

3.4 Types of grant/contribution

The total funding of an NCCR is composed of five types of grant/contribution. They are all reported in NIRA. Cash grants must be accounted for in an audit-ready manner.

Table 2: Definition of the types of grant/contribution

Type of grant/contribution	Definition
SNSF grant	Main grants in accordance with the NCCR Contract and supplementary grants for career development and special measures.
Own contribution from home institution	Resources awarded to the NCCR by the management of the home institution – as a minimum, the contributions guaranteed in writing and defined in the contract. They may be paid in cash or in kind (see 3.3.). The purpose to which own resources may be put are defined in the forms relating to the structural measures and support from the home institution. Contractually agreed cash grants must be paid in cash.
Own contribution from groups	Resources provided by the participating research groups at project level (rather than at NCCR level). These funds may <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • come from the internal university budgets of research groups, • be paid to the NCCR via funds from EU projects for work and contributions in kind (e.g. when ERC Junior Grantees are managing NCCR projects) or • take the form of work calculated as a proportion of the salary of persons in charge of projects, groups and work packages. <p>Money from other SNSF or CTI projects <u>may not</u> be counted as own contributions or third-party contributions. CTI projects are recorded as output.</p> <p>Own contributions from groups should always be recorded as in-kind contributions.</p>
Own contribution from other sources	This heading applies to special forms of funding. Please use this heading only after consulting the SNSF . One example of this special type of contribution would be resources from EU research funding awarded to the <u>NCCR as a programme</u> (rather than to specific projects). As a rule, these contributions are paid in kind (with the donor clearly stating the purpose for which they are to be used), although in very specific cases they may also take the form of cash grants.
Third-party contribution	Third parties are institutions such as companies, administrative bodies, foundations or international organisations (but not research funding organisations) which do not appear as contracting partners in the NCCR Contract. Third-party funding may be designated for the NCCR as a whole or for clearly defined projects within the NCCR. They may either take the form of cash grants to the NCCR (for staff and equipment costs etc.) or be provided in kind (e.g. own staff, equipment).