



ERA-NET COFUND in practice

- Financial Aspects**
- Consortium Agreement**
- Additional Activities**

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Implementing ERA-NET Cofund
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❖ Financial Aspects

- ❖ General aspects
- ❖ Eligible costs and funding
- ❖ Implementation Costs

❖ Consortium Agreement

- ❖ Overview
- ❖ Paragraph concerning insufficient financial EC contribution

❖ Additional Activities

- ❖ Examples
- ❖ Unit Costs Calculation
- ❖ Reporting

❖ Summary



ERA-NET COFUND in practice - Financial Aspects

An overview and practical examples
September 2016

ERA-NET COFUND general financial aspects (1)

- ❖ ERA-NET COFUND has the **central and compulsory element of implementing one substantial joint call with EC top-up funding (cofunded call)**.
- ❖ In addition to the 1 cofunded call there is the possibility to implement **additional joint activities** (other joint calls, events etc.) which are fixed in the grant agreement.
- ❖ The **financial contributions** of Member States can be **in-cash or in-kind contributions**. **This overview is focusing on the cash-based COFUNDS.**

ERA-NET COFUND general financial aspects (2)

Option 1:

1 cofunded call (contribution in cash) only, no additional joint activities during 5 years:

→ EC contribution = top-up funding for the 1 cofunded call

Option 2:

1 cofunded call (cash-based) + additional joint activities (e.g. other joint calls):

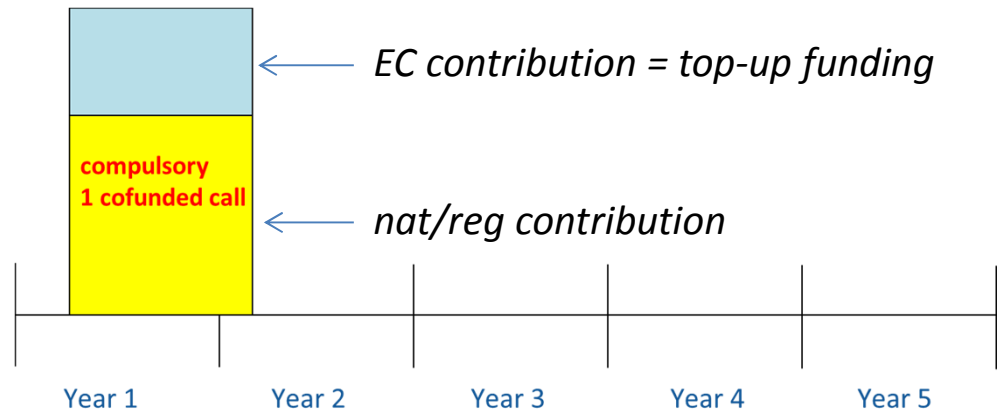
→ EC contribution = a) top-up funding for the 1 cofunded call

+

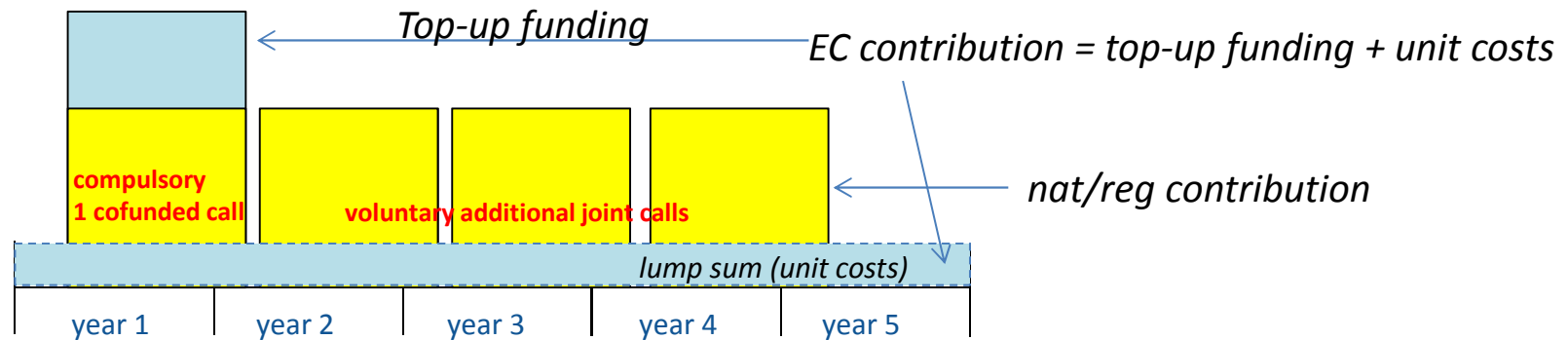
b) lump sum (unit costs) for additional joint activities

[**Option 3:** 1 cofunded call (contribution in kind) ... only in exceptional cases] – more information in “In-Kind/ Institutional ERA-NET-COFUND-Projects”-Presentation (<https://www.era-learn.eu/manuals-tools/p2p-in-h2020/practical-documentation>)

Option 1: 1 cofunded call only , no other activities during 5 years



Option 2: 1 cofunded call + other joint activities (e.g. other joint calls)



ERA-NET COFUND eligible costs and EC contribution(1)

- ❖ The EC contribution is calculated on the basis of the eligible costs.
- ❖ There are 3 types of eligible costs:
 - a) direct costs related to transnational projects;
 - b) direct coordination costs for of additional activities;
 - c) indirect costs.

a) = the total funding transferred to the transnational projects funded from the 1 cofunded call

b) = a lump sum of 29.000 € per beneficiary per year (so-called Unit Costs) if a beneficiary is involved in additional activities

c) = a flat rate of 25% on top of the Unit Costs b)

eligible costs and EC contribution (2)

The EC contribution is max. 33% (*or less!*) of the total eligible costs.

❖ Example without additional activities:

Beneficiary	Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties related to transnational projects	Total eligible costs	Reimbursement rate	EC contribution
1	2.000.000	2.000.000	33%	660.000
2	2.000.000	2.000.000	33%	660.000
3	2.000.000	2.000.000	33%	660.000
4	2.000.000	2.000.000	33%	660.000
5	2.000.000	2.000.000	33%	660.000
Total	10.000.000	10.000.000		3.300.000

❖ Example with additional activities:

Beneficiary	Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties related to transnational projects	Units (ie. years)	Total Unit Costs	Indirect costs	Total eligible costs	Reimbursement rate	EC contribution
1	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
2	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
3	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
4	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
5	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
Total	10.000.000	25	725.000	181.250	10.906.250		3.599.063

ERA-NET-COFUND

Calculation of EC contribution (1)

The max. EC contribution is calculated on the basis of the preliminary nat./reg. commitments from EU member states & associated states & third countries eligible for EC contribution (see list of countries ¹) at the time of submitting the proposal.

The EC funding rate for ERA-NET COFUND is up to 33%. However, in case of relatively high nat./reg. commitments and a relatively small EC contribution (fixed in the H2020 work programme) the actual EC funding rate could be less than 33%.

Template for ERA-NET COFUND proposals:

Participant number	Country – short name	(a) Initial national call contribution [€]	(b) indicative possible additional national call contribution (optional) [€]	(c) Requested EU Contribution [€]	Minimum total call budget [€] (a + c)	Maximum total call budget [€] (a + b + c)
Total						

¹Eligible for funding: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/2016-2017/annexes/h2020-wp1617-annex-a-countries-rules_en.pdf

ERA-NET-COFUND

Calculation of EC contribution (2)

Some third countries (high-income countries) can participate but their commitments are not considered for calculating the EC contribution¹. Structural funds (ESIF) are also not eligible for EC top-up funding. Example:

national commitment AUSTRIA (<i>EU member</i>)	1.340.000 €
regional commitment BELGIUM-WALLONIA (<i>EU member</i>)	1.340.000 €
national commitment FRANCE (<i>EU member</i>)	1.340.000 €
national commitment SOUTH AFRICA (<i>third country eligible for EC funding</i>)	1.340.000 €
regional commitment (<i>struct.funds</i>) REGIONE CALABRIA (<i>EU member but uses ESIF</i>)	1.000.000 €
national commitment SWITZERLAND (<i>third country not eligible for EC funding</i>)	1.000.000 €
national commitment TURKEY (<i>H2020 associated state</i>)	1.340.000 €
national commitment USA (<i>third country not eligible for EC funding</i>)	1.000.000 €
→ total national/regional commitments	9.700.000 €
but: total funding EU members + associated states + elig. 3rd countr.	6.700.000 € (=67%)
→ max. EC contribution (based on EU MS + AS + elig. 3rd c.)	3.300.000 € (=33%)
Total contributions EU MS + AS + elig. 3rd c. + EC top-up	10.000.000 € (=100%)
Total call budget	13.000.000 €

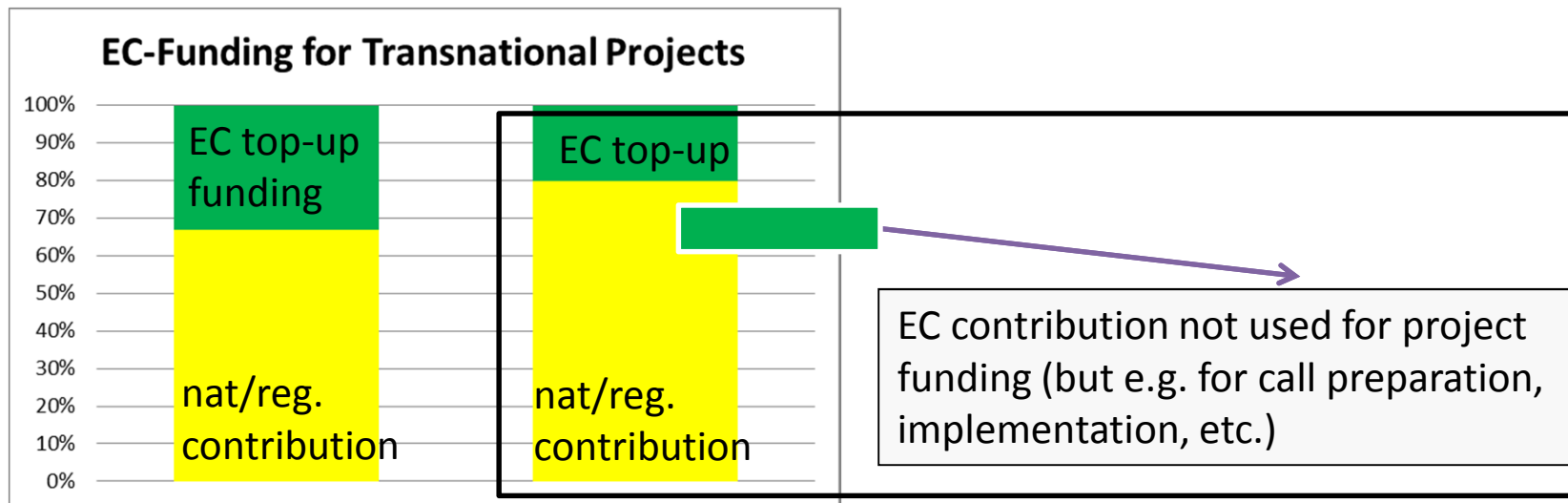
→ to receive an EC contribution of 3.3 M€ the national/regional committed funding from EU members + associated states + eligible third countries must be at least 6.7 M€.

¹Eligible for funding: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/2016-2017/annexes/h2020-wp1617-annex-a-countries-rules_en.pdf 10

ERA-NET COFUND

Use of EC contribution (1)

- ❖ The calculation of the EC contribution is always based on the eligible costs but **the actual use of the EC contribution is up to the consortium.**
- ❖ The practical terms of using the EC contribution - often called “black box” – are defined in the Consortium Agreement.
- ❖ The maximum EC contribution **cannot exceed** the absolute amount defined in the Grant Agreement but it **can actually become less** than 33% depending on the absolute national/regional contributions.
- ❖ The consortium can decide to use part of the EC contribution to cover the implementation cost of the ERA-NET COFUND; in this case the EC funding rate related to transnational projects will decrease correspondingly; the gap has to be filled with additional national/regional project funding.



Example (without additional activities):

	€	%	€	%
Nat/reg funding for transnational projects	6.700.000	67%	7.500.000	75%
EC top-up funding for transnational projects	3.300.000	33%	2.500.000	25%
Total	10.000.000	100%	10.000.000	100%
	Implementation costs		800.000	

Don't mix up the basis for the EC contribution (ie. the eligible costs) and the use of the EC contribution.



ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs

- ❖ It is up to the consortium to agree on how to cover the implementation costs
- ❖ ERA-LEARN identified in a study 4 main options which are in use by the existing ERA-NET COFUND networks
- ❖ These 4 options are included in the template for an ERA-NET COFUND Consortium Agreement
- ❖ In the following slides these 4 options are presented in detail.

Implementation Costs (and use of EC funding)

Overview:

4 main options have been identified/applied by consortia:

- ❖ **Option 1:** Only a defined group of parties may claim implementation costs. The EC contribution for Unit costs and the related indirect costs will be paid to each of the parties according to their involvement in additional activities.
- ❖ **Option 2:** Costs of each party are calculated. These costs are subtracted from the EC contribution .
- ❖ **Option 3:** Each of the parties contributes with its Unit Costs and a specific additional agreed budget to the implementation costs
- ❖ **Option 4:** Implementation costs are covered with the EC contribution (Unit costs and EU-Top-up), travel/subsistence budget is foreseen for attending network meetings; reserve fund for additional activities



ERA-NET COFUND

Implementation Costs: Option 1 (1)

- ❖ Only a defined group of parties may claim implementation costs. The EC financial contribution for Unit costs and the related indirect costs will be paid to each of the parties according to their involvement in additional activities.
- ❖ Example Option 1: Eligible costs

Beneficiary	Total funding for the Trans-national Projects	Units	Unit Costs in Total	Indirect Costs	Total Eligible Costs	EC Funding Rate	EC Funding
1	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
2	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
3	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
4	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
5	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
Total	10.000.000	25	725.000	181.250	10.906.250		3.599.063

ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs: Option 1 (2)

❖ Example Option 1: Use of funding – Black box

Beneficiary	Implementation costs	Unit costs funding	Total Amount of EC contribution for Beneficiary
1	200.000	59.813	259.813
2		59.813	59.813
3	100.000	59.813	159.813
4		59.813	59.813
5	500.000	59.813	559.813
Total	800.000	299.063	1.099.063
	EC funding left for transnational projects		2.500.000

- From the total EC funding (3.599.063 €) 800.000 € are taken to cover the implementation costs.
- Unit cost funding is transferred to each beneficiary as foreseen (299.063 €).
- The remaining 2.500.000 € of the EC funding is used for transnational projects.



ERA-NET-COFUND Implementation Costs: Option 1 (3)

❖ Advantages:

- ❖ efforts of beneficiaries highly active in implementing the COFUND are reimbursed (call secretariat, coordination ...).
- ❖ Each beneficiary gets unit costs funding to cover travel costs and agreed efforts.
- ❖ because of the unit costs there might be higher motivation to take part in the additional activities; no involvement = no payment
- ❖ a part of the EC contribution is available for the transnational projects, which is in particular helpful to fill gaps in the ranking list.

❖ Disadvantage:

- ❖ There might be insufficient financial contribution when a beneficiary has to revoke or a transnational project fails etc.:

Beneficiary	Implementation costs	Unit costs funding	Total Amount of EC contribution for Beneficiary	Beneficiary	Total funding for the Trans-national Projects	Units	Unit Costs in	Indirect Cost	Total Eligible Costs	EC Funding Rate	EC Funding
1	200.000	59.813	259.813	1	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
2		59.813	59.813	2	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
3	100.000	59.813	159.813	3	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
4			-	4			-	-	-	33%	-
5	500.000	59.813	559.813	5	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
Total	800.000	239.250	1.039.250	Total	8.000.000	20	580.000	145.000	8.725.000		2.879.250
EC funding left for transnational projects			2.500.000								
Total EC funding needed			3.539.250								
				Difference							
				- 660.000							



ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 2 (1)

❖ Option 2: Costs of each party are calculated. These costs are subtracted from the EC contribution.

❖ Example Option 2: Eligible costs

Beneficiary	Total funding for the Trans-national Projects	Units	Unit Costs in Total	Indirect Costs	Total Eligible Costs	EC Funding Rate	EC Funding
1	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
2	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
3	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
4	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
5	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
Total	10.000.000	25	725.000	181.250	10.906.250		3.599.063

ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 2 (2)

❖ Example Option 2: Use of funding – Black box

Beneficiary	Personal Costs	Travel Costs	Other Costs	Total
1	190.000	20.000	50.000	260.000
2	129.000	20.000		149.000
3	240.000	50.000	20.063	310.063
4	180.000	20.000		200.000
5	130.000	20.000	30.000	180.000
Total	869.000	130.000	100.063	1.099.063
	EC funding left for transnational projects			2.500.000

- From the total EC funding (3.599.063 €) 1.099.063 € are taken to cover the implementation costs.
- Unit cost funding (299.063 €) is not transferred to the beneficiaries separately – the cost calculation is based on real expenditures
- The remaining 2.500.000 € of the EC funding is used for transnational projects



ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 2 (3)

❖ Advantages:

- ❖ Implementation costs are calculated as real cost (similar to CSA in FP7)
- ❖ Differences in salaries can be covered in a realistic way; no over- or under-payment.
- ❖ Each beneficiary is reimbursed according to its efforts

❖ Disadvantages:

- ❖ There might be insufficient financial contribution when a beneficiary has to revoke or a transnational project fails etc. similar to option 1
- ❖ The real expenses are only available at the end of the project meaning that the budget available for transnational projects is unclear – this might result in insufficient financial contribution for the beneficiaries:

Calculation					Cost reported at the end of the Cofund Action				
Beneficiary	Personal Costs	Travel Costs	Other Costs	Total	Beneficiary	Personal Cos	Travel Costs	Other Costs	Total
1	190.000	20.000	50.000	260.000	1	195.000	20.000	50.000	265.000
2	129.000	20.000		149.000	2	129.000	20.000		149.000
3	240.000	50.000	20.063	310.063	3	240.000	50.000	20.063	310.063
4	180.000	20.000		200.000	4	340.000	20.000		360.000
5	130.000	20.000	30.000	180.000	5	130.000	23.000	30.000	183.000
Total	869.000	130.000	100.063	1.099.063	Total	1.034.000	133.000	100.063	1.267.063
EC funding left for transnational projects				2.500.000	EC funding left for transnational projec				2.500.000
Total EC funding needed				3599063	Total EC funding needed				3.767.063
Difference								-	168.000

ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 3 (1)

- ❖ Option 3: Each of the parties contributes with its Unit Costs and a specific additional agreed budget to the implementation costs
- ❖ Example Option 3: Eligible costs

Beneficiary	Total funding for the Trans-national Projects	Units	Unit Costs in Total	Indirect Costs	Total Eligible Costs	EC Funding Rate	EC Funding
1	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
2	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
3	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
4	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
5	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
Total	10.000.000	25	725.000	181.250	10.906.250		3.599.063

ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 3 (2)

❖ Example Option 3: Use of funding – Black box

Beneficiary	Unit costs funding	Share of Implementation costs	Payment
1	59.813	219.813	160.000
2	59.813	219.813	160.000
3	59.813	219.813	160.000
4	59.813	219.813	160.000
5	59.813	219.813	160.000
Total	299.063	1.099.063	800.000

- ❖ Unit cost funding are seen as part of the payment of each beneficiary for the implementation cost – 299.063 EURO
- ❖ From the total EC funding (3.599.063 EURO) 3.300.000 € is used for the transnational projects



ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 3 (3)

❖ Advantages:

- ❖ Most of the funding is used for the transnational projects – longer ranking list, more projects will get funding
- ❖ As the use of the funding is the same as the basis for the calculation (eligible costs) there is no risk of insufficient financial contribution associated.

❖ Disadvantages:

- ❖ Each beneficiary has to pay for the implementation costs
- ❖ It might be hard to agree on the amount each partner has to pay (balancing larger and smaller countries, etc.)

ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 4 (1)

- ❖ Implementation costs are covered by EC contribution (Unit costs and EU-Top-up funding), travel/subsistence budget is foreseen for attending network meetings; reserve fund for additional activities
- ❖ Example Option 4: Eligible costs

Beneficiary	Total funding for the Trans-national Projects	Units	Unit Costs in Total	Indirect Costs	Total Eligible Costs	EC Funding Rate	EC Funding
1	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
2	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
3	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
4	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
5	2.000.000	5	145.000	36.250	2.181.250	33%	719.813
Total	10.000.000	25	725.000	181.250	10.906.250		3.599.063

ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 4 (2)

❖ Example Option 4: Use of funding – Black box

Beneficiary	Implementation Costs	Travel Costs	Total
1	200.000	20.000	220.000
2		20.000	20.000
3	100.000	50.000	150.000
4		20.000	20.000
5	500.000	20.000	520.000
Total	800.000	130.000	930.000
	Reserve fund for additional activities		169.063
	Total implementation Costs		1.099.063
EC funding left for transnational projects			2.500.000
Total EC funding needed			3.599.063

- From the total EC funding (3.599.063 €) 1.099.063€ are taken to cover the implementation cost
- Unit cost funding (299.063 €) is not transferred to the beneficiaries separately instead of that travel costs are calculated for each partner and a reserve fund for additional activities is created.
- The remaining 2.500.000 € of the EC funding is used for transnational projects



ERA-NET COFUND Implementation Costs Option 4 (3)

❖ Advantages:

- ❖ Calculation is closer to real expenditures but not as open as in option 2 (CSA-like style)
- ❖ Travel cost budget allows parties to attend the meeting without charging personal costs – more budget is available for the transnational projects (longer ranking list, more projects will get funding)
- ❖ A reserve fund helps to balance unforeseen expenditures and the involvement in additional activities

❖ Disadvantages:

- ❖ There might be insufficient financial contribution when a beneficiary has to revoke or a transnational project fails etc. – similar as in option 1 or 2



ERA-NET COFUND in practice - Consortium Agreement

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September 2016

- ❖ The consortium agreements should be signed before the grant agreement. They cover issues that will or may arise during the project.
- ❖ The **template for an ERA-NET Cofund Consortium Agreement** on www.era-learn.eu is based on the DESCA Model but adapted according to the ERA-NET Cofund needs.
 - ❖ Governance structure (structure, procedures, decision taking)
 - ❖ Financial provisions (Payments, budgeting, insufficient financial contribution of the EC)
 - ❖ Call implementation (selection process, use of EU-Top-Up funding for transnational projects, ranking list, conflicts of interests, contractual obligations towards EC on selection, contractual obligations for projects funded in the joint call)



Governance structure (structure, procedures, decision taking)

General governance structure:

General Assembly , Executive Board , **Call Secretariat** , The Coordinator

Voting rules

- ❖ DESCA: Each Member of a Consortium Body present or represented in the meeting shall have one vote
- ❖ ERA-NET Cofund Examples:
 - ❖ One vote for each network member / One vote per country / One vote per funding programme
 - ❖ Distinguish between call and other topics: E.g.: In the case of decisions regarding the Joint Call or the additional calls, voting rights are limited to those network member taking part in the respective call.

Budgeting: 4 Options are included in model

- ❖ Implementation costs
- ❖ Unit costs
- ❖ Support to trans-national projects
- ❖ National/ regional budget of the co-funded joint call
- ❖ Payment Schedule - a liquidity plan is recommended
(<https://www.era-learn.eu/manuals-tools/p2p-in-h2020/practical-documentation>)

Financial provisions (II)

- ❖ The EC financial contribution might change as it is based on actual costs
- ❖ In the unlikely case that the EC contribution is not sufficient there should be an agreed procedure in the CA

What might happen:

- less EU-Top-up funding than expected for the Joint Call
- less funding for one or more of the selected trans-national projects
- a Funding Agency has to revoke after the ranking list is fixed
- no EC financial contribution at all

- ❖ Evaluation of pre-proposals: central scientific evaluation, national assessment
- ❖ Limited oversubscription:
 - ❖ The selected pre-proposals should not exceed the proposed total individual national/regional budget of the Joint Call by more than xx times
 - ❖ Obligation to commit higher national/regional budget
- ❖ Use of EU-Top-up funding for transnational projects: Common Pot, Balancing Pot (Mixed Mode)
- ❖ Conflicts of interests
- ❖ Contractual obligations towards EC on selection
- ❖ Contractual obligations for projects funded in the Joint Call



ERA-NET COFUND in practice - Additional Activities

An overview and practical examples
September 2016



Additional Activities: definiton

- ❖ Additional Activities have to be related to the coordination of public research and innovation programmes and should focus on the preparation and implementation of joint activities including additional calls without EC top-up funding.
- ❖ Additional Activities have to be defined in the ERA-NET COFUND proposal in separate work packages

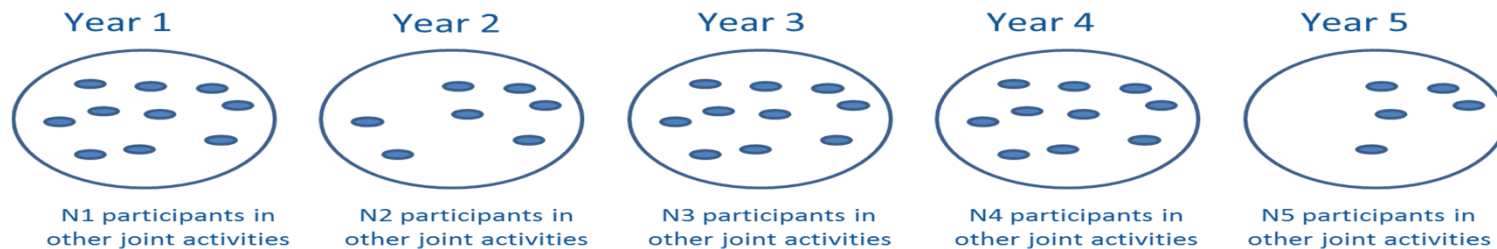


Additional Activities: examples

- ❖ These activities could be (for any P2P network):
 - ❖ Mapping national/trans-national activities
 - ❖ Foresight and common vision
 - ❖ Strategic Research Agenda / Implementation Plan
 - ❖ Additional joint calls
 - ❖ Knowledge sharing amongst researchers
 - ❖ Mobility and Training of Researchers / activities promoting early career scientists and young
 - ❖ Research Infrastructures
 - ❖ Stakeholder involvement
 - ❖ Dissemination/ Up-Take of research results
 - ❖ Widening Participation (activities related to extending cooperation with less active EU countries)
 - ❖ Internationalisation (activities related to extending cooperation to third / non-EU countries)
 - ❖ Monitoring and evaluation/assessment activities both in relation to the network itself or the co-funded projects
 - ❖ Other activities that support the alignment of national programmes

ERA-NET COFUND Unit Cost Calculation (1)

- Funding concerning Unit costs for Additional Activities is 11,962.50 € per 1 partner per 1 year → the max amount per partner in a 5-year ERA-NET Cofund is therefore $5 \times 11,962.50 \text{ €} = 59,812.50 \text{ €}$ assuming that this partner participates in other joint activities every year during 5 years



$$\text{total eligible "unit costs"} = (N1+N2+N3+N4+N5) \times 11962.5 \text{ EUR}$$

- For a consortium of N partners, the overall theoretical maximum amount of "unit costs" during 5 years is therefore $N \times 59,812.50 \text{ €}$.
- The reimbursement of coordination cost is limited to those beneficiaries that carry out activities that go beyond the co-funded call; depending on the real (reported) number of participations in additional activities the total could be less

EC rule: the total amount used for coordination of additional joint activities cannot exceed 20% of the total EC contribution

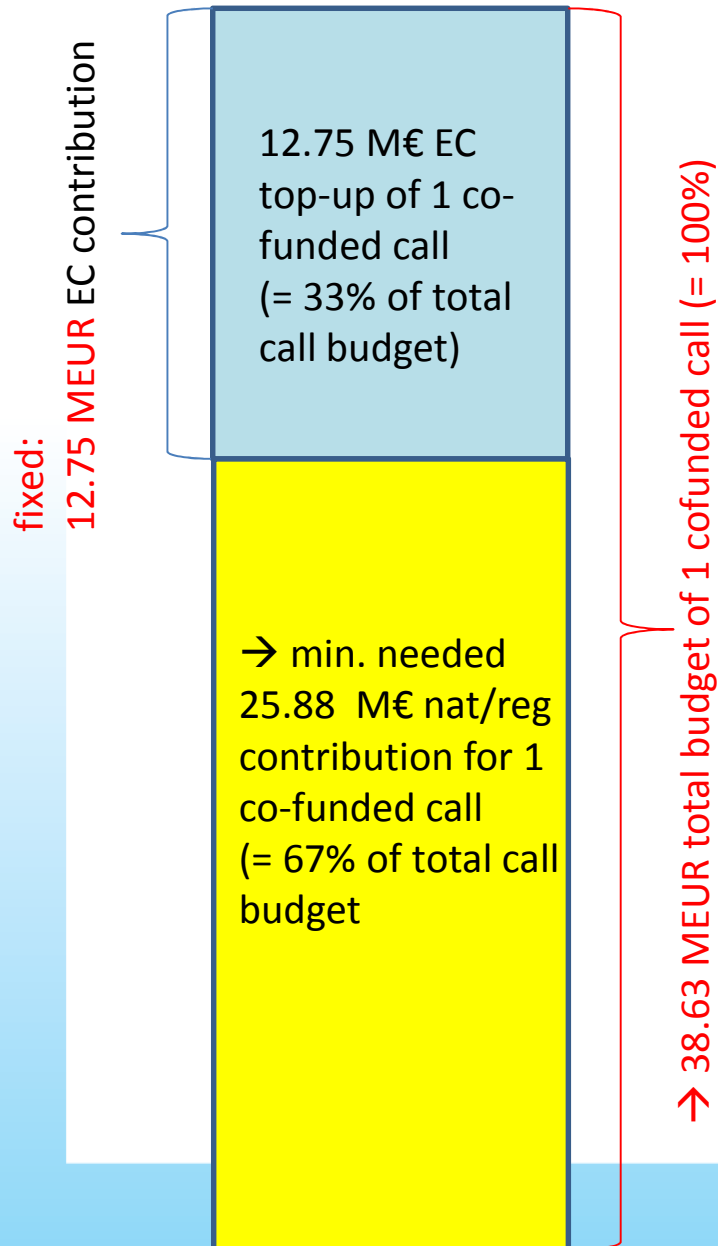
Example M-ERA.NET 2:

- EC contribution = 12,750,000.00 €
- Max amount available as “unit costs” (=20%) = 2,550,000.00 €
- 41 beneficiaries = max. 41 x 59812.50 € = 2,452,312.50 € (assuming that all 41 partners participate in additional joint activities every year)
- → total unit costs = 2,452,312.50 € < 2,550,000.00 € → OK

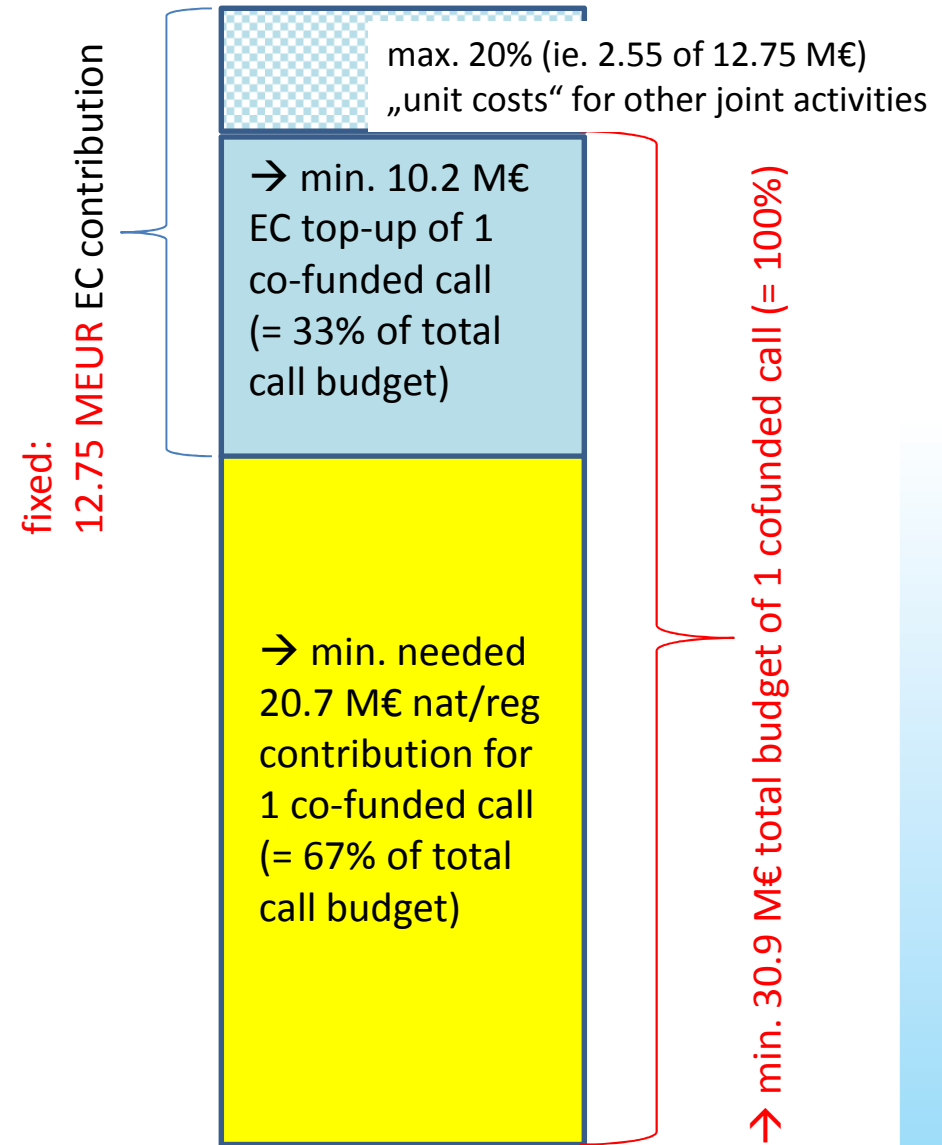
NMP-14-2015: fixed max. 12.75 M€ EC contribution

ERA-NET COFUND Example

Option A:



Option B:



potential problem:

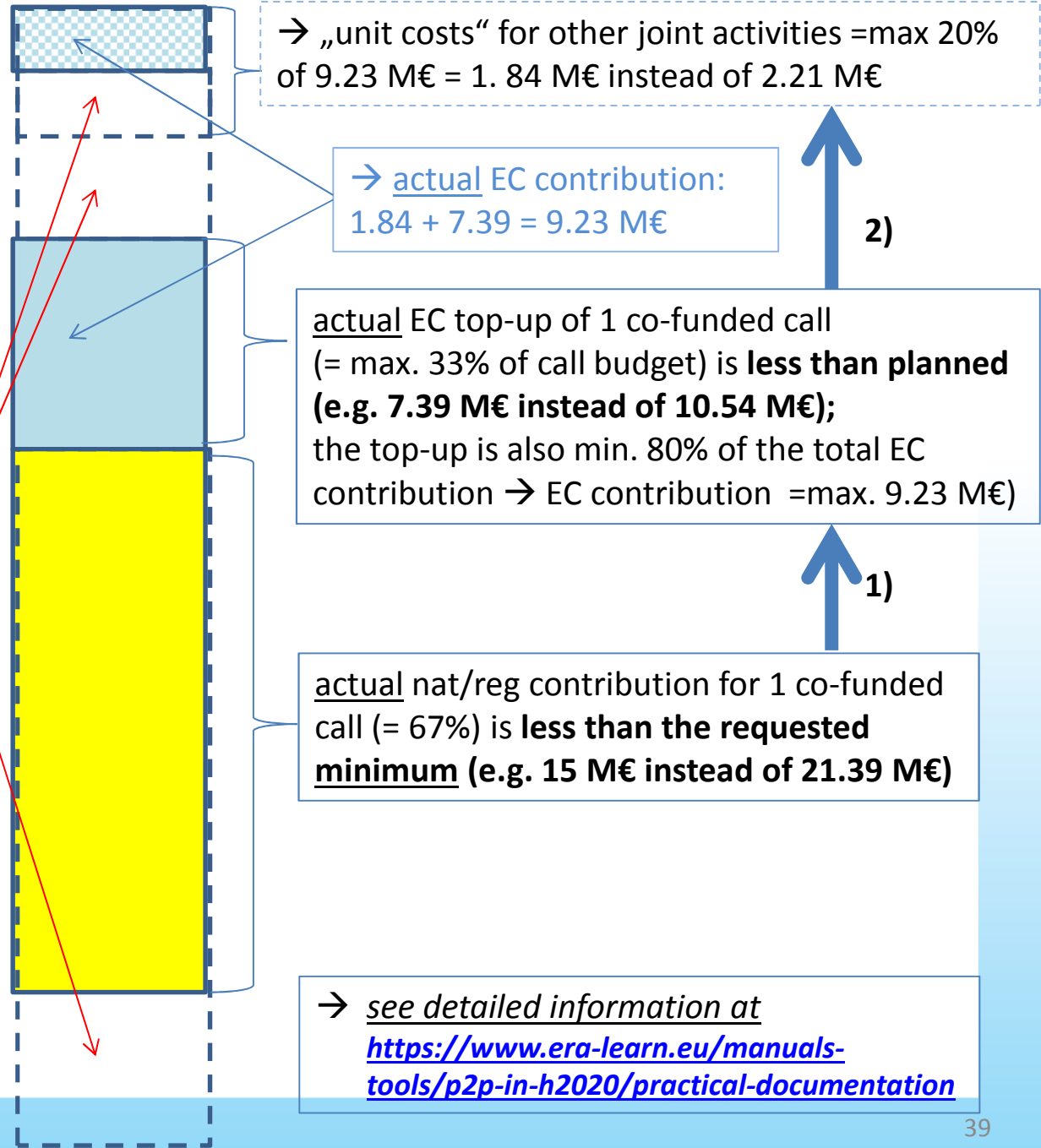
the actually spent nat/reg funding is less than expected (e.g. imbalance between partners, lack of proposals after stage 1) AND less than the minimum needed

→ this will reduce the EC top-up and consequently the max 20% unit costs.

example: real nat/reg funding is only 15 M€ (instead of committed 21.39 M€)

→ EC contribution cannot exceed 9.23 M€

→ **mitigation measure:** initial nat/reg commitments should be higher than the theoretical minimum





Additional activities: internal reporting of Unit Costs

EC Rule: Adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the number of units declared are needed.

- The consortium has to report on the involvement of the beneficiaries in additional activities

If a beneficiary is not involved in the additional activities unit cost cannot be declared.

The EC funding related to Unit Costs is paid together with the EC Top-Up funding (1st Pre-financing , 2nd Pre-financing, Payment of the balance)

Current Practice: ERA-NET COFUND developed reporting forms for the consortium to report on the involvement in additional activities or has a clear overview who participated in the additional calls



ERA-NET COFUND Summary

An overview and practical examples
September 2016

- ❖ The total EC contribution is based on eligible costs.
- ❖ The EC funding rate for ERA-NET COFUND is up to 33%.
- ❖ Additional activities are refunded with lump sums = Unit Cost funding
- ❖ The consortium is free to define the real use of the EC contribution in the Consortium Agreement.
- ❖ There are 2 views: The eligible costs for calculating the EC contribution and the real use of the EC contribution.
- ❖ If part of the EC top-up funding is used to cover the implementation costs (in addition to unit costs, if applicable) the resulting funding rate for transnational projects will be less than 33% and the difference has to be covered by additional national/regional contributions.

- ❖ The EC funding can be used as agreed in the consortium – “black box”.
- ❖ There are 4 main options to cover the implementation costs.
- ❖ Less risk is associated with those options using less EC funding for implementation costs.
- ❖ It is advisable to define a way how to deal with unforeseen events related to financial aspects (partner revoke, transnational project fails...)

- ❖ Funding concerning Unit costs = 11,962.50 € per 1 partner per 1 year
- ❖ For a consortium of N partners, the overall theoretical maximum amount of “unit costs” during 5 years is therefore $N \times 59,812.50$ €.
- ❖ The total amount used for coordination of “other” joint activities cannot exceed 20% of the total EC contribution
- ❖ Adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the number of units declared are needed.
- ❖ If a beneficiary is not involved in the additional activities Unit cost cannot be declared for him
- ❖ The consortium has to report on the involvement of the beneficiaries in additional activities
- ❖ The funding for Unit Costs is transferred together with the other payments (=1st Pre-financing , 2nd Pre-financing, Payment of the balance)

- ❖ 85% of the total EC contribution will be paid (2 pre-financings) before any national/regional payments to funded projects are due.
- ❖ National/regional funding organisations have to advance 15% of the EC contribution to the funded transnational projects, to be reimbursed by the EC after the final report (month 60+2) is accepted by the EC.
- ❖ The real EC contribution will be calculated at the end of the ERA-NET COFUND project (month 60+2) based on the real nat./reg. funding paid to projects from the 1 cofunded call and can be smaller but can never be larger than originally requested
 - **for safety reasons it is advisable to commit as much as possible and aim to receive & fund as many proposals as possible**
- ❖ All nat./reg. payments to RTD projects from the cofunded call must be completed within 60 months; later payments will not be topped-up.
 - **the timing of the call procedures including all phases must be carefully designed to avoid surprises at the end of 5 years.**

- ❖ ERA-NET COFUND: Guidelines & Practical Documentation:
<https://www.era-learn.eu/manuals-tools/p2p-in-h2020/practical-documentation>
- ❖ ERA-NET COFUND: FAQ:
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/era-net_en.htm