

NORDIC E-INFRASTRUCTURE COLLABORATION

# **NelC** in a nutshell and Business **Benefits recap**

**NeIC Executive Manager Michaela Barth** <caela@kth.se>

2020-10-15 NICEST2 consortium meeting



### NORDIC E-INFRASTRUCTURE COLLABORATION

- 2020 Budget: 97 MNOK ~9 M€
  - **Co-funding:** not restricted to 50%
    - 'finding sweet spot of collaboration'
  - NeIC is not a funding agency!
- Since 2012 part of NordForsk
- Professional project steering methods (Tieto PPS)
- Annual open calls

Some projects and their partners:



"Together the Nordic countries are tackling e-infra challenges beyond individual national capabilities"

Sweden

SNIC

Digital Infrastructure for

Nordic Research Excellence

Finland

tonian Scient

Estonia

RH

Norway

UNINET

DeiC

## **NEIC STRATEGY 2020-2025**

NeIC is a global role model for cross-border distributed and sustainable e-infrastructure collaborations

### **DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NORDIC RESEARCH EXCELLENCE**

### **Benefits realization** Partner engagement **Implementer collaboration models**

**Information management Transparent processes Funding applications management** 

> **BENEFICIAL COLLABORATIONS**

> > EFFECTIVE PROCESSES

Nordic added value **Global role model** New funding partnerships

NORDIC INFLUENCE

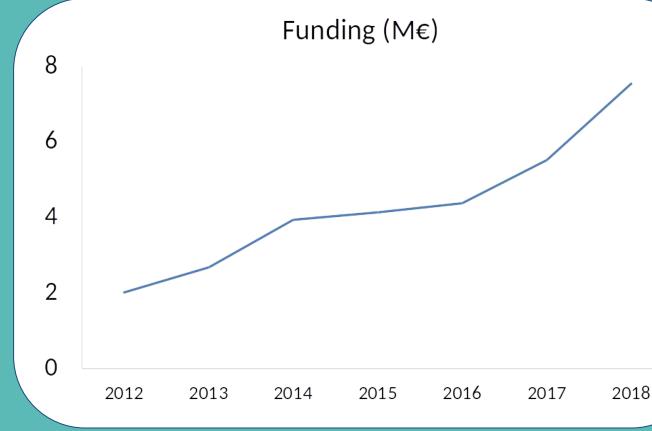
**MOTIVATED PEOPLE** 

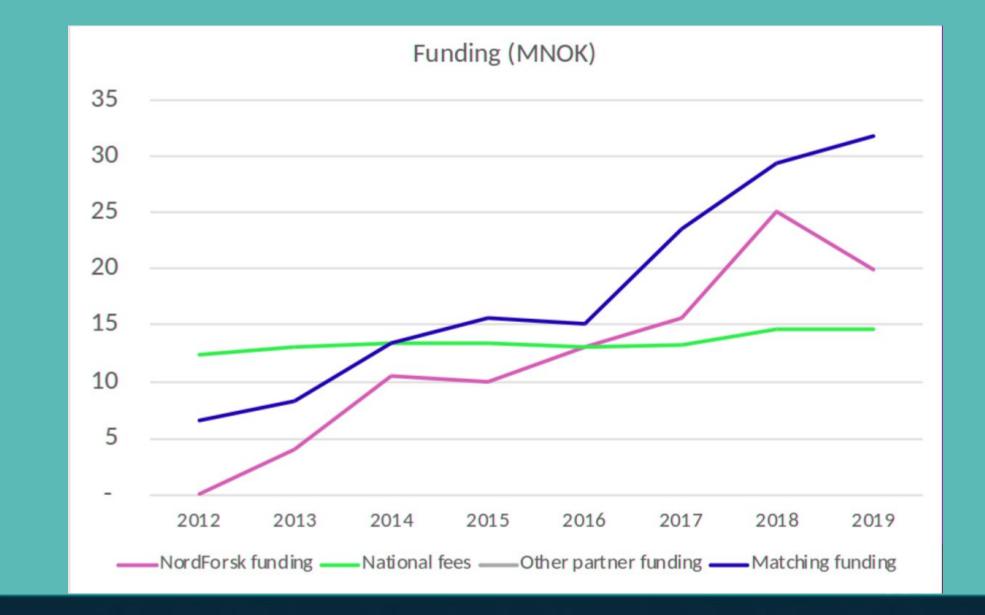
**Development opportunities** Attracting key staff **NeIC culture** 

# **NelC Funding**

### 2020 Budget: ~ 9 M€

- NordForsk: collaboration agreement
- Members: Joint funding proposals (MoU until 2023)
- Co-funding (not restricted to 50%;
  'finding sweet spot of collaboration')
- European funding: EOSC-Nordic





### Michaela Barth <caela@kth.se>

### Matching funding 44 %

NordForsk funding 27 %

Other partner funding 1 %

### National fees 19 %

EC funding 9 %

### 2019: 8 M€ (including co-funding)







# **Practical Project Steering (PPS)**



Phases of the Project Life Cycle











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**NeIC Executive Manager** Michaela Barth <caela@kth.se>

Key concepts business benefits

**Business case** 

Benefits

**Benefits realization** 

Benefits realization management

Michaela Barth <caela@kth.se>



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# Business case



# The Business Case

Q: Is it really worth doing this? A:

The arguments and expected benefits of conducting a project should be well understood, documented and agreed on.

Definition business case:

 Documented economic feasibility study used to establish validity of the benefits to be delivered (PMI)

Within NeIC, the Business Case is normally done twice:

- 1. Project selection (open call)
- 2. Project implementation planning





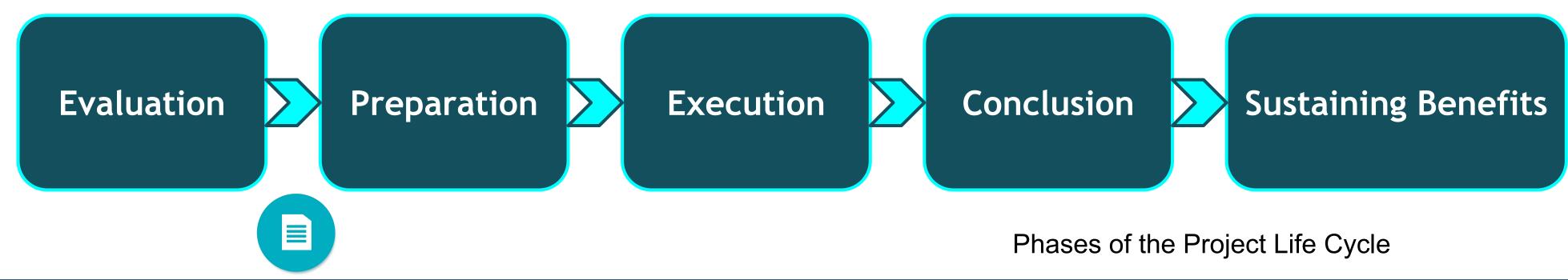






# A Business Case for each project

**When:** At the end of the evaluation phase Between whom: between orderer (your consortium) and project owner (NeIC)



The business case describes and clarifies the expected benefit and its value, also includes the business benefit plan (how to realize the expected benefit).







## **Business Case life time**

Best to write together:

The arguments and expected benefits of conducting a project should be well understood, documented and agreed on. Started from scratch in a hands-on effort during negotiation meeting: afterwards consolidation

The tables in the Business Case (3.1, 3.2, 4.1.2, 4.2.2 and 4.3 in the current template) are updated in the Business Benefit Realisation plan (Excel sheet) throughout the duration of the project (by the SG, with input from RG).

After project completion the Business Benefit Realisation plan gets updated through e.g. the NeIC Affiliate programme.





# Benefits



## **Benefits**

# Value that is created for the project sponsor or beneficiary as a result of the successful completion of a project (<u>PMI</u>).





# What kind of benefits?

Benefits can be of three different flavours:

- MONEY
- **TIME** or
- QUALITY

In PPS all those flavours can be expressed with a monetary value. Aim of the business case is to compare BENEFIT/COST

### **Monetary benefits**

• Increased revenues or reduced costs *valuated in money*.

### **Time benefits**

- Time savings can easily be <u>converted into money</u>.
- Time actually saved must be utilised, in order to create benefit!





# What kind of benefits?

Quality benefits are the most difficult to valuate.

Instead of trying to assess the value of a quality benefit, it is <u>given a value</u>, based on how important it is <u>compared to the money and time benefits</u>.

A well-composed valuation group can, together, decide how important the quality benefits are in relation to the other benefits.

This way of valuating provides just as good values as "real" figures.

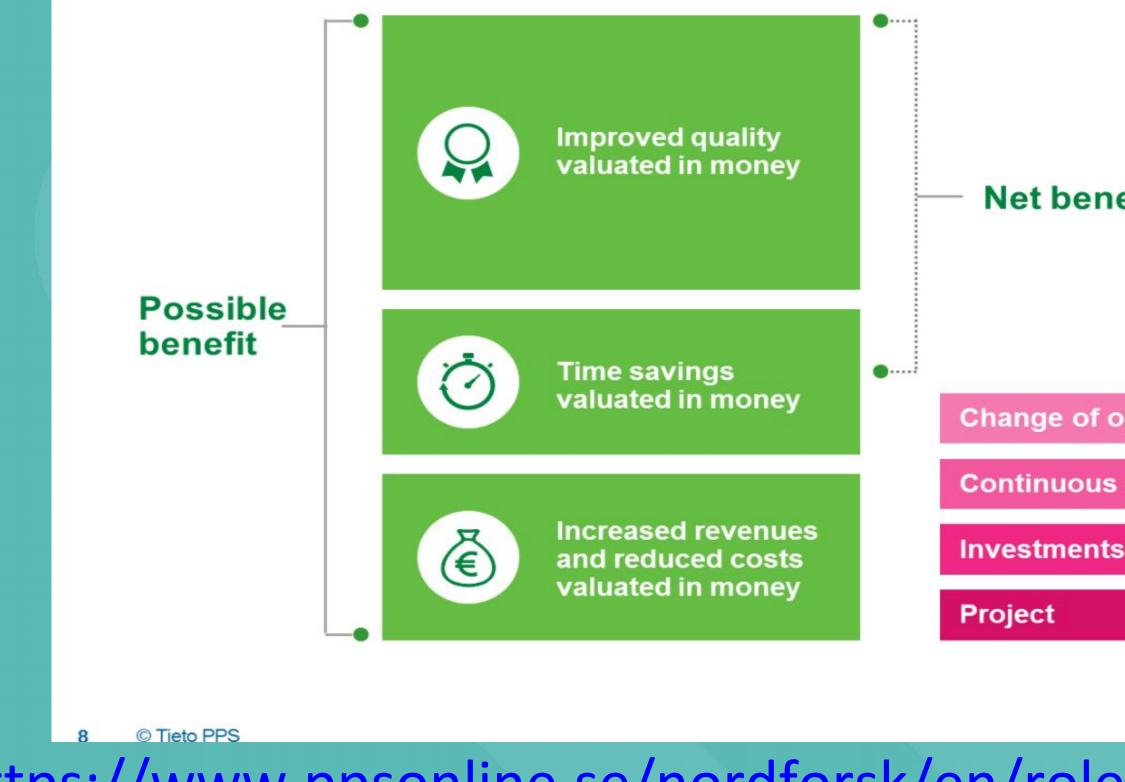






# Benefits valuation

# **Benefit valuation, terminology**



https://www.ppsonline.se/nordforsk/en/role/skill/full/ah136/8

Michaela Barth <caela@kth.se>

Slide thanks to Tomasz Malkiewicz

### Net benefit

Change of operations Continuous costs in operations Cost

Business benefit management

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# Benefits as part of the business case:

- Validity of the benefits has to be established.
- There should be clear benefits in terms of saved time, created value or improved quality.
- SG and consortium members are best equipped to assess the benefits, estimate the costs and give an estimate on the worth (local synergies, priorities)



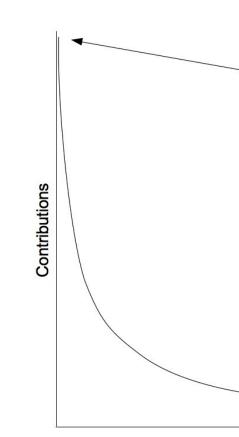






# 80/20 rule applied

aka. Pareto principle,law of the vital few orprinciple of factor sparsity:



## Roughly 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes.

(true for phenomena following a power law distribution)

Concentrate on the part of the benefits that stand for 80% of the total effect. No obligation for the benefit list to be complete!

The tip of the funnel	
Median	
Contributors	



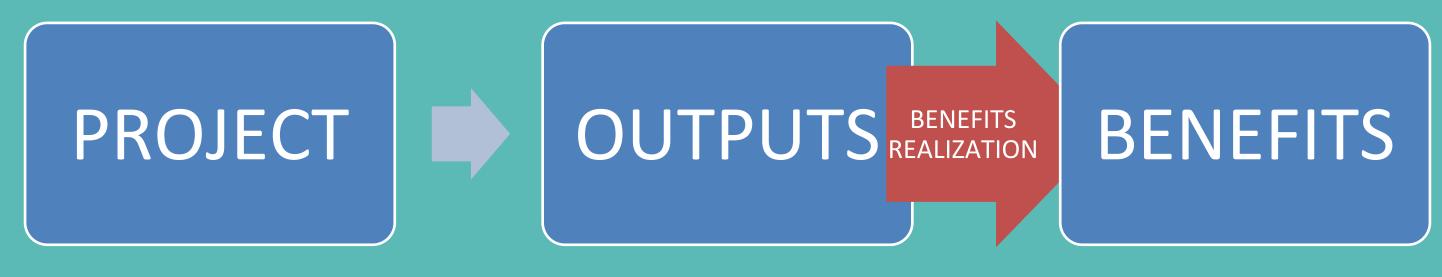


# **Benefits realization**



# **Benefits realization**

A means to ensure that benefits are derived from outputs. (<u>PMI</u>).



Michaela Barth <caela@kth.se>

### (SIMPLIFIED)





# **Benefit realization management**



# Benefit realisation plan

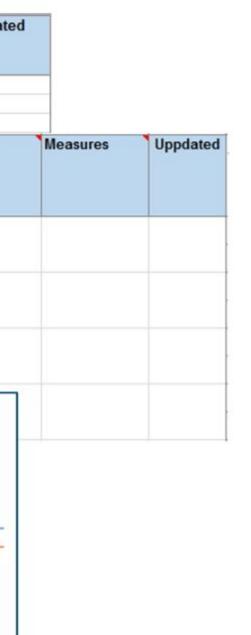
# **Benefit realisation plan**

Plan for measuring business changes and benefit objects

	nge Description		Business change manager		Monitoring		Re	Ready date			s S	Summary			Deviations	Measures	Updated
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Benefit obj	-		_				_			0							
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7 © Tieto	PPS																

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Slide thanks to Tomasz Malkiewicz



Benefit realisation

## https://www.ppsonline.se/nordforsk/en/role/skill/full/ah165/7



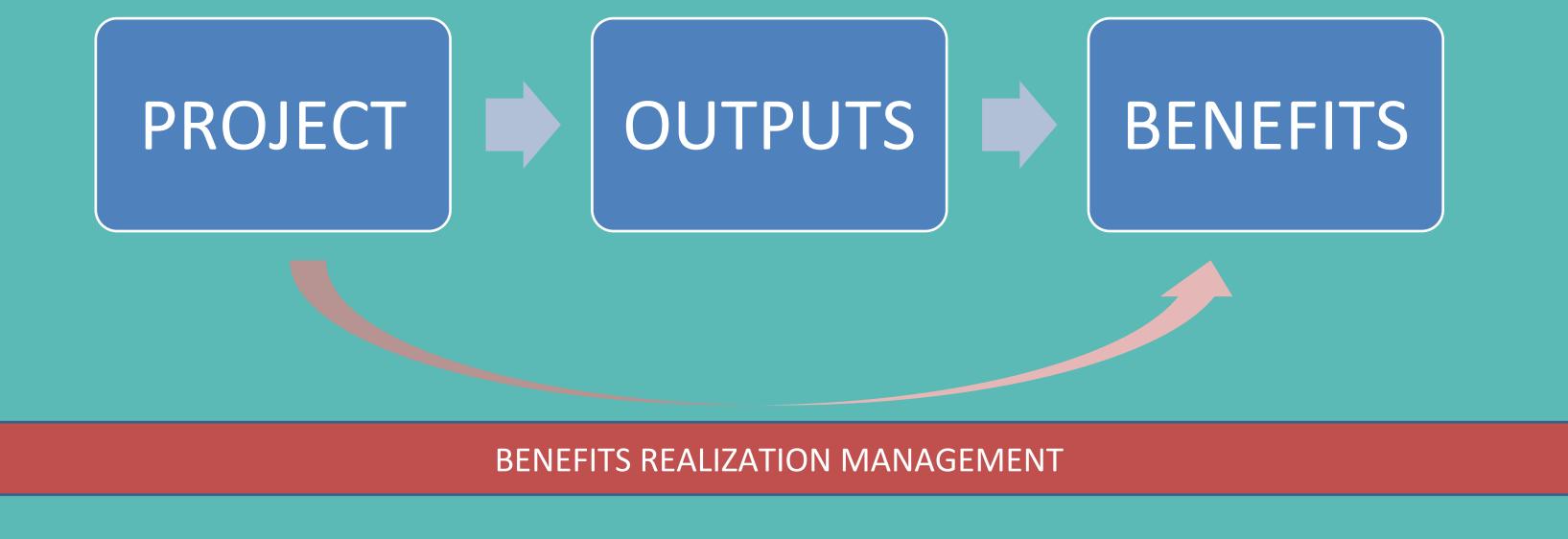




# **Benefits Realization Management (BRM)**

**Processes and practices for** 

- Identifying, evaluating benefits
- Managing Benefits
- Ensuring benefits are realized
- Ensuring that the benefits are sustainable—and sustained (<u>PMI</u>).









# Roles in benefits realization management

During project runtime:

- Project Steering Group (representatives of co-funding partners) maintains benefits realization plan.
- The Provider Forum (representatives of strategic partners) advices on benefits realisation plan for NeIC portfolio.
- There can also be a reference group providing feedback.

**Note:** Partners can overlap and representatives can come from different levels in the partner's management hierarchies. Metrics and KPIs for benefits delivery may differ.





# Note: Terminology within BRM is not standardized

NeIC applies Tieto PPS terminology.

**PPS**:

Evaluate

Manage

Realise

PMI:

Identify

Execute

Sustain









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