



Legal Obligations and Practical Aspects on Reporting from the Beneficiary's perspective

WORKSHOP ON LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS
Seville 3rd March 2016
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- Periodic and Final Reporting
- Completion of the Financial Statement per cost category
- Reporting of third party Costs: Art 12 & Art 14
- Other issues on reporting: Unit Costs, Exchange rate, CFS
- Payment schedule and cash-flow management
- Financial responsibility and the EU guarantee fund
- Conclusions





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Periodic and Final Reporting: Main Principles



- Allways to be delivered by the coordinator
- 60 days deadline for their delivery
- No-paper, but through the Participant Portal
- Financial and Technical reports are
 `declarations', thus, no need of justifying docs or similar (but ready in the ,backoffice).

Periodic Reporting



- Number of periodic report fixed in the GA (usually each 12-18 months)
- Periodic technical report:
 - Explanation of work
 - Overview of the progress (milestones & deliverables)
 - Summary with statistics for publishing (not confidential information!)
 - Plan for the explotation and Dissemination of results (if required)
 - Answer to the questionaire (Mainly monitoring and Socioeconomic impact)
- Periodic Financial Report,
 - 'n' Individual financial statements
 - 'n' Explanation on the use of resources
 - 1 Periodic summary financial report (automatically generated)

At beneficiary level

(n= number of beneficiaries)



Final Reporting (added to last Progress report)



- Deadline 60 days after the end of the GA
- Quite similar to periodic reports, main differences:
 - Technical Final Report
 - Summary for Publication
 - Overview of Results and their exploitation and dissemination
 - Conclusions and Socio-economic impact
 - Financial Final Report
 - Final summary Financial statement
 - For the financial report, each beneficiary with EU contribution on direct costs₍₁₎ over 325.000 € should also provide CFS

(1) Only related to direct costs reported on actual basis



News on technical report





Everything is submitted through PP.

All beneficiaries can make inputs, but only the COORD can submit:

It is composed of:

- Information gathered Form A and directly included in the PP:
- > Narrative part, templates available and to be uploaded





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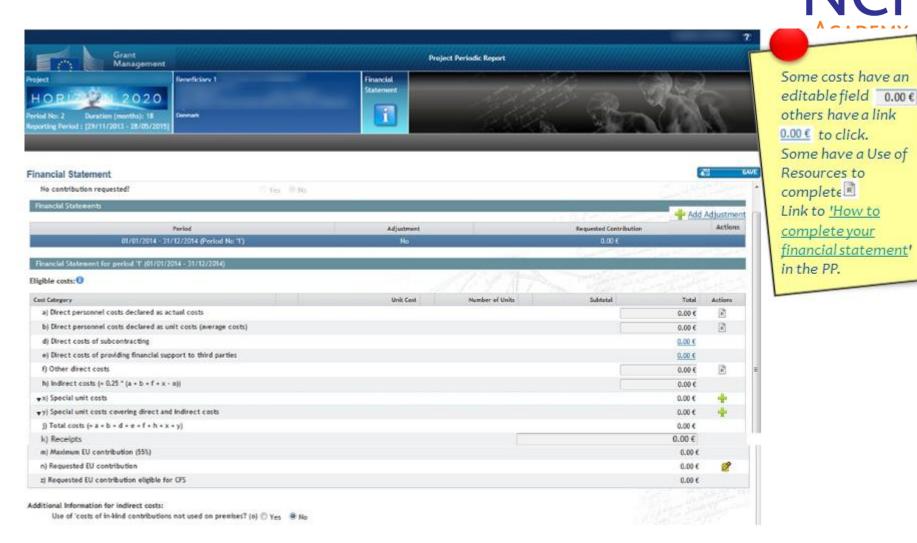
Completion of the Financial Statement (former form-c)



- Completed at beneficiary level
- E-signed by the F-SIGN
- Declaration, but subject to request the justifying docs.
- Adjustments possible to former periods. Thus, last FS can not be adjusted.
- FS directly submitted by Beneficiary to the EU, if a correction is needed, it should come through the COOR
- COOR has not the capacity of rejecting costs, but of not submitting a beneficiary financial statement



FS Screen Shoot

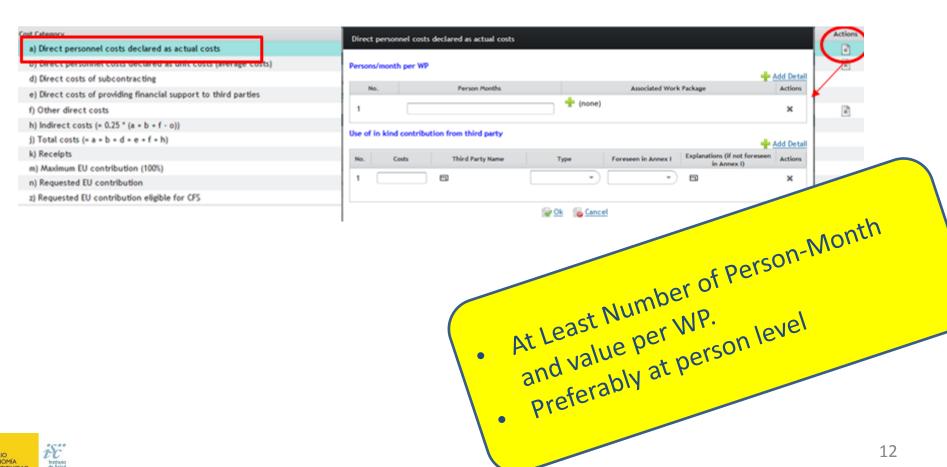




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Direct Personnel Costs







Reporting Staff Costs



- Done on a triple dimension basis:
 - Person:
 - Total Labour eligible cost
 - Actual hours devoted to the action
 - Institution:
 - Method for productive hours calc.
 - Project:
 - Breakdown per WP

Dr. Perez

- WP1: 1,25 PMs 5.000 €
- WP3: 2 PMs 8.000 €
- WP5: 0,5 PMs 2.000 €

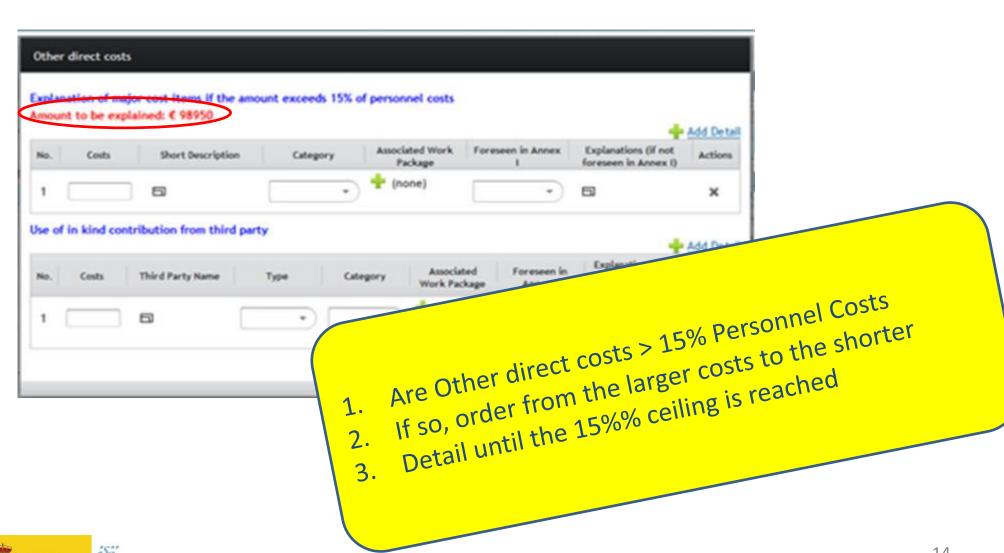
TOTAL: 3,75 PMs 15.000 €

Dr. Perez WP1, 3 and 5. 3,75 PMs 15.000 €



Other Direct Costs:





Once Financial Statement is

Completed

Technical Part of Periodic Report contribution

Financial Statement

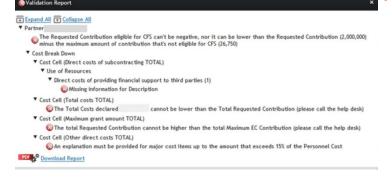
Validate with IT tool



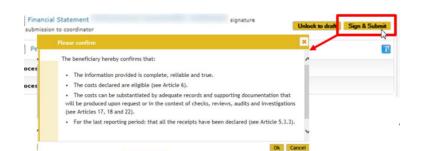
2. Lock for review



Signature by the F-Sign



drafting





Lock for review

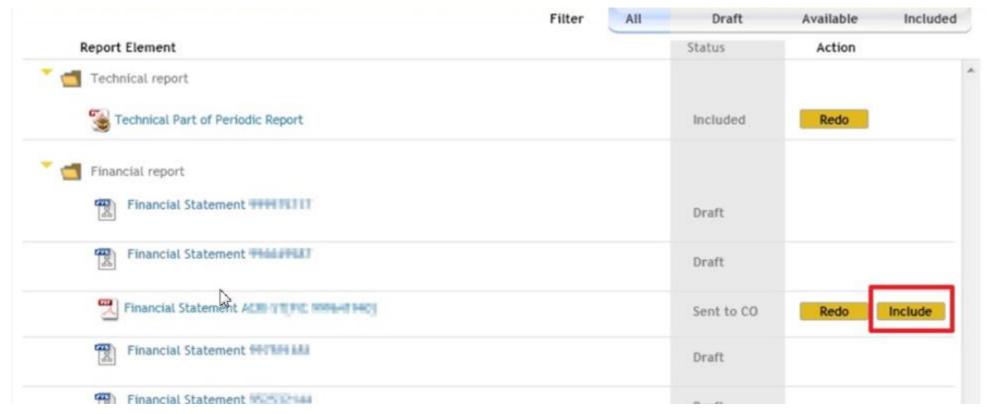
Lock for Revie

Training National Contact Points

Coordinator's Capacity during FS



- ✓ Coordinator can see but not complete/reject beneficiaries' FS
- ✓ Coordinator can decide to include or not a Beneficiary's FS (as Technical report)





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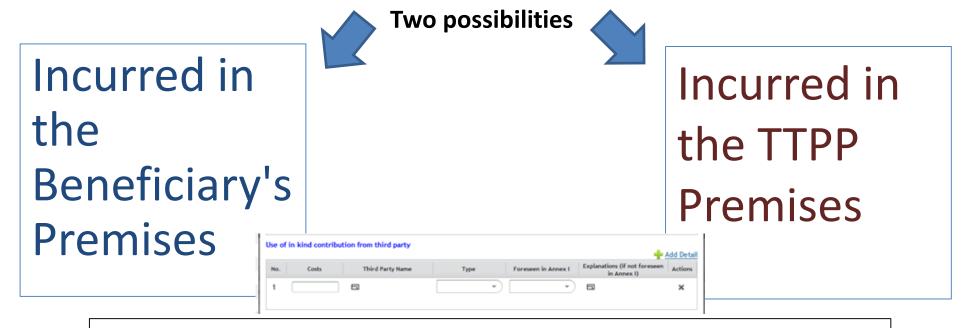


Third Parties reporting Art. 12



Art. 12 refers to those TTPP making resources available for a beneficiary **free of charge**, and **not** for the just **purpose** of the **action**.

Always included in the beneficiary's FS



In both cases: justifying docs and registered in the TTPP account



Third Parties Reporting: Art 14



Art. 14 refers to **implementation of tasks by 'legal'** linked third party to a beneficiary. Main features:

- Broad relation (not specific for the action)
- TTPP declare its costs (not prices)
- Beneficiary remains responsible
- Usually incured in the TP facilities

Third party

Complete and paper sign its own financial statement

Beneficiary

- Keep paper version fo the form c
- Include TP costs within PP in a separate form
- E-sign the agregation of FS: Benef + TP

325.000 criteria for CFs applies separately for Benef and TP







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Other issues on reporting: Unit Costs



Unit Costs are usable in H2020 for:

- Staff Costs:
 - SME owners or natural persons without a salary
 - Staff costs based on 'average personnel costs
- Specific Unit costs (ie Clinical trials)
 Calculation by multiplying units, per amount per unit (as indicated in the GA).

In case of audit, should be documented:

- Number of units
- Actual direct eligible costs (t-1) to reach the unit cost value (not for SME owners rate)



Other issues on reporting: Exchange Rate



Main principle: All reporting is to be done in €

Beneficiaries/TP with accounts in €, use their own usual practices to convert

Beneficiaries/TP with accounts in non-€:

 daily euro exchange rate is published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union

(shortcut to ECB website)

 If NO daily euro exchange rate is published: using the average of the monthly accounting rates over the corresponding reporting period, using the currency converter on the <u>Commission's website</u>



CFS



Certificate on Financial Statement: First Level Audit

Why? To give certainty and security on expenses justified

Who?
Beneficiary/linked third party

When?
At the end of the project

EU contribution based on actual costs over 325.000 €

How? A certified auditor (Internal/external)

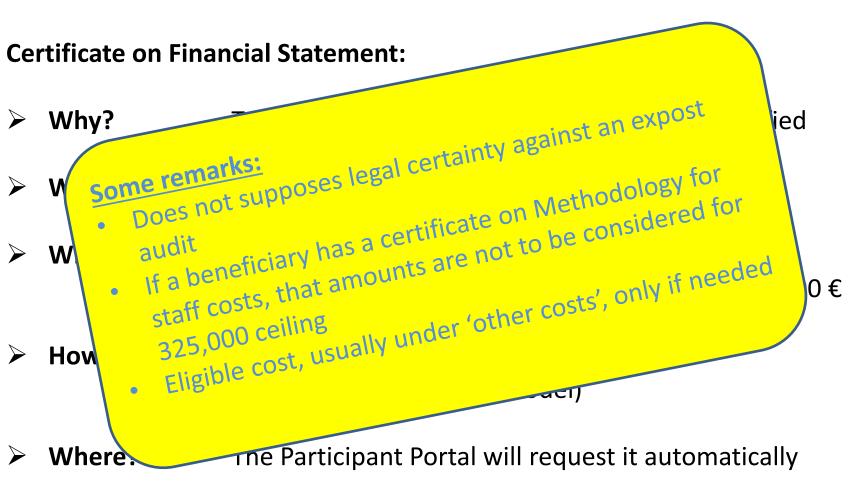
Following Annex 5 (CFS Model)

➤ Where? The Participant Portal will request it automatically



CFS









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Payment Schedule and Project Cash Flow



EU Adv Payment (Usually 100% EU/RP) < 30 days after entry into force

PR 1, 2, (Accepted eligible costs) < 90 days after reception report

Final report: Project Balance:

- + Accepted Final eligible costs
- EU Payments
- Action receipts
- < 90 days after reception report

5% EU Contr to EU GF

Remaining amount to be distributed among partners according to CA and GA

Distributed among partners according execution and to CA and GA (1)

(1) Maximum cash flow advanced from the EU is 90% (85% considering also the GF)

Distributed among partners according final balance

5% EU Contr to EU GF if needed according to the balance

If balance is favorable to EC, Coordinator will receive a Recovery Order



Payment Schedule and Project Cash Flow



EU Adv (Usually 10

5% EU Con

Remaining a distribut partners acc anc Some issues to consider:

- 1. 85% is the maximum amount level of cash flow at action level
- 2. Coord, if written in the CA, can/should have autonomy for budget administration
- 3. Guarantee Fund protects only <u>during the action</u>, thus, be careful o level of partners execution and payments by the end of the action.

Ralance:

Final report:

ligible costs

rtners according

DEU GF if ing to the

also the GF)





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Financial responsibility and the EU guarantee fund



The guarantee fund is the mechanism for the beneficiary to recover any due amount of a beneficiary:

- i) after the termination of a beneficiary participation, thus an amendment is needed
- ii) and in a running action (before the balance payment)



Financial responsibility and the EU



augrantas fund

Some remarks:

The gu

- As an amended is needed, that termination should be initiated before the end of the project
- The coordinator has to show:
 - Acted following CA
 - Payments done
 - Done its best to recover the due amount.

One Advice: Foresee in the CA how too handle advipayment to partners

Once the project is OVER the FG just protect the EC!

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Conclusions



- No big changes compared to FP7
- Coherence with usual procedures is a key issue
- Regulation is somehow simpler, but this does not mean it is simple
- There is no black and white decision always, but many times is a grey graduation









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