

Part 1: Essentials of the financial rules in Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe

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3 May 2022

Welcome!

- 14:00-15:30 | Presentation
- 15:30 16:00 | Q&A session





The Master of Finance series:

- **1**. Part One The Essentials
- 2. Part Two Personnel costs (4th May)
- Part Three Third Parties, Other direct/Purchase costs and horizontal issues (receipts, CFS, payments and rates) (5th May)

SPEAKER

Gábor Kitley

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Chapter One

The Hitchhiker's guide to Financial Reporting

Accounting or Reporting

all cost reported must be in line with the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices"

(H2020 GA; Art.6.1.a – HE GA; Art.6.1a)

Compare the following:

Do I have to do anything differently compared to normal businesses?

VS

Can I do anything differently compared to normal businesses?

Chapter Two

Budgeting or Reporting

Reporting costs

- "Budget-based, mixed actual cost grant" (HE Art. 5.1)
 - In 90-95% of the actions <u>funding is based on actual/unit-based direct</u> <u>costs incurred</u> and reported
 - Apart from:
 - Flat-rate financed costs (for the indirect costs)
 - Pre-fixed unit-cost grants (e.g., MSCA)
 - Lump-sums financed actions (e.g., IA-LS)

Budgeting

- Budgeting is NOT reporting!
- Budget is an estimation (H2020 Art.4.1 vs. HE Art. 5.4)
- Budgeted amount and Reported costs will never be the same: it would be actually quite suspicious...
- Budget flexibility? How much is too much?
 - Same as in H2020 significant vs substantive
- Does the budget matter?
- Can one exceed the maximum EC contribution referred in the call text?

VS.

• Can one exceed the maximum EC contribution stated in the GA?





Why should I read all these now?

Without knowing the rules set here, one cannot develop a decent budget →

Without a decent budget, one cannot ensure effective financial management of the project \rightarrow

Without effective financial management, one may fail \rightarrow

By failing, one (and many more....) will be disappointed!

Good to know

- **'No negotiation'** policy on the Grant Agreement or Annex 1 (DoW/DoA) \rightarrow no financial comments or cuts (?) by the evaluators or by the EC
- Easy-to-understand rules, clear and concise, but need certain time to understand how exactly to use them!
- New forms of funding such as lump-sums, prizes, unit-cost financing, dedicated loan and equity instruments
- Simplified cost reimbursement system with enhanced use of lump sums, flat rates and scale of unit costs.
- The Budget in the Grant Agreement is defined as "Estimated Budget"
- Even easier **budget transfers** than before?
- "One project One rate principle" The funding rate is the same for the entire project but can vary between legal entities!
- No cost models: full actual (or unit-based) direct costs reporting with an additional 25% flat-rate indirect costs model for all entities
- Non-deductible VAT is now eligible

No joint financial responsibility but joint technical responsibility!

Chapter Three

3 basic financial principles

Basic financial principles in the context of Horizon 2020/Horizon Europe (1) Rule #1:

We are spending the "Taxpayers' money": Horizon 2020 is a public grant!

As a minimum, all parties must respect the principles of good accounting and "housekeeping" as set by their own national legislation.



Basic financial

principles in the context of Horizon 2020 / Horizon Europe (2) Rule #2:

Cost vs Price: What is the difference?

- It is called COST reimbursement for a good reason...
- What if I can't identify the cost? Can I use **internal rates**?
- Examples:
 - Using a **<u>nearby hotel</u>** to host the meeting
 - Using our **<u>own premises</u>** meeting room
 - How can we report these expense?



Basic financial principles

in the context of H2020 / HE (3)

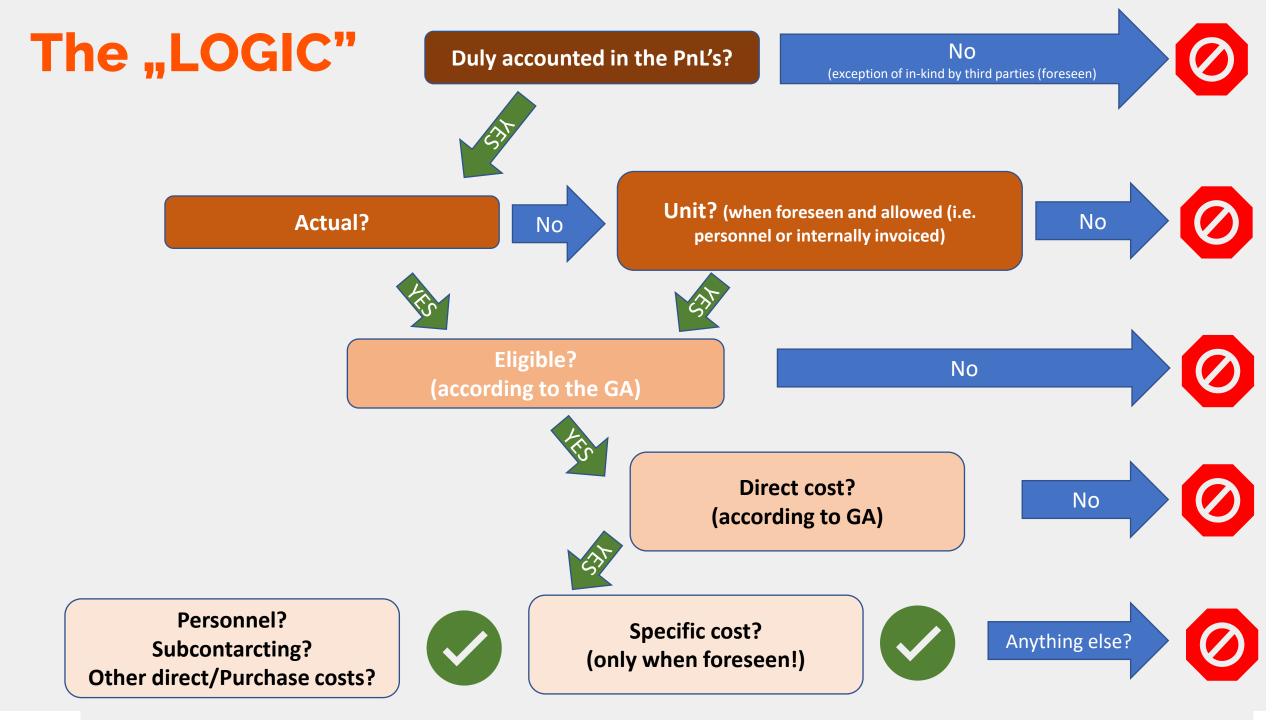
Rule #3:

All costs to be reported to the project must be: **ELIGIBLE**



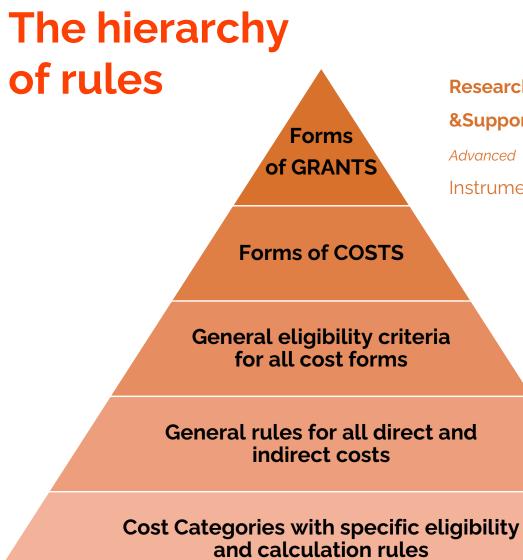
So, what makes a cost eligible?





Chapter Four

Hierarchy of rules



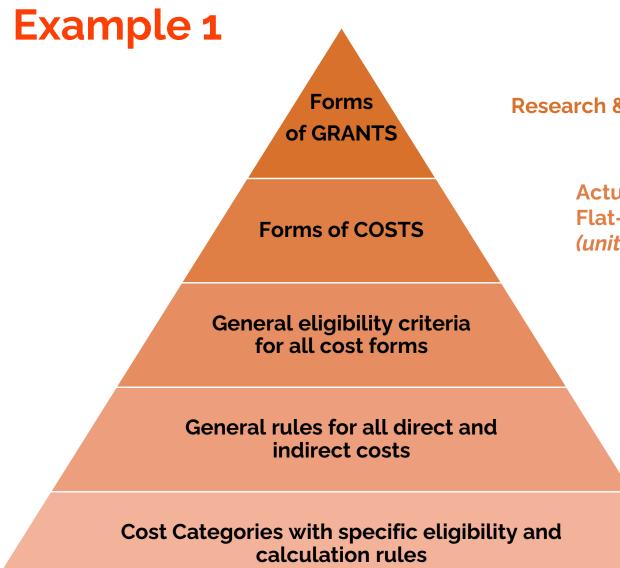
Research&Innovation Actions (RIA), Innovation Actions (IA) and Coordination &Support Actions (CSA) (Complementary Grants; Jointly funded actions); ERC Grants: Advanced Grants, Starting Grants, Proof of Concept; MSC Grants: ITN/IF/RISE/COFUND; SME Instrument Phase 1 /2; ERA-NET; PCP-PPI; EJP; KIC; RIA-LS; IA-LS; CSA-LS

> Actual cost / Unit-based cost / Flat-rate cost / Lump-sum

> > Foreseen; needed, justified, properly dated, value-for money, etc...

Directly linked and proportionated

Personnel cost, Subcontracting cost, Other costs, Special Unit cost, Financial support to 3rd parties



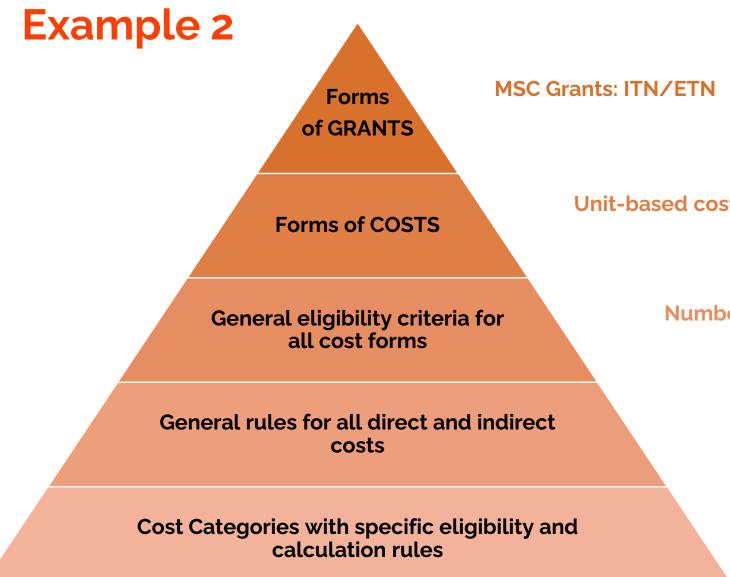
Research & Innovation Actions (RIA)

Actual cost for direct costs Flat-rate cost for indirect costs (unit-based: optional)

Foreseen; justified, properly dated, etc...

Directly linked and proportionated

Personnel cost, Subcontracting cost, Other costs, Special Unit cost, Financial support to 3rd parties

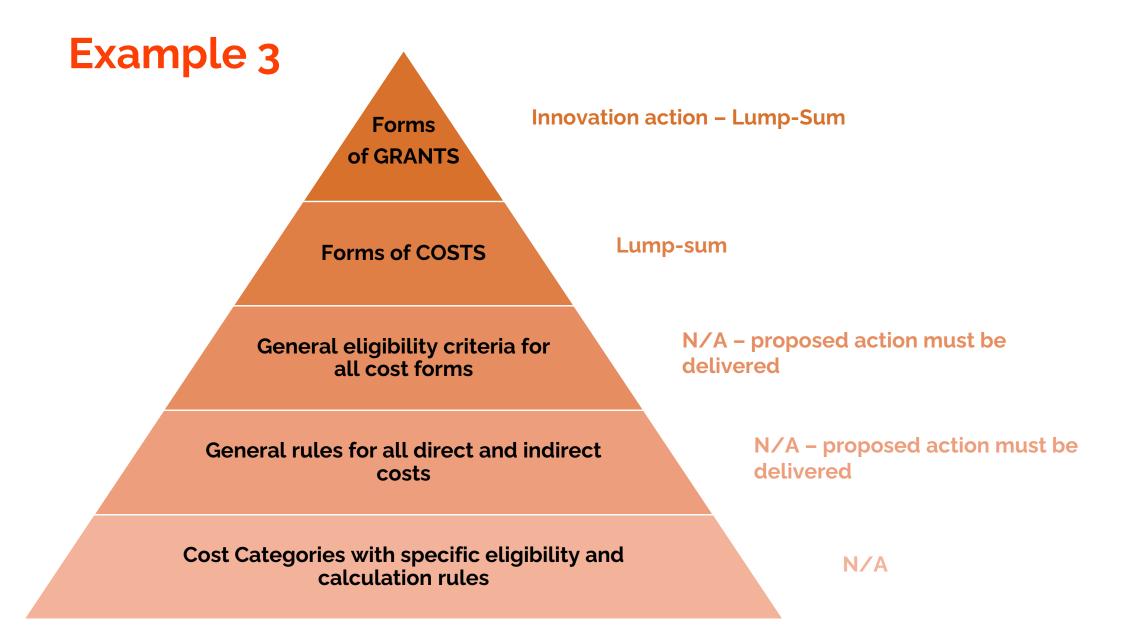


Unit-based cost set by EC

Number of person-months recorded

N/A

Living/Mobility/Family allowance (€3.270/€600/€500) Training/Networking (€1.800); Management/Indirect (€1.200)



Chapter Five

Actual or Unit

Actual-cost versus Unit-cost



€86.000 -----= €50/hour x 100 hours on project = €5.000 1720 Hours



€77.400 -----= €45/hour x 100 hours on project = €4.500 1720 Hours

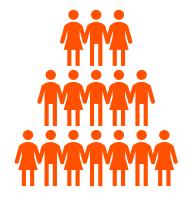


€94.600 -----= €55/hour x 100 hours on project = €5.500 1720 Hours



€82.560 -----= €48/hour x 100 hours on project = €4.800 1720 Hours

Total actual personnel cost: €19.800



Team: Researchers:

Unit cost: € 50/hour*

Total hours spent on the project by Team Researchers: **400**

Total unit-based personnel cost: **€20.000**

Chapter Six

Eligible or ineligible?

What makes ANY cost ELIGIBLE?

• It is duly accounted in the Beneficiary's Profit & Loss Accounts



• Incurred during the implementation of the project

Exceptions?

• In accordance with the Beneficiary's usual accounting and management principles



- In compliance with the relevant applicable national laws
- Foreseen in the project's budget
- Needed for and linked to the project's implementation
- Reasonable, justifiable efficiency



What makes a cost NON-ELIGIBLE?



- Not foreseen in the proposal/GA (particularly the subcontracting!)
- Related to return on capital, debt and debt-service charges, future losses or debts
- Interest owed, future liabilities
- Currency exchange losses
- Bank costs charged by the Beneficiary's bank for receiving transfers of grants from the EC
- Excessive or reckless expenditure
- Deductible VAT
- Cost incurred during suspension of the action
- **Double funding** no mixing of EU Grants!

Chapter Seven

Direct or Indirect?

What makes any costs DIRECT costs?

Can be directly linked with the project

The Beneficiary has to **prove the link** between the project and the costs Example: travel costs to Brussels - link: project meeting in Brussels, reported in the (periodic) reports

Can be proportionated to the project

The Beneficiary must provide evidence on the *"usage-rate"* Example: salary cost of a staff member - timesheets show the link and help identify the involvement level



What makes any costs INDIRECT costs?

Cannot be measured directly due to practical or

administrative reasons:

- Overheads or running costs
- Equipment or staff costs, if cannot be proportionated or linked to the project
- Any other costs with no linked to the project (i.e. travel "forgotten" to be reported; Equipment fully depreciated, etc.)



Sum up

- Some simple key facts:
 - Only eligible direct costs can be reported
 - Cost before/after GA dates are not to be reported
 - Internal rates, pricelist are typically not eligible
 - Even if foreseen, all costs must be justified
 - Actual cost by default, unit-based reporting are optional
 - Flat-rate indirect cost contribution
 - No joint financial responsibility





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Upcoming episodes:

- 1. Part Two Personnel costs (4th May 2022)
- 2. <u>Part Three Third Parties, Other costs and horizontal issues</u> (receipt, CFS, exchange rates, payments) (5th May 2022)

THANK YOU! for your attention

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VISIT

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Things you wished you knew about Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe

