

Project acronym

CORE Organic II

Project title

Coordination of European Transnational Research in Organic Food and Farming Systems

Deliverable 6.3:

Report on real common pot pilot call, from first meeting of funding bodies to contracting of the selected project.

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Dissemination Level:
Due date of deliverable:
Actual submission date:
Status

Public
31 August 2013
27 August 2013
Final



CORE Organic II is an ERA-NET funded by the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme, Coordination and support action Contract no. 249667.

Project period: March 2010-August 2013

“Couples are married for more than 30 years and still do not have a real common pot.”
RJ Smits, DG Research and Innovation, reportedly

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Acknowledgement

The authors acknowledge the financial support from the Commission of the European Communities, under the ERA-NET scheme of the Seventh Framework Programme in the project CORE Organic II (Coordination of European Transnational Research in Organic Food and Farming, Project no 249667 CSA). The text in this deliverable does not necessarily reflect the Commission's views and in no way anticipates the Commission's future policy in this area.

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This publication represents the deliverable 6.3 about task 6.3 in Work Package 6 "Pilot call as a real common pot" of the ERA-NET/1/CA-SSA-B no 249667 CSA) "CORE Organic II" (Coordination of European Transnational Research in Organic Food and Farming, Project no 249667 CSA) under the ERA-NET scheme of the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission). For further information see the project homepage at www.coreorganic2.org.

1. The supercalifragilisticexpialidocious Brain-Twister

After having read this deliverable you should be able to answer the following questions:

1) How many calls have been implemented via ERA-NETs during FP6 and FP7? (1 point)

- 1 50 200

2) Which funding mode is unknown to European ERA-NETers so far? (1 point)

- mixed mode virtual common pot hot spot funding

3) To what extend has the real common pot funding being used under FP6 and FP7? (1 point)

- 3% 23% 50%

4) Which barriers are used to argue against the implementation of a real common pot? (1 point)

- solar X-radiation legal constraints critical mass of funding

5) How would you argue in favour of a real common pot? List 5 criteria. (1 point)

6) What was the budget of the real common pot in CORE Organic II? (1 point)

- 134.326,73 EUR 780.000 EUR 1.700.000.000 EUR

7) How many months has the implementation of the real common pot in CORE Organic II taken from decision made till the agreed draft research contract? (1 point)

- 1 year 24 months 43.800 hours

8) Which theme has implemented most transnational funding during FP6 and FP7? (1 point)

- IND/SME health Beethoven's "Ode an die Freude"

9) RCP is the abbreviation for ...? (1 point)

- restrictive common pot real common pot rigid cash prototype

10) Which country was not a partner in the RCP of CORE Organic II? (1 point)

- Denmark Italy Switzerland Austria

11) BONUS question: Which ERA-Net resulted in an Art. 185 action? (1 point)

- SKEP BONUS Norface JPI Urban Europe

For the correct answers check page 15.

2. Aim of Deliverable

This deliverable tells the story of the Real Common Pot (RCP) funding mode within the ERA-NET CORE Organic II and points out the way which has been successfully taken.

This recapitulation shall serve the involved people as a reminder what has happened and which have been the obstacles on the way towards the realisation of funding a research proposal via the RCP, from that follows that the RCP in CO II might serve as a role model for upcoming actions.

3. Abstract

Within the scope of over 120 different ERA-NETs with a cumulative research budget of 1.7 billion Euros running in the diverse sectors the virtual common pot funding model is the most used one. It seems to be the preferred funding mode of the national funding bodies because their money is not crossing borders but stays in the respective country instead.

During the work in CORE Organic II some relevant advantages of a Real Common Pot (RCP) have been analysed and the idea was born to use them for the good of the organic food & farming (OFF) sector:

- As an independent scientific panel evaluates the proposals and decides about the ranking of proposed projects those scientific experts are going to rank according to scientific quality and impact on the relevant sectors.
- Project management is easier to handle.
- It is easier for research consortia to apply because they only have to follow one legislative ruling (and not several according to different national regulations).
- Researchers have a clearly defined contact point.

The decision to start a call for projects under application of a RCP derived from a proper analysis of the points stated above. Therefore the CO II Governing Board decided at its meeting in Bonn in May 2011 to start testing the RCP model for being used as a role model for future calls. After that a Management Board for the Real Common Pot has been set up as follows (for more detailed information see the MoU in the Annexes):

“The overall responsibility for the governance of the programme lies with the COII RCP Management Board (RCP MB), whose membership is formed by one representative from each participating funding country.

The RCP MB will:

- *Take overall responsibility in the implementation of this MoU*
- *Define its particular obligations in Terms of Reference as soon as the MoU comes into force*
- *Agree on modifications to the procedures if needed, according to the decision procedure*
- *Be supported by the RCP secretariat*
- *Approve the Terms of Reference of the RCP secretariat*
- *Take part in the selection procedure as outlined in this MoU*
- *Take part in decisions needed in relation to the funded R&D project(s)*
- *Take part in the evaluation of the scientific reporting from the R&D project(s) “*

The following goal and impacts have been distilled by the RCP Management Board in reference to the Memorandum of Understanding:

„By December 31st, 2016, we, the members of the RCP_MB, have tested the RCP funding model by funding 1 research proposal and have collected continuously our experiences so that...

- *...the funding of a transnational project independently from national contributions of individual funding partners has been made possible;*
- *...research and development of highest scientific quality and impact for the organic food and farming sector is expected;*
- *...the long term collaboration amongst COII partners has a sound basis. “*

The decision has been made to use a special kind of RCP where one of the funding bodies serves as the fund manager who collects the funds and transfers them to the research coordinator. The research coordinator then distributes the received funds within the research consortium. This way, there is only a single connection between the funding bodies and the researchers which is between the fund manager and the project coordinator.

In the time this Deliverable has been written the selected project IMPROVE_P has already had its Kick-off meeting on the 18th and 19th of June, 2013.

Please NOTE: Due to the fact that the RCP is an ongoing project there have been and will be improvements and adaptations of products and processes, which differ from those described in the Annexes, e.g. “monitoring of the funded R&D project(s)” (MoU, 5.2.1), “Funding for the joint call” (MoU, Article 7).

4. European Context

This chapter provides an overview over the different ERA-NETs in Europe and the use of different funding models to finance projects within the scope of an ERA-NET or ERA+ programme.

The European Commission has spent around 130 million Euros on setting up the 120 different ERA-NETs dealing with various thematic fields. All the different themes have collected almost 1.7 billion Euros which have been invested in funding transnational research of highest scientific quality and impact. The biggest share has been collected by ERA-

NETs which are settled in the field of Industry/Small&Medium Enterprises (SME) with almost 900 million. With more than 250 million Euros cumulated fundings, KBBE-themes (Knowledge Based Bio Economy) range behind

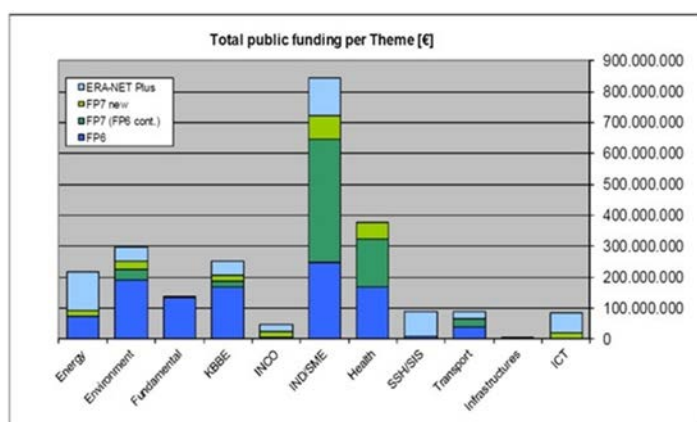


Figure 1: Total public funding per theme.

JEKOVA, R. & NIEHOFF, J. (2012) there are in total ten other ERA-NETs which have realized a Real Common Pot funding: SAFEFOODERA, EURYI, Norface, NanoSci ERA & ERA+, BONUS, ERABUILD / ERACOBUILD, ERANet ROAD, HERA, SEE-ERA.net, SPLASH.

5. What is a RCP?

RCP stands for Real Common Pot and is one of the three funding models that have been considered in the CO II Deliverable 5.3 "The Future of Joint Research Funding - A straight forward approach" as possible funding models within CORE ORGANIC II. Three different models have been examined and the respective pros and cons have been submitted to the Governing Board as advice.

First there's a general overview about the three different funding models before our RCP-model is going to be presented in detail (in chapter 6.3). The other funding modes are called "Virtual Common Pot"(VCP) and "Mixed Mode".

Real (True) Common Pot model: Countries pool their national contributions to a common and centrally administered call budget, which provides funding for successful proposals irrespective of the applicant's nationality and results in transnational flows of funding (funding crosses borders).

ERA-NET key figures for FP6 and FP7

- Leverage – 1:13
- as
- 120 different ERANets funded
 - Ø 12 countries per ERANet
- resulted in
- cumulated funding of 1,7 bio €
 - 230 calls for research proposals
 - 2300 research projects realized
 - Ø research project size 780.000€

Industry, Health and Environment ERA-NETs, on the fourth place, and Core Organic II belongs to this group. All ERA-NETs (within FP6&7) have realised over 200 calls for projects and implemented over 2000 research projects from these calls until June 2012. This averages in approximately 10 realised projects per call. The average funding size per project in an ERA-NET cumulated in 780.000€.

Looking over all projects that have been realised either in FP6 or FP7 there are not many RCP-funded activities out there. Only 3% of all ERA-NET and ERA+ projects being funded use the Real Common Pot model. According to

Virtual Common Pot model: (in the past referred to as "National Contributions Model"): Countries and regions pay for their own participants applying existing national rules. This does not involve trans-national flows of funding. This mode is most common used in ERA-NETs.

Mixed Mode model: It is a blend of the above-described types, aiming to ensure that the selection of proposals could follow a joint ranking list while maintaining, to a large extent, the 'fair return' principle. In practice, part of the call budget is earmarked as "Real Common Pot" for compensating mismatches between national funding contributions and requested budgets for successful proposals. This funding mode appears common in ERA+ actions.

5.1 Explaining the decision for the Real Common Pot

Commonly, due to legal restrictions only a few countries are able to fund research by using the RCP. This raises the question why it would still make sense to set up a pilot call to test the RCP funding model in CORE Organic II. The biggest problem for national funding bodies seems to be that national funds cross national borders and might fund an organisation from a foreign country. This process called „funding crosses borders“ carries important advantages compared to other funding modes (the advantages listed here may only apply if the exact same RCP-model is used):

- As an independent scientific panel evaluates the proposals and decides about the ranking of proposed projects those scientific experts are going to rank according to scientific quality and impact on the relevant sectors.
- Project management is easier to handle.
- It is easier for research consortia to apply because they only have to follow one legislative ruling (and not several according to different national regulations).
- Researchers have a clearly defined contactpoint.

Another concern is that the national funding bodies cannot assure that their own national researchers get funded.

- First, we can note that funding bodies benefit as their money is spent on a research project which is expected to deliver answers to the challenges they are facing.
- Second, this funding mode motivates those national researchers whose proposals have not been successful to try harder and improve future proposals.
- Third, there is a leverage-effect that has to be taken into account as well. In the case that funds are spent via a RCP and all the collected money (from all the different national funding bodies) goes to a consortium where a certain country A is not represented it might seem unfair at first sight. But for a second proposal (or a proposal in another research field) it is quite possible that this certain country A might get a project funded where funds come from other countries. In this regards the leverage effect has to be considered across all countries and therefore a critical mass for the respective research budget is required.
- Fourth, the controlling of the entire process of managing the RCP including the amalgamated national funds by a respective board supports trust and transparency.

Most ERA-NETs prefer to use a Virtual Common Pot, especially because there are a lot of legislative obstacles within the diverse national regulations.

Nevertheless, the Virtual Common Pot (VCP) still appears as the easiest solution for setting up European research as the national funding bodies just have to fund their national researchers.

Overall, it goes not for the better or worse funding model, but about how research funders can achieve their goals in a convenient way of cooperation. Regarding the ERA-NET+ (where the funding models have to be either RCP or Mixed Mode) it is rather important to collect experiences with a Real Common Pot in an international setting.

6. RCP in CORE Organic II

CORE ORGANIC II assembles 26 partners from 21 different countries from which 3 (Norway, Switzerland & Turkey) are non-members of the European Union. With this amount of partners CO II ranges above the average consortium size of ERA-NETs (average 12 countries per ERA-NET). The other 18 countries represent almost two thirds of all EU-member states.

From 26 partners in CORE Organic II six of the countries have had a legal basis for joining a real common pot call and funds left to spend on a third call, nevertheless it was possible to gather almost 900.000 Euros for funding this pilot call for projects within CO II.

Funding Body	Country	Funding (€)
Danish AgriFish Agency (DAFA)	Denmark	200.000
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMLEV)	Germany	200.000
The Research Council of Norway (RCN)	Norway	200.000
Department of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	United Kingdom	110.000
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)	Austria	100.000
Federal Office for Agriculture (FOAG)	Switzerland	50.000
TOTAL		860.000

Table 1: Collected funds from the respective national funding body.

6.1 Objective of the RCP

Referring to the DoW „the RCP allows the researchers to freely build a consortium with partners from the countries involved without being constrained by the funding contributions and national restrictions of the respective country.

RCP partners will pool together funds within a common and centrally administered pot. The available funds will be distributed across research teams and institutions of the project granted the funds involved in the RCP. The priority is to select high quality projects - irrespective of funds allocated by the individual country.

The call will test the funding model within CORE Organic II. The experiences gained will have importance for the future long term collaboration, also in other areas of the knowledge based bio-economy.”

The following objective and the resulting impacts have been derived from Article 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) from April, 10th, 2012:

„By December 31st, 2016, we, the members of the RCP_MB, have tested the RCP funding model by funding 1 research proposal and have collected continuously our experiences so that...

- ...the funding of a transnational project independently from national contributions of individual funding partners has been made possible;
- ...research and development of highest scientific quality and impact for the organic food and farming sector is expected;
- ...the long term collaboration amongst COII partners has a sound basis“.

6.2 How CORE Organic II designed its RCP

The decision to start a call for projects, funded through a RCP, was made by the Governing Board on May 21st, 2011. The implementation of a Real Common Pot made it necessary to redefine the task 6.3 and the necessary

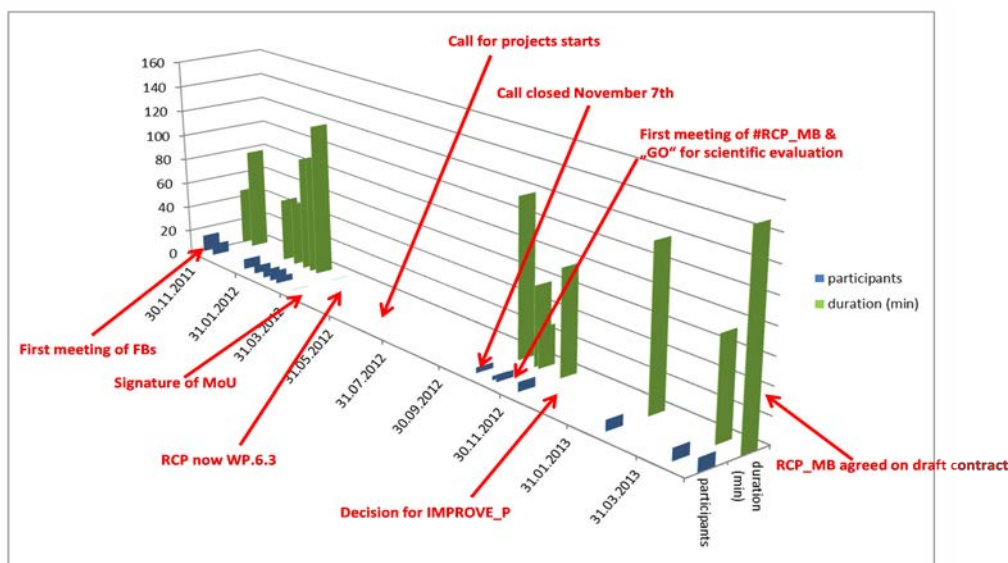


Figure 2: Progress of Meetings and Decisions.

steps in the DoW as follows: “When WP5 has finalised its work, the partners of CORE Organic II that are able to and interested in performing a pilot call as a real common pot (RCP) will form a task force. This task force will before launching a call:

1. agree to a thematic research area and a call text,
2. agree to a memorandum of understanding of the call,
3. agree to call documents, and
4. agree to the conditions of the project partners (standard contract).

The call can be launched when all partners have signed the memorandum and signed the contract with the partner managing the funds.

The RCP allows the researchers to freely build a consortium with partners from the countries involved without being constrained by the funding contributions and national restrictions of the respective country. RCP partners will pool together funds within a common and centrally administered pot. The available funds will be distributed across research teams and institutions of the project granted the funds involved in the RCP. The priority is to select high quality projects - irrespective of funds allocated by the individual country. “

The decision on how to deal with the implementation costs has been integrated in the MoU: “Costs for the participation in this MoU have to be covered by the individual parties. In the case that the Governing Board of CORE Organic II will decide on a redistribution of the budget, the administrative cost for the planning of the call, evaluation, selection and contracting of the R&D project(s) can be covered by the COII budget.”

Agreement of thematic research area of the call and evaluation criteria

The first very important task was to explore if a research topic of high interest in all countries could be identified, and to prepare the MoU which is the contractual agreement between the 6 funding bodies involved in the preparation of this RCP.

Several research topics were discussed, and one of the suggested topics was of very high interest in all countries. All partners had to anticipate that there might not be researchers from their own country in the project because the RCP would allow the researchers to freely build a consortium with partners from the countries involved. To secure that all funding bodies got a return for their funds, the following evaluation criteria were stated in the guideline for applicants: *“Results applicable in all funding countries”* and *“Dissemination activities in all funding countries”*. In addition, in the call announcement it was stated that *“Applications with participation of all funding countries will be given higher priority, if the projects hold equal scientific quality.”*

Agreement on allocation of funds

Another important issue for decision was “who places what in the pot”. ERA-NETs using RCP have different methods for the calculation. HERA uses the national R&D expenditure to calculate how much each country should provide. This would not work in CORE Organic since Germany would have to put 15 times the amount of Denmark in the pot. More realistic would be to try to foresee how many potential applicants there would be from each country, and calculation keys could for example be: number of researchers in each country applying for national calls, number of researchers applying in the first COII call or statistical organic production figures. However, there was no need to enter a calculation key discussion since the countries accepted that each country placed what they had allocated for the call, and the „who put what“-issue was not discussed further in the group of funding bodies.

This points out that the countries really meant that they this time paid for the results of research and were not concerned if their respective national researchers had the potential of getting the national share of the funds. The project to be funded should be built by the best researchers with the best research idea, which is a very positive aspect of the COII RCP call.

Agreement to financial rules

There are differences in the national regulations concerning: overheads, salaries (permanent staff/ temporary staff), eligible costs, travel costs, investments (the rate of expenditure), pre-financing, and subcontractors. The partners therefore needed to agree to a common ground. The partners decided to use the rules laid down by the EC for FP7 Collaborative Projects, as far as possible, as the common rules for the RCP project. However, some rules had to be specified for the RCP call and do not follow the EC rules, and these were included in the guideline for applicants:

- VAT can be considered as eligible costs if it has to be paid by the institution or enterprise.
- The maximum support to private companies cannot be more than 50% of direct costs needed for the fulfillment of their tasks.
- Overheads can be funded as flat-rate with a maximum of 20% of the total direct eligible costs of the beneficiary (excluding the costs for subcontracting and the costs of resources made available by third parties).
- Extra costs during the project caused by inflation will NOT be reimbursed.
- Fluctuation in currencies will NOT be covered. The project currency is euro.

Process overview

The MoU was signed in April 2012, and this triggered the launching of the call for proposals in June. With the signation of the MoU the taskforce reached its goal and the RCP Management Board (MB) started to work. When the first meeting of the RCP MB took place in November of the same year, the call for projects was closed, only one proposal had been submitted and the Management Board could give a „GO“ for starting the scientific evaluation of the received proposal.

The Memorandum of Understanding states that *“the call for proposals is carried out in a one step procedure. After an eligibility check by the RCP secretariat, the submitted proposals will be selected upon the results of a peer review by a scientific expert panel and an evaluation on relevance and impact by the RCP MB. The scientific expert panel will consist of 3 independent experts. A list of these experts with their area of expertise and CVs will be used by the RCP secretariat to create a scientific expert panel that covers the scientific*

areas relating from the call text. The RCP MB will approve the scientific expert panel. The experts have to sign an impartiality and confidentiality agreement before they get access to the proposals. In case none of the proposals are evaluated as suitable for funding by the scientific expert panel the call will be deemed unsuccessful. The MB will close the call after having informed the applicants.

For the proposals that are evaluated as suitable for funding and ranked by the scientific expert panel, the RCP MB will evaluate the relevance to the field and impact as described in the Guideline for applicant.”

The scientific evaluation board gave the advice that the proposal „IMPROVE-P“ (Improved Phosphorus Resource efficiency in Organic agriculture and Enhanced biological mobilization) was of sufficient high scientific quality and impact and therefore should be funded. The final decision to fund IMPROVE-P was taken by the RCP MB in December 2012.

The evaluation and the decision-making process was finished in 1.5 months which was 1 month faster than planned. The project evaluation and selection was easy since only one application was submitted.

Table 3 provides an overview on the duration of the implementation of the steps necessary to reach our goal and set up a Real Common Pot funded research project.

Date	δt between milestones (days)	What happened	δt (months)
2011-05-12	0	Decision made to start a call with a RCP	0
2011-11-30	202	First meeting of Funding Bodies	6
2011-12-13	13	Possible call topics reduced to 2	7
2012-02-09	58	Funding model RCP „the supervisor“ chosen	9
2012-03-09	29	draft of MoU presented; funding size fixed	10
2012-03-21	12	MoU signed	10
2012-03-29	8	Last meeting of RCP-taskforce, call theme chosen	10
2012-06-08	71	Call for projects opened	13
2012-11-07	152	Call closed – application received	18
2012-11-13	6	„GO“ for scientific evaluation of proposal	18
2012-12-21	38	Decision by the RCP MB for IMPROVE_P	19
2013-05-07	137	Draft contract agreed by all; last MB meeting	24
2013-05-31	24	Signature of research contract expected	25

Table 2: Duration of implementation steps.

6.3 The chosen funding model

For the implementation of a RCP within CORE Organic II the decision has been to use the slightly enhanced RCP-model called “the supervisor” which D.5.3 explains as a special case within the real common pots: „Countries pool their national contributions to a common and centrally administered call budget, and a respective call secretariat provides funding for succesful proposals irrespective of the applicant’s nationality and results in transnational flows of funding (funding across national borders). One of the ERA-net partners is contractually accountable for the Common Pot on behalf of the others“.

In our case the most important enhancement is that only researchers from funding countries are allowed to apply for projects.

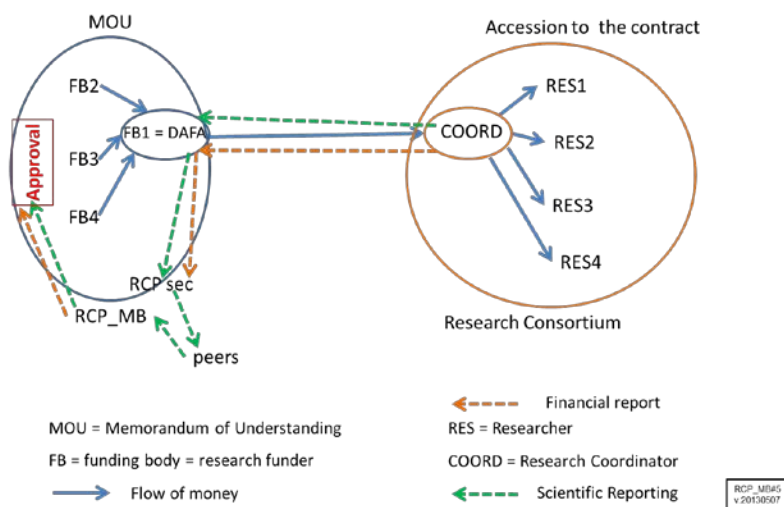


Figure 3: Scheme of RCP funding model in CO II.

For CO II the Figure 3 describes this particular funding mode. The circle on the left represents all national funding bodies and DAFA, the Danish AgriFish Agency, as their funding coordinator, which is receiving the research funds on request (means that DAFA has to send a letter of request to the funding body and ask for transferring the money) and transferring them to the research coordinator.

They both DAFA and the research coordinator are bound by a research contract (grant agreement).

To this grant agreement the researchers shall have access via signing a particular form, and among themselves they are contractually bound via their research consortium agreement.

As mentioned before, the average project funding size within the scope of all ERA-NET and ERA+ funded research projects is 780.000€. As we can see in Table 1 it was possible to organize 860.000€ for our RCP role model project IMPROVE_P.

6.4 The monitoring & auditing process

The monitoring and auditing processes are very important in the scope of project management and monitoring. These obligations should make sure that all the invested money is only used for actions necessary to deliver research results from highest scientific impact and quality. The flowchart below shows the contractual defined reporting and auditing processes that have to be fulfilled.

The bottom line represents the respective organisations. On the right you see the timeframe which was foreseen when this flowchart was created in April 2013 the arrows indicate what (money, reports, invoices) has to go where and when. Dotted lines indicate processes that have been elaborated before using full lines.

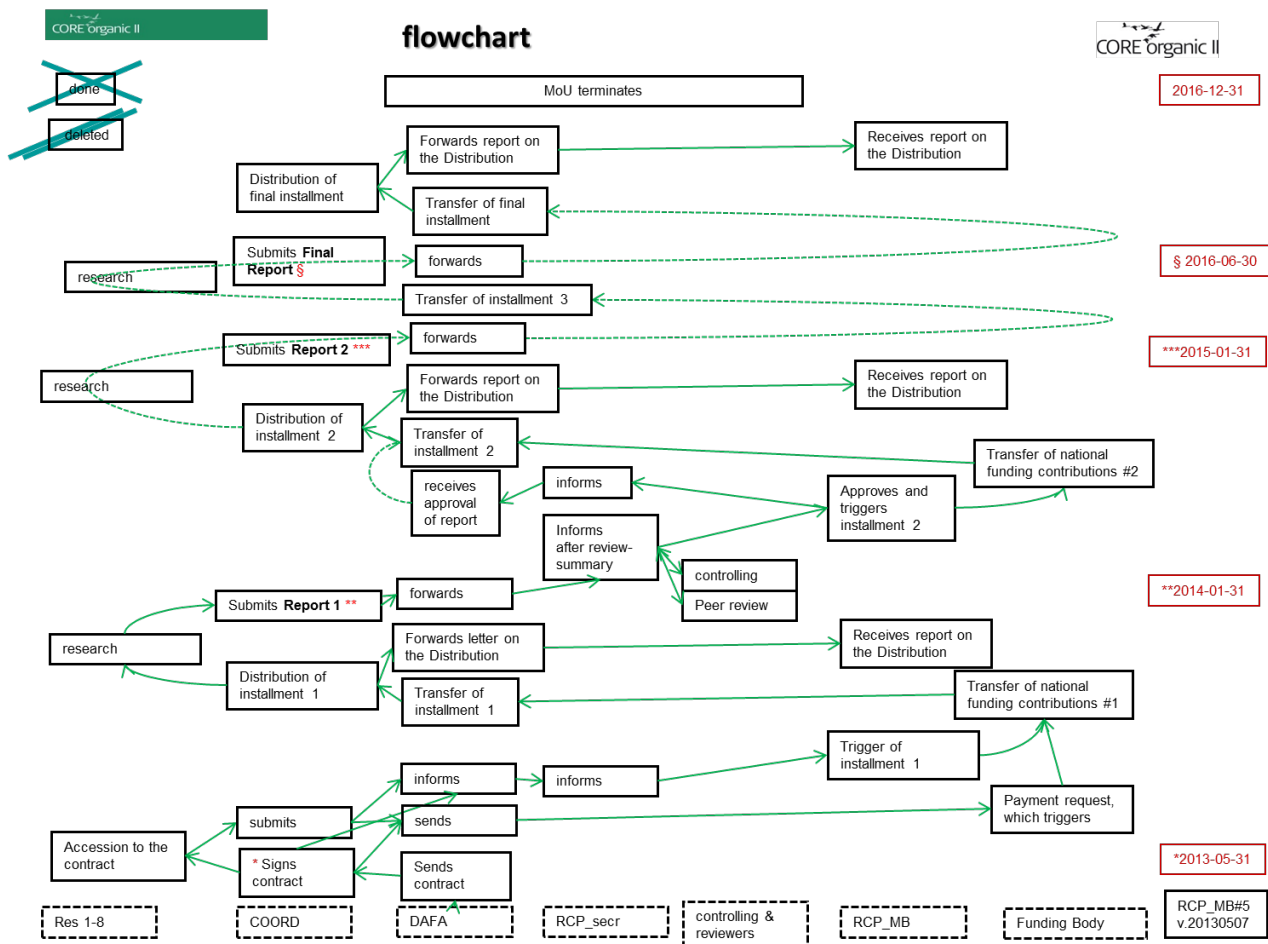


Figure 4: The landscape of the RCP in CO II.

6.5 The RCP administration

BLE, BMLFUW and ICROFS form the RCP secretariat, and DAFA is the fund manager. The tasks for the administration of the RCP call and projects among partners are provided in Table 4.

Partner	Country	Task
Danish AgriFish Agency (DAFA)	Denmark	Fund manager
International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems (ICROFS)	Denmark	Chair of the RCP secretariat, support to fund manager and RCP chair, support to project dissemination
Federal Agency of Agriculture and Food (BLE)	Germany	Call secretariat, monitoring of project, reporting to RCP partners
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)	Austria	Chair of the RCP Management Board (MB), expert evaluation of progress of project

Table 3: Task distribution of partners of the MoU.

The estimated costs for the administration of the selected R&D project are shared among the partners according to their interests and possibilities. Costs are covered either by payment or by in-kind contributions in order to administrate the funds. BLE, BMLFUW and ICROFS will provide man months for the tasks specified in

Table 4, whereas RCN and FOAG will each pay an estimated share of 4000 euro. These payments will be used to pay the following costs: audits of the fund management and scientific evaluations for the midterm and the final reports.

Costs for the participation in this MoU were agreed to be covered by the individual parties as in kind contributions in the case that the Governing Board of COII would not decide on a redistribution of the budget to include the RCP. However, the administrative cost for the planning of the call, evaluation, selection and contracting of the R&D project are covered by the COII budget.

Partner	Person-month according to tasks	Cost total €	Person month corresponding to 4000€	Direct costs (€)
BMELV and BLE, DE	0.7		0.7	
BMLFUW, AT	0.8		0.8	
DAFA and ICROFS, DK	0.8	8000	0.6	
DEFRA, UK				
FOAG, CH				4000
RCN, NO				4000

Table 4. Distribution of tasks and costs for covering the administration costs

DEFRA, UK was not able to pay a fee or provide person time for the RCP secretariat, which the partners accepted.

The costs for administration, from preparation of the MoU until the signed contract with the project, included in the COII budget are shown in Table 6

Partner	Task	Person months	Direct costs
ICROFS	Coordinated the preparation: 9 web meetings, questionnaire, drafted MoU, chair of the RCP secretariat	3	2000 (submission site)
BLE	RCP secretariat, responsible for the call management	2	3600 (expert evaluation)
BMLFUW, AT	RCP secretariat, Terms of Reference for the RCP secretariat (RCP MB chair will be covered in addition, if the budget allows)	1	
DAFA	Contracting with the project partners and fund management	1	
DEFRA, UK	Participate as active partner	0.5	
FOAG, CH	Participate as active partner	0.5	
RCN, NO	Participate as active partner	0.5	

Table 5. Administrative costs until the contracts with the project

7. File history

Date	Revision	Prepared by	Organisation	Approved by	Notes
2013-06-03	2.0	SR, SV	BMLFUW		Draft for comments by peers & MB members
2013-06-13	3.0	SR, SV	BMLFUW		Draft for comments by the Governing Board members
2013-07-03	4.0	SR, SV	BMLFUW		Final draft for approval by the Governing Board
2013-08-14	5.0	SR, SV	BMLFUW		Final draft adopted by the Governing Board

8. Literature

CORE Organic II, D.5.3, VETTER, S. et. al. (2011): "The Future of Joint Research Funding - A straight forward approach.

CORE Organic II (2012): "Grant Agreement for: Coordination and Support Action – Annex I `Description of Work`" (20121207) revision 2.

JEKOVA, R. & NIEHOFF, J. (2012): "The ERA-NET scheme under FP6 and FP7. STATISTICS ON ERA-NET AND ERA-NET PLUS ACTIONS AND THEIR JOINT CALLS"; EC - Directorate B – European Research Area; B.4 – Joint Programming; (Brussels).

9. Figures & Tables

Figure 1 – "Total public funding per theme". **Source:** REKOVA, R. & NIEHOFF, J. (2012): "The ERA-NET scheme under FP6 and FP7. STATISTICS ON ERA-NET AND ERA-NET PLUS ACTIONS AND THEIR JOINT CALLS"; EC - Directorate B – European Research Area; B.4 – Joint Programming; (Brussels).

Figure 2 – "Progress of Meetings and Decisions".

Figure 3 – "Scheme of RCP funding model in CO II".

Figure 4 – "The landscape of the RCP in CO II".

Table 1 – "Collected funds from the respective national funding body".

Table 2 – "Duration of implementation steps".

Table 3 – "Task distribution of partners of the MoU".

Table 4 – "Distribution of tasks and costs for covering the administration costs".

Table 5 – "Administrative costs until the contracts with the project".

10. Solution of the Brain-Twister

- 1) 200 2) hot spot funding 3) 3% 4) legal constraint 6) 780.000€ 7) 24
 8) IND/SME 9) real common pot 10) Italy 11) **BONUS question: BONUS.**

Interpretation of Results:

- 0-1 points** European dummy! Don't cry – hands on!
- 2-5 points** Go ahead.
- 6-11 points** Become a teacher on joint funding affairs.

11. Annexes

Memorandum of Understanding:

http://www.coreorganic2.org/Upload/CoreOrganic2/Document/RCP_MoU_incl_annexes_signed.pdf

GB presentation: http://www.coreorganic2.org/Upload/CoreOrganic2/Document/AI_6_D6_3_RCP_Stipe.pdf

Research contract:

http://www.coreorganic2.org/Upload/CoreOrganic2/Document/Improve_P_signed_contract.pdf