



Sant'Anna

Scuola Universitaria Superiore Pisa

Selezione pubblica, per titoli ed esami, per l'assunzione di una unità di personale appartenente alla categoria D – Area amministrativa-gestionale con contratto di lavoro subordinato a tempo indeterminato e pieno, prioritariamente per le esigenze dell'Area Promozione, Coordinamento e Valutazione Ricerca della Scuola

PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 1

1. Coordinatore e altri beneficiari nei progetti Horizon Europe: ruolo, adempimenti contrattuali;
2. Ricerca di base, Ricerca Industriale e Sviluppo Sperimentale: definizione e campi di applicazione;
3. Il ciclo di vita contabile di un progetto di ricerca istituzionale;
4. Quali sono le finalità del programma Power Point?
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.



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PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 2

1. “Actual Costs”, “Flat rate”, “Unit costs”, “Lump sum costs”: definizione e principi generali di eleggibilità
2. I progetti PRIN 2022 PNRR: caratteristiche salienti.
3. Istituti e Centri di Ricerca Interdisciplinari ai sensi dello Statuto della Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna.
4. In Excel possiamo utilizzare delle formule matematiche? Ad esempio quali?
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.



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PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 3

1. La rendicontazione dei costi del personale in ambito Horizon Europe: criteri di eleggibilità, calcolo del costo e documenti a supporto dei costi dichiarati;
2. Analogie e differenze tra un PNRR Infrastrutture di ricerca e un PNRR Partenariato esteso;
3. Il sistema dei controlli nelle università, in particolare i compiti del Collegio dei Revisori dei conti della SSSA;
4. Che differenza c'è tra hardware e software?
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.



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PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 4

1. La partecipazione di soggetti terzi in ambito Horizon Europe: le tipologie e relative condizioni e obbligazioni.
2. Vincoli/principi ricorrenti nelle diverse iniziative M4 C2 PNRR.
3. Il bilancio unico d'ateneo di esercizio; da quali documenti è composto?
4. A cosa serve il simbolo del \$ in Excel.
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.



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PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 5

1. Review, audit I° livello, audit II° livello in ambito H2020.
2. Il monte orario lavorabile in Horizon Europe e nell'ambito delle iniziative PNRR: analogie e differenze.
3. Il Piano triennale di Prevenzione della Corruzione e della Trasparenza: contenuti e aspetti salienti
4. A cosa servono i seguenti short cut: CTRL X; CTRL Y; CTRL Z.
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.



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PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 7

1. Trattamento dei "Travel costs" in un "Individual Fellowship Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions - MSCA"
2. L'HUB nelle iniziative M4-C2 PNRR: ruolo e obbligazioni.
3. Cosa evidenzia il Conto Economico di un ateneo? Qual è la voce di costo preponderante?
4. È possibile ordinare i record di un foglio di lavoro Excel secondo più criteri?
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.



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PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 8

1. La struttura del budget in Horizon Europe.
2. Adempimenti in materia di informazione e comunicazione in ambito delle iniziative PNRR.
3. Conflitto di interessi: trattamento e casistiche
4. Quali sono i principali strumenti o azioni disponibili in word per formattare un testo?
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.



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PROVA ORALE

TRACCIA 10

1. Struttura di una proposta ERC e documenti necessari da allegare.
2. Le attività di controllo nelle varie iniziative M4-C2 PNRR.
3. Chiusura di un progetto istituzionale: modalità ed adempimenti ai sensi del Regolamento per la disciplina dei prelievi sulle attività della Scuola e per la costituzione ed utilizzo del Fondo Premialità.
4. Quale funzione si utilizza per tracciare le modifiche di un documento da condividere con altre persone.
5. Inglese: traccia allegata.

A.1

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

9. Gender equality and inclusiveness

Horizon Europe sets gender equality as a cross-cutting principle and aims to eliminate gender inequality and intersecting socio-economic inequalities throughout research and innovation systems, including by addressing unconscious bias and systemic structural barriers.

The strengthened provisions for gender equality under Horizon Europe address three different levels and include the following:

- A new eligibility criterion to get access to Horizon Europe funding: public bodies, research organisations and higher education establishments from Member States and Associated Countries are required, as of calls with deadlines in 2022, to have in place a gender equality plan (GEP). Details on this requirement are specified in the General Annexes to the Work Programme (B—Eligibility, section ‘Gender equality plans and gender mainstreaming’) and additional guidance is available through this webpage, including a link to Frequently Asked Questions accessible through the Funding & Tenders Portal.
- The integration of the gender dimension into research and innovation content across the Programme is an operational objective for Horizon Europe, and becomes a requirement by default.
- Particular attention is being paid to ensuring gender balance, with a target of 50% women in Horizon Europe related advisory bodies such as boards and expert groups, as well as in evaluation panels. Gender balance among researchers involved in projects is strongly encouraged as well, and will be taken into account as a ranking criterion for ex aequo proposals.
- ...

A.2

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

Why is the gender dimension important?

An increasing body of studies shows that the quality, reproducibility and accountability of research and innovation are affected by not taking into account sex and gender analysis. And in many fields, it is crucial to explore whether research outcomes may affect women and men differently. For instance:

- Why do we observe differences between women and men in infection levels and mortality rates in the COVID-19 pandemic? Does it make sense to study cardiovascular diseases only on male animals and on men, or osteoporosis only on women? And did you know that pheromones given off by men experimenters, but not women, induce a stress response in laboratory mice sufficient to trigger pain relief?
- Did you know that many aspects of taxation have a substantial effect on gender-related socioeconomic inequalities, but that when designing tax laws, policymakers still rarely consider gender inequalities?
- Does it make sense to design car safety equipment only on the basis of male body standards?
- Did you know that almost 3/4 of women Internet users worldwide have experienced some form of cyberviolence?

B.1

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

12. Ethics and integrity

For all activities funded by the EU, the ethical dimension is an integral part of research from beginning to end, and ethical compliance is seen as pivotal to achieve real research excellence. There is a clear need to make a thorough ethical evaluation from the conceptual stage of the proposal not only to respect the legal framework but also to enhance the quality of the research. Ethical research conduct implies the application of fundamental ethical principles and legislation to scientific research in all possible domains of research. This includes the adherence to the highest standards of research integrity as described in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity.

The process to assess and address the ethical dimension of activities funded under Horizon Europe is called the Ethics Appraisal Procedure.

Objectives

In addition to the scientific evaluation focusing on the scientific merit, the quality of the management and the potential impact, the Ethics Appraisal ensures that all research activities carried out under Horizon Europe are conducted in compliance with fundamental ethical principles.

B.2

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

Ethics Review Procedure

All proposals above threshold and considered for funding will undergo an Ethics Review carried out by independent ethics experts. The Review starts with the Ethics Screening which can include, in the cases where there is no ethics issue identified in the proposal, a pre-screening to confirm or not the absence of ethics issues (this check can be conducted by qualified staff). If appropriate a further analysis called the Ethics Assessment is conducted. The Ethics Assessment can lead to ethics requirements that become contractual obligations.

The Ethics Review Procedure focusses on the compliance with ethical rules and standards, relevant European legislation, international conventions and declarations, national authorisations and ethics approvals, proportionality of the research methods and the applicants' awareness of the ethical aspects and social impact of their planned research.

The ethics review covers issues as:

- human rights and protection of human beings
- animal protection and welfare
- data protection and privacy
- health and safety
- environmental protection
- artificial intelligence

It may also cover issues of research integrity, including, fabrication, falsification and plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research or in reporting research results; this includes misrepresenting credentials and improprieties of authorship.

C.1

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

14. Dissemination and exploitation of research results

Under Horizon Europe, beneficiaries must engage in dissemination and exploitation activities regarding their results.

Dissemination means the public disclosure of the results by appropriate means (other than resulting from protecting or exploiting the results), including by scientific publications in any medium.

Exploitation means the use of results in further research and innovation activities other than those covered by the action concerned, including inter alia, commercial exploitation such as developing, creating, manufacturing and marketing a product or process, creating and providing a service, or in standardisation activities.

Experience shows it is not always easy to meet these goals. As an applicant, it is useful to keep in mind the following:

- At the stage of forming the consortium, before submitting your proposal, attention should already be paid to eventual and expected results, ownership issues and the associated intellectual property rights (IPR) with a view to disseminating and exploiting the results efficiently.
 - o The consortium agreement sets the framework for successful project implementation and results exploitation including intellectual property management, and is meant to settle where already possible all issues that might hamper the smooth and seamless cooperation of the different actors for the different parts of the project.

D.1

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

15. Do No Significant Harm principle

What is meant by the Do No Significant Harm principle in the context of Horizon Europe?

The Commission Communication on the European Green Deal¹¹ introduced green oath to 'do no harm'. The 'Do not Significant Harm' (DNSH) principle has been further specified in the EU Regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments¹², commonly defined as the 'EU Taxonomy Regulation'. Six environmental objectives are listed in Article 9¹³ of the EU Taxonomy and Article 17 specifies what can constitute a 'significant harm' for these objectives:

1. An economic activity is considered to do significant harm to climate change mitigation if it leads to significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
2. An economic activity is considered to do significant harm to climate change adaptation if it leads to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the activity itself or on people, nature or assets;
3. An economic activity is considered to do significant harm to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources if it is detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters;
4. An economic activity is considered to do significant harm to the circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling, if it leads to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials or in the direct or indirect use of natural resources, or if it significantly increases the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, or if the long-term disposal of waste may cause significant and long-term environmental harm;
5. ...

D.2

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

15. Do No Significant Harm principle

...

References on the DNSH principle are included in the General Introduction of the Work Programme 2021-2022 of Horizon Europe Pillar II and in Cluster 4 (Digital, Industry and Space), Cluster 5 (Climate, Energy and Mobility), and Cluster 6 (Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment) because of their particular relevance for environmental outcomes and impacts.

At programming stage, the Horizon Europe work programme has been co-created to support research and innovation activities that respect climate and environmental priorities of the Union and cause no significant harm to them.

At project level, the reference to the DNSH principle in the Horizon Europe Work Programme is included in the application form (proposal part B template) to offer researchers the possibility to present the credential of their projects in relation to the DNSH principle. Applicants can refer to the DNSH principle when presenting their research methodology and the expected impacts of the project, to show that their project will not carry out activities that make a significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy Regulation listed above.

However, evaluators will not score applications in relation to their compliance with the DNSH principle unless explicitly stated in the work programme (currently, this is the case only for actions in the European Innovation Council Work Programme 2021).

E.2

FROM: EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V2.0 – 11.04.2022

16. Open science

Evaluation of open science practices

Open science practices are evaluated under the 'Excellence' criterion (in particular under methodology) and under the 'Quality and efficiency of implementation' award criterion. Proposers should address open science practices in the relevant section on open science under methodology.

Proposers will have to provide concrete information on how they plan to comply with the mandatory open science practices. Failure to sufficiently address this, will result in a lower evaluation score.

A clear explanation of how they will adopt recommended practices, as appropriate for their projects, will result in a higher evaluation score.

If proposers believe that none of the open science practices (mandatory or recommended) apply to their project, then they have to provide a justification.

Under the 'excellence' part of their proposals, in the section on methodology, proposers should describe how open science practices (mandatory and recommended, as appropriate) are implemented as an integral part of the methodology and show how their implementation is adapted to the nature of their work, therefore increasing the chances of the project delivering on its objectives. Information relevant to the specific area of the proposal should be provided in no more than one page. If open science practices are not applicable to the proposal, justifications should be provided so that, if evaluators agree, open science will not be taken into consideration in the evaluation. Additionally, proposers generating or reusing data should outline in a maximum of one (additional) page their plans for data management.