



The EU Framework Programme
for Research and Innovation

HORIZON 2020



H2020 Programme

Mono-Beneficiary Model Grant Agreement

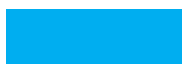
Lump sum

(H2020 Lump sum — Mono)

Version 3.0
20 July 2016

Disclaimer

This document is aimed at assisting applicants for Horizon 2020 funding. It shows the full range of provisions that may be applied to this type of grant agreement, and is provided for information purposes only. The legally binding grant agreement will be that which is signed by the parties for each action.



HISTORY OF CHANGES		
Version	Publication date	Changes
1.0	09.06.2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial version
2.0	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
3.0	20.07.2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main changes compared to version 1.0 of the model grant agreement are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Article 20.2a <i>'Period reports – Requests for interim payment'</i>: the technical report submitted by the coordinator must also indicate the communication activities. – Article 34.1 <i>'Obligation to comply with ethical and research integrity principles'</i> in order to underline the standards of research integrity that beneficiaries must respect. – Article 34.2 <i>'Activities raising ethical issues'</i> in order to simplify the beneficiaries' reporting obligations on ethics before the beginning of an activity raising an ethical issue. – Article 36.1 <i>'General obligation to maintain confidentiality'</i> in order to allow broader access to confidential information in the case of the Commission/Agency staff, other EU institutions and bodies. – Article 50.3 <i>'Termination of the Agreement or the participation of one of more beneficiaries by the Commission/Agency'</i> : the Commission/Agency may terminate the participation of a beneficiary if it did not request an amendment to the grant agreement to terminate the participation of its linked third party which is under the same conditions as a beneficiary for which the participation may be terminated. For instance, the linked third party is bankrupt. <p>Other minor drafting changes and corrections of clerical mistakes can be viewed in a version with tracked changes.</p>



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG/EXECUTIVE AGENCY

[Directorate]
[Unit][Director]



MODEL GRANT AGREEMENT FOR THE HORIZON 2020 PROGRAMME¹ LUMP SUM GRANTS² (H2020 MGA LUMP SUM — MONO)

Introductory remark

H2020 MGA Lump sum — Mono deviates from the General MGA — Mono as follows:

- Article 4 (estimated budget of the action)
- Article 5 (maximum grant amount, form of grant and reimbursement rate)
- Article 6 (lump sum specific form of costs)
- Article 7 (specific provision for lump sum)
- Article 8 (specific provision for third parties)
- Articles 9, 11, 12,16 (not applicable)
- Article 18 (specific provision for record-keeping)
- Article 20 (specific reporting provisions)
- Article 21 (specific payment provisions)
- Article 42 (specific provision for lump-sum)
- Article 50 (specific provision for lump-sum)
- Annex 2 Model for the estimated budget for the action
- Annex 4 Model for the financial statement
- Annex 7 Model for the request for further pre-financing payment(s)

- **Footnotes in blue will not appear in the text generated by the IT system for signature (since they are internal instructions only).**
- **Text in grey indicates that text which appears in the General MGA — Multi is not applicable in this grant agreement.**
- **For options [*in italics, in square brackets*]: the applicable option must be chosen in the IT system. Options not chosen will automatically either not appear or appear as 'not applicable'. Options chosen will appear *in italics* without brackets and without the Option title (to allow beneficiaries to easily spot that a specific rule applies).**

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) ('**H2020 Framework Programme Regulation No 1291/2013**') (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013 p.104).

² Lump sum grants will be used mainly for 'coordination and support actions (CSA)'. CSA grants fund actions consisting primarily of accompanying measures such as standardisation, dissemination, awareness-raising and communication, networking, coordination or support services, policy dialogues and mutual learning exercises and studies, including design studies for new infrastructure and may also include complementary activities of strategic planning, networking and coordination between programmes in different countries.

- For fields in [grey in square brackets] (even if they are part of an option as specified in the previous item): enter the appropriate data in the IT system.
- The IT system will generate a data sheet confirming the options chosen and the data entered.

GRANT AGREEMENT

NUMBER [insert number] — [insert acronym]

This **Agreement** ('the Agreement') is **between** the following parties:

on the one part,

[OPTION 1: the European Union ('the EU', represented by the European Commission ('the Commission'))³,]

[OPTION 2: the European Atomic Energy Community ('Euratom'), represented by the European Commission ('the Commission'))⁴,]

[OPTION 3: the [Research Executive Agency (REA)] [European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA)] [Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA)] [Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)] ('the Agency'), under the powers delegated by the European Commission ('the Commission'))⁵,]

represented for the purposes of signature of this Agreement by [[function, [Directorate-General, Directorate, Unit] [Department]], [forename and surname],⁶

and

on the other part,

1. 'the beneficiary':

[full official name (short name)], established in [official address in full], *[OPTION for beneficiaries with VAT: VAT number [insert number]]*, represented for the purposes of signing the Agreement by [function, forename and surname]

The parties referred to above have agreed to enter into the Agreement under the terms and conditions below.

³ Text in *italics* shows the options of the Model Grant Agreement that are applicable to this Agreement.

⁴ Text in *italics* shows the options of the Model Grant Agreement that are applicable to this Agreement.

⁵ Text in *italics* shows the options of the Model Grant Agreement that are applicable to this Agreement.

⁶ The person representing the Commission/Agency must be an authorising officer (by delegation or sub-delegation), designated in accordance with document 60008 of 22.02.2001 'Mise en place de la Charte des ordonnateurs'.

Grant Agreement number: [insert number] [insert acronym] [insert call identifier]

H2020 Model Grant Agreements: H2020 MGA Lump sum — Mono: V3.0 – 20.07.2016

By signing the Agreement the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to implement it under its own responsibility and in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

The Agreement is composed of:

Terms and Conditions

Annex 1 Description of the action

Annex 2 Estimated budget for the action

Annex 3 Not applicable

[OPTION to be used if Article 14 applies and if joint and several liability has been requested by the [Commission][Agency]: 3a Declaration on joint and several liability of linked third parties]

Annex 4 Model for the financial statements

Annex 5 Not applicable

Annex 6 Not applicable

Annex 7 Model for the request for further pre-financing payment(s)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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CHAPTER 1 GENERAL

ARTICLE 1 — SUBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT

This Agreement sets out the rights and obligations and the terms and conditions applicable to the grant awarded to the beneficiary for implementing the action set out in Chapter 2.

CHAPTER 2 ACTION

ARTICLE 2 — ACTION TO BE IMPLEMENTED [— COMPLEMENTARY GRANT] [— JOINTLY FUNDED ACTION]

The grant is awarded for the action entitled [insert title of the action] — [insert acronym] ('**action**'), as described in Annex 1.

[OPTION for complementary grants if foreseen in the work programme: The grant is a 'complementary grant' to [the grant agreement(s) under the call(s) for proposals [call identifier(s): H2020 — theme —]] [the following complementary grant agreement(s) No(s):

- [insert number] [insert acronym]
- [insert number] [insert acronym].]

[OPTION for joint actions (joint call with a third country or an international organisation): The action is a 'jointly funded action' which must be coordinated with the 'joint action' called [insert the name of the third country or international organisation action], as described in Annex 1.]

ARTICLE 3 — DURATION AND STARTING DATE OF THE ACTION

The duration of the action will be [insert number] months as of [OPTION 1 by default: the first day of the month following the date the Agreement enters into force (see Article 58)] [OPTION 2 if needed for the action: [insert date]]⁷ ('**starting date of the action**').

ARTICLE 4 — ESTIMATED BUDGET AND BUDGET TRANSFERS

4.1 Estimated budget

The '**estimated budget**' for the action is set out in Annex 2.

It contains the budget category, the estimated eligible costs and the form of costs (see Articles 5 and 6).

4.2 Budget transfers

⁷ This date must be the first day of a month and it must be later than the date of entry into force of the agreement, unless authorised otherwise by the authorising officer, if the applicant can demonstrate the need to start the action before the entry into force of the grant agreement or the need to start the action on another day than the first day of the month. In any case, the starting date should not be earlier than the date of the submission of the grant application (Article 130 FR).

Not applicable

CHAPTER 3 GRANT

ARTICLE 5 — GRANT AMOUNT, FORM OF GRANT, REIMBURSEMENT RATES AND FORMS OF COSTS

5.1 Maximum grant amount

The ‘**maximum grant amount**’ is EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)].

5.2 Form of grant, reimbursement rate and form of costs

The grant reimburses [*OPTION 1 for research and innovation actions (RIA): 100 % of the action’s eligible costs*] [*OPTION 2 for innovation actions (IA): 70% of the action’s eligible costs*]⁸ [*OPTION 3 for exceptional cases if foreseen in the work programme: [...%] of the action’s eligible costs*] (see Article 6) (‘**reimbursement of eligible costs grant**’) (see Annex 2).

The estimated eligible costs of the action are EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)].

Eligible costs (see Article 6) must be declared as the lump sum set out in Annex 2 (i.e. under the form of ‘**lump sum costs**’).

5.3 Final grant amount — Calculation

The final grant amount depends on the proper implementation of the action in accordance with the Agreement’s terms and conditions.

This **amount** is calculated by the [Commission][Agency] — when the payment of the balance is made (see Article 21) — in the following steps:

Step 1 — Application of the reimbursement rate

Step 2 — Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations

5.3.1 Step 1 — Application of the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs

⁸ For the definition, see Article 2.1(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 laying down the rules for participation and dissemination in “Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)” (‘**Rules for Participation Regulation No 1290/2013**’) (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013 p.81): ‘**innovation action**’ means an action primarily consisting of activities directly aiming at producing plans and arrangements or designs for new, altered or improved products, processes or services. For this purpose they may include prototyping, testing, demonstrating, piloting, large-scale product validation and market replication.

The reimbursement rate (see Article 5.2) is applied to the eligible costs (lump sum costs; see Article 6) declared by the beneficiary and approved by the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 21).

5.3.2 Step 2 — Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations — Reduced maximum grant amount — Calculation

If the grant is reduced (see Article 43), the [Commission][Agency] will calculate the reduced maximum grant amount by deducting the amount of the reduction (calculated in proportion to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations, in accordance with Article 43.2) from the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1.

In this case, the final grant amount will be the lower of the following two:

- the amount obtained in Step 1 or
- the amount obtained in Step 2.

5.4 Revised final grant amount — Calculation

If — after the payment of the balance (in particular, after checks, reviews, audits or investigations; see Article 22) — the [Commission][Agency] rejects costs (see Article 42) or reduces the grant (see Article 43), it will calculate the ‘**revised final grant amount**’.

This **amount** is calculated by the [Commission][Agency] on the basis of the findings, as follows:

- in case of **rejection of costs**: by applying the reimbursement rate to the revised eligible costs approved by the [Commission][Agency];
- in case of **reduction of the grant**: in proportion to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations (see Article 43.2).

In case of **rejection of costs and reduction of the grant**, the revised final grant amount will be the lower of the two amounts above.

ARTICLE 6 — ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE COSTS

6.1 Eligible costs

Costs for the budget category:

A. Costs for the action (direct and indirect costs)

are eligible (‘eligible costs’), if they correspond to the lump sum set out in Annex 2 and if the corresponding tasks or parts of the action have been properly implemented in accordance with Annex 1.

6.2 Ineligible costs

‘Ineligible costs’ are:

- (a) costs that do not comply with the conditions set out above (see Article 6.1) and
- (b) costs declared under another EU or Euratom grant (including grants awarded by a Member State and financed by the EU or Euratom budget and grants awarded by bodies other than the [Commission][Agency] for the purpose of implementing the EU and Euratom budget.
- [(c) **OPTION for cost categories explicitly excluded in the work programme:** [insert name of excluded cost category]].*

6.3 Consequences of declaration of ineligible costs

Declared costs that are ineligible will be rejected (see Article 42).

This may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

CHAPTER 4 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

SECTION 1 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTING THE ACTION

ARTICLE 7 — GENERAL OBLIGATION TO PROPERLY IMPLEMENT THE ACTION

7.1 General obligation to properly implement the action

The beneficiary must implement the action as described in Annex 1 and in compliance with the provisions of the Agreement and all legal obligations under applicable EU, international and national law.

7.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary does not properly implement the action (or part of it), the corresponding costs will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 42).

If the beneficiary breaches any other obligation, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

This may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 8 — RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTION — THIRD PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE ACTION

The beneficiary must have the appropriate resources to implement the action.

If it is necessary to implement the action, the beneficiary may:

- purchase goods, works and services (see Article 10);
- call upon subcontractors to implement action tasks described in Annex 1 (see Article 13);
- call upon linked third parties to implement action tasks described in Annex 1 (see Article 14).

In these cases, the beneficiary retains sole responsibility towards the *[Commission]**[Agency]* for implementing the action.

ARTICLE 9 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY A BENEFICIARY NOT RECEIVING EU FUNDING

Not applicable

ARTICLE 10 — PURCHASE OF GOODS, WORKS OR SERVICES

10.1 Rules for purchasing goods, works or services

If necessary to implement the action, the beneficiary may purchase goods, works or services.

The beneficiary must make such purchases ensuring the best value for money or, if appropriate, the lowest price. In doing so, it must avoid any conflict of interests (see Article 35).

The beneficiary must ensure that [*the Agency,*] the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 also towards its contractors.

If the beneficiary is a ‘contracting authority’ within the meaning of Directive 2004/18/EC⁹ (or 2014/24/EU¹⁰) or a ‘contracting entity’ within the meaning of Directive 2004/17/EC¹¹ (or 2014/25/EU¹²) it must comply with the applicable national law on public procurement.

10.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 11 — USE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES AGAINST PAYMENT

Not applicable

ARTICLE 12 — USE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES FREE OF CHARGE

Not applicable

ARTICLE 13 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY SUBCONTRACTORS

13.1 Rules for subcontracting action tasks

If necessary to implement the action, the beneficiary may award subcontracts covering the implementation of certain action tasks described in Annex 1.

⁹ Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public work contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts (OJ L 134, 30.04.2004, p. 114).

¹⁰ Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.03.2014, p. 65).

¹¹ Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors (OJ L 134, 30.04.2004, p. 1).

¹² Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.03.2014, p. 243).

Subcontracting may cover only a limited part of the action.

The beneficiary must award the subcontracts ensuring the best value for money or, if appropriate, the lowest price. In doing so, it must avoid any conflict of interests (see Article 35).

[OPTION for classified information: Action tasks involving classified information may be subcontracted only after explicit approval (in writing) from the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 37).]

The beneficiary must ensure that [the Agency,] the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 also towards their subcontractors.

The beneficiary must ensure that its obligations under Articles 35, 36, 38 and 46 also apply to the subcontractors.

If the Beneficiary is a ‘contracting authority’ within the meaning of Directive 2004/18/EC (or 2014/24/EU) or a ‘contracting entity’ within the meaning of Directive 2004/17/EC (or 2014/25/EU) it must comply with the applicable national law on public procurement.

13.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 14 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY LINKED THIRD PARTIES

[OPTION 1: 14.1 Rules for calling upon linked third parties to implement part of the action

*The following **affiliated entities**¹³ and **third parties with a legal link to the beneficiary**¹⁴ (**linked third parties**) may implement the action tasks attributed to them in Annex 1:*

¹³ For the definition see Article 2.1(2) Rules for Participation Regulation No 1290/2013: ‘**affiliated entity**’ means any legal entity that is:

- under the direct or indirect control of a participant, or
- under the same direct or indirect control as the participant, or
- directly or indirectly controlling a participant.

‘Control’ may take any of the following forms:

- (a) the direct or indirect holding of more than 50% of the nominal value of the issued share capital in the legal entity concerned, or of a majority of the voting rights of the shareholders or associates of that entity;
- (b) the direct or indirect holding, in fact or in law, of decision-making powers in the legal entity concerned.

However, the following relationships between legal entities shall not in themselves constitute controlling relationships:

- [name of the entity (short name)], affiliated or linked to [short name of the beneficiary] [OPTION if joint and several liability has been requested:, if it has accepted joint and several liability with the beneficiary (see Annex 3a)]
- [name of the entity (short name)], affiliated or linked to [short name of the beneficiary] [OPTION if joint and several liability has been requested:, if it has accepted joint and several liability with the beneficiary (see Annex 3a)]
[same for more linked third parties]

The beneficiary must ensure that [the Agency,] the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 also towards its linked third parties.

The beneficiary must ensure that its obligations under Articles 18, 35, 36 and 38 also apply to its linked third parties.

14.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If any obligation under this Article is breached, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

ARTICLE 15 — FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THIRD PARTIES

15.1 Rules for providing financial support to third parties

[OPTION 1 to be used if foreseen in the work programme: The beneficiary must provide financial support in accordance with the conditions set out in Annex 1.

At a minimum, these conditions must include:

- (a) the maximum amount of financial support for each third party.

The maximum amount may not exceed EUR 60 000 for each third party, unless it is necessary to achieve the objectives of the action as described in Annex 1;

- (b) the criteria for calculating the exact amount of the financial support;

- (c) the different types of activity that qualify for financial support, on the basis of a closed list;

- (d) the persons or categories of persons that may receive financial support, and

-
- (a) the same public investment corporation, institutional investor or venture-capital company has a direct or indirect holding of more than 50% of the nominal value of the issued share capital or a majority of voting rights of the shareholders or associates;

- (b) the legal entities concerned are owned or supervised by the same public body.

¹⁴ ‘Third party with a legal link to a beneficiary’ is any legal entity which has a legal link to the beneficiary implying collaboration that is not limited to the action.

(e) the criteria for giving financial support.

The beneficiary must ensure that [the Agency,] the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 also towards the third parties receiving financial support.

The beneficiary must ensure that its obligations under Articles 35, 36, 38 and 46 also apply to the third parties receiving financial support.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

15.2 Financial support in the form of prizes

[OPTION 1 to be used if foreseen in the work programme: The beneficiary must provide prizes in accordance with the conditions described in Annex 1.

At a minimum, these conditions must include:

(a) the conditions for participation;

(b) the award criteria;

(c) the amount of the prize, and

(d) the payment arrangements.

The beneficiary must ensure that [the Agency,] the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 also towards the third parties receiving a prize.

The beneficiary must ensure that their obligations under Articles 35, 36, 38 and 46 also apply to the third parties receiving a prize.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

15.3 Consequences of non-compliance

[OPTION 1 to be used if 15.1 and/or 15.2 are applicable: If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

ARTICLE 16 — PROVISION OF TRANS-NATIONAL OR VIRTUAL ACCESS TO RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable

SECTION 2 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 17 — GENERAL OBLIGATION TO INFORM

17.1 General obligation to provide information upon request

The beneficiary must provide — during implementation of the action or afterwards and in accordance with Article 41.2 — any information requested in order to verify proper implementation of the action and compliance with any other obligation under the Agreement.

17.2 Obligation to keep information up to date and to inform about events and circumstances likely to affect the Agreement

The beneficiary must keep information stored in the Participant Portal Beneficiary Register (via the electronic exchange system; see Article 52) up to date, in particular, its name, address, legal representatives, legal form and organisation type.

The beneficiary must immediately inform the *[Commission][Agency]* of any of the following:

- (a) **events** which are likely to affect significantly or delay the implementation of the action or the EU's financial interests, in particular:
 - (i) changes in its legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation *[or those of its linked third parties and*
 - (ii) *changes in the name, address, legal form, organisation type of its linked third parties;]*
- (b) **circumstances** affecting:
 - (i) the decision to award the grant or
 - (ii) compliance with requirements under the Agreement.

17.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 18 — KEEPING RECORDS — SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

18.1 Obligation to keep records and other supporting documentation

The beneficiary must — for a period of [*OPTION 1 by default: five*][*OPTION 2 for low value grants¹⁵: three*] years after the payment of the balance — keep adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the proper implementation of the action and the costs it declares as eligible.

It must make them available upon request (see Article 17) or in the context of checks, reviews, audits or investigations (see Article 22).

If there are on-going checks, reviews, audits, investigations, litigation or other pursuits of claims under the Agreement (including the extension of findings; see Article 22), the beneficiary must keep the records and other supporting documentation until the end of these procedures.

The beneficiary must keep the original documents. Digital and digitalised documents are considered originals if they are authorised by the applicable national law. The [*Commission*][*Agency*] may accept non-original documents if it considers that they offer a comparable level of assurance.

18.1.1 Records and other supporting documentation on the scientific and technical implementation

The beneficiary must keep records and other supporting documentation on scientific and technical implementation of the action in line with the accepted standards in the respective field.

18.1.2 Records and other documentation to support the costs declared

The beneficiary must keep adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove that the corresponding tasks or part of the action as described in Annex 1 were implemented properly. The beneficiary does not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered or provide supporting documentation (such as accounting statements) to prove the amount declared as the lump sum.

18.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, costs insufficiently substantiated will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 42).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 19 — SUBMISSION OF DELIVERABLES

19.1 Obligation to submit deliverables

¹⁵ For the definition, see Article 185 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L 362, 31.12.2012, p. 1) ('**Rules of Application Regulation No 1268/2012**'): 'low value grants' are lower or equal to EUR 60 000.

The beneficiary must submit the ‘**deliverables**’ identified in Annex 1, in accordance with the timing and conditions set out in it.

19.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the [Commission][Agency] may apply any of the measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 20 — REPORTING — PAYMENT REQUESTS

20.1 Obligation to submit reports

The beneficiary must submit to the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 52) the reports set out in this Article. These reports include the request for payment and must be drawn up using the forms and templates provided in the electronic exchange system (see Article 52).

20.2 Reporting periods

The action is divided into the following ‘**reporting periods**’:

- RP1: from month 1 to month [X]
- [- RP2: from month [X+1] to month [Y]*
- RP3: from month [Y+1] to month [Z]*
- [same for other RPs]*
- RPN: from month [N+1] to [the last month of the project].]

20.2a Periodic reports — Requests for further pre-financing payments

The beneficiary must submit a periodic report within 60 days following the end of each reporting period.

The **periodic report** must include the following:

- (a) a ‘**periodic technical report**’ containing:
 - (i) an **explanation of the work carried out** by the beneficiary;
 - (ii) an **overview of the progress** towards the objectives of the action, including milestones and deliverables identified in Annex 1.

This report must include explanations justifying the differences between work expected to be carried out in accordance with Annex 1 and that actually carried out.

The report must detail the exploitation and dissemination of the results and — if required in Annex 1 — an updated ‘**plan for the exploitation and dissemination of the results**’;

The report must indicate the communication activities;

- (iii) a **summary** for publication by the *[Commission][Agency]*;
 - (iv) the answers to the ‘**questionnaire**’, covering issues related to the action implementation and the economic and societal impact, notably in the context of the Horizon 2020 key performance indicators and the Horizon 2020 monitoring requirements;
- (b) a ‘**statement on the use of the previous pre-financing instalment**’, including the **request for a further pre-financing payment** (Annex 7).

20.3 Requests for interim payments

Not applicable

20.4 Final report — Request for payment of the balance

The beneficiary must submit to the *[Commission][Agency]* (see Article 52) — within 60 days following the end of the reporting period — a final report, which includes the request for payment of the balance.

The **final report** must include the following:

- (a) a ‘**final technical report**’ containing a **summary** with:
 - (i) an overview of the results;
 - (ii) the conclusions on the action;
 - (iii) the answers to the ‘**questionnaire**’, covering issues related to the action implementation and the economic and societal impact, notably in the context of the Horizon 2020 key performance indicators and the Horizon 2020 monitoring requirements.
- (b) a ‘**final financial report**’ containing:
 - (i) a ‘**financial statement**’ (see Annex 4), which includes the **request for payment of the balance**.

The financial statement must detail the eligible costs (lump sum costs; see Article 6 and Annex 2).

Amounts which are not declared in the financial statement will not be taken into account by the *[Commission][Agency]*.

The beneficiary must **certify** that:

- the information provided is full, reliable and true;

- the costs declared are eligible (i.e. that the action has been properly implemented; see Article 6);
- the costs (i.e. the proper implementation of the action) can be substantiated by adequate records and supporting documentation (see Article 18) that will be produced upon request (see Article 17) or in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations (see Article 22).

(ii) not applicable.

20.5 Information on cumulative expenditure incurred

Not applicable

20.6 Currency for financial statements

The financial statement must be drafted in euro.

20.7 Language of reports

The reports must be submitted in the language of the Agreement.

20.8 Consequences of non-compliance

If the reports submitted do not comply with this Article, the [Commission][Agency] may suspend the payment deadline (see Article 47) and apply any of the other measures described in Chapter 6

If the beneficiary breaches its obligation to submit the reports and if it fails to comply with this obligation within 30 days following a written reminder, the [Commission][Agency] may terminate the Agreement (see Article 50) or apply any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 21 — PAYMENTS AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

21.1 Payments to be made

The following payments will be made to the beneficiary:

- a *[first]* **pre-financing payment**;
- *[a second pre-financing payment, on the basis of the request for a second pre-financing payment (see Article 20);]*
- *[a third pre-financing payment, on the basis of the request for a third pre-financing payment (see Article 20);]*

[same for more pre-financing payments]

- one **payment of the balance**, on the basis of the request for payment of the balance (see Article 20)

21.2 Pre-financing payment — Amount — Amount retained for the Guarantee Fund

[OPTION 1a by default: The aim of the pre-financing is to provide the beneficiary with a float.

It remains the property of the EU until the payment of the balance.

The [Commission][Agency] will — within 30 days, either from the entry into force of the Agreement (see Article 58) or from 10 days before the starting date of the action (see Article 3), whichever is the latest — make a [first] pre-financing payment to the beneficiary of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)], except if Article 48 applies.

From this amount, an amount of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)], corresponding to 5% of the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1), is retained by the [Commission][Agency] and transferred into the ‘Guarantee Fund’.

[OPTION 1b in case of two pre-financing payments The [Commission][Agency] will — within 60 days after receiving the request (see Article 20) — make a second pre-financing payment to the beneficiary of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)], except if Articles 47 or 48 apply.

If the statement on the use of the previous pre-financing instalment shows that less than 70% of the previous instalment paid has been used to cover the costs of the action, the amount of the new pre-financing to be paid will be reduced by the difference between the 70% threshold and the amount used.]

[OPTION 1c in case of three pre-financing payments: The [Commission][Agency] will — within 60 days after receiving the request (see Article 20) — make a third pre-financing payment to the beneficiary of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)], except if Articles 47 or 48 apply.

If the statement on the use of the previous pre-financing instalment shows that less than 70% of the previous instalment paid has been used to cover the costs of the action, the amount of the new pre-financing to be paid will be reduced by the difference between the 70% threshold and the amount used.]

[same for more pre-financing payments]]

[OPTION 2a if the JRC is the beneficiary: The [DG][Agency] will make a [first] pre-financing payment of EUR [insert amount including the 5% to be paid to the Guarantee Fund (insert amount in words)], within 30 days from the submission of a debit note from the JRC after the signature of the ‘Agreement’.

The JRC agrees that the amount of EUR [insert amount: 5% of the grant amount intended for the JRC (insert amount in words)], corresponding to its contribution to the Guarantee

Fund (see Article 21.2), is transferred in its name by the [DG][Agency] to the Guarantee Fund.

[OPTION 2b in case of two pre-financing payments: *The [DG][Agency] will make a second pre-financing payment of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)], within 30 days from the submission of a debit note from the JRC except if Articles 47 or 48 apply.*

If the statement on the use of the previous pre-financing instalment shows that less than 70% of the previous instalment paid has been used to cover the costs of the action, the amount of the new pre-financing to be paid will be reduced by the difference between the 70% threshold and the amount used.]

[same for more pre-financing payments to the JRC]]

The total amount of pre-financing payments must not exceed 90% of the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1.

21.3 Interim payments — Amount — Calculation

Not applicable

21.4 Payment of the balance — Amount — Calculation — Release of the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund

The payment of the balance reimburses the remaining part of the eligible costs incurred by the beneficiary for the implementation of the action.

If the total amount of earlier payments is greater than the final grant amount (see Article 5.3), the payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery (see Article 44).

If the total amount of earlier payments is lower than the final grant amount, the [Commission][Agency] will pay the balance within 90 days from receiving the final report (see Article 20.4), except if Articles 47 or 48 apply.

Payment is subject to the approval of the final report. Its approval does not imply recognition of the compliance, authenticity, completeness or correctness of its content.

The **amount due as the balance** is calculated by the [Commission][Agency] by deducting the total amount of pre-financing already made, from the final grant amount determined in accordance with Article 5.3:

{final grant amount (see Article 5.3)
minus
pre-financing made}.

At the payment of the balance, the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund (see above) will be released and:

- if the balance is positive: the amount released will be paid in full to the beneficiary together with the amount due as the balance;
- if the balance is negative (payment of the balance taking the form of recovery): it will be deducted from the amount released (see Article 44.1.2). If the resulting amount:
 - is positive, it will be paid to the beneficiary
 - is negative, it will be recovered from the beneficiary.

The amount to be paid may however be offset — without the beneficiary's consent — against any other amount owed by the beneficiary to the [Agency, the] Commission or an[other] executive agency (under the EU or Euratom budget), up to the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1.

21.5 Notification of amounts due

The [Commission][Agency] will formally notify to the beneficiary the amount due and specify the final grant amount.

In the case of reduction of the grant or recovery of undue amounts, the notification will be preceded by the contradictory procedure set out in Articles 43 and 44.

21.6 Currency for payments

The [Commission][Agency] will make all payments in euro.

21.7 Payments to the beneficiary

Payments will be made to the beneficiary.

Payments will discharge the [Commission] [Agency] from its payment obligation

21.8 Bank account for payments

[OPTION 1 by default: All payments will be made to the following bank account:

Name of bank: [...]

Full name of the account holder: [...]

Full account number (including bank codes): [...]

[IBAN code: [...]]¹⁶

[OPTION 2 if the JRC is the beneficiary: All payments will be made in accordance with the Commission's accounting rules on internal invoicing, from the operational budget line of the [DG][Agency] to the Legal Entity File (LEF) number of the JRC and mentioning the

¹⁶ BIC or SWIFT code applies to for countries if the IBAN code does not apply.

recovery order (RO) number. The JRC will submit a debit note for each payment (including the pre-financing payment(s)).]

21.9 Costs of payment transfers

The cost of the payment transfers is borne as follows:

- the [Commission][Agency] bears the cost of transfers charged by its bank;
- the beneficiary bears the cost of transfers charged by its bank;
- the party causing a repetition of a transfer bears all costs of the repeated transfer.

21.10 Date of payment

Payments by the [Commission][Agency] are considered to have been carried out on the date when they are debited to its account.

21.11 Consequences of non-compliance

21.11.1 [OPTION 1 by default: *If the [Commission][Agency] does not pay within the payment deadlines (see above), the beneficiary is entitled to **late-payment interest** at the rate applied by the European Central Bank (ECB) for its main refinancing operations in euros ('reference rate'), plus three and a half points. The reference rate is the rate in force on the first day of the month in which the payment deadline expires, as published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union.*

If the late-payment interest is lower than or equal to EUR 200, it will be paid to the beneficiary only upon request submitted within two months of receiving the late payment.

Late-payment interest is not due if the beneficiary is an EU Member State (including regional and local government authorities or other public bodies acting on behalf of a Member State for the purpose of this Agreement).

Suspension of the payment deadline or payments (see Articles 47 and 48) will not be considered as late payment.

Late-payment interest covers the period running from the day following the due date for payment (see above), up to and including the date of payment.

Late-payment interest is not considered for the purposes of calculating the final grant amount.]

[OPTION 2 if the JRC is the beneficiary: Not applicable]

21.11.2 Not applicable

ARTICLE 22 — CHECKS, REVIEWS, AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS — EXTENSION OF FINDINGS

22.1 Checks, reviews and audits by the *[Agency and the]* Commission

22.1.1 Right to carry out checks

The *[Agency or the]* Commission will — during the implementation of the action or afterwards — check the proper implementation of the action and compliance with the obligations under the Agreement, including assessing deliverables and reports.

For this purpose the *[Agency or the]* Commission may be assisted by external persons or bodies.

The *[Agency or the]* Commission may also request additional information in accordance with Article 17.

Information provided must be accurate, precise and complete and in the format requested, including electronic format.

22.1.2 Right to carry out reviews

The *[Agency or the]* Commission may — during the implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out reviews on the proper implementation of the action (including assessment of deliverables and reports), compliance with the obligations under the Agreement and continued scientific or technological relevance of the action.

Reviews may be started **up to two years after the payment of the balance**. They will be formally notified to the beneficiary and will be considered to have started on the date of the formal notification.

If the review is carried out on a third party (see Articles 10 to 16), the beneficiary must inform the third party.

The *[Agency or the]* Commission may carry out reviews directly (using its own staff) or indirectly (using external persons or bodies appointed to do so). It will inform the beneficiary of the identity of the external persons or bodies. It has the right to object to the appointment on grounds of commercial confidentiality.

The beneficiary must provide — within the deadline requested — any information and data in addition to deliverables and reports already submitted (including information on the use of resources).

The beneficiary may be requested to participate in meetings, including with external experts.

For **on-the-spot** reviews, the beneficiary must allow access to its sites and premises, including to external persons or bodies, and must ensure that information requested is readily available.

Information provided must be accurate, precise and complete and in the format requested, including electronic format.

On the basis of the review findings, a ‘**review report**’ will be drawn up.

The [Agency or the] Commission will formally notify the review report to the beneficiary, which has 30 days to formally notify observations (‘**contradictory review procedure**’).

Reviews (including review reports) are in the language of the Agreement.

22.1.3 Right to carry out audits

The [Agency or the] Commission may — during the implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out audits on the proper implementation of the action and compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

Audits may be started **up to two years after the payment of the balance**. They will be formally notified to the beneficiary and will be considered to have started on the date of the formal notification.

If the audit is carried out on a third party (see Articles 10 to 16), the beneficiary must inform the third party.

The [Agency or the] Commission may carry out audits directly (using its own staff) or indirectly (using external persons or bodies appointed to do so). It will inform the beneficiary of the identity of the external persons or bodies. It has the right to object to the appointment on grounds of commercial confidentiality.

The beneficiary must provide — within the deadline requested — any information to verify compliance with the Agreement.

For **on-the-spot** audits, the beneficiary must allow access to its sites and premises, including to external persons or bodies, and must ensure that information requested is readily available.

Information provided must be accurate, precise and complete and in the format requested, including electronic format.

On the basis of the audit findings, a ‘**draft audit report**’ will be drawn up.

The [Agency or the] Commission will formally notify the draft audit report to the beneficiary, which has 30 days to formally notify observations (‘**contradictory audit procedure**’). This period may be extended by the [Agency or the] Commission in justified cases.

The ‘**final audit report**’ will take into account observations by the beneficiary. The report will be formally notified to it.

Audits (including audit reports) are in the language of the Agreement.

The [Agency or the] Commission may also access the beneficiary' statutory records for the periodical assessment of lump sums.

22.2 Investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)

Under Regulations No 883/2013¹⁷ and No 2185/96¹⁸ (and in accordance with their provisions and procedures), the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may — at any moment during implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, to establish whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the EU.

22.3 Checks and audits by the European Court of Auditors (ECA)

Under Article 287 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 161 of the Financial Regulation No 966/2012¹⁹, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) may — at any moment during implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out audits.

The ECA has the right of access for the purpose of checks and audits.

22.4 Checks, reviews, audits and investigations for international organisations

[OPTION 1 for international organisations: In conformity with its financial regulations, the European Union, including the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Court of Auditors (ECA), may undertake, including on the spot, checks, reviews audits and investigations.

This Article will be applied in accordance with any specific agreement concluded in this respect by the international organisation and the European Union.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

22.5 Consequences of findings in checks, reviews, audits and investigations — Extension of findings

22.5.1 Findings in this grant

Findings in checks, reviews, audits or investigations carried out in the context of this grant may lead to the rejection of ineligible costs (see Article 42), reduction of the grant (see

¹⁷ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.09.2013, p. 1).

¹⁸ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/1996 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2).

¹⁹ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 ('**Financial Regulation No 966/2012**') (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).

Article 43), recovery of undue amounts (see Article 44) or to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

Rejection of costs or reduction of the grant after the payment of the balance will lead to a revised final grant amount (see Article 5.4).

Findings in checks, reviews, audits or investigations may lead to a request for amendment for the modification of Annex 1 (see Article 55).

Checks, reviews, audits or investigations that find systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations may also lead to consequences in other EU or Euratom grants awarded under similar conditions (**‘extension of findings from this grant to other grants’**).

Moreover, findings arising from an OLAF investigation may lead to criminal prosecution under national law.

22.5.2 Findings in other grants

The *[Agency or the]* Commission may extend findings from other grants to this grant (**‘extension of findings from other grants to this grant’**), if:

- (a) the beneficiary is found, in other EU or Euratom grants awarded under similar conditions, to have committed systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant and
- (b) those findings are formally notified to the beneficiary — together with the list of grants affected by the findings — no later than two years after the payment of the balance of this grant.

The extension of findings may lead to the rejection of costs (see Article 42), reduction of the grant (see Article 43), recovery of undue amounts (see Article 44), suspension of payments (see Article 48), suspension of the action implementation (see Article 49) or termination (see Article 50).

22.5.3 Procedure

The *[Agency or the]* Commission will formally notify the beneficiary the systemic or recurrent errors and its intention to extend these audit findings, together with the list of grants affected.

22.5.3.1 If the findings concern **eligibility of costs**: the formal notification will include:

- (a) an invitation to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings;
- (b) the request to submit **revised financial statements** for all grants affected;
- (c) the **correction rate for extrapolation** established by the *[Agency or the]* Commission on the basis of the systemic or recurrent errors, to calculate the amounts to be rejected if the beneficiary:

- (i) considers that the submission of revised financial statements is not possible or practicable or
- (ii) does not submit revised financial statements.

The beneficiary has 90 days from receiving notification to submit observations, revised financial statements or to propose a duly substantiated **alternative correction method**. This period may be extended by the *[Agency or the]* Commission in justified cases.

The *[Agency or the]* Commission may then start a rejection procedure in accordance with Article 42, on the basis of:

- the revised financial statements, if approved;
- the proposed alternative correction method, if accepted

or

- the initially notified correction rate for extrapolation, if it does not receive any observations or revised financial statements, does not accept the observations or the proposed alternative correction method or does not approve the revised financial statements.

22.5.3.2 If the findings concern **substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations**: the formal notification will include:

- (a) an invitation to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings and
- (b) the flat-rate the *[Agency or the]* Commission intends to apply according to the principle of proportionality.

The beneficiary has 90 days from receiving notification to submit observations or to propose a duly substantiated alternative flat-rate.

The *[Agency or the]* Commission may then start a reduction procedure in accordance with Article 43, on the basis of:

- the proposed alternative flat-rate, if accepted

or

- the initially notified flat-rate, if it does not receive any observations or does not accept the observations or the proposed alternative flat-rate.

22.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, any insufficiently substantiated costs will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 42).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 23 — EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE ACTION

23.1 Right to evaluate the impact of the action

The [Agency or the] Commission may carry out interim and final evaluations of the impact of the action measured against the objective of the EU programme.

Evaluations may be started during implementation of the action and up to [OPTION 1 by default: five] [OPTION 2 for low value grants: three] years after the payment of the balance. The evaluation is considered to start on the date of the formal notification to the beneficiary.

The [Agency or the] Commission may make these evaluations directly (using its own staff) or indirectly (using external bodies or persons it has authorised to do so).

The beneficiary must provide any information relevant to evaluate the impact of the action, including information in electronic format.

23.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the [Commission][Agency] may apply the measures described in Chapter 6.

SECTION 3 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO BACKGROUND AND RESULTS

SUBSECTION 1 GENERAL

ARTICLE 23a — MANAGEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

23a.1 Obligation to take measures to implement the Commission Recommendation on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities

If the beneficiary is a university or other public research organisation it must take measures to implement the principles set out in Points 1 and 2 of the Code of Practice annexed to the Commission Recommendation on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities²⁰.

This does not change the obligations set out in Subsections 2 and 3 of this Section.

²⁰ Commission Recommendation C(2008) 1329 of 10.4.2008 on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities and the Code of Practice for universities and other public research institutions attached to this recommendation.

The beneficiary must ensure that researchers and third parties involved in the action are aware of them.

23a.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches its obligations under this Article, the [Commission][Agency] may apply any of the measures described in Chapter 6.

SUBSECTION 2 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO BACKGROUND

ARTICLE 24 — AGREEMENT ON BACKGROUND

[OPTION 1 if an option under Article 25.5 applies: 24.1 Agreement on background

The beneficiary must identify (in writing) the background for the action.

‘Background’ means any data, know-how or information — whatever its form or nature (tangible or intangible), including any rights such as intellectual property rights — that:

(a) is held by the beneficiary before its accession to the Agreement, and

(b) is needed to implement the action or exploit the results.

24.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

ARTICLE 25 — ACCESS RIGHTS TO BACKGROUND

25.1 Exercise of access rights — Waiving of access rights — No sub-licensing

To exercise access rights, this must first be requested in writing (‘**request for access**’).

‘**Access rights**’ means rights to use results or background under the terms and conditions laid down in this Agreement.

Waivers of access rights are not valid unless in writing.

Unless agreed otherwise, access rights do not include the right to sub-license.

25.2 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for implementing their own tasks under the action

Not applicable

25.3 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for exploiting their own results

Not applicable

25.4 Access rights for affiliated entities

Not applicable

25.5 Access rights for third parties

Not applicable

25.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

SUBSECTION 3 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO RESULTS

ARTICLE 26 — OWNERSHIP OF RESULTS

26.1 Ownership by the beneficiary that generates the results

The beneficiary owns the results it generates.

‘**Results**’ means any (tangible or intangible) output of the action such as data, knowledge or information — whatever its form or nature, whether it can be protected or not — that is generated in the action, as well as any rights attached to it, including intellectual property rights.

26.2 Joint ownership by several beneficiaries

Not applicable

26.3 Rights of third parties (including personnel)

If third parties (including personnel) may claim rights to the results, the beneficiary must ensure that it complies with its obligations under the Agreement.

If a third party generates results, the beneficiary must obtain all necessary rights (transfer, licences or other) from the third party, in order to be able to respect its obligations as if those results were generated by the beneficiary itself.

If obtaining the rights is impossible, the beneficiary must refrain from using the third party to generate the results.

26.4 [EU][Euratom][Agency] ownership, to protect results

26.4.1 [The EU][Euratom][The Agency] may — with the consent of the beneficiary — assume ownership of results to protect them, if the beneficiary intends — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — to disseminate its results without protecting them, except in any of the following cases:

- (a) the lack of protection is because protecting the results is not possible, reasonable or justified (given the circumstances);
- (b) the lack of protection is because there is a lack of potential for commercial or industrial exploitation, or
- (c) the beneficiary intends to transfer the results to a third party established in an EU Member State or associated country, which will protect them.

Before the results are disseminated and unless any of the cases above under Points (a), (b) or (c) applies, the beneficiary must formally notify the [Commission][Agency] and at the same time inform it of any reasons for refusing consent. The beneficiary may refuse consent only if it can show that its legitimate interests would suffer significant harm.

If the [Commission][Agency] decides to assume ownership, it will formally notify the beneficiary within 45 days of receiving notification.

No dissemination relating to these results may take place before the end of this period or, if the [Commission][Agency] takes a positive decision, until it has taken the necessary steps to protect the results.

26.4.2 [The EU][Euratom][The Agency] may — with the consent of the beneficiary — assume ownership of results to protect them, if the beneficiary intends — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — to stop protecting them or not to seek an extension of protection, except in any of the following cases:

- (a) the protection is stopped because of a lack of potential for commercial or industrial exploitation;
- (b) an extension would not be justified given the circumstances.

The beneficiary that intends to stop protecting results or not seek an extension must — unless any of the cases above under Points (a) or (b) applies — formally notify the [Commission][Agency] at least 60 days before the protection lapses or its extension is no longer possible and at the same time inform it of any reasons for refusing consent. The beneficiary may refuse consent only if it can show that its legitimate interests would suffer significant harm.

If the [Commission][Agency] decides to assume ownership, it will formally notify the beneficiary within 45 days of receiving notification.

26.5 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 27 — PROTECTION OF RESULTS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

27.1 Obligation to protect the results

The beneficiary must examine the possibility of protecting its results and must adequately protect them — for an appropriate period and with appropriate territorial coverage — if:

- (a) the results can reasonably be expected to be commercially or industrially exploited and
- (b) protecting them is possible, reasonable and justified (given the circumstances).

When deciding on protection, the beneficiary must consider its own legitimate interests.

27.2 [EU] [Euratom][Agency] ownership, to protect the results

If the beneficiary intends not to protect its results, to stop protecting them or not seek an extension of protection, [the EU][Euratom][the Agency] may — under certain conditions (see Article 26.4) — assume ownership to ensure their (continued) protection.

27.3 Information on EU funding

Applications for protection of results (including patent applications) filed by or on behalf of the beneficiary must — unless the [Commission][Agency] requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible — include the following:

“The project leading to this application has received funding from the [European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018] under grant agreement No [number]”.

27.4 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such a breach may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 28 — EXPLOITATION OF RESULTS

28.1 Obligation to exploit the results

The beneficiary must — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — take measures aiming to ensure ‘**exploitation**’ of its results (either directly or indirectly, in particular through transfer or licensing; see Article 30) by:

- (a) using them in further research activities (outside the action);
- (b) developing, creating or marketing a product or process;
- (c) creating and providing a service, or
- (d) using them in standardisation activities.

[OPTION for additional exploitation obligations if foreseen in the work programme: In addition, the beneficiary must — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — comply with the additional exploitation obligations set out in Annex 1.]

This does not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

28.2 Results that could contribute to European or international standards — Information on EU funding

[OPTION for results that could contribute to standards if foreseen in the work programme: If results could reasonably be expected to contribute to European or international standards, the beneficiary must — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — inform the [Commission][Agency].]

If results are incorporated in a standard, the beneficiary must — unless the [Commission][Agency] requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible — ask the standardisation body to include the following statement in (information related to) the standard:

“Results incorporated in this standard received funding from the [European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018] under grant agreement No [Number]”.

28.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced in accordance with Article 43.

Such a breach may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 29 — DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS — OPEN ACCESS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

29.1 Obligation to disseminate results

Unless it goes against its legitimate interests, the beneficiary must — as soon as possible — ‘**disseminate**’ its results by disclosing them to the public by appropriate means (other than

those resulting from protecting or exploiting the results), including in scientific publications (in any medium).

[OPTION for additional dissemination obligations if foreseen in the work programme: In addition, the beneficiary must comply with the additional dissemination obligations set out in Annex 1.]

[OPTION for additional dissemination obligations for interoperability if foreseen in the work programme: Moreover, the beneficiary must — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — disseminate any technical specifications of the results that are needed for interoperability.]

[OPTION for additional dissemination obligations for cross-border interoperability if foreseen in the work programme: Moreover, the beneficiary must — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — disseminate the deliverables relating to cross-border interoperability (see Annex 1) and any results needed for cross-border interoperability (in particular common technical specifications and software components).]

This does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply.

If the beneficiary intends not to protect its results, it may — under certain conditions (see Article 26.4.1) — need to formally notify the [Commission][Agency] before dissemination takes place.

29.2 Open access to scientific publications

The beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge, online access for any user) to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results.

In particular, it must:

- (a) as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications;

Moreover, the beneficiary must aim to deposit at the same time the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications.

- (b) ensure open access to the deposited publication — via the repository — at the latest:
 - (i) on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher, or
 - (ii) within six months of publication (twelve months for publications in the social sciences and humanities) in any other case.

- (c) ensure open access — via the repository — to the bibliographic metadata that identify the deposited publication.

The bibliographic metadata must be in a standard format and must include all of the following:

- the terms [*"European Union (EU)" and "Horizon 2020"*][*"Euratom" and Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018"*];
- the name of the action, acronym and grant number;
- the publication date, and length of embargo period if applicable, and
- a persistent identifier.

29.3 Open access to research data

[OPTION 1 for actions participating in the open Research Data Pilot: Regarding the digital research data generated in the action ('data'), the beneficiary must:

- (a) deposit in a research data repository and take measures to make it possible for third parties to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate — free of charge for any user — the following:
- (i) the data, including associated metadata, needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications as soon as possible;
 - (ii) other data, including associated metadata, as specified and within the deadlines laid down in the **'data management plan'** (see Annex 1);
- (b) provide information — via the repository — about tools and instruments at the disposal of the beneficiaries and necessary for validating the results (and — where possible — provide the tools and instruments themselves).

This does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply.

As an exception, the beneficiary does not have to ensure open access to specific parts of its research data if the achievement of the action's main objective, as described in Annex 1, would be jeopardised by making those specific parts of the research data openly accessible. In this case, the data management plan must contain the reasons for not giving access.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable;]

29.4 Information on EU funding — Obligation and right to use the EU emblem

Unless the [Commission][Agency] requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible, any dissemination of results (in any form, including electronic) must:

(a) display the EU emblem and

(b) include the following text:

“This project has received funding from the *[European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018]* under grant agreement No [Number]”.

When displayed together with another logo, the EU emblem must have appropriate prominence.

For the purposes of its obligations under this Article, the beneficiary may use the EU emblem without first obtaining approval from the *[Commission][Agency]*.

This does not however give them the right to exclusive use.

Moreover, the beneficiary may not appropriate the EU emblem or any similar trademark or logo, either by registration or by any other means.

29.5 Disclaimer excluding *[Commission]* *[Agency]* responsibility

Any dissemination of results must indicate that it reflects only the author's view and that the *[Commission][Agency]* is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

29.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such a breach may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 30 — TRANSFER AND LICENSING OF RESULTS

30.1 Transfer of ownership

The beneficiary may transfer ownership of its results.

It must however ensure that its obligations under Articles 26.2, 26.4, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 also apply to the new owner and that this owner has the obligation to pass them on in any subsequent transfer.

This does not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

30.2 Granting licences

The beneficiary may grant licences to its results (or otherwise give the right to exploit them), if:

- (a) this does not impede the access rights under Article 31 and
- (b) **[OPTION 1 if additional exploitation obligations in Annex 1: the beneficiary complies with its additional exploitation obligations (see Article 28.1 and Annex 1)]**
[OPTION 2: not applicable].

This does not change the dissemination obligations in Article 29 or security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

30.3 [Commission][Agency] right to object to transfers or licensing

[OPTION 1 for EU grants: The [Commission][Agency] may — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — object to a transfer of ownership or the exclusive licensing of results, if:

- (a) *it is to a third party established in a non-EU country not associated with Horizon 2020 and*
- (b) *the [Commission][Agency] considers that the transfer or licence is not in line with EU interests regarding competitiveness or is inconsistent with ethical principles or security considerations.*

The beneficiary that intends to transfer ownership or grant an exclusive licence must formally notify the [Commission][Agency] before the intended transfer or licensing takes place and:

- *identify the specific results concerned;*
- *describe in detail the new owner or licensee and the planned or potential exploitation of the results, and*
- *include a reasoned assessment of the likely impact of the transfer or licence on EU competitiveness and its consistency with ethical principles and security considerations.*

The [Commission][Agency] may request additional information.

If the [Commission][Agency] decides to object to a transfer or exclusive licence, it must formally notify the beneficiary within 60 days of receiving notification (or any additional information it has requested).

No transfer or licensing may take place in the following cases:

- *pending the [Commission][Agency] decision, within the period set out above;*
- *if the [Commission][Agency] objects;*

- *until the conditions are complied with, if the [Commission][Agency] objection comes with conditions.]*

[OPTION 2 for Euratom grants: *The Commission may [OPTION:— up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 —] object to a transfer of ownership or the exclusive or non-exclusive licensing of results, if:*

- (a) *it is to a third party established in a non-EU country not associated to the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018, and*
- (b) *the Commission considers that the transfer or licence is not in line with the EU interests regarding competitiveness or is inconsistent with ethical principles or security considerations.*

Security considerations include the defence interests of the Member States under Article 24 of the Euratom Treaty.

The beneficiary that intends to transfer ownership or grant a licence must formally notify the Commission before the intended transfer or licensing takes place and:

- *identify the specific results concerned;*
- *describe in detail the results, the new owner or licensee and the planned or potential exploitation of the results, and*
- *include a reasoned assessment of the likely impact of the transfer or licence on EU competitiveness and its consistency with ethical principles and security considerations.*

The Commission may request additional information.

If the Commission decides to object to a transfer or licence, it will formally notify the beneficiary within 60 days of receiving notification (or any additional information requested).

No transfer or licensing may take place in the following cases:

- *pending the Commission decision, within the period set out above;*
- *if the Commission objects;*
- *until the conditions are complied with, if the Commission objection comes with conditions.]*

[OPTION 3: Not applicable]

30.4 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such a breach may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 31 — ACCESS RIGHTS TO RESULTS

31.1 Exercise of access rights — Waiving of access rights — No sub-licensing

The conditions set out in Article 25.1 apply.

The obligations set out in this Article do not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

31.2 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for implementing their own tasks under the action

Not applicable

31.3 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for exploiting their own results

Not applicable

31.4 Access rights of affiliated entities

Not applicable

31.5 Access rights for the EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies and EU Member States

[OPTION 1 by default for EU grants: The beneficiary must give access to its results — on a royalty-free basis — to EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, for developing, implementing or monitoring EU policies or programmes.

Such access rights are limited to non-commercial and non-competitive use.

This does not change the right to use any material, document or information received from the beneficiary for communication and publicising activities (see Article 38.2).]

[OPTION 2 for calls under Specific Objective ‘Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens’: The beneficiary must give access to its results — on a royalty-free basis — to EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies as well as EU Member States’ national authorities, necessary for developing, implementing or monitoring their policies or programmes in this area.

Such access rights are limited to non-commercial and non-competitive use.

Access is conditional on an agreement to define specific conditions ensuring that:

(a) *the access will be used only for the intended purpose and*

(b) *appropriate confidentiality obligations are in place.*

The requesting EU Member State or EU institution, body, office or agency must inform all other EU Member States of such a request.

This does not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.]

[OPTION 3 for Euratom grants: *The beneficiary must give access to its results — on a royalty-free basis — to the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and its joint undertakings, for developing, implementing and monitoring Euratom policies and programmes or for compliance with obligations assumed through international cooperation with third countries and international organisations.*

As an exception to Article 31.1, such access rights include the right to authorise third parties to use the results in public procurement and the right to sublicense and are limited to non-commercial and non-competitive use.]

31.6 Access rights for third parties

[OPTION 1a for additional access rights for complementary grants if foreseen in the work programme: *The beneficiary must give — under the conditions set out below — access to its results to complementary beneficiaries²¹, for the purposes of the complementary grant agreement(s) (see Article 2).*

The beneficiary must give complementary beneficiaries access — on a royalty-free basis — to results needed for implementing their own tasks under the complementary grant.

The beneficiary must give complementary beneficiaries — under fair and reasonable conditions — access to results needed for exploiting their own results.

‘Fair and reasonable conditions’ means appropriate conditions, including possible financial terms or royalty-free conditions, taking into account the specific circumstances of the request for access, for example the actual or potential value of the results to which access is requested and/or the scope, duration or other characteristics of the exploitation envisaged.

Requests for access for exploitation purposes may be made — unless agreed otherwise — up to one year after the period set out in Article 3.]

[OPTION 1b for additional access rights for interoperability if foreseen in the work programme: *The beneficiary must give third parties — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 and [OPTION A: under fair and reasonable conditions (see Article 25.3)][OPTION B: on a royalty-free basis] — access to its results needed for interoperability.]*

²¹ ‘Complementary beneficiary’ means a beneficiary of a complementary grant agreement.

[OPTION 1c if fair and reasonable conditions apply: ‘Fair and reasonable conditions’ means appropriate conditions, including possible financial terms or royalty-free conditions, taking into account the specific circumstances of the request for access, for example the actual or potential value of the results to which access is requested and/or the scope, duration or other characteristics of the exploitation envisaged.]

[OPTION 1d for additional access rights for cross-border interoperability if foreseen in the work programme: The beneficiary must give third parties — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 and on a royalty-free basis — access to its results needed for interoperability, in particular for implementing the results in EU Member States or associated countries that are not participating in the action.

The beneficiary must give access to software components under an EU public license (or compatible licenses) and must comply with any additional requirements set out in Annex 1.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

31.7 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

SECTION 4 OTHER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE 32 — RECRUITMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR RESEARCHERS

32.1 Obligation to take measures to implement the European Charter for Researchers and Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers

The beneficiary must take all measures to implement the principles set out in the Commission Recommendation on the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers²², in particular regarding:

- working conditions;
- transparent recruitment processes based on merit, and
- career development.

The beneficiary must ensure that researchers and third parties involved in the action are aware of them.

²² Commission Recommendation 2005/251/EC of 11 March 2005 on the European Charter for Researchers and on a Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers (OJ L 75, 22.3.2005, p. 67).

32.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches its obligations under this Article, the *[Commission][Agency]* may apply any of the measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 33 — GENDER EQUALITY

33.1 Obligation to aim for gender equality

The beneficiary must take all measures to promote equal opportunities between men and women in the implementation of the action. It must aim, to the extent possible, for a gender balance at all levels of personnel assigned to the action, including at supervisory and managerial level.

33.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches its obligations under this Article, the *[Commission][Agency]* may apply any of the measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 34 — ETHICS AND RESEARCH INTEGRITY

34.1 Obligation to comply with ethical and research integrity principles

The beneficiary must carry out the action in compliance with:

(a) ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity)

and

(b) applicable international, EU and national law.

Funding will not be granted for activities carried out outside the EU if they are prohibited in all Member States or for activities which destroy human embryos (for example, for obtaining stem cells).

The beneficiary must ensure that the activities under the action have an exclusive focus on civil applications.

The beneficiary must ensure that the activities under the action do not:

(a) aim at human cloning for reproductive purposes;

(b) intend to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable (with the exception of research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads, which may be financed), or

(c) intend to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.

The beneficiary must respect the highest standards of research integrity — as set out, for instance, in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity²³.

This implies notably compliance with the following essential principles:

- honesty;
- reliability;
- objectivity;
- impartiality;
- open communication;
- duty of care;
- fairness and
- responsibility for future science generations.

This means that the beneficiary must ensure that persons carrying out research tasks:

- present their research goals and intentions in an honest and transparent manner;
- design their research carefully and conduct it in a reliable fashion, taking its impact on society into account;
- use techniques and methodologies (including for data collection and management) that are appropriate for the field(s) concerned;
- exercise due care for the subjects of research — be they human beings, animals, the environment or cultural objects;
- ensure objectivity, accuracy and impartiality when disseminating the results;
- allow — [*OPTION for actions participating in the Open Research Data Pilot: in addition to the open access obligations under Article 29.3*] as much as possible and taking into account the legitimate interest of the beneficiary — access to research data, in order to enable research to be reproduced;
- make the necessary references to their work and that of other researchers;
- refrain from practicing any form of plagiarism, data falsification or fabrication;

²³ The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity of ALLEA (All European Academies) and ESF (European Science Foundation) of March 2011.

http://www.esf.org/fileadmin/Public_documents/Publications/Code_Conduct_ResearchIntegrity.pdf

- avoid double funding, conflicts of interest and misrepresentation of credentials or other research misconduct.

34.2 Activities raising ethical issues

Activities raising ethical issues must comply with the ‘**ethics requirements**’ set out as deliverables in Annex 1.

Before the beginning of an activity raising an ethical issue, the beneficiary must have obtained:

- (a) any ethics committee opinion required under national law and
- (b) any notification or authorisation for activities raising ethical issues required under national and/or European law

needed for implementing the action tasks in question.

The documents must be kept on file and be submitted upon request by the beneficiary to the *[Commission][Agency]* (see Article 52). If they are not in English, they must be submitted together with an English summary, which shows that the action tasks in question are covered and includes the conclusions of the committee or authority concerned (if available).

34.3 Activities involving human embryos or human embryonic stem cells

Activities involving research on human embryos or human embryonic stem cells may be carried out, in addition to Article 34.1, only if:

- they are set out in Annex 1 or
- the beneficiary has obtained explicit approval (in writing) from the *[Commission][Agency]* (see Article 52).

34.4 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43) and the Agreement may be terminated (see Article 50).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 35 — CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

35.1 Obligation to avoid a conflict of interests

The beneficiary must take all measures to prevent any situation where the impartial and objective implementation of the action is compromised for reasons involving economic interest, political or national affinity, family or emotional ties or any other shared interest (‘**conflict of interests**’).

It must formally notify to the [Commission][Agency] without delay any situation constituting or likely to lead to a conflict of interests and immediately take all the necessary steps to rectify this situation.

The [Commission][Agency] may verify that the measures taken are appropriate and may require additional measures to be taken by a specified deadline.

35.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43) and the Agreement may be terminated (see Article 50).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 36 — CONFIDENTIALITY

36.1 General obligation to maintain confidentiality

During implementation of the action and for four years after the period set out in Article 3, the parties must keep confidential any data, documents or other material (in any form) that is identified as confidential at the time it is disclosed (**‘confidential information’**).

If the beneficiary requests, the [Commission][Agency] may agree to keep such information confidential for an additional period beyond the initial four years.

If information has been identified as confidential only orally, it will be considered to be confidential only if this is confirmed in writing within 15 days of the oral disclosure.

Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, they may use confidential information only to implement the Agreement.

The beneficiary may disclose confidential information to its personnel or third parties involved in the action only if they:

- (a) need to know to implement the Agreement and
- (b) are bound by an obligation of confidentiality.

This does not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

The [Commission][Agency] may disclose confidential information to its staff, other EU institutions and bodies. It may disclose confidential information to third parties, if:

- (a) this is necessary to implement the Agreement or safeguard the EU’s financial interests and
- (b) the recipients of the information are bound by an obligation of confidentiality.

Under the conditions set out in Article 4 of the Rules for Participation Regulation No 1290/2013²⁴, the Commission must moreover make available information on the results to other EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies as well as Member States or associated countries.

The confidentiality obligations no longer apply if:

- (a) the disclosing party agrees to release the other party;
- (b) the information was already known by the recipient or is given to him without obligation of confidentiality by a third party that was not bound by any obligation of confidentiality;
- (c) the recipient proves that the information was developed without the use of confidential information;
- (d) the information becomes generally and publicly available, without breaching any confidentiality obligation, or
- (e) the disclosure of the information is required by EU or national law.

36.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 37 — SECURITY-RELATED OBLIGATIONS

37.1 Results with a security recommendation

[OPTION 1 if applicable to the grant: The beneficiary must comply with the ‘security recommendation(s)’ set out in Annex 1.

For security recommendations restricting disclosure or dissemination, the beneficiary must — before disclosure or dissemination to a third party (including linked third parties, such as affiliated entities) — must request written approval from the [Commission][Agency].]

In case of change to the security context, the beneficiary must immediately inform the [Commission][Agency] and, if necessary, request for Annex 1 to be amended (see Article 55).]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

37.2 Classified information

²⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 laying down the rules for the participation and dissemination in “Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)” (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013 p.81).

[OPTION 1 if applicable to the grant: *The beneficiary must comply with the security classification set out in Annex 1 ('security aspect letter (SAL) and 'security classification guide (SCG)').*

Information that is classified must be treated in accordance with the security aspect letter (SAL) and Decision No 2015/444²⁵ —until it is declassified.

Action tasks involving classified results may not be subcontracted without prior explicit written approval from the [Commission][Agency].

In case of change to the security context, the beneficiary must immediately inform the [Commission][Agency] and, if necessary, request for Annex 1 to be amended (see Article 55).]

[OPTION 2: *Not applicable]*

37.3 Activities involving dual-use goods or dangerous materials and substances

[OPTION 1 if applicable to the grant: *Activities involving dual-use goods or dangerous materials and substances must comply with applicable EU, national and international law.*

Before the beginning of the activity, the beneficiary must submit to the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 52) a copy of any export or transfer licences required under EU, national or international law.]

[OPTION 2: *Not applicable]*

37.4 Consequences of non-compliance

[OPTION 1 to be used if 37.1, 37.2 and/or 37.3 are applicable: *If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).*

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.]

[OPTION 2: *Not applicable]*

ARTICLE 38 — PROMOTING THE ACTION — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

38.1 Communication activities by the beneficiary

38.1.1 General obligation to promote the action and its results

The beneficiary must promote the action and its results, by providing targeted information to multiple audiences (including the media and the public) in a strategic and effective manner.

²⁵ Commission Decision 2015/444/EC, Euratom of 13 March 2015 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information.

This does not change the dissemination obligations in Article 29, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36 or the security obligations in Article 37, all of which still apply.

Before engaging in a communication activity expected to have a major media impact, the beneficiary must inform the *[Commission][Agency]* (see Article 52).

38.1.2 Information on EU funding — Obligation and right to use the EU emblem

Unless the *[Commission][Agency]* requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible, any communication activity related to the action (including in electronic form, via social media, etc.) and any infrastructure, equipment and major results funded by the grant must:

- (a) display the EU emblem and
- (b) include the following text:

For communication activities: “This project has received funding from the *[European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018]* under grant agreement No [number]”.

For infrastructure, equipment and major results: “This *[infrastructure][equipment][insert type of result]* is part of a project that has received funding from the *[European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018]* under grant agreement No [number]”.

When displayed together with another logo, the EU emblem must have appropriate prominence.

For the purposes of its obligations under this Article, the beneficiary may use the EU emblem without first obtaining approval from the *[Commission][Agency]*.

This does not, however, give it the right to exclusive use.

Moreover, the beneficiary may not appropriate the EU emblem or any similar trademark or logo, either by registration or by any other means.

38.1.3 Disclaimer excluding *[Agency and]* Commission responsibility

Any communication activity related to the action must indicate that it reflects only the author's view and that the *[Agency and the]* Commission *[is][are]* not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

38.2 Communication activities by the *[Agency and the]* Commission

38.2.1 Right to use the beneficiary’s materials, documents or information

The *[Agency and the]* Commission may use, for its communication and publicising activities, information relating to the action, documents notably summaries for publication and public deliverables as well as any other material, such as pictures or audio-visual material received from the beneficiary (including in electronic form).

This does not change the confidentiality obligations in Article 36 and the security obligations in Article 37, all of which still apply.

If the *[Agency's or the]* Commission's use of these materials, documents or information would risk compromising legitimate interests, the beneficiary may request the *[Agency or the]* Commission not to use it (see Article 52).

The right to use the beneficiary's materials, documents and information includes:

- (a) **use for its own purposes** (in particular, making them available to persons working for the *[Agency, the]* Commission or any other EU institution, body, office or agency or body or institutions in EU Member States; and copying or reproducing them in whole or in part, in unlimited numbers);
- (b) **distribution to the public** (in particular, publication as hard copies and in electronic or digital format, publication on the internet, as a downloadable or non-downloadable file, broadcasting by any channel, public display or presentation, communicating through press information services, or inclusion in widely accessible databases or indexes);
- (c) **editing or redrafting** for communication and publicising activities (including shortening, summarising, inserting other elements (such as meta-data, legends, other graphic, visual, audio or text elements), extracting parts (e.g. audio or video files), dividing into parts, use in a compilation);
- (d) **translation**;
- (e) giving **access in response to individual requests** under Regulation No 1049/2001²⁶, without the right to reproduce or exploit;
- (f) **storage** in paper, electronic or other form;
- (g) **archiving**, in line with applicable document-management rules, and
- (h) the right to authorise **third parties** to act on its behalf or sub-license the modes of use set out in Points (b), (c), (d) and (f) to third parties if needed for the communication and publicising activities of the *[Agency or the]* Commission.

If the right of use is subject to rights of a third party (including personnel of the beneficiary), the beneficiary must ensure that it complies with its obligations under this Agreement (in particular, by obtaining the necessary approval from the third parties concerned).

Where applicable (and if provided by the beneficiary), the *[Agency or the]* Commission will insert the following information:

²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents, OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43.

“© – [year] – [name of the copyright owner]. All rights reserved. Licensed to the [[*name of the Agency*] and the *European Union (EU)*][*Euratom*] under conditions.”

38.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 39 — PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

39.1 Processing of personal data by the [*Agency and the*] Commission

Any personal data under the Agreement will be processed by [*the Agency or*] the Commission under Regulation No 45/2001²⁷ and according to the ‘notifications of the processing operations’ to the Data Protection Officer (DPO) of [*the Agency or*] the Commission (publicly accessible in the DPO register).

Such data will be processed by the ‘**data controller**’ of [*the Agency or*] the Commission for the purposes of implementing, managing and monitoring the Agreement or protecting the financial interests of the EU or Euratom (including checks, reviews, audits and investigations; see Article 22).

The persons whose personal data are processed have the right to access and correct their own personal data. For this purpose, they must send any queries about the processing of their personal data to the data controller, via the contact point indicated in the privacy statement(s) that are published on the [*Agency and*] Commission websites.

They also have the right to have recourse at any time to the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS).

39.2 Processing of personal data by the beneficiary

The beneficiary must process personal data under the Agreement in compliance with applicable EU and national law on data protection (including authorisations or notification requirements).

The beneficiary may grant its personnel access only to data that is strictly necessary for implementing, managing and monitoring the Agreement.

The beneficiary must inform the personnel whose personal data are collected and processed by the [*Agency or the*] Commission. For this purpose, it must provide them with the privacy statement(s) (see above), before transmitting their data to the [*Agency or the*] Commission.

39.3 Consequences of non-compliance

²⁷ Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.01.2001, p. 1).

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Article 39.2, the [Commission][Agency] may apply any of the measures described in Chapter 6.

**ARTICLE 40 — ASSIGNMENTS OF CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT AGAINST THE
[COMMISSION][AGENCY]**

The beneficiary may not assign any of its claims for payment against the [Commission][Agency] to any third party, except if approved by the [Commission][Agency] on the basis of a reasoned, written request.

If the [Commission][Agency] has not accepted the assignment or the terms of it are not observed, the assignment will have no effect on it.

In no circumstances will an assignment release the beneficiary from its obligations towards the [Commission][Agency].

**CHAPTER 5 BENEFICIARY'S ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES —
RELATIONSHIP WITH COMPLEMENTARY BENEFICIARIES —
RELATIONSHIP WITH PARTNERS OF A JOINT ACTION**

**ARTICLE 41 —BENEFICIARY'S ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES —
RELATIONSHIP WITH COMPLEMENTARY BENEFICIARIES
— RELATIONSHIP WITH PARTNERS OF A JOINT ACTION**

41.1 Role and responsibility towards the [Commission][Agency]

The beneficiary has full responsibility for implementing the action and complying with the Agreement.

The beneficiary is itself responsible for:

- (a) monitoring that the action is implemented properly (see Article 7);
- (b) informing the [Commission][Agency] immediately of any events or circumstances likely to affect significantly or delay the implementation of the action (see Article 17);
- (c) submitting the deliverables and reports to the [Commission][Agency] (see Articles 19 and 20);
- (d) submitting to the [Commission][Agency] in good time any documents or information required by it

and may not delegate or subcontract these tasks to any third party (including linked third parties).

41.2 Internal division of roles and responsibilities

Not applicable

41.3 Internal arrangements between beneficiaries — Consortium agreement

Not applicable

41.4 Relationship with complementary beneficiaries — Collaboration agreement

[OPTION 1 for complementary grants if foreseen in the work programme: The beneficiary must conclude a written 'collaboration agreement' with the complementary beneficiaries to coordinate the work under the Agreement and the complementary grant agreement(s) (see Article 2), covering for instance:

- *efficient decision making processes and*
- *settlement of disputes.*

The collaboration agreement must not contain any provision contrary to the Agreement.

The beneficiary and complementary beneficiaries must create and participate in common boards and advisory structures to decide on collaboration and synchronisation of activities, including on management of outcomes, common approaches towards standardisation, SME involvement, links with regulatory and policy activities, and commonly shared dissemination and awareness raising activities.

The beneficiary must give access to its results to the complementary beneficiaries, for the purposes of the complementary grant agreement(s) (see Article 31.6).

The beneficiary must share the technical reports (see Article 20.3 and 20.4). The confidentiality obligations in Article 36 apply.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

41.5 Relationship with partners of a joint action — Coordination agreement

[OPTION 1 for joint actions (joint call with a third country or an international organisation): *The beneficiary must conclude a ‘coordination agreement’ with the partners of the third country or international organisation action (see Article 2), covering for instance:*

- *the internal organisation of the beneficiaries in both actions, including the decision making procedures;*
- *rules on intellectual property rights (for example regarding protection, dissemination, use and access rights);*
- *the settlement of internal disputes;*
- *liability, indemnification and confidentiality arrangements between the beneficiaries in both actions.*

The coordination agreement must not contain any provision contrary to the Agreement.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

CHAPTER 6 REJECTION OF COSTS — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT — RECOVERY — SANCTIONS — DAMAGES — SUSPENSION — TERMINATION — FORCE MAJEURE

SECTION 1 REJECTION OF COSTS — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT — RECOVERY — SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 42 — REJECTION OF INELIGIBLE COSTS

42.1 Conditions

The *[Commission][Agency]* will — **at the payment of the balance or afterwards** — reject any costs which are ineligible (i.e. if the action as described in Annex 1 is not properly implemented; see Article 6), in particular following checks, reviews, audits or investigations (see Article 22).

The rejection may also be based on the **extension of findings from other grants to this grant** (see Article 22.5.2).

42.2 Ineligible costs to be rejected — Calculation — Procedure

Ineligible costs will be rejected proportionally to the tasks or parts of the action not implemented.

If the rejection of costs does not lead to a recovery (see Article 44), the *[Commission][Agency]* will formally notify the beneficiary of the rejection of costs, the amounts and the reasons why (if applicable, together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 21.5). The beneficiary may — within 30 days of receiving notification — formally notify the *[Commission][Agency]* of its disagreement and the reasons why.

If the rejection of costs leads to a recovery, the *[Commission][Agency]* will follow the contradictory procedure with ‘pre-information letter’ set out in Article 44.

42.3 Effects

If the *[Commission][Agency]* rejects costs **at the payment of the balance**, it will deduct them from the total eligible costs declared, for the action, in the financial statement (see Article 20.4). It will then calculate the payment of the balance as set out in Article 21.4.

If the *[Commission][Agency]* rejects costs **after the payment of the balance**, it will deduct the amount rejected from the total eligible costs declared, in the financial statement. It will then calculate the revised final grant amount as set out in Article 5.4.

ARTICLE 43 — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT

43.1 Conditions

The *[Commission][Agency]* may — **at the payment of the balance or afterwards** — reduce the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1), if:

- (a) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed:
- (i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or
 - (ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including submission of false information, failure to provide requested information, breach of ethical principles) or
- (b) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decision on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant (**extension of findings from other grants to this grant**; see Article 22.5.2).

Improper implementation of the action as described in Annex 1 will not lead to a reduction of the grant but to a rejection of costs (see Article 42).

43.2 Amount to be reduced — Calculation — Procedure

The amount of the reduction will be proportionate to the seriousness of the breach.

Before reduction of the grant, the *[Commission][Agency]* will formally notify a ‘**pre-information letter**’ to the beneficiary:

- informing it of its intention to reduce the grant, the amount it intends to reduce and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If the *[Commission][Agency]* does not receive any observations or decides to pursue reduction despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify **confirmation** of the reduction (if applicable, together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 21).

43.3 Effects

If the *[Commission][Agency]* reduces the grant at the time of the **payment of the balance**, it will calculate the reduced grant amount for the action and then determine the amount due as payment of the balance (see Articles 5.3.4 and 21.4).

If the *[Commission][Agency]* reduces the grant **after the payment of the balance**, it will calculate the revised final grant amount (see Article 5.4). If the revised final grant amount for the beneficiary is lower than the final grant amount, the *[Commission][Agency]* will recover the difference (see Article 44).

ARTICLE 44 — RECOVERY OF UNDUE AMOUNTS

44.1 Amount to be recovered — Calculation — Procedure

The [Commission][Agency] will —**at the payment of the balance** or **afterwards** — claim back any amount that was paid, but is not due under the Agreement.

44.1.1 Recovery after termination of a beneficiary's participation

Not applicable

44.1.2 Recovery at payment of the balance

If the payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery (see Article 21.4), the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify a '**pre-information letter**' to the beneficiary:

- informing it of its intention to recover, the amount due as the balance and the reasons why;
- specifying that it intends to deduct the amount to be recovered from the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund, and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If no observations are submitted or the [Commission][Agency] decides to pursue recovery despite the observations it has received, it will **confirm recovery** (together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 21.5) and:

- pay the difference between the amount to be recovered and the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund, **if the difference is positive** or
- formally notify to the beneficiary a **debit note** for the difference between the amount to be recovered and the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund, **if the difference is negative**. This note will also specify the terms and the date for payment.

If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, [Commission][Agency] will **recover** the amount:

- (a) by **offsetting** it — without the beneficiary's consent — against any amounts owed to the beneficiary by the [Agency, the] Commission or an[other] executive agency (from the EU or Euratom budget).

In exceptional circumstances, to safeguard the EU's financial interests, the [Commission][Agency] may offset before the payment date specified in the debit note;

- (b) by **drawing on the Guarantee Fund**. The [Agency or the] Commission will formally notify the beneficiary the debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund and recover the amount:

- (i) ***[OPTION 1 if Article 14 applies and joint and several liability has been requested by the [Commission][Agency]: if a linked third party has accepted***

*joint and several liability (see Article 14), by **holding the third party liable up to the maximum EU contribution indicated, for the beneficiary, in the estimated budget (see Annex 2) and/or**[OPTION 2: not applicable;]*

- (ii) by **taking legal action** (see Article 57) or by **adopting an enforceable decision** under Article 299 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and Article 79(2) of the Financial Regulation No 966/2012.

If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the amount to be recovered (see above) will be increased by **late-payment interest** at the rate set out in Article 21.11, from the day following the payment date in the debit note, up to and including the date *[the Agency or]* the Commission receives full payment of the amount.

Partial payments will be first credited against expenses, charges and late-payment interest and then against the principal.

Bank charges incurred in the recovery process will be borne by the beneficiary, unless Directive 2007/64/EC applies.

44.1.3 Recovery of amounts after payment of the balance

If the revised final grant amount (see Article 5.4) is lower than the final grant amount, the beneficiary must repay the difference to the *[Commission][Agency]*.

The *[Commission][Agency]* will formally notify a **pre-information letter** to the beneficiary:

- informing it of its intention to recover, the due amount and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If no observations are submitted or the *[Commission][Agency]* decides to pursue recovery despite the observations it has received, it will **confirm** the amount to be recovered and formally notify to the beneficiary a **debit note**. This note will also specify the terms and the date for payment.

If payment is not made by the date specified in the debit note, the *[Commission][Agency]* will **recover** the amount:

- (a) by **offsetting** it — without the beneficiary's consent — against any amounts owed to the beneficiary by *[the Agency,]* the Commission or an*[other]* executive agency (from the EU or Euratom budget).

In exceptional circumstances, to safeguard the EU's financial interests, the *[Commission][Agency]* may offset before the payment date specified in the debit note;

- (b) by **drawing on the Guarantee Fund**. The *[Agency or the]* Commission will formally notify the beneficiary the debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund and recover the amount:

- (i) **[OPTION 1 if Article 14 applies and joint and several liability has been requested by the [Commission][Agency]: if a linked third party has accepted joint and several liability (see Article 14), by holding the third party liable up to the maximum EU contribution indicated, for the beneficiary, in the estimated budget (see Annex 2) and/or] [OPTION 2: not applicable;]**
- (ii) **by taking legal action** (see Article 57) or by **adopting an enforceable decision** under Article 299 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) [, Article 106a of the Euratom Treaty] and Article 79(2) of the Financial Regulation No 966/2012.

If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the amount to be recovered (see above) will be increased by **late-payment interest** at the rate set out in Article 21.11, from the day following the date for payment in the debit note, up to and including the date [*the Agency or*] the Commission receives full payment of the amount.

Partial payments will be first credited against expenses, charges and late-payment interest and then against the principal.

Bank charges incurred in the recovery process will be borne by the beneficiary, unless Directive 2007/64/EC applies.

ARTICLE 45 — ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

In addition to contractual measures, the [*Agency or the*] Commission may also adopt administrative sanctions under Articles 106 and 131(4) of the Financial Regulation No 966/2012 (i.e. exclusion from future procurement contracts, grants and expert contracts and/or financial penalties).

SECTION 2 LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

ARTICLE 46 — LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

46.1 Liability of the [Commission][Agency]

The [*Commission*][*Agency*] cannot be held liable for any damage caused to the beneficiary or to third parties as a consequence of implementing the Agreement, including for gross negligence.

The [*Commission*][*Agency*] cannot be held liable for any damage caused by the beneficiary or third parties involved in the action, as a consequence of implementing the Agreement.

46.2 Liability of the beneficiary

Except in case of force majeure (see Article 51), the beneficiary must compensate the [*Commission*][*Agency*] for any damage it sustains as a result of the implementation of the action or because the action was not implemented in full compliance with the Agreement.

SECTION 3 SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION

ARTICLE 47 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT DEADLINE

47.1 Conditions

The *[Commission][Agency]* may — at any moment — suspend the payment deadline (see Article 21.2 to 21.4) if a request for payment (see Article 20) cannot be approved because:

- (a) it does not comply with the provisions of the Agreement (see Article 20);
- (b) the technical or financial report has not been submitted or is not complete or additional information is needed, or
- (c) there is doubt about the eligibility of the costs declared in the financial statement and additional checks, reviews, audits or investigations are necessary.

47.2 Procedure

The *[Commission][Agency]* will formally notify the beneficiary of the suspension and the reasons why.

The suspension will **take effect** the day notification is sent by the *[Commission][Agency]* (see Article 52).

If the conditions for suspending the payment deadline are no longer met, the suspension will be **lifted** — and the remaining period will resume.

If the suspension exceeds two months, the beneficiary may request the *[Commission][Agency]* if the suspension will continue.

If the payment deadline has been suspended due to the non-compliance of the technical or financial report (see Article 20) and the revised report or statement is not submitted or was submitted but is also rejected, the *[Commission][Agency]* may also terminate the Agreement (see Article 50.3.1(l)).

ARTICLE 48 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS

48.1 Conditions

The *[Commission][Agency]* may — at any moment — suspend payments, in whole or in part, if:

- (a) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed or is suspected of having committed:
 - (i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or

(ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false information, failure to provide requested information, breach of ethical principles) or

(b) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant (**extension of findings from other grants to this grant**; see Article 22.5.2).

If suspension concerns the payment of the balance, — once suspension is lifted — the payment or the recovery of the amount(s) concerned will be considered the payment of the balance that closes the action.

48.2 Procedure

Before suspending payments, the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the beneficiary:

- informing it of its intention to suspend payments and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If the [Commission][Agency] does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify **confirmation** of the suspension. Otherwise, it will formally notify that the suspension procedure is not continued.

The suspension will **take effect** the day the confirmation notification is sent by the [Commission][Agency] .

If the conditions for resuming payments are met, the suspension will be **lifted**. The [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the beneficiary.

The beneficiary may suspend implementation of the action (see Article 49.1) or terminate the Agreement (see Article 50.1 and 50.2).

ARTICLE 49 — SUSPENSION OF THE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

49.1 Suspension of the action implementation, by the beneficiary

49.1.1 Conditions

The beneficiary may suspend implementation of the action or any part of it if exceptional circumstances — in particular *force majeure* (see Article 51) — make implementation impossible or excessively difficult.

49.1.2 Procedure

The beneficiary must immediately formally notify to the [Commission][Agency] the suspension (see Article 52), stating:

- the reasons why and
- the expected date of resumption.

The suspension will **take effect** the day this notification is received by the [Commission][Agency].

Once circumstances allow for implementation to resume, the beneficiary must immediately formally notify the [Commission][Agency] and request an **amendment** of the Agreement to set the date on which the action will be resumed, extend the duration of the action and make other changes necessary to adapt the action to the new situation (see Article 55) — unless the Agreement has been terminated (see Article 50).

The suspension will be **lifted** with effect from the resumption date set out in the amendment. This date may be before the date on which the amendment enters into force.

49.2 Suspension of the action implementation, by the [Commission][Agency]

49.2.1 Conditions

The [Commission][Agency] may suspend implementation of the action or any part of it, if:

- (a) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed or is suspected of having committed:
 - (i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or
 - (ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false information, failure to provide requested information, breach of ethical principles);
- (b) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant (**extension of findings from other grants to this grant**; see Article 22.5.2), or
- (c) the action is suspected of having lost its scientific or technological relevance.

49.2.2 Procedure

Before suspending implementation of the action, the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the beneficiary:

- informing it of its intention to suspend the implementation and the reasons why and

- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If the *[Commission][Agency]* does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify **confirmation** of the suspension. Otherwise, it will formally notify that the procedure is not continued.

The suspension will **take effect** five days after confirmation notification is received by the beneficiary (or on a later date specified in the notification).

It will be **lifted** if the conditions for resuming implementation of the action are met.

The beneficiary will be formally notified of the lifting and the Agreement will be **amended** to set the date on which the action will be resumed, extend the duration of the action and make other changes necessary to adapt the action to the new situation (see Article 55) — unless the Agreement has already been terminated (see Article 50).

The suspension will be lifted with effect from the resumption date set out in the amendment. This date may be before the date on which the amendment enters into force.

The beneficiary may not claim damages due to suspension by the *[Commission] [Agency]* (see Article 46).

Suspension of the action implementation does not affect the *[Commission][Agency]*'s right to terminate the Agreement (see Article 50), reduce the grant or recover amounts unduly paid (see Articles 43 and 44).

ARTICLE 50 — TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

50.1 Termination of the Agreement, by the beneficiary

50.1.1 Conditions and procedure

The beneficiary may terminate the Agreement.

The beneficiary must formally notify termination to the *[Commission][Agency]* (see Article 52), stating:

- the reasons why and
- the date the termination will take effect. This date must be after the notification.

If no reasons are given or if the *[Commission][Agency]* considers the reasons do not justify termination, the Agreement will be considered to have been '**terminated improperly**'.

The termination will **take effect** on the day specified in the notification.

50.1.2 Effects

The beneficiary must submit — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — the final report (see Article 20).

If the [Commission][Agency] does not receive the report within the deadline (see above), no costs will be reimbursed.

The [Commission][Agency] will **calculate the final grant amount** (see Article 5.3) and the balance (see Article 21), on the basis of the report submitted, the eligible costs and compliance with other obligations under the Agreement.

In case of **improper termination**, the grant will be reduced by 100% (see Article 43).

After termination, the beneficiary's obligations (in particular Section 3 of Chapter 4, Articles 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 and 44) continue to apply.

50.2 Termination of the participation of one or more beneficiaries, by the beneficiaries

Not applicable

50.3 Termination of the Agreement by the [Commission][Agency]

50.3.1 Conditions

The [Commission][Agency] may terminate the Agreement if:

- (a) not applicable
- (b) a change to the beneficiary's legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation [(or those of its linked third parties)] is likely to substantially affect or delay the implementation of the action or calls into question the decision to award the grant;
- (c) not applicable
- (d) implementation of the action is prevented by force majeure (see Article 51) or suspended by the beneficiary (see Article 49.1) and either:
 - (i) resumption is impossible, or
 - (ii) the necessary changes to the Agreement would call into question the decision awarding the grant or breach the principle of equal treatment of applicants;
- (e) the beneficiary is declared bankrupt, being wound up, having its affairs administered by the courts, has entered into an arrangement with creditors, has suspended business activities, or is subject to any other similar proceedings or procedures under national law;

- (f) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has been found guilty of professional misconduct, proven by any means;
- (g) the beneficiary does not comply with the applicable national law on taxes and social security;
- (h) the action has lost scientific or technological relevance;
- (i) **[OPTION 1 for joint actions (joint call with a third country or an international organisation): the third country or international organisation action (see Article 2) has not started by the date specified in Annex 1][OPTION 2: not applicable];**
- (j) **[OPTION 1 for joint actions (joint call with a third country or an international organisation): the third country or international organisation action (see Article 2) is terminated or can no longer contribute to the action][OPTION 2: not applicable];**
- (k) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed fraud, corruption, or is involved in a criminal organisation, money laundering or any other illegal activity;
- (l) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed:
 - (i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or
 - (ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false information, failure to provide required information, breach of ethical principles);
- (m) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant (**extension of findings from other grants to this grant**; see Article 22.5.2).
- (n) despite a specific request by the [Commission][Agency], the beneficiary does not request an amendment to the Agreement to end the participation of one of its linked third parties that is in one of the situations under points (e), (f), (g), (k), (l) or (m) and to reallocate its tasks.

50.3.2 Procedure

Before terminating the Agreement, the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the beneficiary:

- informing it of its intention to terminate and the reasons why and

- inviting it, within 30 days of receiving notification, to submit observations and in case of Point (l.ii) above — to inform the *[Commission][Agency]* of the measures to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

If the *[Commission][Agency]* does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify to the beneficiary **confirmation** of the termination and the date it will take effect. Otherwise, it will formally notify that the procedure is not continued.

The termination will **take effect**:

- for terminations under Points (b), (c), (e), (g), (h), (j), (l.ii) and (n) above: on the day specified in the notification of the confirmation (see above);
- for terminations under Points (a), (d), (f), (i), (k), (l.i) and (m) above: on the day after the notification of the confirmation is received by the beneficiary.

50.3.3 Effects

The beneficiary must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect —, submit the final report (see Article 20).

If the Agreement is terminated for breach of the obligation to submit reports (see Articles 20.8 and 50.3.1(1)), the beneficiary may not submit any reports after termination.

If the *[Commission][Agency]* does not receive the report within the deadline (see above), no costs will be reimbursed.

The *[Commission][Agency]* will calculate the final grant amount (see Article 5.3) and the balance (see Article 21), on the basis of the report submitted, the eligible costs and compliance with other obligations under the Agreement.

This does not affect the *[Commission][Agency]*'s right to reduce the grant (see Article 43) or to impose administrative sanctions (Article 53).

The beneficiary may not claim damages due to termination by the *[Commission][Agency]* (see Article 46).

After termination, the beneficiary's obligations (in particular Articles 20, 22, 23, Section 3 of Chapter 4, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43 and 44) continue to apply.

SECTION 4 FORCE MAJEURE

ARTICLE 51 — FORCE MAJEURE

‘Force majeure’ means any situation or event that:

- prevents either party from fulfilling their obligations under the Agreement,
- was unforeseeable, exceptional situation and beyond the parties’ control,
- was not due to error or negligence on their part (or on the part of third parties involved in the action), and
- proves to be inevitable in spite of exercising all due diligence.

The following cannot be invoked as force majeure:

- any default of a service, defect in equipment or material or delays in making them available, unless they stem directly from a relevant case of force majeure,
- labour disputes or strikes, or
- financial difficulties.

Any situation constituting force majeure must be formally notified to the other party without delay, stating the nature, likely duration and foreseeable effects.

The parties must immediately take all the necessary steps to limit any damage due to force majeure and do their best to resume implementation of the action as soon as possible.

The party prevented by force majeure from fulfilling its obligations under the Agreement cannot be considered in breach of them.

CHAPTER 7 FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 52 — COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES

52.1 Form and means of communication

Communication under the Agreement (information, requests, submissions, ‘formal notifications’, etc.) must:

- be made in writing and
- bear the number of the Agreement.

Until the payment of the balance: all communication must be made through the electronic exchange system and using the forms and templates provided there.

After the payment of the balance: formal notifications must be made by registered post with proof of delivery (‘formal notification on paper’).

Communications in the electronic exchange system must be made by persons authorised according to the Participant Portal Terms & Conditions. For naming the authorised persons, the beneficiary must have designated — before the signature of this Agreement — a ‘legal entity appointed representative (LEAR)’. The role and tasks of the LEAR are stipulated in his/her appointment letter (see Participant Portal Terms & Conditions).

If the electronic exchange system is temporarily unavailable, instructions will be given on the *[Agency and]* Commission websites.

52.2 Date of communication

Communications are considered to have been made when they are sent by the sending party (i.e. on the date and time they are sent through the electronic exchange system).

Formal notifications through the **electronic** exchange system are considered to have been made when they are received by the receiving party (i.e. on the date and time of acceptance by the receiving party, as indicated by the time stamp). A formal notification that has not been accepted within 10 days after sending is considered to have been accepted.

Formal notifications **on paper** sent by **registered post** with proof of delivery (only after the payment of the balance) are considered to have been made on either:

- the delivery date registered by the postal service or
- the deadline for collection at the post office.

If the electronic exchange system is temporarily unavailable, the sending party cannot be considered in breach of its obligation to send a communication within a specified deadline.

52.3 Addresses for communication

The **electronic** exchange system must be accessed via the following URL:

[insert URL]

The [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the beneficiary in advance any changes to this URL.

Formal notifications on paper (only after the payment of the balance) addressed **to the [Commission][Agency]** must be sent to the following address:

[European Commission][Name of the Agency]
[Directorate-General[complete]]
[Street name and number]
[Post code, town and country]

Formal notifications on paper (only after the payment of the balance) addressed **to the beneficiary** must be sent to its legal address as specified in the Beneficiary Register (in the electronic exchange system).

ARTICLE 53 — INTERPRETATION OF THE AGREEMENT

53.1 Precedence of the Terms and Conditions over the Annexes

The provisions in the Terms and Conditions of the Agreement take precedence over its Annexes.

Annex 2 takes precedence over Annex 1.

53.2 Privileges and immunities

[OPTION 1 for all international organisations: Nothing in the Agreement may be interpreted as a waiver of any privileges or immunities accorded to the beneficiary [insert name of international organisation(s)] by its constituent documents or international law.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

ARTICLE 54 — CALCULATION OF PERIODS, DATES AND DEADLINES

In accordance with Regulation No 1182/71²⁸, periods expressed in days, months or years are calculated from the moment the triggering event occurs.

The day during which that event occurs is not considered as falling within the period.

ARTICLE 55 — AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT

²⁸ Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time-limits (OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1).

55.1 Conditions

The Agreement may be amended, unless the amendment entails changes to the Agreement which would call into question the decision awarding the grant or breach the principle of equal treatment of applicants.

Amendments may be requested by any of the parties.

55.2 Procedure

The party requesting an amendment must submit a request for amendment signed in the electronic exchange system (see Article 52).

The request for amendment must include:

- the reasons why;
- the appropriate supporting documents, and

The [Commission][Agency] may request additional information.

If the party receiving the request agrees, it must sign the amendment in the electronic exchange system within 45 days of receiving notification (or any additional information the [Commission][Agency] has requested). If it does not agree, it must formally notify its disagreement within the same deadline. The deadline may be extended, if necessary for the assessment of the request. If no notification is received within the deadline, the request is considered to have been rejected.

An amendment **enters into force** on the day of the signature of the receiving party.

An amendment **takes effect** on the date agreed by the parties or, in the absence of such an agreement, on the date on which the amendment enters into force.

ARTICLE 56 — ACCESSION TO THE AGREEMENT

Not applicable

ARTICLE 57 — APPLICABLE LAW AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

57.1 Applicable law

[OPTION 1 by default: The Agreement is governed by the applicable EU law, supplemented if necessary by the law of Belgium.]

[OPTION 2 for international organisations that do not accept any applicable law clause: Not applicable.]

[OPTION 3 for international organisations that would accept an applicable law clause, but not the standard clause (EU + Belgian law): The Agreement is governed [by the applicable

EU law][, supplemented if necessary] [by the law of [Belgium][[insert name of another Member State or EFTA country]]] [and, where appropriate,] [by the general principles governing the law of international organisations and the rules of general international law].]

57.2 Dispute settlement

[OPTION 1 by default: If a dispute concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement cannot be settled amicably, the General Court — or, on appeal, the Court of Justice of the European Union — has sole jurisdiction. Such actions must be brought under Article 272 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU).]

[OPTION 2 if the beneficiary is a non-EU beneficiary (except if the beneficiary is established in an associated country²⁹ with an association agreement to Horizon 2020 that stipulates sole jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice): If a dispute concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement cannot be settled amicably, the competent Belgian courts have sole jurisdiction.]

[OPTION 3 if the beneficiary is an international organisation or a non-EU beneficiary not receiving EU funding and which according to its national law cannot be subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian courts: Disputes concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement must — if they cannot be settled amicably — be referred to arbitration. Each party must formally notify to the other party its intention of resorting to arbitration and the identity of the arbitrator. The Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitration Involving International Organisations and States in force at the date of entry into force of the Agreement will apply. The appointing authority will be the Secretary-General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration following a written request submitted by either party. The arbitration proceedings must take place in Brussels and the language used in the arbitral proceedings will be English. The arbitral award will be binding on all parties and will not be subject to appeal.]

If a dispute concerns administrative sanctions, offsetting or an enforceable decision under Article 299 TFEU (see Articles 44, 45 and 46), the beneficiary must bring action before the General Court — or, on appeal, the Court of Justice of the European Union — under Article 263 TFEU. *[OPTION for Agency grants: Actions against enforceable decisions must be brought against the Commission (not against the Agency).]*

ARTICLE 58 — ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AGREEMENT

The Agreement will enter into force on the day of signature by the [Commission][Agency] or the beneficiary, depending on which is later.

²⁹ For the definition, see 2.1(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 laying down the rules for participation and dissemination in “Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)” (**‘Rules for Participation Regulation No 1290/2013’**) (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013 p.81): ‘associated country’ means a third country which is party to an international agreement with the Union, as identified in Article 7 of the H2020 Framework Programme Regulation No 1291/2013. Article 7 sets out the conditions for association of non-EU countries to Horizon 2020.

Grant Agreement number: [insert number] [insert acronym] [insert call identifier]

H2020 Model Grant Agreements: H2020 MGA Lump sum — Mono: V3.0 – 20.07.2016

SIGNATURES

For the beneficiary

[function/forename/surname]
[electronic signature]

Done in [English] on [electronic time stamp]

For the [Commission][Agency]

[forename/surname]
[electronic signature]

Done in [English] on [electronic time stamp]

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MODEL ANNEX 2 FOR H2020 MGA LUMP SUM — MONO

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE ACTION

Estimated eligible ¹ costs (per budget category)		EU contribution		
A. Costs (direct and indirect costs)	Total costs	Reimbursement rate %	Maximum EU contribution ²	Maximum grant amount ³
Form of costs ⁴	Lump sum			
Beneficiary				

¹ See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions

² This is the *theoretical* amount of EU contribution that the system calculates automatically (by multiplying all the budgeted costs by the reimbursement rate). This *theoretical* amount is capped by the 'maximum grant amount' (that the Commission/Agency decided to grant for the action) (see Article 5.1).

³ The 'maximum grant amount' is the maximum grant amount decided by the Commission/Agency. It normally corresponds to the requested grant, but may be lower.

⁴ See Article 5 for the form of costs

ANNEX 3a

**DECLARATION ON JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY OF
LINKED THIRD PARTIES**

(to be filled by the linked third party and submitted by the beneficiary if Article 14 applies and linked third party liability has been requested by the [Commission][Agency])

[full official name of the entity affiliated or linked to the beneficiary(short name)], established in [official address in full], [OPTION for linked third parties with VAT: VAT number [insert number]] ('the linked third party'), represented for the purpose of signing this Declaration on joint and several liability by its legal representative(s) [forename and surname, function of the legal representative(s) of the linked third party],

linked to the beneficiary [insert number] [full official name of the beneficiary], [short name], established in [official address in full], [OPTION for beneficiary with VAT: VAT number [insert number]] ('the beneficiary'),

hereby accepts joint and several liability with the beneficiary

for any amount owed to the [Commission][Agency] by the beneficiary under Grant Agreement No [insert agreement number] [(insert acronym)], up to the maximum EU contribution indicated, for the linked third party, in the estimated budget (see Annex 2).

The linked third party irrevocably and unconditionally agrees to pay amounts requested under this Declaration to the [Commission][Agency], immediately and at first demand.

For the linked third party
[forename/surname/function]

signature

Done in English at [place], on [date]

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MODEL ANNEX 4 FOR H2020 MGA LUMP SUM — MONO

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR BENEFICIARY [name] FOR REPORTING PERIOD [reporting period]

Eligible ¹ costs (per budget category)		EU contribution		
A. Costs (direct and indirect costs)	Total costs	Reimbursement rate %	Maximum EU contribution	Requested EU contribution
Form of costs ²	Lump sum			
Beneficiary				

The beneficiary hereby confirms that:
 The information provided is complete, reliable and true.
 The costs declared are eligible (see Article 6).
 The costs can be substantiated by adequate records and supporting documentation that will be produced upon request or in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations (see Articles 17, 18 and 22).

¹ See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions

² See Article 5 for the forms of costs

ANNEX 7

MODEL FOR THE REQUEST FOR FURTHER PRE-FINANCING PAYMENT(S)

➤ For fields in [grey in square brackets]: enter the appropriate data

REQUEST FOR A [SECOND][THIRD][SAME FOR MORE] PRE-FINANCING PAYMENT FOR REPORTING PERIOD No [insert reporting period number]

(To be filled out by the beneficiary)

The beneficiary hereby:

- declares that [...] % of the [first][second][same for more] pre-financing instalment of EUR [insert amount] paid for Grant Agreement [insert grant agreement reference: number, title of the action and acronym] have been used,
- confirms that the information contained in the technical periodic report is full, reliable and true, and is substantiated by adequate supporting documentation that will be produced upon request or in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations,
- requests a [second][third][same for more] pre-financing payment of EUR [insert amount stated in Article 21.2] for [insert grant agreement reference: number, title of the action and acronym].

SIGNATURE

For the beneficiary:

[function/forename/surname]
[electronic signature]

Done on [electronic time stamp]