

# **Finance-Helpdesk** www.Finance-Helpdesk.org **Myer W Morron**

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#### **Background**

The Finance Helpdesk was initiated by the IST SSA project Finance-NMS-IST-015481

"The objective of Finance-NMS-IST was to enhance the successful participation of New Member State Organisations in the IST Program by addressing the financial and budgetary aspects of participation.

The Finance Helpdesk has since expanded their services to all countries



#### **Disclaimer**

All information on FP7 is based on "official" and "unofficial" information we have received -Financial Rules document is not binding

The aim and purpose of the Financial-Helpdesk is to raise awareness of the framework program financial issues, and not to give legally binding advice. It is intended to provide any relevant information which may be of assistance to anyone with financial queries or concerns. The Finance Helpdesk endeavours to deliver a high level service for this purpose. Notwithstanding this, no guarantee can be given on the correctness or completeness of the information provided and neither the European Commission, EFPConsulting, nor the Finance Helpdesk partners and associates are responsible or may be held accountable for any loss suffered as a result of reliance upon the services of the Finan Helpdesk. Any information given does not necessarily reflect the official position of the European Commission.

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# Finance Helpdesk

- ✓ Explanation of the Financial Rules
  - What do they really mean?
  - Impact of proposed FP7 changes
- √ FAQ
- ✓ News
- ✓ Event support
- √ Financial workshops (1-3 Days)
  - For project managers and administrators
  - · For accountants and auditors
- √ Glossary
- ✓ Links
- ✓ Templates

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#### **Workshops**

#### provided Finance-Helpdesk has workshops on FP6 in 18 countries:

Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey,

### We run Workshops (mainly in Brussels):

On Proposal writing (2 days) Contract negotiation (1 day)

Financial Workshops (1, 2 and 3 Days)

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# **Finance Helpdesk**

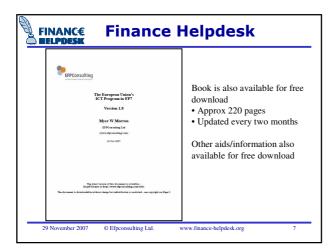
Online question facility (Helpline)

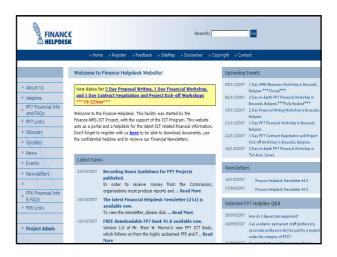
- Confidential
- Answered by Accountants

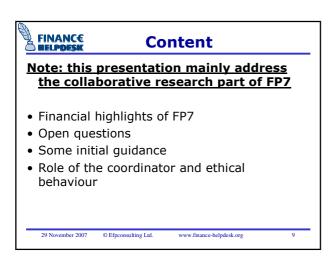
Goodies: Examples

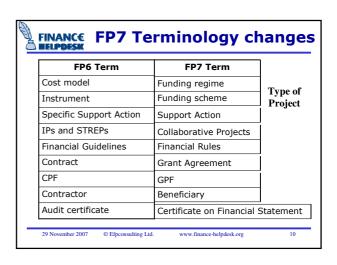
- Recording Hours Guidelines for FP7 Projects \*NEW\*:
- How to deal with VAT and Taxes in FP7 Projects \*NEW\*;
- How to calculate man-months and man month rates \*NEW\*; How to Calculate Employer Personnel Costs;
- Third Parties:
- Audit Reports (Certificates) within FP6;
- FP6 Collective Financial Responsibility Explained; "Overhead Calculations within FP6" Paper;

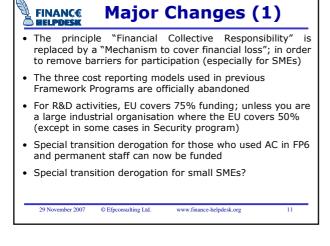
To receive newsletters or to download from our website, please register www.finance-helpdesk.org

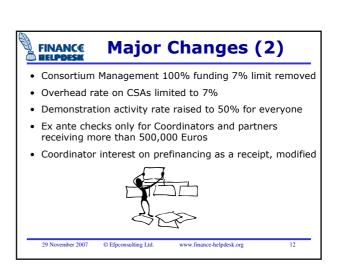














## FINANC€

# Major Changes (3)

- If Partner's total claim is less than €375,000 then no Certificate on Financial Statement (CFS) required
- CFS mandatory when cumulative requested unaudited claim reaches €375,000:
  - if a certification on the methodology is provided only at end
  - if project is less than two years only at the end;
  - otherwise each time €375,000 is reached
- · Only one activity type per Workpackage
- · IPR rules have been simplified

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# FINANC€ Transitional Flat rate of 60%

Organisations can use the flat rate if they are either:

- · Non-profit public bodies
- · Secondary and higher education establishments
- · Research organisations
- SMEs

• The organisation is unable to identify with certainty their real overheads per project.

• The type of project they are proposing for does not cap the overhead rate (e.g. CSA).

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# Derogation

The Transitional Flat rate is a derogation that allows: The use 60% indirect costs rate for first projects under calls that closed before 1 January 2010 (first 3 years of FP7).

Then, at least 40% for projects under calls published after 1/1 2010.

#### Applicability to SMEs under review

If an Organisation currently only has the ability to calculate their total overhead costs and in order to allocate overheads to specific projects they would have to introduce methods such as the "Simplified Method", then they could initially use the Transitional Flat Rate of 60% until such methods were in place and in line with their normal accounting methods

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## **Network of Excellence**

- Support the long-term durable integration of research resources and capacities
- Networks should consist of a limited number of major labs/players (6 - 12)
- Options to add in further participants (without extra funding)
- It is the Department or Institute that joins
- Must have high level commitment (Vice Chancellor)
- Implemented through Joint Program of Activities
- Establishment of a single virtual centre of research

Note: FP7 proposal is that funding will move to "lump-sum" but not initially

Companies unlikely to get R&D funding -Could get funding for - Technology Transfer, training, steering committee, NoE Management etc

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#### Special lump-sum for Networks of Excellence (Art 35)

- For Networks of Excellence, a special lump sum is proposed in the Rules [if this form of financing is indicated in the Workprogram]
- When introduced, the lump sum would be  $\underline{\epsilon}$ 23,500 per researcher per year equivalent to current grant for integration (with update every two years)
- Payments based on assessment of progress in implementing the joint program of activity (measured by indicators of integration)
- When introduced, lump Sums → No cost reporting in FP7
- Note: This was not used in the 1st Calls of FP7

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# **FP7 Impact Summary**

	Large Industry	SMEs	University
Positive Changes	1. Demo now 50% instead of 35% 2. 7% Management limit gone (?) 3. Less financial risk 4. ETPs & JTIs	1. Funding increased to 75% from 50% 2. No bank guarantee costs 3. Derogation ??	Charge all staff     Overhead calculation increases funding     Derogation maintain: FP6 minimum
Negative Changes	1. 10% of total funding witheld 2. CSA overheads only 7% 31% for fund	1. 10% of total funding witheld 2. CSA overheads 7% 3. Demo 50% 4. Ex ante coord & 500,000 barrier 51% for fund	1. CSA overheads only 7% 2. Demo 50% 3. sub-contracts 75%
Summary	Slightly better	Better	Much better



#### **Unique Registration Facility**

Storage and exchange of data with participant organisations facilitated through a common secure FP/CIP Portal In long term to include all participant data:

- Legal entity data
- Financial viability data
- Departments, institutes, affiliates, etc.
- Persons (researchers, experts, signatories, ...)
- Roles, identity and security management
- Eventually every organisation can be in if wanted
- In 2007 only legal data will be held rest incrementally
- Accepted only after VALIDATION PROCESS
- · Data valid for EC contracts and payments
- Provision of Participant Identification Code (PIC) for use in contracting and proposals

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### **Please Note:**

• Professors being paid directly from Government and not from the University are eligible costs because the professor is made available to the department and not for a specific Project. In this case the Government agency would be a Third Party

- Universities that are not beneficiaries, rather they work through another organisations set up by the Universities:
  - if the resources are for a particular project these costs would be classed as receipts.
  - if the resources are given in General then it is a Third Party.

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### **FP7 Overhead Options**

- Flat Rate 20%
- Transitional Flat rate of 60%
- Simplified Method (actual)
- Analytical Indirect Costs (actual





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## **University selection**

Most seem to be choosing the Transitional Flat rate of 60%

However our accountants having checked several Universities believe they could justify 150-200% using the Simplified Method - (actual)

We would advise against trying to use the Analytical Indirect Costs - (actual)

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#### Certification in FP7

For frequent participants who wish to use simplified reporting processes there are new opportunities for Certificate on Methodology (COM)

- · System Verification
- Method of calculating average personnel costs But only available on approval of request to the EU Initially reserved for top participating organisations

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# Some Still Open Issues

- Amount of prefinancing interest not regarded as project
- Lump sums are established by the Financial Regulation and implementing rules - per category/per beneficiary
- Flat rates include scales of unit for other types of costs (to be clarified)
- Implementation of derogation for SMEs (to be clarified)
- Use of Incremental participation in FP7 being clarified Details on operation of different certification methods now somewhat clarified
- Details on how first FP7 contract negotiations are being
- conducted now emerging Sanctioning of withholding prefinancing as a management tool (to be clarified)

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#### The Role of the Coordinator

Coordinator has no additional Rights only additional Responsibilities

> The role is more akin to a **Secretary General** than a **Director General**

#### Remember:

We are undertaking collaborative research with partners, cooperating in consortia

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# FINANC€ The Role of the Coordinator

- a) administer the Community financial contribution regarding its allocation between beneficiaries and activities, in accordance with this grant agreement and the decisions taken by the consortium. The coordinator shall ensure that all the appropriate payments are made to the other beneficiaries without unjustified delay
- b) keep the records and financial accounts making it possible to determine at any time what portion of the Community financial contribution has been paid to each beneficiary for the purposes of the project
- c) inform the Commission of the distribution of the Community financial contribution and the date of transfers to the beneficiaries, when required by this grant agreement or by the Commission;
- d) review the reports to verify consistency with the project tasks before transmitting them to the Commission;
- e) monitor the compliance by beneficiaries with their obligations under this grant agreement

None of the above can be subcontracted

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### The Role of the Coordinator (1)

#### The Coordinator:

- · Acts as the interface to the Commission
  - on behalf of the Consortium.
- Receives all payments from the Commission on behalf of the Consortium.
- Distributes moneys to the Consortium as agreed by the Consortium in the Consortium **Agreement**
- Responsible for the Financial Management of the Project

#### on behalf of the Consortium.

Notifies the Commission of the financial distributions on behalf of the Consortium.

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# **Project Phases**

#### The financial problematic areas per phase are:

- 1. Building the consortium/proposal preparation
- 2. Submitting the proposal
- 3. Evaluation
- 4. Contract Negotiation
- 5. Consortium agreement
- 6. During the project
- 7. Project end

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#### 1 Building a consortium

- At this stage the coordinator attracts partners to join him in participating in a proposal
- 1. Partners should not be actively competing in a parallel proposal - full disclosure is ethical sabotage is unethical
- 2. Partners should be formally informed that they are part of the consortium and should not be dropped without adequate discussion and agreement
- 3. Coordinators should not normally "charge a fee" to join the consortium unless all are treated equally and it is to cover legitimate and agreed costs
- 4. Partners should be informed who all the partners are

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# FINANCE 2 Submitting the proposal

- 1. Partners should not be told what man rate to use or what overhead rate they should use
- 2. Partners should not be told to request less than the maximum allowable funding rate
- 3. When the proposal is finally submitted, it should be with the general agreement of the partners
- 4. Coordinator must enter EPSS financial info as supplied by each partner
- 5. Partners should each be sent a copy of the final proposal and a copy of the acknowledgement of receipt
- 6. Large companies should not force "Demonstrations"



#### 3 Evaluation

- 1. Coordinators should keep their partners in the picture
- 2. When they receive the ESR it should be distributed to each partner ASAP
- 3. Partners should feed back any information they may receive informally
- 4. Any necessary lobbying should be organised by the Coordinator via the various Program Committee representatives as needed

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# 4 Contract negotiations

- 1. Conduct them in an open manner
- 2. All partners should have a copy of the "Framework for Negotiation'
- 3. Interested partners should be allowed to attend, subject to space
- 4. Partners should receive a meeting report and a copy of Commission minutes of the meeting
- 5. Standard travel budgets should not be used each partner should use projected real costs
- 6. Ensure as far as possible partner comments taken into account
- 7. Keep in full confidence financial status information of partners
- 8. All partners should immediately receive final agreed contracts
- 9. All partners should have updated copies of payment split and schedule

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## **5 Consortium Agreement**

- 1. Have to ensure participative management not a dictatorship
- 2. Coordinator should have a single vote (and perhaps casting vote)
- 3. Must prevent single partners from blocking decisions
- 4. Must protect financial interests of minor or new players
- 5. Perhaps have some arbitration process for disputes, especially regarding reallocation of funding/tasks
- 6. Should ensure partners receive their funding promptly
- 7. Should ensure partners receive their funding net of bank charges
- 8. Pre-finance should not be used as a management tool
- 9. Causing a performing partner cash-flow problems by delaying transfers, is in breach of Commission rules

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# 6 During the project (a)

- 1. Coordinator should be flexible on cost categories and phasing
- 2. Project management should be light weight and flexible this is R&D not civil engineering
- 3. Monthly timesheets and reports not necessary
- 4. Coordinators should not try to micro-manage
  - Even if Project Officer does (!)
- 5. Notify entire consortium immediately when monies received from Commission
- 6. Partners should be open about problems as soon as they become apparent, especially operational ones
- 7. Partners should not do anything illegal if in doubt discuss before hand

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# FINANCE 6 During the project (b)

- 1. Coordinators should not blackmail partners by withholding prepayments unless they agree to some demand
- 2. Coordinators should not write minutes before meeting takes place
- 3. All partners should be informed about relevant discussions or problems that may arise
- 4. Partners should not be discriminated against because their travel costs are higher
- 5. Partners should not be discriminated against because their man rates are higher
- 6. Partners should not have to sign meeting minutes

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## 7 Project End

- 1. Don't remove funding from weaker players
- 2. Don't lose project funding by last minute unforecast under spend
- 3. Don't hold up others being paid!!
- 4. The project is not over until all reports are accepted - ensure ongoing availability of staff in case of problems
- 5. The final payment may be crucial to some partners
- 6. Don't turn your back on your partners!

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### **Sources of Problems**

- 1. Commission does not recognise that SMEs cannot enforce contracts against large organisations
- 2. Draft Consortium Agreements promulgated by Commission are anti-SME
- 3. Some Project Officers encourage Coordinators to use pre-financing as a management tool
- 4. Some Project Officers try to micro-manage
- 5. An organisation can always leave a consortium, but the project may be important to them

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### **Contact**

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