

Fit for Health 2.0

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Avoiding Common Financial Errors Vittorio Morelli Deputy Head of the CAS

Research and Innovation

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What is this presentation about?

No repetition of the rules but

Advices on How To Avoid Errors few, clear, simple words (three)







• <u>Prudence</u> (use the budget, do research, but do not drive at a speed of 131,9 km/h all the time).



- <u>Perseverance</u> (keep fighting for your rights, but choose the forum – rules must be adopted by way of legislation, not by way of audit approach).
- AND in case of doubt, consult the NCP, the PO/FO, the EC enquiry service, they are all for free.





I, the undersigned Director-General, declare that the information contained in this report gives a true and fair view [1].

I state that I have reasonable assurance [...] which is based on my own judgement and on the information at my disposal [...]

However the following reservation should be noted:

Reservation concerning the rate of residual errors with regard to the accuracy of financial statements in the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) grants.

Brussels, 31 March 2014 "Signed" The Director-General

[1]→True and fair in this context means a reliable, complete and correct view on the state of affairs in the service.



Financial issues - consequences of errors

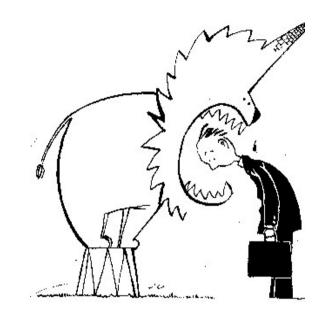
- Identified errors might lead to
 - Recovery of the undue amount.
 - Penalties.
 - Suspension of payments or termination of the contract.
 - Reputational damage.
 - Financial losses.
 - •
- For sure, it might lead to bad weekends with bad mood and horrible headaches.





Auditors vs beneficiaries: who does what?

Who is who in this picture?



- The auditors:
 - Don't invent evidence
 - Don't invent rules
 - Don't interpret rules
- The beneficiaries:
 - The same! But don't wait for an audit!!!





Background: H2020 vs FP7 - What changed?

Main changes (1)

- Single reimbursement rate
- More flexible rules for third parties and subcontracting costs
- Differentiation between contracts and subcontracts
- Single 25% flat rate for indirect costs
- 3 options for productive hours



Background: H2020 vs FP7 - What changed?

Main changes (2)

- Clearer and simpler obligations on time records
- More flexibility for average personnel costs
- Eligibility of non-deductible VAT
- Less audit burdens (2 years auditability)
- Common Support Centre (CSC)



Why do errors still occur?

4 languages spoken

- Researchers
- Accounting and financial people, including auditors
- Lawyers
- Policy makers

We all want simplification but do not want to pay for it

- Flat rate for indirect costs
- Usual and unusual accounting principles
- Legal certainty (both ways)

We are all human beings, and human beings do mistakes

- Because of lack of attention;
- Because of lack of interest;
- Because subject to temptations (or specific situations)



H2020 5 most common errors expected

- 1. Direct costs apportioned, not measured
 - 2. Time sheets (we hope no more hourly rates)
- 3. Best value for money (subcontracting and purchase of goods)

4. Basic vs additional remuneration

- 5. In-house, near off-site, semi-permanent, teleworking consultants
 - 5+. Same old friends: no papers, UAP, depreciation "in one shot"



Direct costs apportioned, not measured

- In FP7, energy and power supply was an indirect cost:
 - -> can I charge it as direct in H2020?
 - Yes, if I can measure it...
- Administrative staff members doing project accounting:
 - -> can I charge them to the project?
 - **Yes**, with time sheets...



Time sheets

I work 100% on the project so I don't have to fill in TS, correct?

Correct, but pay attention:

- Did I spend a significant part of my time building up a network with other entities or even other alboratories of my company, for future projects?
- Did I spend time in writing proposals for the next calls?
- Did I give lectures for the University?
- Did I travel for other unforeseen activities?
- What do I have to indicate in the box of the self-declaration requesting an indication of the activities carried out, per work package?

Declaration for persons working exclusively on the action:

Model available in the AGA (version 19/12/2014)

the whole reporting period
from/



Only one declaration can be made per reporting period for each person



Declaration on a person working exclusively on a H2020 action

Action					
Title of the action (acronym)		Grant Agreement number			
Beneficiary's/linked third party's name					
	Reporting period covered b	y this declaration ¹			
Reporting period number	from (date)		to (date)		
beneficiary/linked third below): the whole re	ies that l party exclusively on the above porting period/	-mentioned H2020 ac	has worked for t tion during (chose o		
	must cover at least one full nature f the activities carried out duri		by this declaration		
Reference (e.g. work package)	Activities				
SIGNATURES					
For the beneficiary/link (supervisor) Name:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	For the person workin the action	g exclusively on		
Date:/		Date://	-		
Signature:		Signature:			
Only one declaration can Insert name of the person. Insert date. Insert date.	be made per reporting period for each	h person working in the ac	tion.		



Time sheets (continued)



Indicate nothing but The Reality



Time sheets (continued)

I don't keep TS, or they are so inaccurate that I am ashamed to show them.
I can always go for the 'alternative evidence option', correct?

YES but NO

- First of all, why are your time sheets not in order? IT solutions exist.
- Secondly, why don't you fill them in?
- Thirdly: TS? I don't use them because in my specific case I use...
 What? How do you follow your projects?

Alternative evidence is not an option, but the thin border between

problems and big problems

Personnel costs: hours worked for the action

You <u>cannot</u> declare:



- → Budgeted time (what you indicated for the budget)
- → Estimated time (e.g. person 'guessing' at the end of the year)
- → Time allocation (e.g. x % of the contractual time of the person)



Hours declared to the action must be supported by reliable records and documentation!



Best value for money (subcontracting AND purchase of goods)

- My subcontractor is a friend: is it a problem?
 - As such **not. But** you must be in a position to proove that his offer represents the best price-quality ratio.
 - Conflict of interests rule requires you to adopt every measure to avoid it (including family and emotional ties).
- I have named my subcontractor in the Annexes to the G.A.: is it enough?
 - No. The EC does not check this ex-ante, so you are deemed to have respected the best value for money.
- I use the same IT provider since 20 years, with a written framework contract: is it ok?
 - If you use it for you and for us, then ok. However, maybe it is time to look for better prices...

Establishing systems from the start

You must demonstrate <u>'best value for money'</u> and take measures to <u>avoid 'conflict of interests'</u> in sub-contracting <u>and in Purchase of Goods</u>

Regular errors

- 'Best value' not demonstrated no tender, no counteroffers, no market survey.
- Participants' own normal practices not applied.
- No documentation kept.
- Conflict of interests overriding any competition.



Establishing systems from the start

You may not, under any circumstances, sub-contract to a project partner (MGA Article 13)

Please!



Third parties: Warnings!





The beneficiary retains the sole responsibility for the work and the costs declared!

If something goes wrong with the third party, the beneficiary will be responsible.



Basic vs additional remuneration

- I pay a bonus to my staff when a baby is born: is this eligible as basic remuneration?
 - Yes, it is.

- I am the boss and I decide who gets the bonus and who don't: is this considered as ineligible?
 - A bonus scheme can be discretionary, yet based on objective conditions (merit, performance, potential – no matter how assessed by the boss - but as part of the usual remuneration policies, and documented). The scheme cannot be arbitrary or discriminatory, i.e. a bonus paid only if and when a researcher works on a H2020 project.



In-house, near off-site, semi-permanent, teleworking consultants

- During the project it appeared that some personnel of the University, partner in the same project, were familiar with the issue and did the work, partly in my premises: is it ok?
 - I don't know. But the advice is: inform and consult the PO/FO in advance.



What contract under what budget category

What you can NOT declare under personnel costs?

- Contracts with companies (e.g. temporary work agencies) to provide staff.
- Natural persons (e.g. consultants) not fulfilling the conditions (hierarchical dependence, premises, similar cost for similar tasks, ownership of results).
 - e.g. working autonomously on the tasks assigned to them
- Natural persons (e.g. consultants) paid *for deliverables* rather than for *working time*



In the cases above the costs may be eligible under 'Other goods and services' or under 'Subcontracting' but never as personnel costs



Conclusions

Few, simple, clear words







✓ Prudence



✓ Perseverance



✓ Reality



Headache during the weekend



In case of doubt, consult: NCP, EC PO/FO, enquiry service



Additional info

Participant Portal

At: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/home.html

- Horizon 2020 Annotated Grant Agreement http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf
- Horizon 2020 On-line Manual http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/funding/guide.html#
- Questions? Research Enquiry Service http://ec.europa.eu/research/enquiries





Thank you for your attention!

Find out more:

http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/

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