

FP7 Economic justification of projects Madrid, 27 October 2009

FP7 PERSONNEL COSTS

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Overview of presentation

- Background to FP7 certification system
- Types of FP7 Certificates
- Practical issues (certification process, main challenges, personnel costs, time recording, indirect costs, etc.)
- State of play
- Questions & Answers





FP7 Audit Certification Background

- Research FP implemented by **multi-annual** work programmes with specific financial and legal provisions, covering **various topics** (health, energy,...) in the **EU Member States and** even **beyond**
- ... implying a large number and variety of participants (15.000+), each operating with their own internal control and accounting systems
- EC contribution to the projects is based on **cost-sharing** (% of the costs incurred). The reimbursement is based on "actual eligible costs" which can be problematic for some items (personnel and indirect costs, VAT, ...)
- Commission's cost reimbursement model did not capture all national accounting rules
- There is a **risk of overstatements** of the costs declared by the beneficiary to the Commission and not subsequently detected and corrected: reimbursement of irregular costs which are not-eligible, incorrectly calculated, without adequate supporting documents, incurred outside the eligibility period, not actual (budgeted), or even fraudulently claimed costs



Inherent risks for errors





FP7 Audit Certification Background

- Problems noted by Commission auditors and European Court of Auditors when re-auditing certified
 FP6 projects (80% of errors in personnel and indirect costs). Need for tighter control over work carried out by beneficiaries' auditors.
- Decision to adopt "Agreed Upon Procedures" rather than certificates based on an "assurance opinion" as of FP7
- In addition to the certification of periodic grant payment requests (Certificates on the Financial Statements), introduction of the <u>Certificates on the Methodology</u>



Reduce risk of errors — Stimulate transparent accounting





CFS

CoMAv

CoM

Certificate on the Financial Statements

- Replaces FP6 Audit Certificates
- Verification of costs and receipts (compulsory Form D of Annex VII of model Grant Agreement)
- Covers the costs declared in the Forms C
- To be submitted only when cumulative EC contribution is ≥ 375.000 € (exception : if project duration ≤ 2 years, only at the end of the project)





CFS

CoMAv

Certificate on the Methodology for Average Personnel Costs

- Verification of systems (compulsory Form E Annex VII of model Grant Agreement)
- <u>Mandatory for beneficiaries intending to charge</u> <u>average personnel costs</u>
- Covers only the average personnel costs calculation methodology
- The methodology described in the certificate is analysed by the Commission who decides on its acceptance/non-acceptance for the FP7 costs declarations





Certificate on the Methodology for Personnel and Indirect Costs

- Verification of systems (compulsory Form E Annex VII of model Grant Agreement)
- Optional for the beneficiaries fulfilling the eligibility criteria
 - At least 8 participations in FP6 contracts with an EC contribution for each ≥ 375.000 € OR
 - At least 4 FP7 Grant Agreements signed before 01/01/2010 with an EC contribution for each ≥ 375.000 € OR
 - At least 8 FP7 Grant Agreements signed with an EC contribution for each ≥ 375.000 € anytime during FP7
- Covers the methodology used to calculate the personnel costs (actual or averages) and the indirect costs (analytical, simplified or flat-rate)

CFS

CoMAv

CoM





CFS

CoMAv

CoM

CoM for Personnel and Indirect Costs – Advantages

- Waives the obligation to submit Certificates on the Financial Statements for interim payments (only a CFS at the end of the project when EC contribution ≥ 375.000 €)
- Once accepted, the CoM is valid for the duration of FP7 (unless change of methodology)
- Gives assurance to beneficiaries that the methodology used to calculate personnel and indirect costs conforms to FP7 requirements (early detection and correction of possible methodological errors)
- · Contributes to reduce:
 - ➤ audit scope for the certifying auditor in CFS and for ex-post auditors (compliance to methodology versus audit tests / individual recalculations)
 - ➤ administrative burden (beneficiaries participating in many projects will have to submit less CFS)
 - >costs for the whole certification system (less funds spent on certificates)





Who delivers the certificates?

- Free choice of auditor
- Competent public officer (research organisation, public bodies, secondary and higher education establishments)
- Auditors must be: Independent & Qualified (Directive)
 2006/43/CE replacing 8th Council Directive)
- Auditors will provide a report on factual findings according to a compulsory format defined via agreedupon-procedures (model Grant Agreement, Annex VII, Forms D and/or E)



Submission of the Certificates on the Methodology (CoM/CoMAv)

CoM

CoMAv

Eligibility request

- 1) Request for eligibility submitted to the Commission by the beneficiary (via functional mailbox) at any time during FP7
- 2) Acceptance/Rejection by the EC within 30 calendar days

Submission process

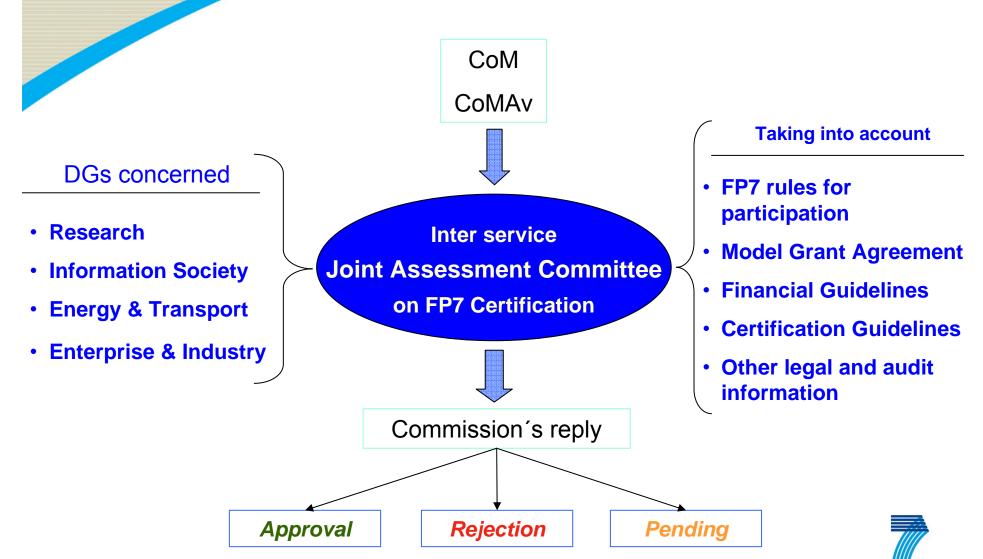
- 3) Submission of the CoM/CoMAv during lifetime of FP7 and at the earliest on the start date of the first FP7 project (warning: the certifying auditor needs a sound basis to perform the agreed-upon-procedures)
- 4) Acceptance/Rejection by the EC normally within 60 calendar days





Commission Certification Process...

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK





Main challenges encountered with submitted CoM and CoMAv

- Mandatory Form E is not respected
- Terms of Reference are missing (sections 1.1 to 1.8 of Form E, Annex VII)
- Procedures are not performed on a signed FP7 Grant Agreement
- Agreed-upon-procedures are performed partially
- Benchmarks and support documents are missing to enable proper evaluation of the average personnel costing methodology (Form E, procedure 3)
- Long delays in responding to the additional information requested by the EC





Personnel costs & Time-recording

- A reliable system of time recording is required for the eligibility of the costs
- Primary source to support personnel costs allocation:
 - Personnel working in multiple projects
 - Personnel working in multiple activities (e.g. R&D, management, etc)
- Primary source in most cases to support indirect costs allocation (personnel-based driver being the most common 'cost driver')





Personnel costs & Time-recording

Person-based full time-recording system* = Requirement for the Certificate on the Methodology (Form E)

Time recording per researcher/employee working on EC research projects with, at least, the next characteristics:

- Covering all productive hours of the researcher/employee
- Differentiating time by activities
 - EC projects: research, demonstration, management, others
 - Non-EC: projects, administration, training, sickness, holidays, etc.
- Covering the full year
- Recording actual data; no estimations
- · Duly authorized

^{*} Project-based time-recording system = Minimum requirement for Form D (CFS)





Personnel costs & Averages

Legal basis:

- Article 31.3 of the FP7 Rules of Participation Regulation (EC) No 1906/2006
- Article II.14.1 of the model Grant Agreement

Two conditions are to be fulfilled by an average personnel costs methodology to be approved by the Commission:

The very well known:

It should be the usual accounting practice of the beneficiary

...and the sometimes forgotten:

It can not lead to significant deviations vis-à-vis the actual costs





Significant deviation ...

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK

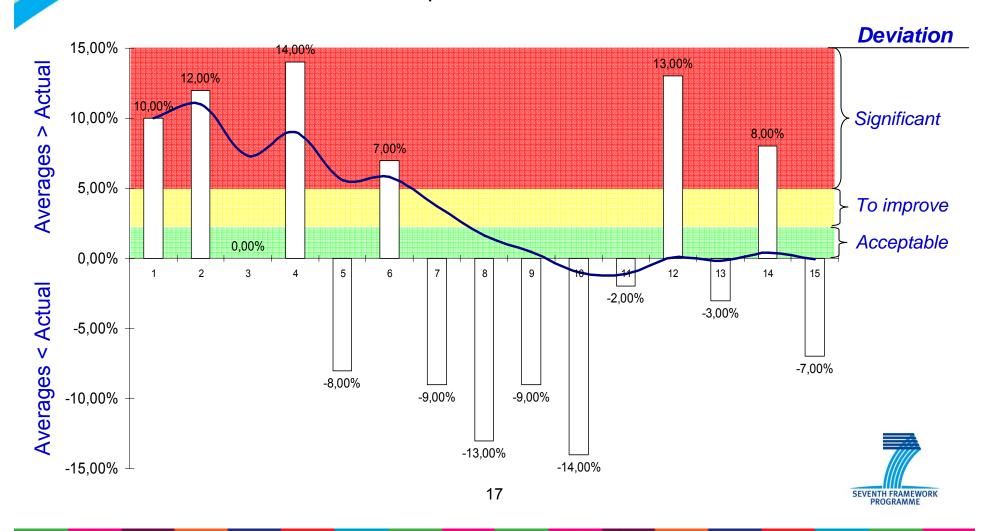
In order to give reasonable ex-ante assurance that average costs charged will not significantly differ from the actual costs if calculated "per person", the next conditions are to be fulfilled:

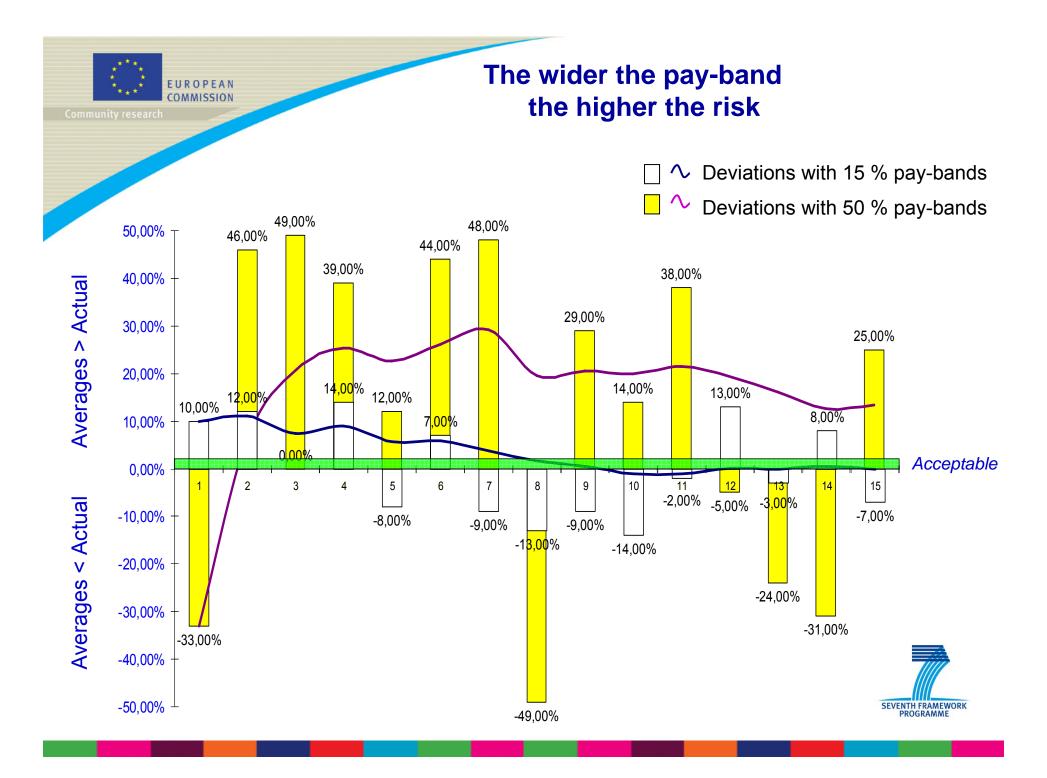
- > costs used to calculate the average rates must be actual and not budgeted or estimated figures
- > sufficient number of personnel categories (the fewer categories the higher the risk of deviations)
- methodology must be applied in a fair manner (i.e. not selecting the researchers working on EC projects using « financial » criteria)
- > sufficient number of researchers working on EC projects as to give reasonable assurance on the level-out of the individual deviations



In practice...

- ☐ The white columns represent deviations in a single project
- The blue line represents the accumulated deviation









ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

Adopted by Commission Decision on 23 June 2009

- ⇒ Methodologies in which, for each personnel category, the difference between the average rate and the extreme values (upper and lower rates) is ≤ 5%: the methodology is acceptable.
- ⇒ Methodologies in which, for any personnel category, the difference between the average rate and the extreme values (upper and lower rates) > 25%: the methodology is not acceptable.
- ⇒ Methodologies not fulfilling the first criterion and in which, for each personnel category, the difference between the average rate and the extreme values (upper and lower rates) ≤ 25%: only methodologies applied by beneficiaries having participated in at least 4 FP6 projects with an EC contribution¹ in each of them equal or above EUR 375.000 or 4 FP7 projects with an EC contribution in each of them equal or above EUR 375.000 are acceptable.

¹ In this context, EC contribution is defined as the Community financial contribution allocated to the beneficiary in the estimated breakdown of the budget





PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

The following table presents the different categories of an hypothetical methodology along with the data requested in Form E regarding the personnel costs -

	Category	Number of employees	Lowest pay	Highest pay	Average	Median	Lower % variation with the average	Upper % variation with the average	Annual Prod. hours	Average rates
Heads of	1	6	163.317,24	187.623,18	176.231,46	177.331,19	-7,33%	6,46%	1600	110,14
department	2	12	96.230,09	108.878,16	103.452,78	104.487,42	-6,98%	5,24%	1600	64,66
Senior	3	27	85.051,33	132.725,16	99.332,67	95.574,42	-14,38%	33,62%	1650	60,20
Researchers	4	45	75.171,21	85.051,33	80.813,27	81.621,49	-6,98%	5,24%	1650	48,98
	5	3	66.438,77	85.051,33	75.266,26	74.659,01	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	44,80
Junior Researchers	6	30	58.720,81	75.171,21	66.522,82	65.986,08	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	39,60
	7	75	51.899,37	66.438,77	58.795,06	58.320,70	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	35,00
	8	30	46.900,00	51.192,14	49.339,30	49.806,42	-4,94%	3,76%	1680	29,37
Technicians	9	18	40.541,79	51.899,37	45.928,40	45.557,86	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	27,34
Tecinicians	10	66	27.325,00	45.870,42	39.529,65	40.265,55	-30,87%	16,04%	1680	23,53
	11	12	31.669,67	40.541,79	35.877,47	35.587,99	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	21,36
	12	7	27.990,70	35.832,14	31.709,70	31.453,88	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	18,87
Assistants	13	30	24.739,12	31.669,67	28.026,10	27.799,99	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	16,68
	14	3	21.865,26	32.450,00	25.327,79	24.570,52	-13,67%	28,12%	1680	15,08
Trainees	15	15	19.325,23	24.739,12	21.892,88	21.716,27	-11,73%	13,00%	1680	13,03
Haillees	16	6	17.500,00	19.100,00	18.401,15	18.545,86	-4,90%	3,80%	1680	10,95



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Guidance notes on FP7 audit certification http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html#guidance
- FP6 / FP7 Audit certification policy website http://cordis.europa.eu/audit-certification/home_en.html
- FP7 Certification FAQs

 ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/faq-certification_en.pdf
- And in case of doubts, don't forget: RESEARCH HELPDESK

http://ec.europa.eu/research/enquiries





Thank you very much for your attention!





Example of daily full time-recording (per person)

Due to the fact that different activities have different reimbursement rates, work on EC projects is to be recorded not only differentiating by individual EC project but also by activities (further details as for instance the work-package are advisable)

The level of detail of this section is to be defined by the beneficiary. The Commission requests at least time-records by main activities

Absences are necessary to verify the accuracy of the annual productive hours used to calculate the hourly rates

	Date	Mon 02/02	Tue 03/02	Wed 04/02				
	EC-Projects							
	R&D Activities							
	Project x		3	4				
	Project y		5	5				
	Demonstration							
	Project x							
	Project y							
	Management							
	Project x							
	Project y							
	Other Activities							
	Project x							
_	Project y							
	Other research projects and Internal activities							
	Teaching							
	Training							
	National Projects							
	()							
	Absences							
	Annual Leave							
	Special Leave	8						
	Illness							
	Total hours	8	8	9				



State of Play on FP7 ex-ante certification (as of 21 September 2009)

	Eligibility Requests		CERTIFICATES					
Type of Certificate	Submitted	Accepted	Submitted	Accepted	Rejected	Withdrawn	Pending	
CoM Average Personnel Costs and IC	71	45	10	0	5	1	4	
CoM Real Personnel Cost and IC			5	1	1	1	2	
Certificate Average Personnel Costs (CoMAv)	N/A		21	3	4	4	10	
	•	TOTALS	36	4	10	6	16	





Indirect costs methods

- Based on actual indirect costs: as registered in the accounts of the beneficiary according to its usual accounting and management practices adjusted, when necessary, in order to eliminate all ineligible costs
 - Normal' (analytical accounting system)
 - Simplified (at entity level)
- Flat-rates on eligible direct costs: to be calculated on the direct eligible costs excluding subcontracting and costs of resources made available by third parties which are not used in the premises of the beneficiary
 - Flat rate 20% (general)
 - Flat rate 60%* (for funding with RTD and for certain types of entities (non-profit public bodies, research organisations, secondary and higher education establishments, SMEs)
 - * Transitional rate of 60% for calls closing before 31/12/2009 revision process according to Art 32.5 FP7 EC Rules for Participation





Indirect Costs & Most common errors encountered

- Cost driver used for allocating indirect costs is an unsubstantiated estimation (cost driver must be set up on factual basis and easy to reconcile with the accounts)
- Identifiable indirect costs not related to research are charged to the project
- For beneficiaries using flat-rates: indirect costs are also applied on subcontracting and on resources made available by third parties not used on the premises of the beneficiary

