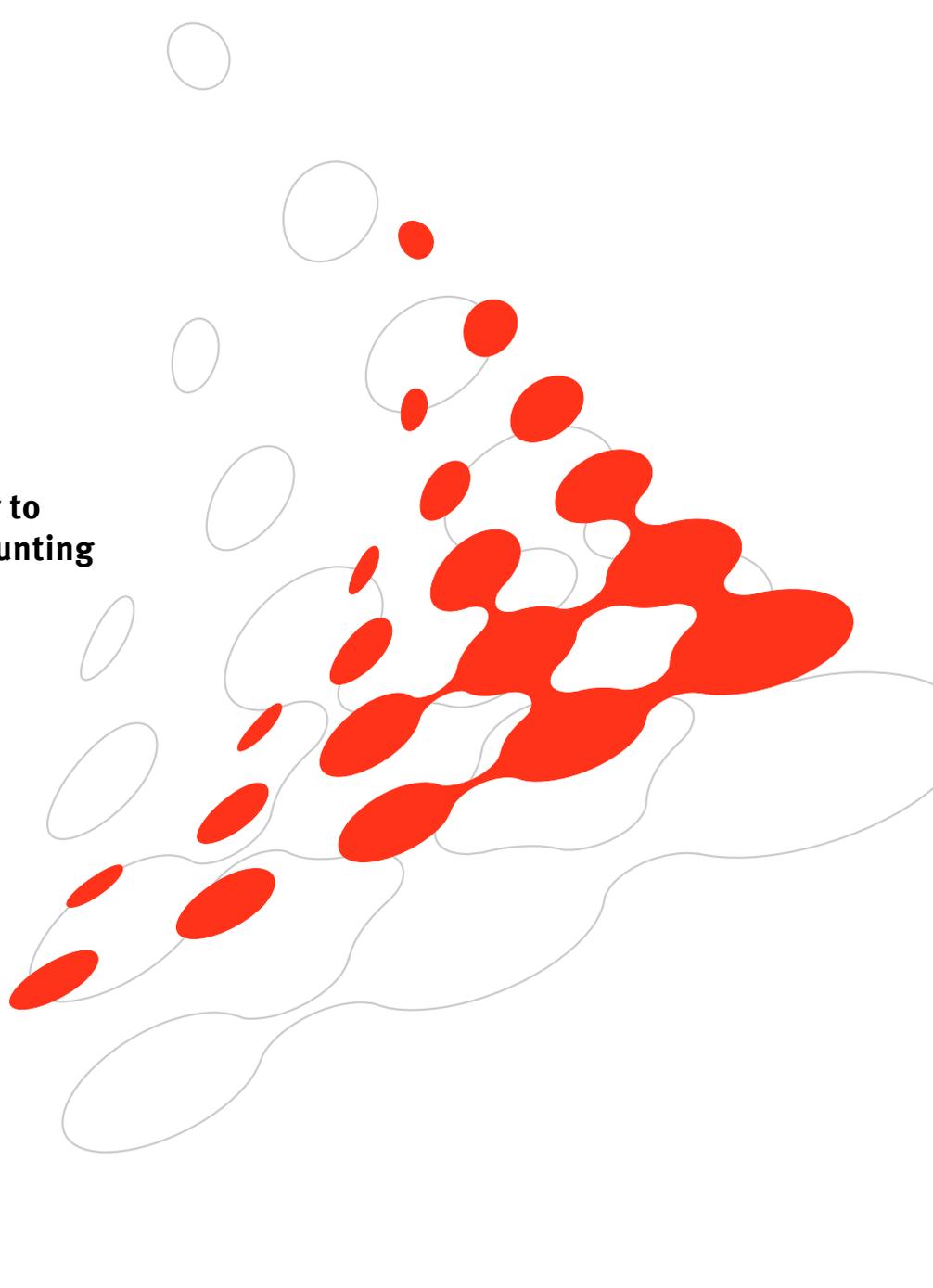


# **Cost Eligibility in FFG Projects**

**The quick and easy way to  
cost planning and accounting**

Cost Guidelines Version 2.0



## 1 Important to know

All costs attributable to the project incurred **directly, actually** and **additionally** (to the normal operational costs) during the funding period in accordance with the funding agreement are eligible for funding. The call guidelines or the funding agreement may specify additional details or restrictions. No funding is available, for example, for entertainment or hospitality, marketing and sales or patent maintenance costs. Imputed costs are not eligible for funding. The final amount of eligible total project costs and funding will only be determined after project completion in the course of the audit.

## 2 How to prepare a cost plan

Before preparing the funding application, you are requested to read and observe all provisions relevant to the project in order to avoid corrections and cutbacks. Use of the FFG forms and templates is obligatory. We ask you to complete the cost plan in full and to specify all the individual cost items clearly.

The reviewers, jury and advisory board must assess the **adequacy of the costs** in relation to the planned activities and results. Your project will therefore be in competition with other projects in this respect. Please note that the value/quantity structure may change in the course of the approval process.

Cost items that have already been financed with public funds are no longer eligible for funding (with the exception of co-financed projects). Costs for services provided by affiliated enterprises are subject to the same regulations as those provided by funding recipients.

### 2.1 Personnel costs

The following regulations apply to:

- employed project staff
- freelancers
- public sector employees
- shareholders involved in the project

**Hourly rates** are calculated using a formula embedded in the cost plan: personnel costs are to be determined on the basis of the gross wages and salaries including related charges (ancillary wage costs). Other payments or payments in kind (e.g. dirty work allowance, overtime allowance, benefits in kind) can be charged. Personnel costs are eligible to the extent that they are prescribed by law, collective agreement, a company agreement or the employment contract with legally binding effect.

Shareholders actively involved in a project (sole proprietors, persons holding interests in partnerships or interests in limited liability companies exceeding 25%, owners actively involved in the project and managing directors issuing invoices for their services) and association officials registered in the association register may charge a **fixed hourly rate** of a maximum of EUR 35 within the scope of eligible costs. If this option of direct costing is used, a maximum annual amount of EUR 60,200 can be charged per company.

Personnel costs for **freelancers** shall be calculated according to the same principles as for employed project staff.

In cases where the full project staff is not known during the planning stage you may insert placeholders by way of exception. You should, however, provide a detailed description of their function in the project.

Personnel costs of **public sector employees** may be charged as part of a funded project if the services provided by them are outside the responsibility of public administration. University employees are not considered public sector employees.

A fixed **denominator** of 1,720 **annual hours** shall be applied for full-time employees (this also includes overtime allowances or all-in contracts). For part-time project staff the denominator must be reduced accordingly.

Example: full-time acc. to collective agreement 38.5 h, part-time 25 h

$$\frac{1,720 \times 25}{38.5} = 1,117$$

**Research institutions** as per EU definition may use 1,290 annual hours as a denominator for calculating the hourly rate for full-time employment. This is **only possible**, however, if the difference to the fixed denominator of 1,720 annual hours relates to activities in support of the institution's research activities (e.g. dissemination of research know-how, scientific training, etc.). For project staff working fewer hours the denominator must be reduced accordingly.

Please note that annual project hours charged per person – especially if the person is involved in several funded projects simultaneously – must not exceed the annual working hours used as the denominator. Persons employed by different funding recipients can be charged at a maximum rate of 1,720 or 1,290 hours for all funded projects in which that person is involved.

Alternatively, hours of attendance can be used as a denominator subject to the condition that an appropriate time recording system is in place.

## 2.2 Costs of infrastructure use

The costs can be charged on the basis of proportional depreciation of the R&D related facilities, a calculated machine hour rate or leasing instalments.

**Proportional depreciation** is calculated based on the useful life specified in the fixed-asset schedule (monthly allocation, proportional use in the project). If the fixed asset is capitalised on or after the 16th of the month, that month cannot be taken into account for calculating the useful life in the reporting period. In principle, the total useful life as specified in the fixed-asset schedule must be stated. The costs of low value assets (acc. to Sec 13 of the Income Tax Act, EStG) are to be reported as costs of materials at total acquisition costs.

The **machine hour rate** is calculated based on the costs of the preceding financial year:

- Eligible cost items:

- wages/salaries of specifically trained staff (these persons may not be charged as direct costs),
- consumables and supplies, energy,
- accounting depreciation (no replacement value),
- maintenance costs if a maintenance contract has been concluded for the machine in question.
- Denominator for machine hours, three options are available:
  - actual operating hours according to records,
  - average of actual operating hours according to records of the past three years or
  - maximum operating hours according to operating manual.

Costs for the use of R&D related facilities can be calculated by multiplying the hours of machine/facility utilisation by the corresponding machine hour rates. The project relevant machine hours must be properly evidenced.

Larger (laboratory) units may be combined to calculate one machine hour rate in agreement with the funding provider.

Funding is available for the **leasing instalments** paid to the leasing company by the funding recipient during the funding period, less interest and charges contained therein. In the case of leasing transactions without transfer of ownership, the leasing costs must be entered as costs of materials.

## 2.3 Costs of materials

This cost category includes costs for project-related consumables, low value assets, inventory withdrawals and proportional licence fees.

**Inventory withdrawals** must be valued using a legally recognised inventory accounting method (e.g. FIFO, specific identification, weighted average).

Costs of materials produced internally are to be charged at manufacturing costs.

### **Prototypes:**

Costs for funded **prototypes** must be treated separately.

Internal development costs can be fully charged as personnel costs. If the prototype will be used after expiry of the funding period you can apply the proportional depreciation of the costs of material and third-party costs incurred in the manufacture/design of the prototype. If the prototype cannot be used after expiry of the funding period the full costs can be charged.

When calculating the depreciation cost, the useful life of the prototype shall commence at the beginning of the funding period. In principle, the total useful life as specified in the fixed-asset schedule must be stated. If the prototype is exploited commercially after completion, the respective revenue obtained shall be deducted from the prototype costs charged.

## 2.4 Third-party costs

This cost category includes costs for contract research, technical/scientific knowledge, technical/scientific consulting and equivalent services etc. that form an integral part of the funded research activity. Costs for services provided by external personnel (personnel leasing, contracts for work and services) should also be included here.

In contrast to the costs of materials, the service aspect must be **predominant** in this cost category.

The eligibility of third-party costs may be restricted in the relevant call guidelines.

Project services charged between project partners are not eligible for funding as a matter of principle.

## 2.5 Travel costs

Evidence must be provided that the travel costs charged are clearly related to the project. Eligibility is restricted to travel costs incurred by project staff.

Travel costs (daily allowances, accommodation costs, travel costs, conference fees) are eligible for funding if they can be claimed as business expenditure pursuant to the provisions applicable to the employees.

Cost refunds paid instead of daily allowances shall be limited to the respective amount of the daily allowance. Reimbursement for the use of a private car shall be in accordance with the statutory mileage allowance. The mileage allowance is taken to cover parking fees, toll fees (including motorway vignette) and fuel.

The funding recipient must, as a matter of principle, choose the most economical means of transport.

## 2.6 Overhead costs

Overhead costs are added to the personnel costs, costs of infrastructure use, costs of materials and travel costs charged at a fixed rate of 25%.

This fixed rate **covers the following cost items**, which cannot be charged as direct costs:

- office management, controlling, accounting, payroll accounting, management
- tax consulting, certified accounting, legal advice
- IT, communication expenses
- office material and printed matter
- workplace equipment (office furniture, IT, etc.)
- building depreciation, maintenance, repair
- rent and lease for general premises, operating costs
- cleaning, disposal
- licence fees (for basic equipment)
- packaging and transport costs
- technical literature
- insurance, tax

- general education and training

### 3 To be observed at project start!

We can only accept costs that are substantiated by documentary evidence. The services must have been provided in the funding period in accordance with the funding agreement. Please make sure from the start of the project that your **accounting system** meets the requirements of project accounting. The **obligation to provide evidence** applies to all project partners, even if they do not receive funding.

Please note that all project staff must keep **time records** for the project. The records must allocate the hours to the relevant funded projects and also include a clear description of the funded project activities. The records must be kept on an **hourly and daily basis**. The daily working time must not exceed 10 hours (with the exception of business trips, events, experiments).

In addition to project activities, researchers may also carry out supporting activities to a minor extent (e.g. project management/controlling by project manager, purchasing by technician). If these activities are carried out by administrative staff (e.g. accounting, assistance), they are covered by the overhead allowance.

The storage period for all project relevant documents is ten years and may even be longer in some cases (e.g. loans, ERDF co-financing).

Costs for services provided by **affiliated enterprises** must be evidenced in the same way as own costs. You will additionally be required to provide evidence of payments or offset payments. Any profit mark-ups must be deducted. You may however apply the fixed overhead allowance of 25% when charging these costs as third-party costs.

### 4 How to prepare interim and final accounts

Before preparing an interim or final account, please read and observe all provisions relevant for the project in order to avoid corrections and cutbacks. Please also observe the instructions given in Section 2 “How to prepare a cost plan”. Use of the provided forms and templates is obligatory.

We ask you to complete the accounting tables in full by entering the **actual values** and designating the individual cost items in accordance with the approved cost plan. Your project supervisors will assess the costs charged in relation to the cost plan and the work carried out. Please note that any changes to the value/quantity structure must be explained in a detailed and transparent manner.

The accounting tables submitted provide the basis for assessing and approving the eligibility of funding.

**Cost reallocations** can be explained in the interim and final reports. Substantial cost reallocations are to be substantiated and applied for by completing a cost reallocation table.

#### **4.1 Personnel costs**

The hourly rate is calculated using the annual salary/wage account with reference to the last calendar year or the accounting period. Deduct the non-eligible portions and enter this value into the hourly rate calculator. Evaluate the time records documented for the accounting period and enter this value into the accounting table. Please observe the maximum number of hours to be charged. Any deviations or changes in project staff should be explained in the report.

#### **4.2 Costs for infrastructure use**

Enter the values from the fixed-asset schedule or machine hour calculation into the accounting tables and explain any deviations in the report.

#### **4.3 Costs of materials**

List all costs of materials which can be attributed to the project and substantiated by documentary evidence.

If the project has resulted in a prototype, please describe its planned further use in the report.

#### **4.4 Third-party costs**

List all services provided by third parties by entering the required data into the accounting table. Please provide explanations for any contracts awarded or additional offers solicited.

#### **4.5 Travel costs**

Every single trip should be listed separately. Explain the purpose of the trip and its relevance for the project in the report.

### **5 On-site audit**

The funding provider is entitled to examine the project results and accounts on site during the project and/or after submission of the final report. You will receive a notification in time with all documents required for the audit.

## 6 Other information and details

All relevant legislation and information is available on the FFG website ([www.ffg.at/recht-finanzen](http://www.ffg.at/recht-finanzen)). If you subscribe to the FFG Newsletter (<https://www2.ffg.at/enewsletter/>), we will keep you informed about all the latest news regarding the eligibility and accounting of project costs.

For any (detailed) questions about cost eligibility, please refer to the FAQ section on the FFG website ([www.ffg.at/recht-finanzen/kostenleitfaden](http://www.ffg.at/recht-finanzen/kostenleitfaden)). In the case of specific problems you can also send an email to [kostenleitfaden@ffg.at](mailto:kostenleitfaden@ffg.at).