

EU Update for Lancashire

9th August 2017

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Simplified Cost Options

- ESF and ERDF was too complicated
 - Focus on checking receipts, not on delivery
 - European Commission has changed this
- December 2013 Regulations
 - Individual receipts
 - Unit Costs
 - Lump Sums up to €100k
 - Flat Rates (ie percentages)

Simpl

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Article 67

Forms of grants and repayable assistance

- Grants and repayable assistance may take any of the following forms:
- (a) reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred and paid, together with, where applicable, contributions in kind and
- (b) standard scales of unit costs;
- (c) lump sums not exceeding EUR 100 000 of public contribution;
- (d) flat-rate financing, determined by the application of a percentage to one or more defined categories of costs.

Fund-specific rules may limit the forms of grants or repayable assistance applicable to certain operations.



European U European Structi

and Investment Funds

Article 67

grants and repayable assistance

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Simplification The simplification

EU countries may now opt for a much simpler revolution

way of managing ESF projects

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EUR 100 000 of public

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SCO

- Lump Sum compulsory for first stage Community Led Local Devpt
 - Guidance March 2016
- Indirect Costs compulsory for all ESF (15%)
- Non-staff costs optional for ESF (40%)
- Hourly rate new calculations
 - All these in the ESF Guidance April 2016

Flat Rates-Indirect Costs

- Indirect Costs
 - eg shared rent, rates, photocopier, heating, cleaning
- Extra paperwork in previous programmes
- Usually had to agree a formula to apportion use
- Regulations say
 - either 15% of staff costs (no justification)
 - or up to 25% of staff costs (justification for each project)

Flat Rates-Indirect Costs

- England says must use 15% of staff costs
 - No justification needed
 - Automatic calculation on claim
 - No need for any receipts
 - Audit now checks staff costs, and multiplication by 0.15
- Still identify individual direct costs (receipts, defrayment)
 - Payments to participants, Travel
 - Room Hire, Childcare, Materials, etc

Flat Rates 40%

- Optional
- Staff costs
- Plus 40% to cover all non-staff costs (indirect + direct combined)
- No need for receipts for the 40%, no bank statements
- Much simpler, quicker claims
- Less work, easier to audit, less paperwork to keep
- More flexibility staff costs plus an overall budget

Staff costs

- Three options
 - Calculate gross pay for each person
 - Calculate average pay for everyone
 - Calculate average pay for groups of people
 - trainers, managers, etc
- Then divide by 1,720 to get an hourly rate
- For the claim multiply the rate by the hours (from timesheet)
- No timesheet needed if all time is spent on the project



Advantages of the 40%

- No need to save receipts
 - Less work
 - Quicker, more effective audits
 - Less paperwork to keep for many years
- Allows more focus on delivery
- More flexibility easier to adjust spend to circumstances
- Being rolled out expecting extensive use by end of programme



EAFRD

Rural Tourism Food Processing



Relaunched EAFRD

- Rural Payments Agency keen to explain
- Good Handbook
 - https://www.gov.uk/european-structural-investment-funds/ rural-tourism-infrastructure
- Map of rural areas
- England has -
 - Business Development
 - Food Processing
 - Rural Tourism Infrastructure



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- Lancashire has -

 - Food Processing
 - Rural Tourism Infrastructure

EAFRD Headlines

- Handbook, with one page for each LEP
- Expression of Interest first, then full bid
- Call 25 Jan 2017, deadline 31 Jan 2018, but please bid sooner
- Food Processing £1,287,478 EAFRD
 - 2 to 25 projects (minimum £50k max €1,000k)
 - 40% to 100% funding
- Rural tourism £464,123 EAFRD
 - 1 to 13 projects (minimum £35k max €200k)
 - 40% to 100% funding



Lancashire Food Processing (page 45)

- These grants are for processing of primary agricultural and horticultural produce. Aim is to create jobs and increase productivity in the food processing sector
- Priority to projects
 - process milk or meat
 - support producers specialising in high quality, and local
 - reduce food miles
 - increase productivity, esp capital invest -tech, innov, efficient
 - new markets, new products, higher skilled jobs
- Minimum £50,000, Maximum £1m 40% from EARDF de min



Lancashire Rural Tourism (page 49)

- These grants are for capital investment to develop and grow tourism in rural areas
- Priority to projects
 - increase quality & capacity of existing accommodation
 - develop/expand visitor attractions for year round opening
 - new accom/attractions by diversifications/new startups
 - infrastructure eg multi-use trails walking/cycling
- Minimum £35,000, Maximum £170k for commercials
- Expects to fund 1 to 13 projects



Three possibilities

- Commercial, profit making
- Some income to offset costs, but will not make a profit
- Generates no income



Commercial, profit making

- For -
 - Small businesses, including social enterprises. Farmers wanting to diversify into tourism
- Examples
 - Tourist attractions, accommodation, retail outlets, food & drink outlets
- Up to 40% of eligible costs from EAFRD

Some income, not offset costs

- For -
 - Rural businesses, including social enterprises, Farmers, Land owners, People or groups representing rural communities, Charities, Public Bodies
- Examples
 - Small buildings for tourist information
- Up to 80% of eligible costs from EAFRD

Generates no income

- For -
 - Rural businesses, including social enterprises, Farmers, Land owners, People or groups representing rural communities, Charities, Public Bodies
- Examples
 - Free tourist attractions, for example local landmarks
- Up to 100% of eligible costs from EAFRD



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Thank you!

