



Department for
Digital, Culture,
Media & Sport

DCMS, 5G Testbeds and Trials 5G Create Competition Question and Answer Log

The following questions and answers are in relation to the DCMS grant funding competition called "5G Create" Competition. Please send further questions to 5gcreate@culture.gov.uk, the answer to your question will be added to this document. All questions received by 17 July will receive a guaranteed response for the second window.

Subject	Question	Response	Date Published
State Aid	Do all consortium members have to follow the same State Aid regulation or can different partners use different exemptions i.e could one use GBER Article 25 and another receive de minimis funding?	Each project (and the consortium members within it) must follow a single state aid treatment. Therefore different partners within a single project may not use different regimes.	29/05/2020
State Aid	Are there any changes to the funding requirements or state aid regimes as a response to Covid-19 and its impact on the economy?	There are no changes to the funding requirements or state aid regimes applying to the 5G Create competition.	16/06/2020
Registration	Do we need to register interest to participate or are you happy for us to provide a submission on the advised date?	There is no need to register interest, but you are welcome to contact the 5G Create mailbox. You may submit an application without any prior notice before the submission deadline.	29/05/2020
Project finance form tab	In the Application details tab of the Project Finance Form, it shows in the grey fields a different program / competition name, dates, etc. Shall we change this to 5G Create, etc... although it is not a yellow box for entry?	This is an error, however, it is meta data for DCMS's information so will not affect your application if it is incorrect because you have used v1.1. An updated version (v1.2) has been uploaded to the 5G Create competition page. You may use either v1.1 or v1.2 in your application. You may correct this information yourself if desired and using v1.1, but this is not mandatory.	29/05/2020
International companies	Can international companies participate in consortiums?	Yes. Organisations without a UK presence may participate in the delivery of 5G Create but are not eligible to receive DCMS funding. Goods and/or services from non-UK entities can be procured via subcontract if a suitable UK alternative is not suitable, which is limited to 30% of the total eligible costs.	29/05/2020
International companies	Can you confirm the definition of a 'UK registered organisation' please? Does this mean that all entities that want to receive grant funding must have a UK issued company registration number (from Companies House) and that merely having an office base in the UK is insufficient to be defined as a 'UK registered organisation'?	Correct - entities must be UK registered. In the case of companies, they must be registered as a UK company with Companies House.	29/05/2020
International companies	Our organisation is a UK registered company with an R&D team located outside of the UK. Can we apply for funding under 5G Create and can costs incurred by the R&D team outside of the UK be claimed against? And is there a limit if so?	UK registered companies are eligible to apply for funding under 5G Create. We note that the guidance states "All 5G Create funded activities must be carried out in the UK". However, where a UK registered organisation proposes to use teams in their organisation based outside of the UK on development work, these costs will be considered eligible (in accordance with the other eligibility criteria). Strong justification must be provided why this work cannot be undertaken by a UK based team or another UK based organisation, as this should only be by exception. Additionally, all testbed and trials activity must be carried out in the UK, though we have clarified in this response that some development work may be carried out outside of the UK, if there is a strong justification and it is a UK registered company.	29/05/2020
Collaboration	Can you please let me know what is required by the 2%-4% collaboration commitment to other 5GTT projects clause? Do we need to have an agreement in place with other projects or is it possible to state that we will work with such a partner?	You should confirm that you are aware of and committed to collaboration activities making up 2-4% of the grant funding (Question 9 of the Supplementary Information section of the Application Form). You do not have to have collaboration activities agreed with other projects at application stage, but if you have particular areas of interest or already planned collaboration, then please do include in your application. To be clear, you do not have to have agreements in place at application stage.	29/05/2020

Eligible funding levels	If DCMS tends not to fund more than 50% of the total project costs, what happens if the consortium is made up entirely of SMEs who are eligible for 60% project costs?	DCMS funding no more than 50% is an expectation, not a hard limit. A strong rationale must be provided to justify a higher percentage of DCMS funding (whether requesting >50% funding under Article 25 or as de minimis aid). DCMS will take into account whether the 50% funding level has been met and any rationale provided when assessing the value for public money in the financial section of the application.	29/05/2020
Assessment	How does the reserve list work?	DCMS aims to award an equal split of funding in each window. For applications at the 8 week window, proposals scoring an average score of 6 or above (good confidence) will be eligible for selection as preferred applicants. Those achieving a score of 4 or above (adequate confidence) will be included on the reserve list for assessment with the 16 week window applications. Any applications scoring 6 or above but not selected for funding in the first window, due to all 8 week window funding being allocated, will also be included on the reserve list. DCMS reserves the right to raise or lower these thresholds if there is a significantly higher or lower number of high scoring applications, respectively.	29/05/2020
Assessment	Can reserve listed applications update and improve their submission	Reserve listed applications are not able to update or revise their submission. Project applications can be submitted to only one of the competition windows, not both (though organisations may submit multiple different proposals).	29/05/2020
Timelines	Why there are 2 competition streams that have different closing dates but take place over the same time period to March 2022	From previous competition we have received feedback that windows are too short and would like longer to complete the application process. There has also been feedback that some bidders had ready bids and therefore did not want to wait until the end of a long competition process. The two windows are to allow as much flexibility as possible. Proposals successful in the first window will have an additional two months of funded delivery time due to the earlier submission date. DCMS is unable to fund projects beyond March 2022.	29/05/2020
Timelines	Is there a minimum length of time a project can run for?	There is no minimum project length, but the proposals should make it clear how outputs and outcomes will be delivered in the time proposed. Projects are not required to undertake funded activities up to 31 March 2022 if they are shorter by their nature.	29/05/2020
Feedback on draft application	Is there anyone we could talk to discuss our proposal prior to a submission?	UK5G are the innovation network that can help you around consortia forming. There are also the following things available: 1. Watch existing elevator pitches A number of organisations who are interested in forming / joining a consortium for 5G Create have already shared their Elevator Pitch videos. These are available at https://uk5g.org/discover/open-funding-competitions/5g-create-competition for you to view on the competition page on the UK5G site (build a consortium tab). 2. Post to the 5G Create Collaboration Exchange An easy path to increasing awareness of your business' interest in joining a 5G Create project is to post in the "Find a partner to collaborate with" thread at the bottom of the 5G Create Competition Page. You also have the option to "Follow" the thread if you just want to keep an eye on the businesses who are expressing interest. 3. Talk to UK5G for bespoke support For bespoke support, drop the UK5G team a line. They can also help with more specific support on your application. They can be contacted on hello@uk5g.org	29/05/2020
Existing or previous projects	Can existing or previous projects submit applications?	Organisations or consortia that have previously or are currently receiving funding through the 5GTT Programme are welcome to participate, but only by making proposals that are clearly new in scope and adding value beyond previous project activities that they have undertaken or are funded to undertake.	29/05/2020

Existing or previous projects	Can applications make use of existing 5G testbeds?	Yes this possible and we encourage use of existing access where this demonstrates good value for money.	29/05/2020
Application limits	Is there a limit to the number of applications that can be submitted?	No, there isn't a limit to the number of applications that can be submitted. However, each application can be submitted to only one of the competition windows, not both, but organisations may submit multiple different applications.	29/05/2020
Application limits	Is there a limit to the number of projects an organisation can lead or be a part of?	No, there isn't a limit. However, applicants should demonstrate that they are not duplicating commitment of their resources and should have the capacity to deliver in the event of multiple successful applications.	29/05/2020
SME Status	What are the definitions for Small and Medium enterprises	The definitions of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises are here. Micro enterprises are counted as Small enterprises for the purposes of the state aid (GBER Article 25) funding requirements. Large enterprises are ones that do not meet the criteria for Micro/Small/Medium.	29/05/2020
Consortium mix	Is there a preferred business size? I.e SME better than large corporations, or does not matter?	There is no preferred business size. However, as part of the eligibility criteria consortiums must include at least one micro, small or medium-sized enterprise (SME).	29/05/2020
Consortium mix	Are there any stipulations on what types of organisations can lead?	Consortia can be led by any type of organisation from the public, private, third, research or academic sectors	29/05/2020
Consortium mix	What are the requirements for each partner being involved in the consortium? Do they all have to obtain part of the funding? Can they just be a free resource or advisor?	Consortium requirements can be found at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/5g-create . Not all consortium partners have to receive funding. As set out in the template grant agreement, Project Partners (consortium members) will be required to agree a collaboration agreement between them (to formalise their consortium). Organisations not receiving DCMS funding may still be required to become signatories with their consortium partners if their involvement requires the terms and conditions (covering e.g. IP, reporting, publicity) to apply.	29/05/2020
Consortium mix	Our organisation has had limited revenue over the last few years but we are backed by private investment. We plan on being the lead partner and we realise that this could pose more risk to the project. How much does this jeopardise our chances to be accepted into the 5G Create and how can we reduce the risk to the project?	DCMS recognises that the nature of R&D trials and the growing 5G ecosystem means that there will be a broad range of companies of different financial maturity applying as part of consortia to 5G Create. Organisations will be required to evidence commitment of funding to cover the non-DCMS funded costs of the project before grant signature. Where proposal submissions may raise concerns for DCMS (e.g. very low turnover compared to grant funding request) we would recommend providing explanation (and confirmation in the letter of support) of how the organisation will fund its own costs, to provide comfort. If certain Project Partners have particular financial risk, you may wish to explain how the lead will manage this and what contingency measures are proposed. If this is the lead partner, contingency measures involving replacing the partner will be more difficult, so the confidence in the financial viability of the lead is key. In summary, DCMS welcomes bids from small and micro entities and would recommend providing additional detail on funding sources where there are likely to be risks identified which might otherwise lower confidence in delivery. DCMS could build further confidence in your bid if you supply evidence that your private financial backers have the means to fulfill their commitments. It is for you to decide on what evidence to supply in the first instance and DCMS may ask for further detail if needed. All grant funding awards will be subject to final due diligence including the financial health of proposed grant recipients.	29/05/2020
Consortium mix	Can we apply as a research organisation?	The definition for a 'research and knowledge dissemination organisation' or 'research organisation' can be found in section 1.3 (Definitions) paragraph (ee) at https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/modernisation/rdi_framework_en.pdf	29/05/2020

Consortium mix	Can one business be both a sub contractor and partner within a single project?	If absolutely necessary, then yes, a consortium member may also be a subcontractor (as set out in the Eligible Costs Guidance). Strong justification must be given as to why the proposed subcontractor are claiming grant funding for this element of the project. Any subcontract between consortium partners must be at cost excluding any profit element or margin.	29/05/2020
Commercial Sustainability	Is there a preference to see the development of new businesses from these use cases or new business models?	In the 5G Create competition we are keen that projects should address the question of how the 5G capabilities being developed will deliver sustainability after government funding finishes. Applications should look at the new opportunities and markets from the perspective of the new business models that 5G might enable. The project scope includes one use case dependent on 5G technologies or explores 5G technical capabilities and has the potential to create a viable, sustainable market opportunity. There is no preference for new businesses vs new business models. Proposals should demonstrate what the outcomes and benefits of their project are and how these will be sustained following the trial (which may be through new businesses, new business models, new goods or services etc.).	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Can you expand on what you will fund as part of eligibility costs?	The list of eligible project costs can be found https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/878277/DCMS_5GTT_-_Eligible_Project_Costs_Guidance.pdf	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	I understand that an Higher Education Institution (HEI) can claim 80% of fEC. Can you tell me however, whether this also applies to items of equipment over £10k each? Will we still be able to claim 80% of those costs, or can we only claim 50% of the cost of an item of equipment	There is no specific limit for HEI costs beyond the 80% of full economic costs, assuming activity being undertaken is non-economic activity (and the broader requirements and expectations across the whole of the consortium as set out in the Application Guidance). To be clear, there is not a 50% cap on specific items of equipment.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Subcontracting can allow for the purchase of equipment but can subcontracting include services?	Yes, you may subcontract for goods or services. A clear case must be made as to why subcontractors are not Project Partners and why it is not possible for the work to be conducted by a Project Partner.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Are there any changing to the funding level requirements and limits as a result of covid?	The maximum funding percentages for individual Project Partners allowed under Article 25 of the GBER are legal limits and are not able to be exceeded. There are no planned changes to the other funding levels set out in the Application Guidance	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	With regards to the industry contribution can this be contributions in kind of any or all of the following: 1. 5G network and infrastructure investment already made 2. Facilities/buildings to house the 5G create trials 3. Investment in knowhow on the 5G create project topics 4. Development of branding and related IP for 5G create project topics	"Contributions in kind" is only used specifically in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance to refer to non-eligible costs. This is where goods or services are gifted to the project and there is not a cost to the project partner. Your proposal may highlight non-eligible contributions to the project (such as existing IP or assets that incur no cost in the project) to demonstrate the project's resourcing and support, but these should not be included in any financial forms or calculations	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	DCMS states that capital usage costs (room hire and facilities you already had normally) are not eligible but our organisation rents out our facilities to generate some of our income, could we therefore have these as eligible costs due to opportunity lost if we are now to use these facilities?	Article 25 of the GBER states that eligible costs include "Costs for of buildings ... to the extent and for the duration period used for the project. With regard to buildings, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the project, as calculated on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles are considered as eligible." Therefore, where rental income forgone is a reasonable proxy for the depreciation costs of the facilities, then this may be included. This should not include any profit or margin. Please included detailed information in the line item description in the Project Finance Form identifying the facilities, forgone income, profit/margin removed.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Total subcontracting cost is limited to 30% of the total project costs. In the event that any resources to deliver the project came from any of the consortium's group companies (e.g. employees), would the corresponding costs (e.g. salaries) be considered as "subcontracting costs" to that end, bearing in mind that the company participating in the consortium and its relevant group company would both be 100% owned by the same parent company?	Yes, subcontracting activity to other companies within the same group as a Project Partner counts towards the 30% limit on subcontracting. To note, any work supplied by associated companies (e.g. in the same company group) should be charged at cost. Multiple organisations from the same company group may be Project Partners within a consortium and each receive grant funding.	29/05/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	The guidance states that only CapEx expenditure can be claimed as a project cost. Under what circumstances would staffing costs be considered CapEx?	All costs (including labour) that projects wish to claim for must be capital and/or treated as capital expenditure in line with UK GAAP and the requirements of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). ESA 2010 recognises research and development (R&D) as capital formation leading to assets of intellectual property. You should check with your accountant whether this is applicable (labour activity specifically for this question). R&D is defined as: creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge, and use of this stock of knowledge for the purpose of discovering or developing new products, including improved versions or qualities of existing products, or discovering or developing new or more efficient processes of production.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	I understand that an Higher Education Institution (HEI) can claim 80% of FEC. Can you tell me however, whether this also applies to items of equipment over £10k each? Will we still be able to claim 80% of those costs, or can we only claim 50% of the cost of an item of equipment?	There is no specific limit for HEI costs beyond the 80% of full economic costs, assuming activity being undertaken is non-economic activity (and the broader requirements and expectations across the whole of the consortium as set out in the Application Guidance). To be clear, there is not a 50% cap on specific items of equipment.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Can a Project Partner incur and claim for only labour costs?	Yes, any costs incurred can be claimed at the allowed rate (depending on your organisation type e.g. 60/50/40% for small/medium/large enterprises). Therefore, you could be only incurring and claiming for labour costs (or any other single cost category) and not incur or claim for costs from any other cost category.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Can a project partner submit their detailed individual finances directly to DCMS with the overall project cost being submitted within the bid documentation provided by the consortium lead.	The approach is that all documents (Application Form and Project Finance Forms) must be submitted via the Lead Partner. If at this stage you'd prefer to not share finances through the lead partner because the collaboration agreement is not in place yet, then we would suggest the best way would be to put in place an NDA with the lead partner now. To note: 1. All claims will need to be managed through the lead partner, so partners will have to share financial detail at that stage 2. During assessment, interviews and grant agreement drafting (if successfully reached), clarifications will all be directed through the lead partner and may include financial detail questions.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	If the university is to proceed as a Private Sector partner (rather than as a university), would we still need to submit our costs via Je-S or would we complete one of the Project Finance Forms like the rest of the partners?	If a university is requesting grant funding for economic activity (rather than non-economic activity universities normally undertake with 80% of Full Economic Costs (FEC) funded), then they should complete only a Project Finance Form with Companies House registration number and not provide a Je-S form. They should identify in their Project Finance Form the proposed funding levels inline with their enterprise size (if applying under Article 25 of the GBER).	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Our organisation's employee salaries vary greatly and we are unable to specify individual personnel at this stage of the application. How should we submit our application and how will this impact the claims process?	You should complete your Project Finance Form to the best of your ability. You should be able to narrow down salary estimates to within the different roles you require for the project - not an organisation-wide estimate, accepting that there may still be a range of salaries in your organisation for each role. Your Project Finance Form will inform DCMS's review of your cost estimates and resourcing allocations, to understand how you have estimated your grant funding request. You will not be held during the claims process to the exact salaries and day allocations to each role as these are R&D projects and we recognise that within the Labour total there will be movement. The information in your finance form should be a best estimate of expected salaries and allocation, therefore very significant deviation (e.g. significantly higher salaries) may be queried at the claims stage for understanding, but as long as you work within the total Labour allocation to undertake your project elements, then DCMS allows flexibility.	29/05/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Would subcontractors time/costs be included in private match funding?	<p>There is no "match funding" requirement or consideration. If this question refers to the requirement for at least 70% of total eligible project costs to be incurred by private sector business organisations, then no, costs incurred by the subcontractor would not count towards this directly.</p> <p>Eligible costs are the costs incurred by consortium partners which they are eligible to receive grant funding towards (though they do not necessarily have to claim for). Therefore, a consortium partner incurring a cost by paying for a subcontract could count those costs towards the 70% total if they were a private sector business organisation (as they would be incurring the cost, not the subcontractor).</p>	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Would in-kind contributions from a non grant receiving partner be included in private sector match?	<p>"Contributions in kind" is only used specifically in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance to refer to non-eligible costs. This is where goods or services are gifted to the project and there is not a cost to the project partner. Your proposal may highlight non-eligible contributions to the project (such as existing IP or assets that incur no cost in the project) to demonstrate the project's resourcing and support, but these should not be included in any financial forms or calculations.</p> <p>There is no "match funding". Where a private sector consortium member is incurring Eligible costs but claiming at 0% (i.e. not receiving grant funding), then these costs may still be counted towards the requirement for 70% of total eligible project costs to be incurred by private sector business organisations.</p>	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	I understand that HEI costs are funded at 80% fEC and the process of completing the Je-S form in advance. Am I correct in my understanding that the HEI 80% fEC figure is effectively a 100% funded figure for the purposes of the final DCMS application form i.e. the remaining 20% isn't counted as an eligible project cost?	We will confirm that the Project Finance Form matches the Je-S figures. We would recommend that the percentage you identify as claiming as in the Project Finance Form is the same as you will be claiming at through the claims process. So as you will likely be claiming for 80% of the costs (of labour, materials etc.), enter 100% of the Full Economic Costs incurred in the Project Finance Form and enter 80% as the claim percentage (Summary tab, cell E8).	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	HEI Working Days Calculation for day rate - If HEIs are working on the basis of 80% fEC calculations, how do we attribute the day rate on the labour costs day rate on the Project Finance Form? When calculating an HEI fEC costing we work on the basis of there being 220 days/44 weeks in a fEC year, so working on a 260 day (as per the Project Finance Form Labour tab) basis will throw out the calculated day rate.	Entering in the number of bank holidays and annual leave allowance will bring the total working days per year to the correct value for your organisation.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	In addition to the lead organisation, does every project partner (collaborator) need to complete a separate Project Finance Spreadsheet for submission with the final application? As a Lead Partner, I thought at first we would complete one Excel sheet as Lead, then any partner costs would be included in the final summary tab. However, I see at the bottom of the word.doc application form it asks for one finance spreadsheet per partner plus 2 years accounts for each partner. Could you please confirm whether each partner needs to complete a full spreadsheet each in addition to the lead applicant?	Yes, each Project Partner requesting funding must complete a Project Finance Form to provide the breakdown of their cost estimates. Only the Lead Partner needs to complete the 'SUMMARY - LEAD APPLICANTS ONLY' tab, as this will enable the summary tab to calculate the full costs and grant funding requested for the whole project. The figures in the individual Project Partner forms should match the summary figures in the Lead Partner's form.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	I understand that DCMS do not expect to fund more than 50% of total eligible project costs. Although it says contributions in kind (i.e. a contribution in goods or services, as opposed to money) is an ineligible cost, am I correct in thinking that FTE/labour effort is an eligible project cost to count toward the other 50%?	To be clear "Contributions in kind" is only used specifically in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance to refer to non-eligible costs. This is where goods or services are gifted to the project and there is not a cost to the project partner. Your labour costs are a labour cost and an eligible cost as set out in the Eligible Project Costs guidance. Therefore, these contribute to calculations of eligible costs and which parties are funding which proportion.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	As a university, we want to determine whether we are able to provide the 20% costs, not covered by the 80% Full Economic Costs, as match funding. This is referred to in the Je-S guidance for academics but not in the main programme guidance. So, for example, if we are defraying £100,000 of eligible costs, we would be eligible for £80,000 grant funding support based on 80% FEC. Can we include the £20,000 costs which we are paying for as match funding?	There is no "match funding" requirement or consideration. DCMS does not expect to fund more than 50% of the total eligible project costs - if this is what is referred to in this question, then for the purposes of this calculation (and the 70% private sector costs proportion) then you may choose to include the full 100% of Full Economic Costs in the calculation, including the 20% university funded element. In your Project Finance Form you should identify this 80% claim rate.	29/05/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	One of our subcontractor costs is taking up a large part of the budget within the 30% allowed for non-commercial organisations. However, all of these subcontracting costs will be incurred by a private commercial organisation – will these costs be counted within the 30% limit (because a public partner is appointing them and so these costs appear in their budget) or will these costs be considered as part of the 70%+ total eligible project costs to be incurred by commercial organisations?	The requirement for 70% of eligible costs to be incurred by private sector business organisations (and that no more than 30% to be incurred by research organisations (ROs) and public sector organisations) refers only to the organisations receiving grant funding. Where an RO or public sector organisation is subcontracting (regardless of subcontractor type), these costs will contribute towards the 30% cap on eligible costs being incurred by ROs/public sector organisations, as they are the organisation receiving the grant funding. To avoid this and for those costs to contribute to the minimum 70% of eligible costs being incurred by private sector business organisations, the subcontract could either be held by a private sector grant recipient, or the private sector subcontractor could become a Project Partner.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	One of our partners is contributing match funding but not seeking direct grant support. Are they required to complete a separate project finance form?	There is no "match funding" requirement or consideration. If you wish to include these costs in the calculations for: 1. the expectation for DCMS not to fund more than 50% of the total eligible costs; and/or 2. total subcontracting cost is limited to 30% of the total project costs; and/or 3. that no single partner can incur more than 70% of the total eligible project costs; and/or 4. 70% minimum costs being incurred by private sector organisations; and/or 5. 30% maximum eligible costs being incurred by research/public sector organisations; and/or then you should include Project Finance Forms for the Project Partner. This will enable DCMS to review the costs and confirm they are eligible to be included in these calculations. You should enter the grant funding claim rate as 0% in the Summary tab if not requesting any grant funding.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Would a sub-contractor for a public sector body be considered for private sector involvement?	Assuming the question regards whether a public sector body subcontracting a private sector entity could count that cost towards the 70% minimum of total project costs being incurred by private sector entities, then no. The eligible cost (in this case a subcontract) is being incurred by the public sector body.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	I am completing the Lead Partner Project Finance Form. Clicking on the Summary – Lead Applicants Only tab, I cannot enter the name of a New Collaborator. The error message is 'number must be greater than 0'. It will let me enter a number.	Please enter the name of each Project Partner in the column B cells. You should overwrite the formula which will currently read "=""ENTER COLLABORATOR "&A[X]&" NAME"". From the error message, it appears you were attempting to enter information in cells in columns C-H.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Regarding subcontractors. The form only allows cost per hour and number of hours. What if there are several people in the subcontract organisation on different hourly rates? Do I put in an average hourly rate?	On the hours and rates input, we appreciate that this is an R&D project and there may be some variation in allocations within the total value (depending on how you have contracted with your subcontractor). Therefore, if rates are similar a total based on average rates is acceptable if it gives enough information for DCMS to review the effort and rates of the subcontract. If the variation in rates is too wide to be clear, then you should enter multiple line items for the different subcontractor hours and rates - it does not need to be restricted to one line item per subcontract.	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	If a subcontractor needs to purchase equipment for the project and/or incurs travelling expenses and/or run an event for awareness/dissemination, how should these be requested in the form?	Please include non-labour subcontract costs in the relevant Project Finance Form tab (e.g. purchase of equipment in the Materials tab, T&S in T&S). In the Narrative cell of the subcontract entry in the Sub Contract Costs tab, please reference where there are other materials etc. in other parts of the Form which are part of the same contract. You should make clear why subcontracting is necessary (particularly where a research or public sector organisation is claiming 100% funding) and why the subcontractor is not a Project Partner. Events for awareness and dissemination must be to achieve the project outcomes, not for company promotion.	29/05/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>As an SME, would the cost of any equipment we supply directly from our operation or buy in from third party vendors be 100% recoverable or would these costs be subject to the match funding element. E.g.</p> <p>1. We are a consortium member or lead and supply our own platform and infrastructure at a cost of £10,000 – is this fully recoverable from the project or would we only recover 60% as an SME?</p> <p>2. We buy technology from a 5G vendor not part of the consortium at a cost of £10,000 – is this fully recoverable through the project or would we only recover 60% as an SME?</p>	<p>There is no "match funding" requirement or consideration - there are costs you incur and of those eligible costs, you may claim up to a maximum funding percentage from DCMS. In both cases you describe, as an SME you can claim up to 60% of eligible costs incurred. Whether that's your own labour, capital usage etc. or materials, subcontracts etc. purchased from third parties, if these are eligible costs you may claim up to 60%, as an SME.</p>	29/05/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>Our university's full economic costs (fec) cost categories are fixed and not all of the costs under each of the categories (covering for eg new staff, travel, consumables, equipment, overhead) are capitalised or treated as capital expenditure in universities. I am therefore not clear as to how we can prepare our budget for the call on a fec basis and also comply with the requirement that all costs must be treated as capital expenditure?</p>	<p>All costs that projects wish to claim for must be capital and/or treated as capital expenditure in line with UK GAAP and the requirements of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). ESA 2010 recognises research and development (R&D) as capital formation leading to assets of intellectual property. You should check with your accountant whether this is applicable.</p> <p>We have funded many universities under this funding regime as part of the 5G Testbeds and Trials Programme, so whilst we cannot comment on your specific accounting treatments, there is precedent for universities being funded this way, including the specific cost categories you have identified.</p> <p>R&D is defined as: creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge, and use of this stock of knowledge for the purpose of discovering or developing new products, including improved versions or qualities of existing products, or discovering or developing new or more efficient processes of production.</p>	15/06/2020
Eligible sectors	<p>Is there a focus on creative industries? Do we need to have a creative industry partner in the consortium?</p>	<p>5G Create is an open competition which seeks to fund projects that explore 5G deployment and use cases from all sectors, industries and UK regions. Applications will be judged fairly and on their individual merits and benefits.</p>	29/05/2020
Eligible sectors	<p>You mentioned public sector organisations. For the avoidance of doubt, does that include independent regulators?</p>	<p>Yes, regulators may form part of proposals and request funding as Project Partners.</p>	29/05/2020
Eligible sectors	<p>You mentioned public sector organisations. Does that include independent arms-length bodies like the Environmental Agency?</p>	<p>Yes, arms-length bodies may form part of proposals and request funding as project partners</p>	29/05/2020
Financial Accounts	<p>What, if any, information is required in lieu of 2 years financial accounts for applicants / partner organisations with less than 2 years trading (or indeed new UK Entities)?</p>	<p>If two years of financial accounts are not available at time of submission due to length of registration/trading period, then please note this in the Uploads tab of the Project Finance Form, so it is clear that they are not missing.</p>	29/05/2020
Collaboration	<p>Our organisation would like to run short competitions to onwardly award and distribute funding awarded to our organisation from 5G Create. Could we adopt this approach in our application where some of the funding is distributed to SMEs via competitions, while feeding through all of the grant conditions through to our competitions?</p>	<p>Your application may include plans to run a subsequent funding competition during the term of the project to award a portion of funding to new organisations bringing new use cases/business cases to the project. As part of your application, you should make clear why this approach is beneficial and what the core deliverables of your project are. We would typically expect projects that want to bring in additional partners to do this at a later stage and build upon the initial outcomes of the project.</p>	15/06/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>We are a Higher Education Institute (HEI) planning to run future competitions to onwardly award and distribute funding as part of our 5G Create bid. Would the funding held by us to award in subsequent competitions count towards the 30% maximum cap on public sector and research organisations costs?</p>	<p>If planning to make onward grants via competition, you should identify this funding as a separate line item in your Finance Summary table and Lead Partner Project Finance Form. Even if the competition were run by an HEI, we would expect the new grant recipients to become project partners and therefore their costs would not be counted towards the HEI's allocation (though they may contribute to the 30% cap if they are public sector or research organisations).</p>	15/06/2020
Project finance form tab	<p>Will applicants be able to select bespoke intervention rates on their financial annexes – or will the sheets pre-select the maximum intervention rate that is available to them? E.g. when a Small company filling in the financial annex tells the sheet that it is a small company, will the sheet automatically set 60% as the intervention rate, or can they add their own bespoke rate?</p>	<p>Applicants can enter their chosen funding intensity level (percentage) in cell E8 of the Summary tab of the Project Finance Form. This is a manual entry. This must not exceed the maximum intensity allowed under the state aid regime utilised.</p>	16/06/2020

Assessment	Do you allow exceptions to the rule for maximum 50% DCMS funding to be submitted in advance of the bidding deadline? So, by mid-July any bidders thinking that they won't meet the 50% max grant / eligible costs, can make a case to DCMS as to why they might need more grant to costs?	Please see the earlier question and response about the 'rule' for maximum 50% DCMS funding to confirm this is not a 'rule'. Applicants should submit their application only once and applications will not be reviewed until after the competition window has closed. You are welcome to submit your bid early, but there is no advantage to doing so and DCMS will not be able to provide early feedback.	16/06/2020
State Aid	Are there any changes to the funding requirements or state aid regimes as a response to Covid-19 and its impact on the economy?	There are no changes to the funding requirements or state aid regimes applying to the 5G Create competition.	16/06/2020
Application limits	Can I confirm that the maximum word limit for all questions (apart from the Public description) is 600 words, with a minimum limit of 250, rather than different questions having different limits between these two numbers based on the assessment weighting?	We can confirm that the maximum word limit for all questions is 600 words, regardless of weighting. 250 words represents the minimum recommended word count for each answer.	16/06/2020
Consortium mix	Can a university in partnership with a business can apply for funding?	You can apply as a consortium including a University and a private company. Consortia must include a Lead Organisation and at least one additional Project Partner, in this case either organisation can be the Lead Organisation. You may not apply as a single party and a subcontractor.	16/06/2020
Collaboration	In the eligibility criteria for the grant, it says (p.8): 'The consortium includes one or more organisations capable of providing access to 5G infrastructure and services in the area (this is not exclusive to Mobile Network Operators)'. Would a bus network operator, which provides a project with on-board connectivity equipment, count as access to 5G infrastructure?	The bus network operator could count as a supplier who can provide access to 5G infrastructure. The operator would need to confirm who provides the connectivity (them or a third party) and if they or the third party provider has 5G in their roadmap. Projects are also allowed to use 5G networks provided from the supply chain (i.e. a consortium member may subcontract a 5G infrastructure provider, the infrastructure provider does not have to be a consortium member).	30/06/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	To submit the Je-S document we need to include a TSB application number, usually for innovate UK submissions this number links the Je-S submission with the Innovate UK funding portal. However, as this is an email submission the lead partner in our consortium does not have an application number to provide me. What should I enter?	Where required to input a TSB reference/application number, academic applicants should enter any reference they choose (e.g. an abbreviation of their project name) to enable the form to validate. This will not affect the validity of your DCMS application.	29/05/2020
Project finance form tab	In the Finance Form under 'Application Details', can I describe an organisation as "Public Sector organisation / charity undertaking research"? One of our partners has a trading arm and a charity arm which is non-fee paying, so would come under the charity part.	If you are applying as a charity (and requesting up to 100% funding as one) then we suggest you put 'Charity' in row 24 and 'Public sector organisation/charity undertaking research' in row 63. You should also include the charity number in the application details. We've added a space for this in cell C30 of the Application Details tab of v1.2 of the Project Finance Form.	28/05/2020
International companies	We are a UK based SME developing a consortia to bid into 5G Create. We have a potential partner in the project who are a US owned UK Ltd Company registered on Companies House. Are the eligible to receive project funds and at what % level?	Only UK registered organisations are eligible to receive funding. UK registered organisations may be subsidiaries of overseas companies and claim grant funding. You are unable to claim funding if the entity registration at Companies House is one of the following: - You are an overseas organisation: your company number begins with FC - Your organisation is setup as a branch: your company number begins with BR - Your company is based in Jersey: your company number begins with JE In regard to your second question, the guidance states that for experimental development involving collaboration under Article 25, the maximum grant allowed towards each individual company's eligible project costs are: ● up to 60% if you are a small business ● up to 50% if you are a medium-sized business ● up to 40% if you are a large business	30/06/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	We are an SME. However we are part of a holdings group. Does this have any influence or do we still claim the 60% band?	Please see the European Commission guidance below, particularly from page 16 on, for full explanation of how to determine the classification of your organisation. https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/conferences/state-aid/sme/smedefinitionguide_en.pdf	30/06/2020

Intellectual Property Rights	If we develop a new 5G technology solution/system/architecture during the grant period, what is the DCMS position re. the IP generated by consortium members? Would DCMS have claims on it? and will we (the IP creator) be free to commercialise it after March 2022?	<p>Any background Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) will remain the property of the relevant party.</p> <p>IPR (including 5G technology solution/system/architecture) developed during the project ('Developed IPRs') will vest in the Recipient or the Project Partner that generated the Developed IPRs. So DCMS will not own any Developed IPRs project partners develop.</p> <p>DCMS does have the right to a non-exclusive, irrevocable, perpetual, royalty free, fully paid up licence to use and sublicense any reports, data and other Materials provided to DCMS. This will typically mean lessons learned, benefit reporting, architectural materials may be analysed by DCMS or DCMS's evaluation subcontractors to assess the projects' deliverables, benefits and outcomes.</p> <p>DCMS does not place any restrictions on project partners' commercialisation of IPR developed under the agreement and very much encourages project partners to commercial their IPR during and after the project.</p> <p>This response is an extract summary from the Grant Funding Agreement terms. Please see clause 13 of the template Grant Funding Agreement for the full terms.</p>	30/06/2020
Cyber Security	<p>I'm working on a 5G Create application with a consortium and a question was raised about the requirements for the cyber security question (A4).</p> <p>Does this entail GDPR requirements and how the project ensures they are adhered to?</p>	<p>At a high level, we would expect the bidder to describe their approach to cyber security, including identifying any specific security risks, challenges or security R&D opportunities within the project. The approach will describe how these will be mitigated and met, most likely by the application of standards, best practice or as an R&D outcome. We would expect this to include GDPR considerations where personal data is processed within the project.</p>	30/06/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	If we have a consortium including a university and three SMEs, with the university as lead partner, do the SMEs each have to fund 40% of their share of the project costs? Or are they allowed to recover 100% of their project costs from the university's grant allocation of up to 80%?	<p>The Lead Organisation's status (e.g. being a University) does not affect the level of funding which the other consortium partners can claim. For clarity, our guidance states that for experimental development involving collaboration under Article 25, the maximum grant allowed towards each individual organisation's eligible project costs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● up to 60% if you are a small business ● up to 50% if you are a medium-sized business ● up to 40% if you are a large business <p>Each project partner must ensure that their grant funding claims are allowed under the project's state aid regime. The state aid maximum allowed level of funding is specific to the partner and not determined by the Lead Partner's own funding level.</p> <p>In the case described, SMEs would have to fund at least 40% of their own eligible costs in line with the guidance.</p>	30/06/2020
Intellectual Property Rights	Is the consortium free to own any I.P. developed through the project?	<p>Any background Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) will remain the property of the relevant party.</p> <p>IPR (including 5G technology solution/system/architecture) developed during the project ('Developed IPRs') will vest in the Recipient or the Project Partner that generated the Developed IPRs. So DCMS will not own any Developed IPRs project partners develop.</p> <p>DCMS does have the right to a non-exclusive, irrevocable, perpetual, royalty free, fully paid up licence to use and sublicense any reports, data and other Materials provided to DCMS. This will typically mean lessons learned, benefit reporting, architectural materials may be analysed by DCMS or DCMS's evaluation subcontractors to assess the projects' deliverables, benefits and outcomes.</p> <p>DCMS does not place any restrictions on project partners' commercialisation of IPR developed under the agreement and very much encourages project partners to commercial their IPR during and after the project.</p> <p>This response is an extract summary from the Grant Funding Agreement terms. Please see clause 13 of the template Grant Funding Agreement for the full terms.</p>	30/06/2020

State Aid	If we apply with an SME as lead partner of the consortium but involve a university, can we still apply under de minimis State Aid rules (rather than Article 25), if all the SME/ Micro entities qualify? Or does the involvement of the university mean that de minimis rules cannot apply?	As identified in the question, the 5G Create guidance requires that "All partners in a consortium must be funded under a single [state aid] approach (i.e. a single application cannot propose different approaches for separate partners)". In the situation described, a consortium comprising SME/Micro entities and a university wish to apply for de minimis aid. This is acceptable in principle as long as the university is performing non-economic activities as described in paragraph 49 of the General Block Exemption Regulations (GBER). If the university is performing economic activities then the university and all other consortium members should request funding under Article 25 of the GBER.	30/06/2020
Project finance form tab	The table on Pages 7 and 8 includes some rows for "[non-partner contributions]". The text below the table defines these as organisations not requesting DCMS grant funding. Can you clarify if subcontractors should be listed as non-partner contributions or whether they should be rolled up into the row for the partner responsible for the subcontractor?	Sub-contractors do not need to be listed. Only the Lead Partner, Project Partners and any funding from non-partner organisations needs to be listed in the Finance Summary. Please note that the guidance states that, "Total subcontracting cost is limited to 30% of the total project costs - a clear case must be made as to why subcontractors are not key project partners and why it is not possible for the work to be conducted by a project partner."	30/06/2020
Project finance form tab	Can a consortium member both incur eligible costs and also provide IP assets at no cost to the project which count towards the total costs of the project? We have a partner who will work on the project (and claim grant for the appropriate % of that work) and also provide IP assets to the project at no cost to the project. Can the value of that those IP assets be considered part of the total cost and so reduce partners' % costs of the total?	Only eligible costs may be counted towards calculations of project funding levels/costs. If you wish to include costs in any calculations, including: 1. the expectation for DCMS not to fund more than 50% of the total eligible costs; and/or 2. total subcontracting cost is limited to 30% of the total project costs; and/or 3. that no single partner can incur more than 70% of the total eligible project costs; and/or 4. 70% minimum costs being incurred by private sector organisations; and/or 5. 30% maximum eligible costs being incurred by research/public sector organisations then you should include Project Finance Forms for the Project Partner, setting out those eligible costs. Pre-existing IP is not an eligible cost, though labour costs may be claimed for (e.g.) the effort to customise the IP for use on the project. You may wish to identify pre-existing assets that will reduce the costs of the project in your application as part of your explanation as to how the major cost components represent value for money (e.g. through reuse of existing assets, rather than procuring or developing new ones).	30/06/2020
Eligible funding levels	One of our project partners is a large company and they are seeking 20% funding towards their costs. What happens if the LargeCo(s) contribution is 'in kind' (ie services to the value of?)	"Contributions in kind" is only used specifically in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance to refer to non-eligible costs. This is where goods or services are gifted to the project and there is not a cost to the project partner. Your proposal may highlight non-eligible contributions to the project (such as existing IP or assets that incur no cost in the project) to demonstrate the project's resourcing and support, but these should not be included in any financial forms or calculations	30/06/2020
Funding Levels	We would like to form a consortium to bid using the De Minimis approach to funding – so each member of the consortium being funded up to 200k euro at 100% funding. Can you please confirm whether such a bid will be acceptable to DCMS?	DCMS funding no more than 50% is an expectation, not a hard limit. A strong rationale must be provided to justify a higher percentage of DCMS funding (whether requesting >50% funding under Article 25 or as de minimis aid). DCMS will take into account whether the 50% funding level has been met and any rationale provided when assessing the value for public money in the financial section of the application. Organisations claiming de minimis aid must also ensure that they have not received de minimis aid from any other source that would, in combination with DCMS funding, total more than the maximum EUR200,000 allowed in the three year period.	30/06/2020
Project finance form tab	We have a consortium including SMEs, Unis and Corporates; they all have different overheads, pensions and salaries. Do we need to submit 1 Excel sheet for each partner as an Appendix? If a University is lead, what Excel sheet needs to be submitted from the BID lead?	You must submit one Project Finance Form for each Project Partner, as set out in the Application Guidance and Application Form. The Lead Partner's form should also populate the "SUMMARY - LEAD APPLICANTS ONLY" tab.	09/07/2020

Timelines	<p>The large organisations our project is seeking to work with wouldn't be able to commit funds at this point as they are in survival mode. The consortium is keen to understand if there was a possibility to bring in a partner 6 months after the start of the program.</p> <p>The thinking was that the groundwork and the platform will be created in the first 6months to enable one of the large organisations to be brought into the program later.</p>	<p>You should propose a self contained project with deliverables and outcomes that does not rely on additional Project Partners being recruited during the project term.</p> <p>You may also identify additional deliverables and outcomes (with corresponding funding if applicable and additional Project Partners) that you would like to add to the project as it develops, but these should be additional elements, not be integral to the confirmed proposal.</p>	09/07/2020
Timelines	<p>Would DCMS be prepared to delay a project start date and extend the end date to enable the project to involve a major event after March 2022?</p>	<p>All grant funded activities must be completed by 31 March 2022. Non-grant funded activities can continue beyond this date.</p> <p>DCMS is unable to fund projects beyond this date and your project should deliver standalone outputs and benefits within this period. Where additional activity will occur after the grant funding period you may identify this as part of the benefits and sustainability.</p>	09/07/2020
Consortium mix	<p>Re: funding proportions. You state clearly about the various percentages that different companies or bodies can receive. You then also say that you expect to fund a maximum of about 50%. I noticed in your briefing video that you said that this may increase in certain cases.</p> <p>We are a consortium made up of Small businesses and a university research department. Individually they would be eligible to have 60% and 80% funded. Are we able to apply for what higher than 50% or should we still consider it limited to 50% and then work out how to divide that funding up internally?</p>	<p>DCMS funding no more than 50% is an expectation, not a hard limit. A strong rationale must be provided to justify a higher percentage of DCMS funding (whether requesting >50% funding under Article 25 or as de minimis aid). DCMS will take into account whether the 50% funding level has been met and any rationale provided when assessing the value for public money in the financial section of the application.</p>	09/07/2020
Eligible funding levels	<p>Is there any advantage, financially, to the university being the lead collaborator because they can receive 80%?</p>	<p>The amount of funding that an individual partner is requesting doesn't influence whether they are best placed to be the lead partner or not. The lead partner should be capable of executing the lead partner responsibilities and able to lead the consortium.</p> <p>To be clear, the lead partner is responsible for flowing grant funding through to the other project partners in their consortium. The percentages of funding will be specific to each partner and not dependent on the lead partner's own funding intensity/percentage.</p>	09/07/2020
Application documentation	<p>Part B of the application form starts with the following question:</p> <p>"Please provide a reasoned and credible picture of how the project's expected outcomes might lead towards deployment of financially viable products including wider benefits of these telecoms network supply chain diversification."</p> <p>As you can read, this doesn't read as a whole sentence. Should the sentence end at '...these.?' Or should it read '...of these AND ANY wider telecoms network supply chain diversification.?'</p>	<p>The correct wording is:</p> <p>"Please provide a reasoned and credible picture of how the project's expected outcomes might lead towards deployment of financially viable products including wider benefits of these <u>to</u> telecoms network supply chain diversification."</p>	09/07/2020

Eligible Organisations	<p>Question 1</p> <p>For the project, hardware will be required as well as software that runs on the hardware. Without the software, the hardware will not work. The hardware and software is something that we can provide. Are these both considered eligible costs at list price?</p> <p>Question 2</p> <p>We are a global company with a UK office. For part of the development, some of the people working on the project will work for our company but not be physically located in the UK. Would we need strong justification in this case for why the person isn't physically located in the UK? If so, what are you looking for in terms of justification?</p>	<p>Response to Question 1</p> <p>Please see the Eligible Project Costs Guidance for full details on eligible costs, the eligibility of both hardware and software costs is covered therein. Some key points to highlight include that eligible costs for capital assets may only be claimed for the utilised depreciation costs. Pre-existing software is not an eligible cost, but the cost to tailor it to the project may be.</p> <p>List prices are not eligible costs. Eligible costs are as set out in the guidance.</p> <p>Response to Question 2</p> <p>Only UK registered organisations are eligible to receive funding. UK registered organisations may be subsidiaries of overseas companies and claim grant funding.</p> <p>You are unable to claim funding if the entity registration at Companies House is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You are an overseas organisation: your company number begins with FC - Your organisation is setup as a branch: your company number begins with BR - Your company is based in Jersey: your company number begins with JE <p>Where a UK registered organisation proposes to use teams in their organisation based outside of the UK on development work, these costs will be considered eligible (in accordance with the other eligibility criteria). Strong justification must be provided why this work cannot be undertaken by a UK based team or another UK based organisation, as this should only be by exception.</p> <p>Additionally, all testbed and trials activity must be carried out in the UK, though we have clarified in this response that some development work may be carried out outside of the UK, if there is a strong justification and it is a UK registered company.</p>	09/07/2020
Eligible Organisations	<p>I have a few question regarding a bid we are about to submit to check it will be in scope (as per online briefing presentation):</p> <p>Q1: DCMS states "Project scope must include one use case dependent on 5G technologies or explore 5G technical capabilities": this project explores 5G technical capabilities (no use cases will be included in the bid). Please confirm this is in scope.</p> <p>Q2: Target markets: We are UK based and all R&D work will be undertaken in the UK. However, the primary business is about supporting emerging economies (i.e. outside of the UK). Profits and taxes are still returned to the UK, and this further benefits the UK by enabling Britain to lead the 5G infrastructure revolution (as well as more obvious benefits to the communities who will use it). There is also market potential for their offering in underserved regions in the UK/Canada/US etc, but this is not the primary business. Can you confirm this is still in scope and the kind of project you are looking to fund?</p>	<p>On your first question, a project that only explored 5G technical capabilities but did not include a use case is compliant with the requirement to include one use case dependent on 5G technologies or explore 5G technical capabilities.</p> <p>On your second question, the geographical requirement is for all testbed and trials activity to be carried out in the UK. Therefore if all R&D work will be undertaken in the UK then this will be compliant with the requirement. 5G Create is also an open call competition so we are interested in a range of verticals, industries and project ideas.</p>	09/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>Can the further education establishment have 30% of the total project costs or 30% of the total funding amount requested?</p> <p>i.e. if we have a total project value of £1m can the educational establishment's costs be £300k or if we have a total project costs of £1m but only ask for £100k of grant funding can the university grant funding total only be 30k?</p>	<p>For all research organisations and public sector organisations the total level of project participation is set at a maximum of 30% of total eligible project costs.</p> <p>Therefore, in the example you set out, if a project had £1m of eligible project costs, then research organisations and public sector organisations could incur up to £300k of eligible costs and request grant funding up to the allowed percentage of these.</p>	09/07/2020

Eligible funding levels	<p>RE. the following from the General Guidance:</p> <p>"If businesses choose to directly fund higher levels of involvement in research organisations then those additional costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will be considered to be outside the project • should not be included as eligible costs in the project • should not appear on any finance forms • will not be funded by a grant" <p>In this instance would an additional higher level (non grant related) contribution from a public sector organisation be permitted in the same way as a business?</p>	<p>Yes, a public sector organisation may also choose to directly fund higher levels of involvement in research organisations. This should be flagged as additional activity to support the project outcomes in the application and you should provide an explanation of how it is additive to the project.</p>	09/07/2020
Consortium mix	<p>We are an SME looking to apply for the 5G Create Funding.</p> <p>We meet all the eligibility criteria and have a large company who is keen to work as a project participant with us. However, they do not wish to recover funding from DCMS.</p> <p>Does this make our consortium (it's just us and them) ineligible for application?</p>	<p>There must be at least two grant requesting parties in a consortium for the proposal to be eligible (i.e. a Lead Partner and at least one Project Partner both requesting grant funding).</p>	09/07/2020
Consortium mix	<p>We would appreciate if you could please confirm whether participants may participate in this competition by being part of more than one consortia simultaneously. For the sake of clarity, the specific organisational role would be as Project Leader in one of the consortiums and as Project Partner or Project Participant in the other. We believe that there would be no conflict of interest because the activity is different, but we would appreciate your confirmation in any case.</p>	<p>Organisations may be Project Leads and/or Project Partners in more than one application. Applicants should demonstrate that they have the capacity to deliver in the event of multiple successful applications</p>	09/07/2020
Registration	<p>I have a few minor questions that have not been covered in the FAQs:</p> <p>Q1 Is the template grant agreement with DCMS negotiable?</p> <p>Q2 I note as an academic party we need to provide a 1 page justification of resources. Can you confirm if that justification is simply for only our resources or the entire consortium (as we are leading)?</p> <p>Q3 We are required to create a Je-S form but can you confirm the correct "Je-S Call/Type/Mode"? I ask because there are 2 options ("TSB Open Call" or "SLP Invited Applications"). I presume the former but would appreciate confirmation as this can cause issues.</p>	<p>Response to Q1 DCMS does not expect to enter into negotiations on the terms of the Grant Funding Agreement.</p> <p>Response to Q2 Assuming this question is with respect to the Je-S form, then, yes, that should only be for your own resources.</p> <p>Response to Q3 Yes, you should select "TSB Open Call".</p>	09/07/2020
Technical question	<p>To explain how the technology we create will advance through different stages of the project, the application document suggests the use of Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs). Is there a DCMS approved definition of the TRL's that we can use for this competition? I've looked through the supplementary documents but couldn't find any reference to TRL.</p>	<p>A link to the Technology Readiness Definitions can be found in section 2.3.2 of the Application Guidance.</p> <p>The link is copied below:</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/annexes/h2020-wp1415-annex-g-trl_en.pdf</p>	09/07/2020
Application documentation	<p>I am trying to attach the PDF'd statements of account, but despite using the most up to date excel finance template, it is still not letting me. Can I send the pdfs as attachments in email form rather than embedded in the excel finance form?</p>	<p>We have confirmed on our systems that PDFs can be embedded into v1.3 of the Project Finance Forms, therefore we hope this has been resolved.</p> <p>If you are unable to embed the PDFs, then please attach in your submission outside of the Excel workbooks.</p>	09/07/2020

Project finance form tab	<p>An project partner is providing Hardware, Software and staff time into the project bid.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>Q1 Hardware: do we use the selling or quote price, or do we use the manufacturing cost only (the cost to make using raw components)?</p> <p>Q2 Software licences that are needed for hardware to work e.g. a Router - do we use the selling or quote price, or do we use the manufacturing cost only (the cost to make using raw components for hardware, so software would be zero £ cost)?</p> <p>Q3 Software licences – if these are essential to the project, what cost should we use?</p>	<p>Please see the Eligible Project Costs Guidance for full details on eligible costs, the eligibility of both hardware and software costs is covered therein. Some key points to highlight include that eligible costs for capital assets may only be claimed for the utilised depreciation costs. Pre-existing software is not an eligible cost, but the cost to tailor it to the project may be.</p> <p>List prices are not eligible costs. DCMS is subsidising Project Partners' own R&D costs, not buying anything. Eligible costs are as set out in the guidance.</p> <p>In response to your specific questions:</p> <p>Re Q1 - Selling/quote/list prices of internally developed hardware should not be a consideration when estimating project costs or submitting claims. DCMS is subsidising Project Partners' own R&D costs, not buying anything. Therefore, you should identify the cost of manufacturing the hardware. This will likely include the components, materials, and labour put into producing each unit. It should not include any IP costs as these are pre-existing assets and not a cost of doing the project.</p> <p>Where manufactured hardware is classified as a capital asset, only the depreciation of the asset is an eligible cost as set out in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance.</p> <p>Re Q2 - Selling/quote/list price should not be a consideration for software either. Only eligible costs should be presented. Pre-existing software is not an eligible cost as it has already been developed. The cost to tailor it to the project requirement may be an eligible cost if required.</p> <p>Re Q3 - As per Q2, only eligible costs should be presented and pre-existing software is not an eligible cost. Where licenses are purchased from third parties, these may be an eligible cost as they are a cost to the Project Partner since they are procured. However, licenses where the IP is owned by the Project Partner are not an eligible cost.</p>	14/07/2020
Eligible funding levels	Project partners will be investing in the delivery of the prototype for our project, but does cash need to be transferred to the Lead Partner? Is firm stated cash / resource commitment to the project as match sufficient?	No cash needs to be transferred from Project Partners to the Lead Partner. The Lead Partner will be responsible for consolidating the grant claims for eligible costs from each Project Partner in the consortium and submitting this to DCMS. DCMS will then provide the grant funding to the Lead Partner to distribute to their Project Partners. Each project partner must be state aid compliant and may not claim for a higher percentage than as set out in the guidance documents. They will need to fund the remaining percentage of their costs themselves. There is no 'match' funding requirement.	14/07/2020
International companies	All development work will be undertaken in London. Would trialling in a venue in the US be problematic for the funding vs a UK trial? Would any US expenditure in that case be valid as part of the project budget for 5G Create?	All testbed and trials activity must be carried out in the UK. Therefore, costs for US trials would not be an eligible cost. However, activities outside of the scope of the funding (such as trials outside of the UK) may be highlighted as additional benefits and routes to commercial sustainability, whether proposed to be undertaken during or after the grant funding period. The funded scope of the project should be self contained and not reliant on these additional activities.	14/07/2020
International companies	DCMS states: The consortium includes one or more organisations capable of providing access to 5G infrastructure and services in the area. Do you have a list of these organisations? We have a company who might be able to provide what we need but they are US based. Would there be any problem with using them? I appreciate that they would not be eligible for any of the funding.	<p>Projects are allowed to use 5G networks provided from the supply chain (i.e. a consortium member may subcontract a 5G infrastructure provider, the infrastructure provider does not have to be a consortium member).</p> <p>If proposing using a non-UK organisation to deliver activities, they may be a project partner but they will not be able to claim grant funding. You should explain why no UK organisation is able to deliver the activities.</p> <p>You can find a full directory of suppliers by visiting https://uk5g.org/5g-supplier-directory/grid/.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	The Eligible Project Cost Guidelines for Labour says, "This category also covers contractors on your Project team who are working directly on the Project." This seems clear, but then adding contractors as listed Roles on the labour tab will automatically add the organisation's overheads, Pension and NIC figure to that cost which will not apply in practice. Should such contractors be listed on the sub-contract costs tab instead despite being part of the project team?	If including contractors in the Labour tab, please identify in the Role Description that they are a contractor and add a negative cost to the "Other costs annualised" cell to compensate for the pension and NIC.	21/07/2020

Application documentation	As both a Higher Education Institution and a lead applicant, should we still complete and submit a Je-S form? In addition, how can we evidence that all necessary Je-S forms have been completed i.e. do they need to be attached alongside to the email application or should they be attached to the project finance form completed by the lead organisation?	Yes, you should still submit a Je-S form (with council). Please send all the necessary Je-S forms and all other documentation by email to 5GCreate@dcms.gov.uk. If the documents are too large to send via email you can send a link to a download e.g. Dropbox or Google Drive. As a lead applicant you should submit both the Je-S form and Lead Partner Project Finance Form.	21/07/2020
Application documentation	As an academic party we are required to provide a 1-page justification of resources. Is the justification only required for the costs requested in our Je-S form?	Yes, the justification is only required for the costs requested in the Je-S form	21/07/2020
Application documentation	Please confirm which documents below are required, for an HEI to apply for 5G Create: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Application Form · Finance Form (one per partner) · Copies of 2 year accounts · and send a PDF copy of completed online standard proposal, with 1x page justification of resources' via Je-S 	Yes, you need to submit all the documents you have listed, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Application Form · Finance Form (one per partner) · Copies of 2 year accounts · and send a PDF copy of completed online standard proposal, with 1x page justification of resources' via Je-S for any University partners You should also submit any annexes you feel support your application where requested in the guidance questions.	21/07/2020
Registration	Do we need to register a consortium or application via the Innovation Funding Service website or do we simply fill in the application form as shown here: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/5g-create#how-to-apply and email it to the email address 5GCreate@dcms.gov.uk	You do not need to register with the Innovation Funding Service, you should submit the documents outlined in the guidance to 5GCreate@dcms.gov.uk.	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Eligible Project Cost Guidance, p2 states that buildings and land are not eligible costs. In the context of our proposal and the building being a key part of demonstrating 5G capabilities, is this expected to apply?	Buildings and land are not eligible costs because a cost (such as depreciation) is not incurred through their utilisation in the project. By exception, foregone revenue (e.g. for use of a room that would otherwise be rented out on a commercial basis to a third party) may be claimed for buildings or land. In such a case, the claim should only be for the cost element of the foregone revenue, not including profit or margin.	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	If a separate legal identity with charity status, part of a larger company group structure, were a partner, could they claim 100% of the eligible costs because they are a charity? Page 6 of the Application Guidance (attached) states: "Public sector and charitable organisations undertaking non-economic activities may claim funding up to 100% of their eligible costs."	Yes, a charitable organisation undertaking non-economic activity could claim up to 100% of their eligible costs. Activity is considered "economic activity" where a competitive market exists for the delivery of the services or provision of the goods in question.	21/07/2020
Collaboration	A charitable organisation is considering investing a small amount of its own reserves, in compliance with charity law, in what is a commercial venture in order to be able to claim a commercial return. Such a commercial return would then be used to support further dementia support programmes that used 5G content and technology. The charitable organisation is also seeking to secure a match investment from a private company to enhance its own investment and thereby increase the financial return for use on activity that has a high social impact. Within the context of the 5G Create bid would such investment be seen to add significant value?	Please note the previous response that charities may only claim up to 100% funding for non-economic activity. Additional funding from non-DCMS sources can contribute to the case for the project being good value for money for DCMS to fund. Clear routes to sustainability of project outputs and outcomes are also beneficial.	21/07/2020
Timelines	As part of the Delivery section, we must provide a Mobilisation plan (from grant agreement to starting delivery). Successful applicants will be notified 'Sep 20'. From previous rounds, at what point was the Grant Funding Agreement between the Lead Partner and DCMS issued? What was the maximum period of time that elapsed between notifying the applicant and issuing the GFA?	DCMS aims to sign a grant agreement within 6 weeks of award with identified recipients. In some previous cases this has taken longer due to external factors and/or amendments being required, but this is not expected for 5G Create.	21/07/2020
Intellectual Property Rights	One partner has developed intellectual property rights (know-how, formulas, code base, digital rendering techniques, industrial secrets, copyright etc) (IPR) internally over a long period of time at considerable cost. This IPR is owned by its parent company and licensed to the partner company. This IPR is required to build the unique content planned for our bid. In normal commercial situations the parent company would charge a fee for the use of its IPR either by vTime or the consortium. Are IPR licence fees in these circumstances considered eligible costs as "materials" under para 7?	DCMS is contributing towards project partners' own R&D, not buying goods or services, therefore can only contribute towards costs incurred in undertaking the project. Therefore, pre-existing IPR is not an eligible cost when owned by the project partner or a project partner's parent/group company.	21/07/2020

Intellectual Property Rights	With respect to IPR, given that our project cannot claim the parent company's R&D costs that form part of our partner's own development costs specifically associated with the project, are they able to claim this as part of their match funding?	<p>There is no "match funding" requirement or consideration. Only eligible costs (as defined in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance, which excludes pre-existing IPR) can be used in the calculations for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the expectation for DCMS not to fund more than 50% of the total eligible costs; and/or 2. total subcontracting cost is limited to 30% of the total project costs; and/or 3. that no single partner can incur more than 70% of the total eligible project costs; and/or 4. 70% minimum costs being incurred by private sector organisations; and/or 5. 30% maximum eligible costs being incurred by research/public sector organisations. <p>You should include all eligible costs in the Project Finance Forms you submit.</p> <p>It important to understand that DCMS is not procuring goods or services and is subsidising organisations' own R&D. Therefore, DCMS will contribute towards eligible costs incurred in delivery of the project but is legally unable to pay for organisations' existing IPR.</p> <p>Where existing IPR is key to demonstrating how the project represents good value for money then you may highlight this in your application form.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	We are a university who recently won ERDF funding for a project. These resources will be directly used for our 5G Create bid. Can we use the ERDF budget allocated for these resources as match funding for our 5G Create proposed project?	<p>There is no "match funding" requirement or consideration. DCMS does not expect to fund more than 50% of the total eligible project costs - if this is what is referred to in this question, then for the purposes of this calculation then you may choose to claim a lower percentage of funding from DCMS than the maximum allowed and fund some or all of the balance from other funding sources you have. Please set this out in your project finance form. Please note, costs cannot be claimed for more than once i.e. costs that have been reimbursed or are to be reimbursed from funding provided by other public authorities or from the private sector are not eligible.</p>	21/07/2020
Application documentation	What additional appendices/annexes can we provide to support our application?	<p>Annexes and appendices should only be included where requested in the application guidance questions. Team structure, org charts and project delivery supporting materials may be provided as an annex to Section C Q1 ("Gantt Chart or other supporting materials can be provided as an annex"). Additional information is also requested in Section A Q3 and Section D Q1 a & b.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	One of our Micro SMEs (we have two) has raised a serious concern about only being able to recover labour costs at 60% of vouched paye related costs rather than 60% of the commercial day rates. They believe this makes it very difficult to see why a micro SME would engage in significant effort to only recoup a portion of the base employment costs and for a project to be viable a reasonable market day rate would have to be applied to the effort undertaken by each specialist. Given the participation of a Micro SME is required to fulfil the eligibility of the call then I wondered if this had been raised by any other 'concerned' applicants and whether it would be possible to apply a reasonable market day rate instead?	<p>It is important to understand that DCMS is contributing to organisations' own R&D, not procuring goods or services.</p> <p>Additionally, legally, funding can only be provided against eligible costs. Under Article 25 the legal maximum funding intensity for small and micro undertakings is 60% of eligible costs. If applying for de minimis aid, the legal maximum funding intensity is 100% of eligible costs.</p> <p>DCMS is not buying goods or services and charge out/market rates should not be used.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>We are considering submitting a bid and I am writing to inquire about the following 2 questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of payments <p>If the grant funding is won, how is it awarded (assuming it's through Article 25 of the General Block Exemption Regulations). Is it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A one-time payment before commencement of the project, based on budget? - An ongoing payment schedule? If so, what is the schedule? - A one-time payment upon completion of eligible project costs, and based on proof of payment? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Role of subcontractor <p>Are all subcontractor costs counted towards the cost of one of the consortium participants? In case the participant is already at 70% of cost, can it subcontract work out to another entity? Or would one of the other consortium partners have to subcontract out that workstream instead?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The grant claims process is set out in the template Grant Funding Agreement provided on the 5G Create competition page. <p>Grant funding is claimed in arrears based on costs incurred against agreed milestones.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Eligible subcontractor costs are counted towards the proportion of total consortium eligible costs that each project partner will be incurring (and claiming for). So if a project partner is already incurring 70% of the total consortium eligible costs then they will not be able to add additional eligible costs if that leads to them incurring more than 70% of total consortium eligible costs. <p>The cost could either be incurred by another project partner or funded from within the project partners' current proposed budget.</p>	21/07/2020

Eligible Organisations	<p>We (a large industry organisation) are exploring the opportunity to submit two proposals into the same window of the 5G Create competition (deadline end of July 2020).</p> <p>We are likely to lead one bid and perhaps support a second bid as a project partner. However it might be that we support both as a project partner in each.</p> <p>They are distinctive bids, yet complementary, in that they would deliver different parts of our strategy, using 5G.</p> <p>My question is: is this allowed?</p> <p>We are not cannibalising either because they are complementary yet not inter-dependent. They can stand alone.</p>	<p>There is no restriction on how many applications you may be a lead partner or project partner in. You should confirm that you will have sufficient resources available to deliver both projects if successful in both in both your applications.</p> <p>Each application must be self-contained and standalone, as you have identified, and should not rely on other un-confirmed applications for DCMS funding.</p> <p>You are welcome to identify in each application the nature and scale of the upside impact (e. g. synergies, increased benefits, efficiencies etc.) if both applications are successful. If needed, the relationships between the applications can be explored more closely around interviews.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>We are preparing our application to the 5G Create competition, and one of the consortium partners has raised the issue of a seeming incompatibility between the official Guidance and the Project Finance form that seems only to reflect a PAYE world, and not to make any allowance for the Section 5.1 option (Companies Not Operating a PAYE scheme).</p> <p>Can you advise me on how we should proceed for those consortium members that do not operate on a PAYE basis?</p>	<p>If not operating PAYE, the Eligible Project Costs Guidance allows you to claim under section 5.1, as you've identified, in line with the following:</p> <p>Your labour costs must be calculated using a maximum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8 hours per day ● 5 days and up to 40 hours per week ● £22 per hour <p>To enter this into the finance form, please populate the finance form with salary of "260*22*8" (working days * max £22/hour * 8 hours) or lower if £22 is higher than the actual hourly total. This will calculate the effective day rate. If you wish to identify bankholidays and annual leave in the sheet, then please amend the 260 working days as appropriate.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>Were looking to submit a funding application but had a question around eligible funding and what percentage of costs can be reclaimed. The partner is a Large business so are only eligible for 40% as per the table below. We just wanted clarification around is this for all eligible cost or are some costs outside of this (eg. Hardware and Subcontracting). As an example if the partner were to have to buy in (from an external company) hardware in order to deliver the solution would they be able to recover 100% of this cost or just 40%.</p>	<p>As you have correctly identified, funding can be claimed up to the maximum funding intensity (%) against eligible costs.</p> <p>Eligible costs are set out in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance. This includes labour, overheads, materials, T&S, capital usage, subcontract costs and other costs. Hardware to be procured from a third party should be listed as a material or capital usage cost (generally capital usage if useful life of 1 year or more, please see full guidance). Services procured via subcontracts should be listed as subcontract costs. Against all eligible costs you may claim up to the allowed percentage (in this case 40%). The Project Finance Form will calculate this for you once you have populated it.</p>	21/07/2020

<p>Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance</p>	<p>We are involved in a discussion for a potential proposal for the upcoming 5G Create call, in the consortium there is a university partner (HE), could you please suggest which of the following applies to them - are they considered as 80% funded (scenario 1 below) or 100% funded (scenario 2) please? Thank you very much!</p> <p>Scenario 1 – assuming JeS amount: full economic cost £10, TSB contribution: £8</p> <p>Overall project costs: £10</p> <p>IUK funding amount: £8</p> <p>Funding rate: 80%</p> <p>Scenario 2 – assuming JeS amount: full economic cost £10, TSB contribution: £8</p> <p>Overall project costs: £8</p> <p>IUK funding amount: £8</p> <p>Funding rate: 100%</p>	<p>We will confirm that the Project Finance Form matches the Je-S form figures. We would recommend that the percentage you identify as claiming as in the Project Finance Form is the same as you will be claiming at through the claims process. So as you will likely be claiming for 80% of the costs (of labour, materials etc.), enter 100% of the Full Economic Costs incurred in the Project Finance Form and enter 80% as the claim percentage (Summary tab, cell E8).</p> <p>Either scenario will be accurate. For clarity we recommend Scenario 1, but primarily you should ensure that this will be consistent with how you will claim.</p> <p>For clarity, all funding will be provided by DCMS. Whilst in any Je-S application you should select TSB/IUK (Innovate UK), it will be DCMS funding provided under 5G Create.</p>	<p>21/07/2020</p>
<p>Funding Levels</p>	<p>In the guidelines it mentioned that the overall funding is capped at 50%. May I please confirm that the grant to be provided by IUK needs to less or equal to 50% of overall project costs across the whole consortium?</p>	<p>For clarity, all funding will be provided by DCMS. Whilst in any Je-S application you should select TSB/IUK (Innovate UK), it will be DCMS funding provided under 5G Create.</p> <p>DCMS funding no more than 50% is an expectation, not a hard limit. A strong rationale must be provided to justify a higher percentage of DCMS funding (whether requesting >50% funding under Article 25 or as de minimis aid). DCMS will take into account whether the 50% funding level has been met and any rationale provided when assessing the value for public money in the financial section of the application.</p> <p>This 50% value applies to the total eligible costs of the project and total grant funding requested, not specific elements (e.g. that submitted through Je-S).</p>	<p>21/07/2020</p>

<p>Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance</p>	<p>1. I understand that I need to provide you with some costs for labour but I wanted to clarify what is the actual cost you are asking for a discussed we are having a charge out rate which is typically what we would be charging our resources if on project.</p> <p>2. Secondly I understood that you need the actual salary details of employees. I am concerned that I will not be able to provide these firstly because these are details that are held by the HR department and are usually not disclosed but secondly because I do not know them.</p> <p>3. I also wanted to confirm the definition of small, medium and large. I think that we are large considering the global company but I wanted to make sure that this is what is requested rather than the UK operation which is a lot smaller.</p> <p>4. Finally I assume that there are no restrictions in using employees from other company locations eg the USA.</p>	<p>1. It is important to understand that DCMS is contributing to organisations' own R&D, not procuring goods or services. Funding will be provided against eligible costs only. DCMS is not buying goods or services and charge out rates should not be used.</p> <p>Labour costs should be populated as set out in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance (section 5). This is based on gross salary and the other items identified therein.</p> <p>2. You will need to provide estimate salaries for each role identified if actual salaries are not available. You will likely need to speak to your HR team to obtain these.</p> <p>3. Please see the European Commission guidance below, particularly from page 16 on, for full explanation of how to determine the classification of your organisation.</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/conferences/state-aid/sme/smedefinitionguide_en.pdf</p> <p>4. Where a UK registered organisation proposes to use teams in their organisation based outside of the UK on development work, these costs will be considered eligible (in accordance with the other eligibility criteria). Strong justification must be provided why this work cannot be undertaken by a UK based team or another UK based organisation, as this should only be by exception.</p> <p>Additionally, all testbed and trials activity must be carried out in the UK.</p>	<p>21/07/2020</p>
<p>Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance</p>	<p>We are a micro company participating in a 5G create proposal.</p> <p>1) We have received (and are receiving) grant funding under three related Innovate projects : - Audience of the future: demonstrators COVID-19: Continuity grants Business-led innovation in response to global disruption (de minimis)</p> <p>I wanted to check whether the funding received under any of these projects (especially the business-led innovation) had any impact on our eligibility to receive funding under the 5G create programme? (obviously assuming the consortium were successful in the competition).</p> <p>2) What level of detail is required in the accounts upload (for the project finance form) + are most recent full year draft accounts acceptable or should we just be providing accounts for which an annual return has been submitted?</p>	<p>1) Funding provided under 5G Create may not be claimed against any costs already claimed for under any other public funding scheme. For clarity, you cannot claim (e.g.) 60% of costs from DCMS and the remaining amount from another public source as this would breach the state aid limits for the legally allowed funding intensity.</p> <p>Additionally, as stated in the Eligible Costs Guidance costs cannot be claimed for more than once i.e. costs that have been reimbursed or are to be reimbursed from funding provided by other public authorities or from the private sector are not eligible.</p> <p>If you are applying for de minimis aid, you must not exceed the de minimis limit of €200,000 of de minimis aid in a rolling three year period for your company, so you should confirm if any of your other funding is made as de minimis aid. This limit is not applicable to this funding if you are applying under Article 25.</p> <p>Where your proposal builds upon existing public and/or private investment and therefore reduces the cost of your proposal you may use explanation of this as supporting evidence for why it represents good value for money.</p> <p>From a delivery perspective, you should ensure that you have capacity and capability to deliver all your projects if successful and explain how this will be achieved if relevant.</p> <p>2) You should submit your last two years of published accounts. If these are not available (e.g. because your company has not been trading for a long enough period) then please state this.</p>	<p>21/07/2020</p>
<p>Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance</p>	<p>One of our (UK registered company) partners has suggested that they want to include the costs of some project team members based in their non-UK parent organisation under the Labour tab.</p> <p>In such a case should exceptional non-UK based work such as this be included under Labour or Sub-Contract?</p>	<p>If the exceptional overseas staff are employees of the UK company, then they should list these in the Labour tab of the Project Finance Form.</p> <p>Please identify in the role description where these roles are overseas and any different financial treatment.</p> <p>You should add a balancing value (+/-) to the "Other costs annualised" cell if necessary to compensate for the different pension/NIC.</p> <p>Employees of other (e.g.) group companies subcontracted should be listed as subcontracts with explanation of pricing given in the Sub contract tab with confirmation subcontracts with related organisations are at cost, without margin or profit.</p>	<p>21/07/2020</p>

Assessment	<p>One of our planned consortium partners will not be able to complete a project finance form in time for the application deadline.</p> <p>Should we include their budget estimates in another project partner's finance forms then bring the organisation in as a partner later?</p>	<p>If a project partner is unable to submit an internally signed of Project Finance Form by the application deadline, then please submit the Project Finance Form nonetheless, adding a note in the Application Form Supplementary Information section that final sign off of the finance form in question is pending. Confirmation of approval should be provided before interview if your application is shortlisted.</p> <p>Alternatively and less preferably, the project partner's costs may be listed as a subcontract cost in another project partner's Project Finance Form.</p> <p>In either case the project should be capable of being delivered as presented (i.e. either as a project partner once finances are confirmed or as a subcontract).</p>	21/07/2020
Assessment	<p>Our legal department has identified a concern with one of the conditions in the model contract with respect to Liability (clause 20, Annex 2).</p> <p>So that we can make an informed decision to proceed or not, can you tell me if there is a mechanism for us to discuss potential amendments in respect of limitations to liability?</p>	<p>To clarify language, the Grant Funding Agreement is not a contract.</p> <p>DCMS does not expect to enter into negotiations on the terms of the Grant Funding Agreement. If there is a request for clarification of the effect of specific terms in the published template then please submit to the 5G Create mailbox.</p> <p>To note: there is the option for liability arrangements between consortium members to be agreed between consortium members in the Collaboration Agreement.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>Does the call extend to the dissemination of information found during the project, or is this something that would need to be funded externally to the competition, without access to funding?</p>	<p>Dissemination of findings and lessons learned as well as collaboration activities are eligible costs.</p> <p>DCMS is unable to fund organisations' marketing of their own organisation, but costs incurred in promoting the project to increase engagement and uptake of findings and lessons learned are eligible</p>	21/07/2020
International companies	<p>We have a third party individual who we would like to use for our 5G project. He is German and has a company registered in Estonia for his work. He is in the process of setting up a UK based company which would be in place in time for this project. Would any spent on him be ineligible for grant funding because he would not be able to show 2 years of UK accounts?</p> <p>Would we be able to use him as a contractor and would that spend be eligible for the grant funding?</p>	<p>All project partners need to be a UK registered company in order to be considered eligible at time of funding.</p> <p>If two years of financial accounts are not available at time of submission due to length of registration/trading period, then please note this in the Uploads tab of the Project Finance Form, so it is clear that they are not missing.</p> <p>If the proposed partner are not a UK registered company at time of application submission, then please highlight this in your Application Form and relevant Project Finance Form and confirm the date by which they will be registered as a UK company.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>The Eligibility(2) slide says</p> <p>"The Consortium must meet the following criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One or more organisations capable of providing access to 5G infrastructure and services in the area" <p>We're working with an organisation, who have 5G Facilities without the 'radio side' (i.e. the Base transmitter(s))</p> <p>Is it acceptable to hire this facility in, as a cost the project ?</p>	<p>The original guidance stated the requirement, as you have noted, for a consortium member to provide 5G infrastructure and services. As clarified in this log, the provider of 5G infrastructure and services does not need to be a consortium member and may be procured by a consortium member as a third party service.</p> <p>To be clear, projects are allowed to use 5G networks provided from the supply chain (i.e. a consortium member may subcontract a 5G infrastructure provider, the infrastructure provider does not have to be a consortium member). So yes, 'hiring in' a facility would be compliant with this requirement.</p> <p>Please see the UK5G 5G Supplier Directory (https://uk5g.org/5g-supplier-directory/grid/) for a list of organisations able to provide 5G infrastructure and services.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>We are the lead partner of a consortium that submitted a proposal into the earlier 5G Create window, we also have an intention to submit a separate proposal into the second 5G Create window. Should we not be aware of the outcome of the proposal submitted in June, by the time we need to finalise our paperwork for the second submission, there are dependencies to consider; in particular relating to completion of the finances. Is there a preferred treatment of finances? E.g. Do we include costs in the second proposal finances, that would need to be accounted for if the first proposal was not accepted, adding a note in the application that reflects this? Or, do we exclude these costs from the second proposal finances, with a note suggesting if the first proposal was not selected, that additional costs would need to be considered by / discussed with DCMS if shortlisted? Is there another preferred approach or are DCMS happy with either of the suggested treatments?</p>	<p>If you have an application which might be either positively or negatively impacted by the acceptance or rejection of an application into the first window, please base your second application on the assumption that the first bid is not accepted, i.e. that this application stands alone. Your application should be capable of delivery as a self contained project, not dependent on other un-confirmed DCMS funding applications.</p> <p>You are welcome to identify, in the second application, the nature and scale of the upside impact if the first application is successful. If needed, the relationships between the application can be explored more closely around interviews.</p>	21/07/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>1) I was wondering if you can confirm whether micro or small enterprises can claim 100% of eligible costs for materials within the 5G Create bid as a consortium collaborative partner? They will be renting the equipment and using 100% on the project.</p> <p>2) Can micro or small enterprises without a PAYE scheme claim costs beyond £22 per hour? I understand that this is stated as non-compliant at costs beyond £22 per hour in the funding guidance document, however, we have a micro enterprise partner who is a presenter that would normally charge commercial rates beyond £22 per hour. Please can you advise whether costs beyond this threshold would be considered or whether this would make our bid and/or partner non-compliant?</p>	<p>1) The maximum percentage funding against eligible costs that each organisation may request is determined by the state aid approach.</p> <p>For Article 25, micro and small enterprises may claim up to 60% funding against eligible costs. For de minimis aid, undertakings (including micro and small enterprises) may claim up to 100% of eligible costs.</p> <p>This applies to all cost categories including materials, whether rented or purchased. These funding limits are legally set and DCMS is unable to exceed these.</p> <p>2) Project partners with non-PAYE staff may claim up to the allowed funding percentage against eligible labour costs of up to the maximum £22/hour as set out in the Eligible Project Costs Guidance. This limit applies to employees and does not apply to subcontracted contractors working on the project.</p>	21/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Do R&D Tax credits count towards De Minimis?	<p>Please see the cumulation paragraph in the De Minimis Regulation (Art 5), which says:</p> <p>"2. De minimis aid shall not be cumulated with State aid in relation to the same eligible costs or with State aid for the same risk finance measure, if such cumulation would exceed the highest relevant aid intensity or aid amount fixed in the specific circumstances of each case by a block exemption regulation or a decision adopted by the Commission. De minimis aid which is not granted for or attributable to specific eligible costs may be cumulated with other State aid granted under a block exemption regulation or a decision adopted by the Commission"</p> <p>ie if the R&D tax credits were granted for the same eligible costs, the amount credited needs to be taken off the 200,000 Euro limit. If the credits were granted for something else, they do not need to be taken into account.</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/de_minimis_regulation_en.pdf</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>I am in the process of spinning out a company from a university.</p> <p>Would it be possible for the spin-out to join a consortium currently preparing a 5G Create bid, or should I apply as part of the University and let the University distribute the appropriate funds to us, if the bid is successful? The first option would be ideal, as it would enable us to employ three engineers for 18 months and accelerate the development of our technology, while working with partners on delivering a project with clear societal benefits.</p>	<p>You may apply in a consortium as either a company or university. In either case, you must ensure that you are following the correct state aid treatment and that the project is compliant with the other requirements set out in the Application Guidance.</p> <p>There is a 30% limit on the proportion of total eligible costs that can be incurred by research and public sector organisations, so applying as a company will enable you to incur a higher proportion of costs in this work.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>I have the following query from our university partner:</p> <p>"When filling in the Je-S form we noticed an irregularity in that it states that the start date is November. The only other place that I can see that the start date is listed is the project website, where it simply states 'October 2020'"</p> <p>They need the correct starting date to put in their internal and external financing and reporting documentation.</p>	<p>You should identify your proposed start date in your application. We aim to notify successful applicants to the 16 week window by the end of September 2020.</p> <p>You should then account for the time required to agree a final grant agreement and mobilise your project. Reaching grant agreement may take 6 weeks, though some previous projects have taken longer.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>We have one final question in relation to the bid. In the guidance notes you state very clearly that the 5GTT programme expects organisations receiving grant funding to sufficiently contribute to their own costs. Therefore DCMS does not expect to fund more than 50% of the total eligible project costs.</p> <p>Since you have now answered our De minimis funding question and we have ascertained that we are a consortium that meets the De minimis criteria, how does the DCMS expectation of only funding 50% of the total project costs work with the De minimis principle? Are you effectively excluding the De minimis consortium applicants? Or will you consider a De minimis bid on its own merits on an equitable basis to other applicants?</p>	DCMS funding no more than 50% is an expectation, not a hard limit. A strong rationale must be provided to justify a higher percentage of DCMS funding (whether requesting >50% funding under Article 25 or as de minimis aid). DCMS will take into account whether the 50% funding level has been met and any rationale provided when assessing the value for public money in the financial section of the application.	23/07/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>Three of our partners including project lead are University or research institute. Do we need to do 3 separate Je-S submission as well as email submission of the entire proposal to DCMS.</p> <p>There separate Je-S submission seems like overkill and complex. Can the Project Lead university do a single Je-Submission and include other universities partners as collaborators. This is the normal practice.</p> <p>Also do we need to submit full proposal also on Je-S or just the outline?</p> <p>Can you please kindly provide clear instructions as the guidelines provided in info pack are ambiguous.</p> <p>I would greatly appreciate a response ASAP so we and the two other universities don't waste any time by doing extra work that we can spend on the proposal itself.</p>	<p>Yes, if multiple universities are applying in a single consortium, you may submit a single, joint Je-S submission. Please also provide Project Finance forms for all partners.</p> <p>Your Je-S submission should include all financials as normal but may be an outline proposal of the project activity and outcomes, as these will be covered in detail in your full application. The Je-S form is used for information by the UKRI.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>I'm preparing an application for the 5G Create as the lead partner in a consortium. Our company has a particular ownership structure which makes it quite important to understand which entity should be the applicant. Should it be the operating company, or can it be the holding company? (The holding company wholly owns the operating company. Both are UK registered).</p>	<p>DCMS does not have a preference with regards to the company structure by default. The lead partner should be responsible for delivery and management of the project and therefore should be able to work closely with both their consortium members and DCMS (e.g. grant claims management typically requires involvement from both the project manager and finance staff, who would likely benefit from being within the same organisation).</p> <p>Therefore, the organisation delivering the work with their consortium is likely better placed. In either case, you should explain why the entity selected is best placed.</p> <p>The choice of entity may also have state aid implications as the funding intensity may vary. Please see the European Commission guidance below, particularly from page 16 on, for full explanation of how to determine the classification of your organisation.</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/conferences/state-aid/sme/smedefinitionguide_en.pdf</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>If the subcontractor costs are incurred by another project partner, would it be acceptable for the subcontracting costs to be much larger than the other costs being borne by the project partner? If for example, one of the partners is taking ownership over 40% of the costs, but 30% of those are actually subcontracted out? Would that be alright?</p>	<p>The 30% limit on eligible subcontracting costs as a proportion of total eligible project costs applies to the project as a whole (i.e. the total of all consortium members' eligible costs). There is no limit on individual organisation's proportion of eligible costs which may be subcontracting costs.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>The consortium will need to make extensive use of a piece of software developed by one of the partners. If the companies each need to pay the license fee for this software, or indeed if the partner chooses to waive this cost, could that be considered an eligible cost under the materials category, or would there be an expectation that the partner would provide this access free of charge in any case and thus not be eligible?</p>	<p>It important to understand that DCMS is not procuring goods or services and is subsidising organisations' own R&D. Therefore, DCMS will contribute towards eligible costs incurred in delivery of the project but is legally unable to pay for organisations' existing IPR.</p> <p>Therefore, pre-existing software is not an eligible cost, but the cost to tailor it to the project, perform integration activities, train operators etc. may be.</p> <p>If procuring software licenses from third parties outside of the consortium, then those licenses may be considered eligible costs. But procuring licenses from other consortium members will not be an eligible cost (tailoring, integration etc. aside) as consortium members must charge other consortium members at cost only and there is no new cost to pre-existing software.</p>	23/07/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>With regards to the de minimis regulation: Company A (SME) has not claimed any de minimis funding yet.</p> <p>Assuming the Consortium consists of Company A + 1 University. Would then the grant application be calculated...</p> <p>Company A - Total project cost GBP 350K (70%); GBP 200K (100% for de minimis portion) + 90K (60% of remaining 150K) University - Total project cost GBP 150K (80%); GBP 120K</p> <p>How can the de minimis portion be accounted for in the Project Finance Form xls? Also there is a 50% cap on the overall grant - how would this be regarded?</p>	<p>The 5G Create guidance requires that "All partners in a consortium must be funded under a single [state aid] approach (i.e. a single application cannot propose different approaches for separate partners)".</p> <p>Therefore, you cannot propose combining de minimis aid and aid under Article 25 of the GBER in a single proposal.</p> <p>You must state in your Application Form if applying for de minimis aid and enter the proposed claim percentage (up to a maximum of 100%) in the Project Finance Form Summary tab.</p> <p>DCMS funding no more than 50% is an expectation, not a hard limit. A strong rationale must be provided to justify a higher percentage of DCMS funding (whether requesting >50% funding under Article 25 or as de minimis aid). DCMS will take into account whether the 50% funding level has been met and any rationale provided when assessing the value for public money in the financial section of the application.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Am I right to say if bidding as the company, a registration number with the Company House will be required at the time of application?	<p>If you are in the process of registering your company with Companies House and this will not be completed at time of application submission, please note this in your application and state the date by which you will be registered.</p> <p>This should be prior to interview. DCMS will not be able to sign a GFA with you (or your Lead Partner) if you are a company and not registered at Companies House.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	<p>The 5G Create General Guidance for Grant applicants says "file names should only include letters or numbers and no special characters", however the template files from your website are called DCMS_5GTT_-_5G_Create_Application_Form.docx and DCMS_5GTT_-_Grant_application_project_finance_form_v1.3.xlsx.</p> <p>Do we need to ensure there are no spaces, -, or _ characters in our submission file names?</p>	<p>The underscores are fine to leave in and will not impact submission.</p> <p>Please feel free to remove if you prefer.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Would applying for smaller amounts increase our chances of success, or is the eligibility / success of an application decoupled from the grant funding we are asking for?	<p>There are a number of assessed questions that take into account whether the amount of funding is proportionate to the benefits identified and whether that represents good value for public money. Therefore a project proposing equivalent benefits for a lower amount of grant funding will be viewed more favourably, all other things being equal.</p> <p>Additionally, across the 5G Create competition, DCMS aims to fund at least three projects requesting funding of less than £1m.</p>	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	How important is a cogent "Use Case" for the application? Does DCMS expect this to be quantified in terms of numbers of users, or can the Use Case be principles-based?	<p>The project scope must include one use case dependent on 5G technologies or explore 5G technical capabilities and have the potential to create a viable, sustainable market opportunity.</p> <p>If proposing a use case, you should provide as much specificity as possible on the benefits and measurable outcomes, what these are and how you will measure them, of your use case (s). We do recognise that as an R&D project not all details will be finalised at this stage.</p>	23/07/2020
Commercial Sustainability	Does DCMS envisage the project to be the start of a commercial initiative / business line, or will the trial be wound-down after March 31 st 2022?	<p>5G Create is open to project aiming to explore and develop new use-cases and 5G technical capabilities, as well as demonstrate sustainability after government funding finishes.</p> <p>Your proposal must have the potential to create a viable, sustainable market opportunity. There are a number of questions assessing the planned sustainability of the project (Section B). This is not to say that every asset must be maintained post funding, but you should set out how you will build upon the public funding and learnings from the project to deliver sustainable outcomes. Please review the specific questions on this topic for full details.</p>	23/07/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	If wound down, how does DCMS think about allocation of the residual asset value in the trial hardware / assets? Our understanding is that assets created during the project and funded by the programme would be retained by the relevant partner in the project after the project completes, is this correct?	Assets funded and developed through the project will remain the property of the relevant partner (as agreed between consortium members through the Collaboration Agreement). For assets with residual value, you should ensure that your state aid treatment (particularly capital usage depreciation) is consistent, at the application stage, with the planned approach and consistent, at the end of the project, with the actual approach to be taken i.e. if there is residual asset value, this cannot be claimed as a depreciation cost.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Treatment and ownership of potential assets created in trial. Can we claim full cost given inherent uncertainty of trial/ test? We retain ownership at end? If at end of trial there is value, how treated/ dealt with?	Assets funded and developed through the project will remain the property of the relevant partner (as agreed between consortium members through the Collaboration Agreement). For assets with residual value, you should ensure that your state aid treatment (particularly capital usage depreciation) is consistent, at the application stage, with the planned approach and consistent, at the end of the project, with the actual approach to be taken. i.e. if there is residual asset value, this cannot be claimed as a depreciation cost. The amount of cost claimed against as an eligible cost will not depend on the uncertainty of the trial, but on the depreciation treatment of the assets.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	How long does the trial period go for? Funding is from 1 Oct 2020 to 31 Mar 2022, but it will take big chunk of time to get service in place, do you agree upfront a different timescale for the service? What happens if the timeline slips? (Given uncertainty of technology/ planning etc).	You must complete all grant funded activities by 31 March 2022. Non-grant funded activities can continue beyond this date. Projects are not required to undertake funded activities up to 31 March 2022 if they are shorter by their nature. In planning your project you should account for the time required to agree a final grant agreement and mobilise your project. Reaching grant agreement may take 6 weeks, though some previous projects have taken longer. We do not expect trials to be up and running immediately as there is time required to mobilise the organisations involved, low level planning, sourcing, and development. DCMS understands that this is an R&D project and the delivery plan is subject to change. Our firm parameters are overall budget, financial year finding, the overall outputs and the outcomes you are seeking to achieve, but we do recognise that order of activities will vary and the exact delivery timetable and structure. Changes will be managed through change control and there are no liquidated damages for delayed milestones as you might otherwise find in some contractual agreements.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Overall question on liability situation, at what point are you unconditionally on the hook? (given inherent uncertainties).	Signature of the GFA will commit the signed parties to the terms within. Please see the GFA for full details of the requirements.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Company history - We are a brand-new company with negative assets at last published accounts date and no trading history. We have subsequently raised funds - is the full picture considered in assessment?	DCMS encourages SMEs and startups to engage with the 5GTT Programme and therefore takes a proportional and holistic approach to financial due diligence. Where additional explanation and/or assurance is required following review of financial accounts, this will be requested. If two years of financial accounts are not available at time of submission due to length of registration/trading period, then please note this in the Uploads tab of the Project Finance Form, so it is clear that they are not missing.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	If we were successful with our submission subject to getting an MNO on board, is there a time limit to secure that MNO? What commitments/penalties would be associated with this?	If by 'getting .. on board' you plan to involve an MNO as a Project Partner then they should be included at application stage and provide a Project Finance Form and letter of support as requested in the guidance. If you plan to include them as a subcontractor, then you should identify in your application which MNO you plan to work with and the level of uncertainty in finalising this arrangement and should be flagged as a key risk if such. As set out in the GFA, there is a precondition on spectrum access. So if you fail to obtain spectrum access necessary for your project then you will not be eligible to claim grant funding. Please read the GFA for full details.	23/07/2020

Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Would there be an opportunity to extend the trial beyond March 2022 (this would be in case we cannot roll out sites quick enough and have insufficient time to complete the trial).	You must complete all grant funded activities by 31 March 2022. Non-grant funded activities can continue beyond this date. The grant funded part of your project should be a self contained project in its own right with outputs, outcomes and benefits that are not contingent on activities post the grant funding period (though such activities may identify additional value that will be added at this later stage).	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Is the March 2022 date associated to i) finishing the trial or ii) call down of the funding?	You must complete all grant funded activities by 31 March 2022. Non-grant funded activities can continue beyond this date. The grant funded part of your project should be a self contained project in its own right with outputs, outcomes and benefits that are not contingent on activities post the grant funding period (though such activities may identify additional value that will be added at this later stage).	23/07/2020
Timelines	Would additional funding be available for an extended trial?	You must complete all grant funded activities by 31 March 2022. Non-grant funded activities can continue beyond this date.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	What is the definition of an “associated company” that is referenced in section 7 of the Eligible costs guidance document?	Associated companies include, but are not limited to, companies in the same group, parent companies, subsidiaries and holding companies.	23/07/2020
Timelines	Can cash costs be claimed after the 31st March 2022 date if agreed in a plan for the project or is that an absolute cut-off date for cost claims under this programme?	You must complete all grant funded activities by 31 March 2022. Non-grant funded activities can continue beyond this date.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Can we group small SMEs under a government body and apply for match funding as one entity? Example e.g. aggregate the SMEs contribution (£100,000 made up of small partner contributions) and collect all their information as the government body (at the appropriate contribution rate – 60%). Then the lead partner would be responsible for allocating the funds to the smaller SMEs. The reason being is that we have smaller SME’s contributing resources and it feels a heavy burden to have 12 different finance forms to make up £100,000. Company A - £5K Company B – 10K Company C - £15k Company D - £15K Company E - £15k Company F - £15K Company G – £25K Total £100K We complete ‘one’ finance form, under the banner of a Government organisation with the total aggregated figure of £100,000 – these companies would be able to claim at 60% as there all small companies. We then disseminate this funding appropriately if we are successful.	We require a finance form for each Project Partner as this contains both the financial information and meta data. It also allows us to verify the state aid treatment for the funding percentage and individual costs.	23/07/2020

Timelines	We are still working on our bid but in the meantime can you advise how you actually submit it for consideration? Is this just done on the website? In addition can I confirm that the deadline is 23:59 on the 27th July? We might be submitting at 23:58 at this rate!	Please submit you application documents by email to the 5GCreate mailbox with all the relevant docs before the deadline which is Monday 27th July at noon. All the forms need to be submitted (Application Form and Project Finance Forms) however if the Project Finance Forms are not all signed off at that stage, we are able to accept these with confirmation that sign off will be provided ahead of the interview stage if you are shortlisted.	23/07/2020
State Aid	Can we have a bid which is partly de minimis and partly not? Universities are apparently unable to use de minimis but their commercial partners (including a large company and some SMEs) can. If not could the universities be subcontractors to the commercial partners who would still be in DM regime?	Yes, you may submit a de minimis project funding application with university partners as long as the universities are not undertaking economic activity. Universities should claim at their normal 80% of FEC (full economic costs). And yes, there is no restriction on universities specifically being subcontractors.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	We are a Micro SME and as part of a consortium, will be providing a mix of PAYE and self employed individuals to deliver the proposal. The proportion of self employed individuals could be 60-70% of total staff required. Are these costs added to labour section of the finance plan?	Please include contractor staff in the Labour tab of the Project Finance Form. Please identify in the Role Description that they are a contractor and add a negative cost to the "Other costs annualised" cell to compensate for the pension and NIC.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	On the summary tab, we have entered 80% funding intensity which we are eligible to apply for within DCMS rules. The sheet presents an error message 'Funding percent is higher than DCMS standard funding of 50%' which I presume is the reason behind the sheet being marked with a status as '1 rows need review – see below'. I cannot see any other errors on our sheet. Is there a way of fixing this or is this an accepted issue and you'll happy to receive our sheet as is?	Yes, you may submit the Project Finance Form with that error message. It is there to flag where partners are asking for more than 50% funding, but as long as you are compliant with the funding limits set out in the guidance then this will not be an issue.	23/07/2020
Eligible costs and Project Finance Guidance	Can you please confirm whether freelance labour costs required for critical staff delivering the project should be added to the DCMS 5G Create Finance Form under the 'Labour Costs' tab, the 'Materials' tab or the 'Sub-contract' tab? In the 'Eligible Project Costs Guidance' document for the open call it notes the below which is ambiguous: For Labour costs: 'You can include direct staff in this tab (such as engineers, scientists and project managers) as well as any indirect back office staff who are directly supporting the project activities (such as budgeting, project reporting and recruiting). This category also covers contractors on your Project team who are working directly on the Project. When making grant claims against labour costs, actual costs claimed must be supported with timesheets of those individuals who have worked on the project.' For Material costs: 'Examples or materials include hardware, software, connectivity, civil engineering work directly associated with the Project, sub-contractor work directly associated with the Project, and capitalised research, development and innovation' For Sub-contract costs: 'You can claim costs relating to work carried out by third-party organisations that are not part of your project team.' Please can you clarify which section freelance labour costs should be recorded? PS the freelance staff would be paid for by SME partner and would be part of their core project team responsible for delivering products/services in the Creative Sector, where this is likely to apply to many other lead / collaborators looking to apply for this funding call.	Where freelance individual contractors are working on your project, please include these contractor staff in the Labour tab of the Project Finance Form. Please identify in the Role Description that they are a contractor and add a negative cost to the "Other costs annualised" cell to compensate for the pension and NIC. Where subcontractors are a company providing services rather than individuals, please identify these in either the Materials or Sub-contractor costs tabs. We recommend including in the sub-contractor costs tab as this will enable you to provide free text explanation of the costs estimates.	23/07/2020

State Aid	How are revenues treated in trial if they arise? Are we allowed to charge for any service created?	<p>DCMS funding is available for R&D trials, not commercialised operations. Therefore, we do not typically expect revenues to be generated in the trials.</p> <p>However, we accept that in some cases revenues will be generated and the project should ensure that they will remain state aid compliant.</p> <p>The general principle is that where operating revenues are generated, the costs they offset should not be claimed for from DCMS funding. You are responsible for ensuring the state aid compliance of your project and you should take advice on your approach with your state aid advisor. This may be requested by DCMS as part of any due diligence.</p> <p>Relevant sections of the GBER (https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/gber_regulation_en.pdf) are below.</p> <p>(49) Research infrastructures may perform both economic and non-economic activities. In order to avoid granting State aid to economic activities through public funding of non-economic activities, the costs and financing of economic and non-economic activities should be clearly separated. Where an infrastructure is used for both economic and non-economic activities, the funding through State resources of the costs linked to the noneconomic activities of the infrastructure does not constitute State aid. Public funding falls under State aid rules only insofar as it covers costs linked to the economic activities. Only the latter should be taken into account with a view to ensuring compliance with the notification thresholds and maximum aid intensities. If the infrastructure is used almost exclusively for a non-economic activity, its funding may fall outside State aid rules in its entirety, provided that the economic use remains purely ancillary, that is to say, an activity which is directly related to and necessary for the operation of the infrastructure or intrinsically linked to its main non-economic use, and is limited in scope. This should be considered to be the case when the economic activities consume the same inputs (such as material, equipment, labour and fixed capital) as the non-economic activities and the capacity allocated each year to such economic activity does not exceed 20 % of the research infrastructure's overall annual capacity</p> <p>Art 4, 1, (i) (v)</p> <p>if the aid for research and development projects is granted in the form of repayable advances which, in the absence of an accepted methodology to calculate their gross grant equivalent, are expressed as a percentage of the eligible costs and the measure provides that in case of a successful outcome of the project, as defined on the basis of a reasonable and prudent hypothesis, the advances will be repaid with an interest rate at least equal to the discount rate applicable at the time of grant, the amounts referred to in points (i) to (iv) are increased by 50 %;</p>	24/07/2020
State Aid	The issue is that the operating company would likely fail the "undertaking in difficulty" test, because it carries all of the accumulated losses and no share capital. The investor share capital is held in the holding company which will pass the test without a problem. I want to check that if we apply in the name of the holding company, yet the project is operated by the operating company, that this won't cause an immediate disqualification.	<p>If the organisation/group is acting as a single economic entity then, under GBER it shall be considered as one undertaking and the economic situation of all the legal persons part of the group needs to be considered (when granting aid under the GBER). It's for you to determine your company structure.</p> <p>Article 2(18) of the GBER and https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tpNF_o60-USFShGf1sOAuPwstU_XthY4EDUTxFc14IE/edit - The Notion of aid provides detail on the classification of an Undertaking.</p>	24/07/2020

State Aid	<p>The our collaborative partnership includes several SMEs that would qualify for De Minimus state aid. It also includes two Universities.</p> <p>Given that this is a grant awarded following competitive tendering, our University partners advise that in their case:</p> <p>Either, State Aid does not apply as the University is not engaged in an economic activity in relation to this project</p> <p>Or, there is an effective collaboration carried out jointly between the Collaborating partners under which the necessary conditions are met that also means there is no State Aid.</p> <p>If there is no State Aid in respect of the grant funding provided to the Universities, can it be assumed that the bid can be submitted under De Minimus state aid for the commercial organisations only.</p> <p>If so should funding for Universities be at 80% or 100% ?</p>	<p>Yes, you may submit a de minimis project funding application with university partners as long as the universities are not undertaking economic activity.</p> <p>Universities should claim at their normal 80% of FEC (full economic costs).</p>	24/07/2020
Project finance form tab	<p>We have three partner organisations involved who would be included in the Je-S form to add to the overall submission. Q: Do we link them to one central Sussex form ie by including their named Co-Is on the form, or should each partner create an independent Je-S form to be linked to our form?</p> <p>Second, does the financial information in the Je-S form have to match exactly the information submitted in the DCMS Project Finance form?</p> <p>By extension, do we have to provide any information in the Je-S resource summary at all, or can we simply provide our financial information in the required 1-page JoR?</p>	<p>If multiple universities are applying in a single consortium, you may submit a single, joint Je-S submission. Please also provide Project Finance forms for each partner.</p> <p>Your Je-S submission should include the required financials but may be an outline proposal of the project activity and outcomes, as these will be covered in detail in your full application. The Je-S form is used for information by the UKRI.</p> <p>The totals in the Je-S form should match those in the Project Finance Forms. Providing the detail in the Project Finance Form will allow for effective review, so please provide that information in the Project Finance Form. You do not need to provide a full resource breakdown in the Je-S form, therefore.</p>	24/07/2020
Project finance form tab	<p>With regards the required Justification of Resources, should we provide a JoR for each partner as a separate attachment upload to JeS?</p> <p>Or should we combine the JoRs for each partner (4 in total) as one PDF document to upload and appear in the final submitted Je-S form?</p> <p>I ask this because, at the moment we have to specify which document type we are uploading to Je-S, and it seems we can only designate one document as a JoR.</p>	<p>You may include a single document as a justification of resources if unable to designate multiple documents.</p>	24/07/2020
Project finance form tab	<p>As part of our submission we are looking to work with a university. They have their own funding approvals system and have submitted this via the 'JeS' system. They have explained that they do not need to fill in the Project Finance Form. Are you able to confirm that it is ok for us to submit this as part of our application? I can still summarise the details on my submission as the lead participant as needed.</p>	<p>Correct, university Project Partners do not have to submit Project Finance Forms, though we do encourage them to do so for ease of review and to minimise further follow up questions.</p> <p>To confirm, submission of Je-S form only for universities is acceptable. As you have correctly identified, you should still include their finance totals in the Lead Partner Summary tab in your Project Finance Form.</p>	24/07/2020