding aid, which does not concern the current financial year's aid, only applies provided that the Swedish Energy Agency receives/has at its disposal requisite funds.

The shifting of costs between cost categories is accepted up to 10 per cent within each cost category, provided that the total framework does not change. Greater changes require approval from the Swedish Energy Agency.

Section 1 Payment of aid

Payment of aid is made, unless otherwise stated in the decision, in the middle of project period for each budget year without previous order. Aid only covers value added tax when this occurs as net cost at the Beneficiary (only applies to universities and university colleges). Verifications for accounted expenditure items must, on request, be submitted to the Swedish Energy Agency. Funds that have not been used are to be repaid. Advances can be provided, at most 30 per cent of the total amount of aid (only applies to universities and university colleges). 15 per cent, or another percentage set out in the decision, of the granted funds can be withheld until final reporting in accordance with Section 4 has been submitted and approved by the Swedish Energy Agency.

Section 2 Employer relationship

The Swedish Energy Agency is not the employer or principal of the beneficiary or anyone else they may engage for the project. Accordingly, the Swedish Energy Agency does not make deductions for taxes, social security contributions, etc.

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Section 3 Notification obligation regarding financing

The beneficiary is obliged to immediately notify the Swedish Energy Agency in writing, if funds for the project in the decision have been sought or granted from anyone other than the Swedish Energy Agency.

Section 4 Duty to report

Reports and surveys as set out below shall be submitted in accordance with the Swedish Energy Agency's instructions. If, in addition to this, special reports are required this is stated in the decision.

Annual report

Universities and university colleges are obliged, for each budget year, at the request of the Swedish Energy Agency, to submit annual reports concerning the department's and/or research team's complete activities.

Progress report

The progress report concerning the project's activities shall be provided at the request of the Swedish Energy Agency. This should include a description of the project's existing activities and results as well as a financial presentation. In addition, the Swedish Energy Agency can request that the report shall include a technical status report. The progress report shall be submitted to the Swedish Energy Agency at the latest on the date stated in the decision.

Financial accounts – only applies to companies

Financial accounts shall be submitted once or twice a year using the specific form provided by the Swedish Energy Agency or collected from the Agency's website (www.energimyndigheten.se). The account shall be submitted at the latest on the date stated in the decision.

Final report

The final report shall report the project result and contain a description of the project's implementation and the fulfilment of objectives. Furthermore, the report shall contain a summary of the project result in English of no more than 200 words. The report shall be submitted to the Swedish Energy Agency at the latest on the date stated in the decision.

A financial final account shall be submitted no later than on the date stated in the decision using a specific form provided by the Swedish Energy Agency or collected from the Agency's website (www.energimyndigheten.se).

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Survey

As the beneficiary, you need to complete a survey at the end of each year and submit this to the Swedish Energy Agency. We collect details from all beneficiaries on behalf of the Government in order to present a number of results in indicator form in our annual financial statement.

Section 5 Changes

Significant changes within the Swedish Energy Agency approved project and cost plan by must be reported in advance to the Swedish Energy Agency for analysis and approval. The beneficiary must immediately notify the Swedish Energy Agency if circumstances of significant importance occur that result in the cancellation or delay, etc. of the project. The beneficiary is obliged to immediately report any changes in name or address.

Section 6 Publication

The project result must be published. Publication shall take place in accordance with international best practice for the publication of research results.

The beneficiary is entitled to protect the results by patents or other intellectual property rights and, in doing so, postpone publication until any application for such property rights has been submitted to the relevant patent office. The Swedish Energy Agency must be notified if the beneficiary intends to protect the results. Applications to the patent office must be submitted without delay. The Swedish Energy Agency's written approval must be obtained in each individual case if the beneficiary wishes to delay publication for reasons other than those stated above or refrain from publishing certain results.

All presentations of the project must state that the work has been conducted with the support of the Swedish Energy Agency (the agency name should be reproduced in English, Swedish Energy Agency).

Section 7 Rights to results

The beneficiary or the result's rights holder holds the commercial right of use of the project results and is entitled to make available or transfer the rights to another.

If the rights to the project are transferred to a company that runs economic activities, compensation corresponding to the market price for the rights shall be paid (only applies to universities and colleges).

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Section 8 Right to review

The Swedish Energy Agency or person/persons appointed by the Swedish Energy Agency (e.g. certified accountant) are entitled to follow-up the work and study documents that can provide information about the technical and economic development of the project. The Swedish Energy Agency is entitled to issue special instructions for reporting in order to enable the review.

In addition, the Swedish Energy Agency has the right to follow-up completed projects through requesting follow-up reports, that are to be structured and submitted in accordance with the Swedish Energy Agency's instructions. Such reports can be requested on three occasions within a ten-year period calculated from the day of the final report.

Section 9 Amendment to the decision

At the request of the beneficiary with a motivation, the Swedish Energy Agency can grant well-motivated amendments to the project.

Section 10 Annulment of the decision

The Swedish Energy Agency can decide that unused aid shall be withheld alternatively that issued funds, that have not been worked up, shall be repaid if:

- a) the conditions for the project's financing have changed
- b) the project is not run according to the agreed project plan
- c) there is no prospect of achieving a satisfied result within a reasonable time (for example, due to significantly changed conditions or conditions of competition) or if the project's planned continuation cannot be considered assured (for example, due to insolvency if the beneficiary is a company)
- d) the beneficiary fails to sign and resend a copy of the conditions appendix to the Swedish Energy Agency.

Section 11 Recovery of amounts paid

Amounts paid together with interest of 8 % (eight per cent) above the applicable reference interest can be reclaimed with immediate effect if:

- a) the beneficiary does not provide the prescribed reports according to Section 4

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- b) the beneficiary uses the aid for purposes other than what is stated in the agreed project plan
- c) the project is not run according to the agreed project plan
- d) the beneficiary does not otherwise satisfy the obligations according to the conditions appendix or the special conditions in the decision.

Section 12 Retention of aid

The Swedish Energy Agency is entitled to stop further payment of funds until a decision is made to refuse payment or to reclaim granted funds according to paragraphs 10 and 11. Such a stop to further payment of funds can include payments to other projects administered by the same department, company or corresponding administrative unit, if the Swedish Energy Agency so decides.

Section 13 EU's State aid rules

As a condition for aid, it applies that funding measures may be repealed or changed and the aid reclaimed if the European Commission through judgements which have entered into force or the Court of Justice of the European Union has found the aid to be unlawful pursuant to Article 107 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The decision to repeal or change the funding measures is taken by the Government. In this context the conditions for repayment of aid are determined in each individual case.

Consent to making information available

The Swedish Energy Agency makes information about projects financed by the Agency available on the Agency's website (www.energimyndigheten.se). The general public can use the site to search for information about on-going and completed research projects based on different keyword searches, such as research subject, research organisation, project title and project manager. The beneficiary is responsible for any copyright holder having agreed to this availability and shall ensure that the copyright holder is entitled to provide consent in each individual case. Accompanying the Energy Agency's decision on the granting of funding is a consent form relating to making information available. By signing the document, the authorised representative of the beneficiary consents/does not consent to information – not subject to confidentiality under the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400) – included in the project being made available to the public.

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Consent for personal data processing

The Swedish Energy Agency makes information about projects financed by the Agency available on the Agency's website (www.energimyndigheten.se). Accompanying the Energy Agency's decision on the granting of funding is a consent form relating to personal data processing. By signing the form, the project manager consents/does not consent to their personal data being processed by the Swedish Energy Agency in order to be made available to the public on the Agency's website. More information about how the Swedish Energy Agency processes personal data can be found on the Energy Agency's website (www.energimyndigheten.se).

Public documents and secrecy

Essentially all post and e-mail sent to the Swedish Energy Agency become public documents. Among other things, this means that the public and mass media can request to view their contents. Official letters and decisions sent from the Energy Agency are also public documents. The right to view public documents is part of the principle of public access to official documents.

However, the Energy Agency is not permitted to disclose information covered by secrecy in accordance with the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act. This means that a document or certain information in a document may be protected by secrecy. A secrecy assessment is therefore made on a case-by-case basis before a document is disclosed.

Secrecy applies to information on an individual's business or operating conditions, inventions or research findings, for example, if it can be assumed that the individual will suffer damages if the information is disclosed.