

FP7 Audit Strategy



08/11/2011



What?

- Context
- Audit types
- Extrapolation
- Audit results
- Simplification on the Horizon?



Context 1

- Increasing
 - **Spending**
 - **Actors: Beneficiaries, Member States,** Commission RDGs, Agencies, JTIs, Art. 169
- Error-rate bandwiths of Budgetary Authority and European Court of Auditors

(<2%; 2-5%; >5%)



Context 2

- Higher profile, calling for:
 - More rules
 - Auditing resources
 - Cost-effectiveness
 - Audit coverage
 - Multi-annual strategy
 - Cumulative results
 - Enhanced co-ordination required



	FP6	FP7	Impact
% EU budget	3.5% (2006)	5.1% (2009)	Higher profile
Total allocation	17.5 billion €	53.2 billion €	Auditing resources Cost-effectiveness
Years	5	7	Audit coverage Multi-annual strategy Cumulative results
Managing entities	4 research DGs	4/5 research DGs + 2	Enhanced co-
		EAs + JTIs + Art.169 New in	ordination required



Context: Research expenditure vs other Commission expenditure

Research peculiarities:

- Direct expenditure (RDGs),
- Cost-based claims,
- Consortia,
- Numerous population of beneficiaries
- ...

Risks in Research:

- Complex regulatory framework,
- Fewer audit certificates,
- Accounting errors,
- Fraud
- ..



ERRORS

Scrutiny of the Budgetary Authority and ECA (< 2 %, 2-5 %, > 5 %)



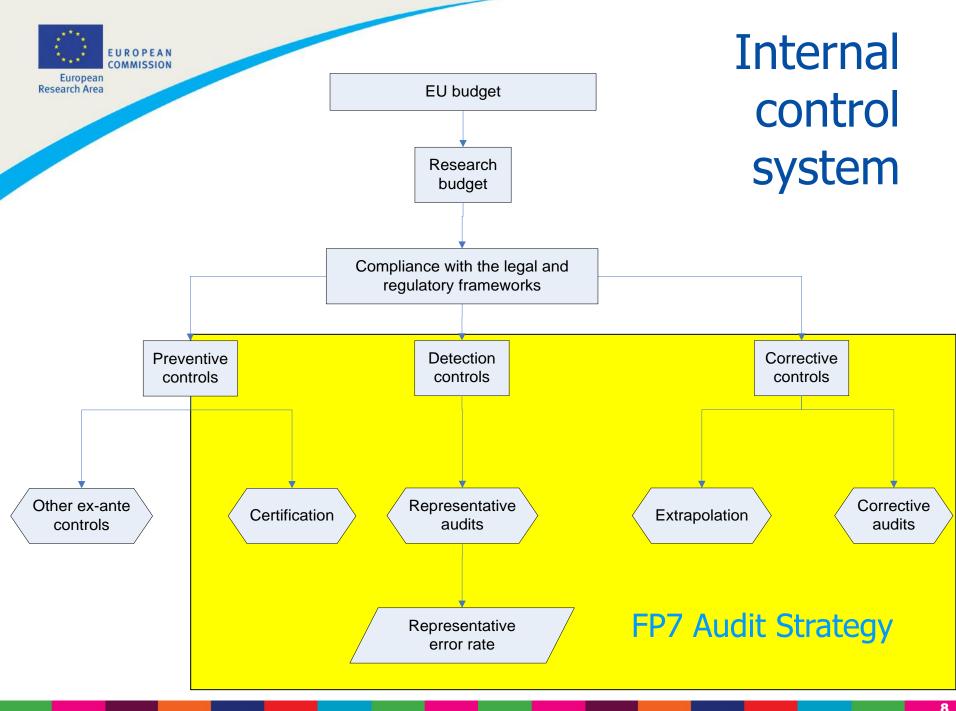
The need for assurance and corrective measures





Audit types 1

- Preventive Certification, certificates, other
- Representative MUS, Financial statements is basis, each RDG
- Corrective Specific risk, top 50%, flexible
- Other On request, fursion, system





Audit tools: certification



Certificate on the methodology for personnel and indirect costs (CoM)



- Certificate on the methodology for average personnel costs (CoMav)
- → Certificate on the Financial Statements



Audit tools: audit types (1)

	Selection	Purpose
Corrective audits	 Specific risk profiles; Focus on top beneficiaries (50% of the budget); Flexible in view of peculiarities present in the populations of different RDGs/EAs. 	 Wide audit coverage; Identify and correct errors in the most cost-effective way possible; 'Clean' min. 50% of budget from systematic material errors; Long-term prevention of issues found ('fixing the future'); Fraud detection and prevention.
Other types (system, scientific/technical, FUSION)	On request or pre-selected.	 Verify compliance with certified methodologies; Identify and correct systemic problems; Provide additional assurance on specific parts of the budget; Complement scientific audits.

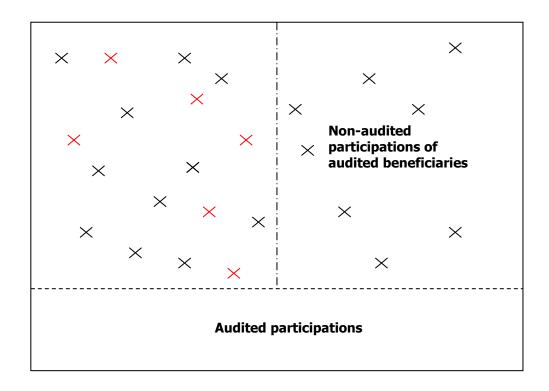


Audit tools: audit types (2)

	Selection	Purpose
Representative audits	Monetary Unit Sampling (MUS) methodology (95% confidence level, 2% expected error rate, 5% materiality threshold = sample size 161)	Determine the amount of error present in the population
	Cost statements as sampling unit (FP6: beneficiaries)	Representative error rate • Contribute to the Declaration
	Samples from the whole population (no stratification) of each RDG/EA	of Assurance of the AOD
	Possibility of multiple samples	Corrective as well as representative



Errors in costs declared



- X Non-systematic error
- X Systematic error

Corrective measures, step 2: The effect of extrapolation



Extrapolation

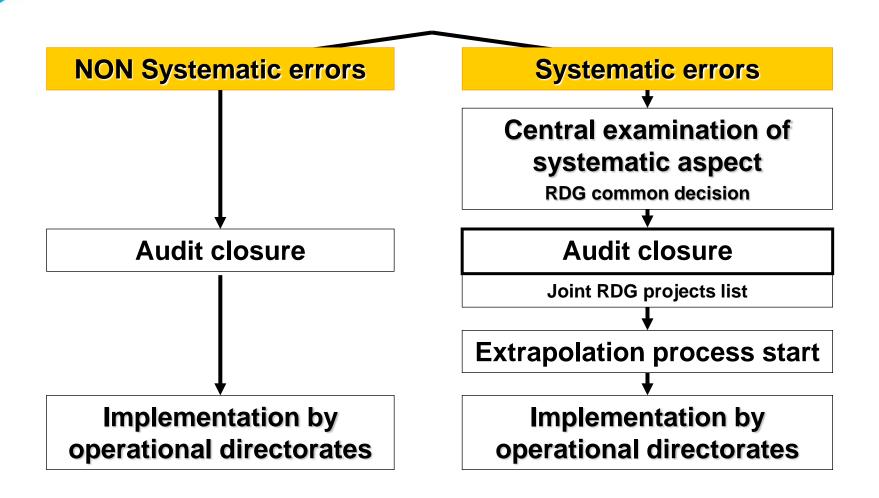
• Start middle 2007: « Clean » non-audited statements from systematic errors Non systematic error in audit closure

Highlights:

- Flat-rate since beginning 2010 Listing with intial/ Δ /revised + in electronic tool for running, improvement?
- Common all RDGs One lead RDG, coordination between RDGs
- Operational directorates implement Redistribute to others



Audit tools: extrapolation





Audit results

Aim: 400 audits annually

None/small errors: 70 % (FP6), 80% (FP7)

• High errors: 8% (FP6), 3% (FP7) Risk based, representative, delay



Audits closed by country (2010, RTD only, all FPs)

	Country	No. Audits Closed	%	% no. of Participations in FP6 (DG RTD only, eCORDA 01/12/09)
DE	Germany	53	14.5	15.9
IT	Italy	47	12.9	13.1
FR	France	37	10.1	9.5
ES	Spain	34	9.3	9.0
UK	United Kingdom	31	8.5	9.0
BE	Belgium	23	6.3	7.5
NL	Netherlands	23	6.3	6.1
AT	Austria	21	5.8	5.8
SE	Sweden	17	4.7	4.3
DK	Denmark	12	3.3	2.6
СН	Switzerland	9	2.5	2.0
EL	Greece	9	2.5	1.7
	Others (EU & non-EU)	49	13.4	13.6
Total		365	100,00	100,00



Proportion of adjustments by cost category (cumulative, FP6 & FP7)

	In favour of the EC (negative adjustments)				In favour of beneficiaries (positive adjustments)			stments)
Cost categories	% No. of negative adjustments		% of the total adjustment amount		% No. of positive adjustments		% of the total adjustment amount	
	FP6	FP7	FP6	FP7	FP6	FP7	FP6	FP7
Adjustments to costs previously reported	4.9	0.0	21.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	3.0	0.0
Consumables	6.0	2.4	1.8	5.7	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Durable equipment	2.6	1.7	1.9	0.4	2.2	1.0	0.2	1.2
Other direct costs	21.4	28.1	13.5	23.8	10.6	12.8	32.9	5.1
Personnel	19.9	27.1	40.6	34.5	21.6	36.5	13.8	41.1
Protection of knowl.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subcontracting	4.3	3.7	5.6	7.1	19.9	6.4	4.9	1.8
Total indirect costs	28.0	32.8	14.1	28.0	28.0	42.4	43.6	49.7
Travel & subsistence	11.5	4.2	0.6	0.4	4.4	1.0	0.2	1.0
Various others	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

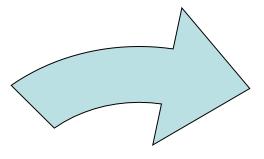


Types and incidence of errors found at participation level (cumulative, RTD only)

FP						
	Seriousness	None	Qualitative	Error	Irregularities	Totals
	None	10.9%	0.1%	3.1%	0.0%	14.1%
	Small	0.6%	1.0%	53.4%	0.1%	55.1%
FP6	Medium	0.1%	1.0%	21.4%	0.3%	22.8%
	High	0.0%	0.4%	6.2%	1.4%	8.0%
	Totals	11.6%	2.5%	84.1%	1.8%	100.0%
	None	5.7%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	9.2%
	Small	1.5%	2.8%	66.9%	0.0%	71.2%
FP7	Medium	1.2%	3.8%	11.9%	0.0%	16.9%
	High	0.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.7%
	Totals	8.8%	6.6%	84.6%	0.0%	100.0%



Implementation

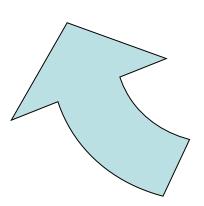


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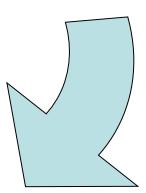
Audit results and findings

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Potential changes in the context (extrapolation review, simplification...)



Revisions





Simplification on the Horizon?

- Simplification decision: NO limitation of examination of accounting of staff costs
- Financial Regulation (FR): no extrapolation of insignificant errors
- Online enquiry
- No time sheets if 100%
- Reduced audit intensity Single Audit



Simplification: background

Pre-2007

- Moderate audit coverage
- Insufficient assurance
- ECA criticism



- More controls
- Better assurance



- High maintenance system (e.g. extrapolation)
- Complaints from beneficiaries



Simplification is needed!



FP7 simplification: Commission Decision C(2011)174 of 24/1/2011

1. Average personnel costs accepted (no need for CoMAv).

Four acceptability criteria:

- a) beneficiary's usual cost accounting practice;
- b) based on actual personnel costs as registered in the statutory accounts;
- c) exclusion of ineligible costs and double funding;
- d) **productive hours** based on usual practice, actual working standards and auditable data.
- 2. SME owner-managers not receiving salary can claim costs using « Marie Curie » flat rates (« People » work programme). CoMAv not to be submitted anymore.
- 3. 'Research Clearing Committee' is set up between the DGs responsible for the implementation of indirect actions under FP7 to take final and uniform positions.



H2020 simplification: stakeholders' consultation

SIMPLIFICATION MEASURES WILL NOT PLEASE EVERYONE!

In an on-line survey carried out by the Commission amongst FP beneficiaries, they were asked to provide comments on three hypothetical simplification scenarios:

	Result-based grants	Costs-based grants		
	Lump-sums for entire projects	More lump-sums and flat-rates	Simplified actual costs	
In favour	49,73%	28,52%	52,42%	
Against	25,40%	43,50%	18,78%	
Dubitative	24,87%	27,98%	28,80%	

Survey closed on 4 March 2011. Preliminary results based on 2000 comments from beneficiaries

Simplification for some may be complication for others



OPEN QUESTIONS FOR 'Horizon 2020'

- Can we reduce the number of instruments and funding schemes?
- **⇔** Different funding rules; are they really necessary?
- Still long time-to-grant and time-to-pay. What can be done about it?
- \$\square\$\ \square\$\ \square\$\ \too \ \text{little on outputs?}
- Can we simplify the cost eligibility rules? To what extent can we do them compatible with usual accounting practices?
- **Are there too many audits and controls?**



Next: Audit tactics