
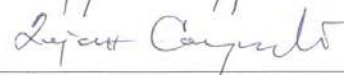





<b>Modernization and harmonization of Tourism study programs in Serbia</b> <b>544543-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-1-RS-TEMPUS-JPCR</b>	
<b>Work package 8</b>	<b>Activity 8.5. Development of institutional financial sustainability plan</b>

### UNIKG'S FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

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## **Project Task:**

### **Activity 8.5. Development of institutional financial sustainability plan**

The description of the project task:

Create a Sustainable Financial plan in accordance with the rules of the EACEA and Laws of the Republic of Serbia. In preparing the Financial Plan to consider and act in accordance with the approved proposal of TEMPUS project budget and necessary adjustments which are the result of changes occurring during the project's implementation.

The description of the outcome:

This report is the result of joint work of project team composed of representatives UNIKG.

# **Financial plan of the Tempus project**

## **„Modernization and harmonization of Tourism study programs in Serbia“**

### **1.INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Baselines**

EACEA has approved the project „**Modernization and harmonization of Tourism study programs in Serbia**“ (hereinafter referred to as **MHTSPS**) - *544543-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-1-RS-TEMPUS-JPCR*. The project represents a part of a TEMPUS project for candidate countries to join the EU and new EU neighbouring countries.

#### **1.2 The purpose of the financial sustainability plan of the TEMPUS PROJECT**

The main purpose of this **Financial plan** is to enable the project partners to perform and present the cost-benefit analysis of the TEMPUS project MHTSPS in accordance with the principles and rules set by the EACEA. This will ensure that the approved TEMPUS project is implemented with the desired quality, in a given time and within the approved budget.

#### **1.3 Target audience and application of the Financial Sustainability Plan of the TEMPUS project**

##### **Target audience**

The Financial Sustainability Plan of the TEMPUS project can be equally used by all TEMPUS project partners for the preparation of project tasks or for the assessment of the TEMPUS project's implementation.

At the same time, the Financial Sustainability plan of the TEMPUS project should be used for the purpose of revision by the chosen auditor.

##### **Application**

The content and requirements of this **Financial plan** are general and it is envisioned for them to be applicable to all *MHTSPS* TEMPUS project partners. The updated version of the Financial plan will be available on the following link (<http://www.mhtsps.vpts.edu.rs/>)

In the case that the requirements of this Financial plan are inapplicable, their omission can be considered with the Steering Committee.

#### 1.4. The content of the Financial plan of the **TEMPUS project**

The financial sustainability plan consists of three main parts.

##### **Part I: The process and principles**

Chapter 2 describes how is the Financial plan to be used in the process of project appraisal. Chapter 2 also lists the main steps which are to be undertaken in the process. Chapter 3 considers the importance of financial analysis for the implementation of the TEMPUS project.

##### **Part II: Calculations in Financial plan**

Chapter 4 describes the main elements, steps and indicators of financial analysis. Chapter 5 describes the risk analysis.

##### **Part III: Control list**

Chapter 6 gives a control list which can be seen as a summary of the previous parts and which can be used as a useful tool for evaluation of the quality of the financial analysis.

## Part I The process and principles

### **2 THE ROLE, PLACE IT OCCUPIES AND THE PROCESS OF FINANCIAL PLAN AND ANALYSIS**

#### 2.1 Baselines

This chapter consists of two main parts: (I) a description of the role and places that financial plan and analysis occupy in the decision-making processes; why are financial plan and analysis used, and (II) a description of the financial planning and analysis process, as well as a description of how financial plan and analysis are actually performed.

#### 2.2 The role and place a financial plan and analysis occupy

##### 2.2.1 The evaluation and financial plan and analysis

The purpose of an economic evaluation is to ensure that the approved budget of the MHTSPS TEMPUS project is efficiently allocated. The evaluation of the TEMPUS project plays an important role in the process of project implementation and after the project ends so as to ensure that the goals and objectives of the project are met.

This way, the evaluation presents an ongoing process that can be applied in all stages of the project's implementation. There is a need for a successive and comprehensive framework for the presentation of the achievements of each project proposal. All effects of the project must be identified and presented in such a way that they can be compared objectively. An analysis of costs provides such a framework.

Cost analysis offers information that can be used for TEMPUS project evaluation.

The analysis should offer evidence that this TEMPUS project is:

- **Necessary and in accordance with** the national sectoral development strategy as well as with the EACEA regulations. This is achieved via control whether the project results contribute to the achievement of program and politics objectives.
- **Advisable from the socio-economic point of view.**
- **Has a commitment of 10% co-financing of its own participants share in the TEMPUS project implementation.**

## 2.2.2 Important characteristics of the financial plan and analysis

### **Project's effects on all stakeholders and society in general**

The financial plan and analysis include identification of all financial effects the project has on all stakeholders (participants). The unit used to measure the above-mentioned effects is money.

The rationale for application of the financial plan and analysis is that project inputs are to be valued according to their opportunity cost, and results of the project are to be valued according to the willingness of beneficiaries to pay. However, opportunity costs do not always correspond to the expressed financial costs. Similarly, the willingness to pay is not always correctly revealed.

### **Discounted cash flow in time**

Financial plan and analysis use a discounted cash flow approach for the calculation of financial and economic performance indicators of the project. The purpose of discounting is to display in current values, the flow of costs and flow of benefits that occur during a project's lifespan - or during a certain period for which a project evaluation is done, in accordance with the EACEA defined accounting for the value of euro.

### **Valuation in constant or current prices**

Costs and benefits in this TEMPUS project will be evaluated in nominal terms (current prices will be given in euros), which are effectively observed year after year.

## 2.2.3 When are a financial plan and cost analysis necessary?

### **Cost analysis in the project cycle**

For TEMPUS projects the process, starting from the project identification through its selection and ultimate project realization up until its evaluation, is contracted for a period of 36 months. Throughout this process, financial plan and costs analysis can provide useful information to decision makers.

In the initial stage – design of TEMPUS project proposal, what is used is the (simplified) financial plan – it is being in accordance with the rules for the application prescribed by the EACEA.

In the preparation phase/implementation of a TEMPUS project, financial plan and analysis can be used for the evaluation, for example when project costs significantly exceed the costs approved by TEMPUS project plan. The revised financial plan and analysis that use actual costs can provide valuable insight into the impact that these changes can have, which can affect the further decision-making. Usually, this kind of analysis is done when there is a direct cause such as (expected), excessive cost overruns.

In the final phase/project finalization, a comparison of financial analysis performed after the project is complete (ex-post) and financial plan and analysis performed prior to project implementation (ex-ante) can offer information on actual effectiveness of a TEMPUS project.

#### 2.2.4 Financial analysis

Financial analysis is mainly performed with the aim of project cash flow forecasting. Moreover, financial analysis should consist of the following steps:

- The evaluation of total project costs,
- Calculation of indicators of the financial performance of the project for TEMPUS project partners.

#### **Co-financing**

We should have in mind that TEMPUS projects are mandatory co-financed with 10% of the total project value. Each partner co-finances 10% of the TEMPUS project, which relates to its participation in the total value of the TEMPUS project.

#### 2.2.5 Risk assessment

In the last step of TEMPUS project evaluation what needs to be done is a risk assessment of the project. The proposal of this TEMPUS project has built-in preventive measures aimed to prevent the emergence of risks that could jeopardize the implementation of TEMPUS project. Detailed description of the previously mentioned measures can be found in the adopted project Proposal. Good project management can reduce the occurrence of a risk.

### **3. PRINCIPLES OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

#### **Costs incurred by the Project Partner**

Financial analysis is an estimate of the financial costs that the partner – University of Kragujevac will have over the lifetime of the project. UNIKG is responsible for its part of the project that must be in line with the suggestions of the Coordinator.

The overall objective of financial analysis is to determine whether the project is profitable from a financial point of view. Specific objectives are that each partner has some benefits from the implementation of this TEMPUS project.

The approved budget and Work plan of TEMPUS project for individual Partners, and for TEMPUS project in whole, represents a Plan of Diversification of funding – Financial plan of the TEMPUS project (Annex to this document).

EACEA has allowed that certain cost categories (personnel, equipment, travel, printing, and other indirect costs) can be changed, up to 10%, without the approval, which allows the Project management to, inside this framework, manage the implementation of Financial Plan.

### **Cash flows: the cost over the lifetime of the project**

In order to calculate these indicators, we need to perform an evaluation of information on financial cash flows (total inflows and outflows of funds). The aim of the TEMPUS project Management is to secure project's liquidity throughout its life cycle.

#### 3.1. Basic elements of financial analysis

In order to make an overview of financial cash flows, a number of basic elements need to be determined first. Their list is provided in the text that follows.

##### 3.1.1 Time horizon

Time horizon spreads from December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 to November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016. In the middle of the previously stated period, an Intermediate Report (the integral part of it being the Financial Report) will be submitted to EACEA.

##### 3.3.2 Determining the total costs and revenue

Main costs occur during the realization of TEMPUS project.

In the **project planning phase**, one needs to consider a number of costs, such as costs of TEMPUS project planning, costs referring to bodies in charge of the planning process and other planning costs.

In the **implementation phase of the project**, an evaluation of following costs needs to be performed: staff costs, equipment costs, printing and publishing costs, travel costs and costs of stay, other and indirect costs, all of which are presented in the following table:

Table 1: Costs occurring in the implementation phase of the project

		I. PROJECT COSTS €	CONDITIONS
<b>Direct costs</b>			
1	Staff costs	253,164.50	<i>Cannot exceed 40% of the total eligible direct costs</i>
2	Travel costs and Costs of Stay	139,313.00	
3	Equipment	177,105.00	<i>Cannot exceed 30% of the total eligible direct costs</i>
4	Printing and Publishing	32,590.00	
5	Other costs	59,120.00	
<b>Total Eligible Direct Costs</b>		661,292.50	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>		46,290.47	<i>Flat rate funding of 7% of the total eligible direct costs or 0.</i>
<b>TOTAL ELIGIBLE COSTS</b>		<b>707,582.97</b>	<i>Must equal <b>total project finance</b> below</i>
		II. PROJECT FINANCE €	
A	Tempus Grant Requested	636,021.97	<i>Cannot exceed 90% of the total eligible costs</i>
B	Co-financing	71,561.00	<i>Must be at least 10% of the total eligible costs</i>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT FINANCE (A+B)</b>		<b>707,582.97</b>	<i>Must equal <b>total eligible costs</b> above</i>

### Market prices

For financial analysis **market prices** respecting EACEA value established for the euro, are to be used.



#### 4. INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

When financial cash flows of the project are completed, the next step is to calculate the financial indicators. These indicators are intended to demonstrate the financial effectiveness of the TEMPUS project.

Computer monitoring of all project costs is performed with every project partner. Thus, in the table in the Annex to this document we see the **Gross costs of Tempus project N° 544543** by type of income for the period **01.01.2014-31.10.2014**. Other costs are monitored using the following table:

*Table 2. Monitoring of Printing and Publishing Costs*

Exchange rate: 114,041

No.	Date	Service provider	Amount in RS dinars	Amount in euros	
1	24.03.2015.	Print Promet Štamparija Kraljevo	3,630.00	31.83	
2	24.03.2015.	Print Promet Štamparija Kraljevo	9,350.00	81.99	

*Table 3. Monitoring of transfer costs which are distributed to TEMPUS project partners*

No.	Date	Partner Ref no.	Short name of the organization	Organization	Approved amount	Donation - 90%	First transfer - 60%
1		P2	VPSSS	Higher School of Professional Business Studies, Novi Sad			
2		P3	HBSL	Higher Business School of Leskovac			
3		P4	UNIKG	University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Hotel Management and Tourism, Vrnjačka Banja			
4		P5	TORZS	Tourism Organization of Western Serbia			
5		P6	RPK	Uzice Regional Chamber of Commerce			
6		P7	PKV	Chamber of Economy of Vojvodina			
7		P8	TOL	Tourist Organization of Leskovac			
8		P9	UOG	University of Greenwich			
9		P10	TEIP	Technological Education Institute of Piraeus, Athens, Greece			

10		P11	USAMV	University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Cluj-Napoca			
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If it turns out that deviations in spending are over the scope of the Financial Plan, TEMPUS project Management will need to take certain corrective measures with the aim of complying the total spending of the project with the Contract signed with EACEA.

## 5. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE OUTCOMES - RESULTS OF THE *MHTSPS* TEMPUS PROJECT

Sustainability of the results of *MHTSPS* TEMPUS project will be ensured through:

1. Implementation of accredited tourism study programs,
2. Implementation of additional training courses for students of tourism study programs,
3. Established training courses for tourism industry employees,
4. Operation of Web portal, and
5. Training of students in the Fidelio hotel software in specially equipped classrooms.

## 6. FINANCIAL PLAN OF *MHTSPS* PROJECT RESULTS' SUSTAINABILITY

Table 4: *The structure of additional revenues based on the expected results of the MHTSPS Tempus project*

Type of estimated revenue	The calculation of income	Total amount of additional revenue
1. Income from accredited tourism study programs	50 basic academic students + 25 master academic students x 800 eur/student	60.000 EUR
2. Revenues from additional training courses for students of tourism study programs	50 students x 50 eur	2.500 EUR
3. Income from Established training courses for tourism industry employees	Training 5 x 20 persons x 100 eur / person	10.000 EUR
4. Income from affiliation fees for the maintenance and improvement of the functioning of the web portal	150 members x 10 eur / month x 12 months	18.000 EUR
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>90.500 EUR</b>

## RISK ANALYSIS

### 5.1 Baselines

This chapter on risk analysis is directly based on the results of a financial analysis.

## 5.2 Risk analysis

Risk analysis can be defined as “estimation of possibilities that a project will have a satisfactory effect, as well as an estimation of results’ variability in comparison to previously performed best appraisal estimate.”

Risk evaluation is performed when applying, where results are defined and the acceptable level of risk is determined as well as ways of mitigating the risk.

### 4.2. Discussion on results and ways of mitigating the risk

The Overall objective of risk analysis is to determine the level of TEMPUS project risk and its dependence on certain critical parameters. With risk analysis what can be determined is the probability of poor outcomes, and it can also help in identifying ways in which a project can become more stable. It is necessary that each partner in the project identifies and recognize the potential risk, and then, based on that information, develop ways to prevent, control and transfer that risk.

## Part III Checklist

### **6 CONTROL LIST OF COST ANALYSIS**

#### 6.1 Baselines

This section presents a control list of financial analysis. The control list is based on the steps in the process and descriptions, as presented in the preceding sections of this Financial Plan. As such, this control list can be seen as a summary of the Financial Plan for financial analysis. The intention of this control list is to serve as a tool for checking the quality of the financial analysis of the project.

#### 6.2 First check for completeness

Review of the main inputs should be performed during TEMPUS project evaluation and financial analysis. This would, among other things, include a document which describes project aims (see the Appendix), financial analysis (see the Appendix) etc.

### **7. ACTIVITIES OF INFORMING THE PUBLIC**

To inform the target groups about project results, FHMT will organize and implement an information campaign through:

- Web portal of the *MHTSPS* project,
- Sending e-mail to each stakeholder,
- Press conferences, and
- Brochures about the implementation of the *MHTSPS* TEMPUS project.