



FCH2 JU Financial Workshop Brussels, 24 May 2016

RECEIPTS

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<http://www.fch.europa.eu/>

Income generated by the
action
(except for action's results)

Income generated from the sale
of assets purchased in the GA

Receipts

In-kind contributions:
-specifically for the action
-received free of charge

Financial contributions
specifically assigned by
the donors to finance
the eligible costs

What is NOT a receipt:

- income generated by exploiting the results of the project (e.g. the IPR) is not considered a receipt since successfully exploiting the results is one of the main objectives of the action

Example: License agreement for a patent

- financial contributions given by a third party (a donor) specifically to be used for the action if they may be used according to the donor's rules to cover costs other than the eligible costs

Example: currency exchange losses

- financial contributions given by a third party (a donor) specifically to be used for the action – if the donor did not set the obligation to repay any unused amount at the end of the action. In this case, the full amount of the financial contribution is considered not a receipt (not only the unused amount).

Example: A university professor whose costs are charged by the university in the GA, but whose salary is paid by the Ministry and not reimbursed by the university: This in-kind contribution from a third party (the Ministry) is not to be considered a receipt, unless the professor has been specifically seconded by the Ministry to the university to work for the action in question. In other words, if the university is free to decide the allocation of the professor's work, then his/her contribution is assimilated to an 'own resource' of the university and it is not a receipt.

- financial contributions made by one beneficiary to another within the same action are also not considered receipts either, since receipts are only contributions from third parties. (Conversely, such a financial contribution cannot either be declared as cost for the action.)

Example: Beneficiary A (big company) in an innovation project (i.e. funded at 70%) decides to subsidise a small specialised SME by funding an additional 10% of the SME's costs in order to encourage it to participate in the action.

The receipts must be declared if during the action duration are:

- established (i.e. revenue that has been collected AND entered in the accounts) or
- generated (i.e. revenue that has not yet been collected, but which has been generated) or
- confirmed (i.e. revenue that has not yet been collected, but for which the beneficiary has a commitment or written confirmation)

- No-profit rule : project costs \geq FCH JU contribution + Receipts, if not, reduction of Grant amount
- Applied at project level, not per beneficiary!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!