



Union Civil Protection Mechanism

Multi-Beneficiary Model Grant Agreement

(UCPM MGA — Multi)

Version 4.0
18 January 2018

Disclaimer

This document is aimed at assisting applicants for EU 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 the action.



HISTORY OF CHANGES		
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1.0	n/a	▪ Not applicable
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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECHO.A – Emergency Management
[Unit]



MODEL GRANT AGREEMENT FOR THE UNION CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM¹ (UCPM MGA — MULTI)

- 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 other EU MGAs 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).
- 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,

the **European Union** ('the EU'), represented by the European Commission ('the Commission'), represented for the purposes of signature of this Agreement by [[forename and

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1313/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

[surname], [function, Directorate-General, Directorate, Unit]² [[forename and surname], Director, or his/her duly authorised representative]³,

and

on the other part,

1. ‘the coordinator’:

[full official name (short name)], established in [official address in full], [OPTION for beneficiaries with VAT: VAT number [insert number],] [OPTION for coordinators not receiving funding: as ‘beneficiary not receiving funding’ (see Article 8a),] represented for the purposes of signing the Agreement by [forename and surname, function]

and the following other beneficiaries, if they sign their ‘Accession Form’ (see Annex 3 and Article 40):

2. [full official name (short name)], established in [official address in full], [OPTION for beneficiaries with VAT: VAT number [insert number],]

[OPTION for beneficiaries not receiving funding: . [full official name (short name)], established in [official address in full], [OPTION for beneficiaries with VAT: VAT number [insert number],] as ‘beneficiary not receiving funding’ (see Article 8a),]

[same for each beneficiary]

[OPTION if the JRC is a beneficiary: and . the **Joint Research Centre (JRC)** established in [official address in full], if it signs the administrative arrangement (see Annex 3a)].

Unless otherwise specified, references to ‘beneficiary’ or ‘beneficiaries’ include the coordinator [OPTION if the JRC participates: and the **Joint Research Centre (JRC)**].

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

By signing the Agreement or the Accession Form [OPTION if the JRC is a beneficiary: or the *Administrative Arrangement*], the beneficiaries accept the grant and agree to implement the action under their own responsibility and in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

The Agreement is composed of:

² The person representing the Commission 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*’.

³ The person representing the 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*’.

Terms and Conditions

Annex 1 Description of the action

Annex 2 Estimated budget for the action

Annex 2a ***[OPTION 1: Not applicable] [OPTION 2 if unit costs apply: Additional information on the estimated budget]***

Annex 3 Accession Forms

[OPTION if the JRC participates: Annex 3a Administrative Arrangement (JRC AA)]

Annex 4 Model for the financial statements

Annex 5 Model for the certificate on the financial statements (CFS)

Annex 6 Not applicable

Annex 7 ***[OPTION 1: Not applicable] [OPTION 2 if further pre-financings foreseen in Article 15.2a: Statement on the use of the previous pre-financing payment]***

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 beneficiaries for implementing the action set out in Chapter 2.

CHAPTER 2 ACTION

ARTICLE 2 — ACTION TO BE IMPLEMENTED

The grant is awarded for the action entitled [insert title of the action] — [insert acronym] ('**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 42)*]⁴ [*OPTION 2 if needed for the action: [insert date]*]⁵⁶ ('**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 estimated eligible costs and the forms of costs, broken down by beneficiary [(and linked third party)] and budget category (see Articles 5, 6 [and 11]). [*OPTION to be used if Article 8a applies: It also shows the estimated costs of the beneficiaries not receiving funding (see Article 8a).*]

4.2 Budget transfers

The estimated budget breakdown indicated in Annex 2 may be adjusted — without an amendment (see Article 39) — by transfers of amounts between beneficiaries, budget categories and/or forms of costs set out in Annex 2, if the action is implemented as described in Annex 1.

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

⁵ 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 – except in cases of extreme urgency and conflict prevention (Article 130 FR and Article 194 RAP).

⁶ Text *in italics* shows the options of the Model Grant Agreement that are applicable to this Agreement.

However:

- the beneficiaries may not add costs relating to subcontracts not provided for in Annex 1, unless such additional subcontracts are approved by an amendment or in accordance with Article 10;
- the transfers between budget categories must stay below 20% of the total costs set out in Annex 2, unless they are approved by an amendment.

[OPTION if lump sum foreseen in Article 5.2: Moreover, lump sums set out in Annex 2 can never be adjusted.]

CHAPTER 3 GRANT

ARTICLE 5 — GRANT AMOUNT, FORM OF GRANT, REIMBURSEMENT RATE 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 forms of costs

The grant reimburses [...] % of the action’s eligible costs (‘**reimbursement of eligible costs grant**’; see Article 6 and 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 under the following forms (‘**cost forms**’):

- for **direct personnel costs**: as actually incurred costs (‘**actual costs**’);
- for **direct travel and subsistence costs** [*OPTION 1 by default: as actually incurred costs (actual costs);*]

[OPTION 2 if the call for proposals foresees unit costs for subsistence costs:

- *for travel costs: as actually incurred costs (actual costs);*
 - *for subsistence costs: on the basis of the amount(s) per unit set out in Annex 2a (‘unit costs’);*
- for **direct costs of subcontracting**: as actually incurred costs (**actual costs**);
 - for direct costs of **providing financial support to third parties**: not applicable;
 - for **other direct costs**: as actually incurred costs (**actual costs**);

- (f) for **indirect costs**: on the basis of a flat-rate applied as set out in Article 6.2.Point F ('flat-rate costs').

5.3 Final grant amount — Calculation

The '**final grant amount**' depends on the actual extent to which the action is implemented 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 — in the following steps:

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

Step 2 — Limit to the maximum grant amount

Step 3 — Reduction due to the no-profit rule

Step 4 — 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

The reimbursement rate (see Article 5.2) is applied to the eligible costs (actual costs[, *unit costs*] and flat-rate costs [*and lump sum costs*]; see Article 6) declared by the beneficiaries [*and linked third parties*] (see Article 15) and approved by the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 16).

5.3.2 Step 2 — Limit to the maximum grant amount

If the amount obtained following Step 1 is higher than the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1, it will be limited to the latter.

5.3.3 Step 3 — Reduction due to the no-profit rule

[OPTION 1 by default: The grant must not produce a profit.

'Profit' means the surplus of the amount obtained following Steps 1 and 2 plus the action's total receipts, over the action's total eligible costs.

The 'action's total eligible costs' are the consolidated total eligible costs approved by the [Commission][Agency].

The 'action's total receipts' are the consolidated total receipts generated during its duration (see Article 3).

The following are considered receipts:

(a) *income generated by the action;*

(b) *financial contributions given by third parties to the beneficiary [or to a linked third party], specifically to be used for costs that are eligible under the action.*

*The following are however **not** considered receipts:*

(a) *financial contributions by third parties, if they may be used to cover costs other than the eligible costs (see Article 6);*

(b) *financial contributions by third parties with no obligation to repay any amount unused at the end of the period set out in Article 3.*

If there is a profit, it will be deducted in proportion to the final rate of reimbursement of the eligible actual costs approved by the [Commission][Agency] (as compared to the amount calculated following Steps 1 and 2).]

[OPTION 2 for low value grants: Not applicable]

5.3.4 Step 4 — Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations

If the grant is reduced (see Article 27), the [Commission][Agency] will calculate the reduced 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 27.2) from the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1.

The final grant amount will be the lower of the following two:

- the amount obtained following Steps 1 to 3 or
- the reduced grant amount following Step 4.

5.4 Revised final grant amount — Calculation

If — after the payment of the balance (in particular, after checks, reviews, audits or investigations; see Article 17) — the [Commission][Agency] rejects costs (see Article 26) or reduces the grant (see Article 27), it will calculate the ‘**revised final grant amount**’ for the action or the beneficiary concerned.

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] for the beneficiary *[or linked third party]* concerned;

- in case of **reduction of the grant**: by deducting the amount of the reduction (calculated in proportion to the seriousness of the substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations, in accordance with Article 27.2) from the maximum grant amount for the action or for the beneficiary *[or linked third party]* concerned (see Article 5.1 and Annex 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 General conditions for costs to be eligible

‘**Eligible costs**’ are costs that meet the following criteria:

(a) for **actual costs**:

- (i) they must be actually incurred by the beneficiary;
- (ii) they must be incurred in the period set out in Article 3, with the exception of *[OPTION if applicable to the grant: costs of the kick-off meeting and]* costs relating to the submission of *[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: the periodic report for the last reporting period and]* the final report (see Article 15);
- (iii) they must be indicated in the estimated budget set out in Annex 2;
- (iv) they must be incurred in connection with the action as described in Annex 1 and necessary for its implementation;
- (v) they must be identifiable and verifiable, in particular recorded in the beneficiary’s accounts in accordance with the accounting standards applicable in the country where the beneficiary is established and with the beneficiary’s usual cost accounting practices;
- (vi) they must comply with the applicable national law on taxes, labour and social security, and
- (vii) they must be reasonable, justified and must comply with the principle of sound financial management, in particular regarding economy and efficiency;

(b) for **unit costs**: *[OPTION 1: not applicable;]*

[OPTION 2 if unit costs apply:

- (i) they must be calculated as follows:*

{amounts per unit set out in Annex 2a

multiplied by

the number of actual units};

(ii) the number of actual units must comply with the following conditions:

- *the units must be actually used or produced in the period set out in Article 3;*
- *the units must be necessary for implementing the action or produced by it, and*
- *the number of units must be identifiable and verifiable, in particular supported by records and documentation (see Article 13);]*

(c) for **flat-rate costs**:

- (i) they must be calculated by applying the flat-rate set out in Annex 2, and
- (ii) the costs (actual costs [*or unit costs*] [*or lump-sum costs*]) to which the flat-rate is applied must comply with the conditions for eligibility set out in this Article;

(d) for **lump sum costs**: not applicable.

6.2 Specific conditions for costs to be eligible

Costs are eligible if they comply with the general conditions (see above) and the specific conditions set out below, for each of the following budget categories:

- A. direct personnel costs;
- B. direct travel and subsistence costs;
- C. direct costs of subcontracting;
- D. not applicable;
- E. other direct costs;
- F. indirect costs.

‘Direct costs’ are costs that are directly linked to the action implementation and can therefore be attributed to it directly. They must not include any indirect costs (see Point F below).

‘Indirect costs’ are costs that are not directly linked to the action implementation and therefore cannot be attributed directly to it.

A. Direct personnel costs

Types of eligible personnel costs

A.1 Personnel costs are eligible if they are related to personnel working for the beneficiary under an employment contract (or equivalent appointing act) and assigned to the action (**‘costs for employees (or equivalent)’**). They must be limited to salaries, social security

contributions, taxes and other costs included in the **remuneration**, if they arise from national law or the employment contract (or equivalent appointing act).

They may also include **additional remuneration** for personnel assigned to the action (including payments on the basis of supplementary contracts regardless of their nature), if:

- (a) it is part of the beneficiary's usual remuneration practices and is paid in a consistent manner whenever the same kind of work or expertise is required;
- (b) the criteria used to calculate the supplementary payments are objective and generally applied by the beneficiary, regardless of the source of funding used.

A.2 The **costs for natural persons working under a direct contract** with the beneficiary other than an employment contract or **seconded by a third party against payment** are eligible personnel costs, if:

- (a) the person works under conditions similar to those of an employee (in particular regarding the way the work is organised, the tasks that are performed and the premises where they are performed);
- (b) the result of the work carried out belongs to the beneficiary (unless agreed otherwise), and
- (c) the costs are not significantly different from those for personnel performing similar tasks under an employment contract with the beneficiary.

Calculation

Personnel costs must be calculated by the beneficiaries as follows:

- for persons **working exclusively on the action**:

{ monthly rate for the person
multiplied by
number of actual months worked on the action }.

The months declared for these persons may not be declared for any other EU grant.

The '**monthly rate**' is calculated as follows:

{ annual personnel costs for the person
divided by
12 }

using the personnel costs for each full financial year covered by the reporting period concerned. If a financial year is not closed at the end of the reporting period, the beneficiaries must use the monthly rate of the last closed financial year available.

- for persons **working part-time on the action**:

{hourly rate

multiplied by

number of actual hours worked on the action}.

The number of actual hours declared for a person must be identifiable and verifiable (see Article 13).

The total number of hours declared in EU grants, for a person for a year, cannot be higher than the annual productive hours used for the calculations of the hourly rate. Therefore, the maximum number of hours that can be declared for the grant are:

{number of annual productive hours for the year (see below)

minus

total number of hours declared by the beneficiary, for that person for that year, for other EU grants}.

The ‘**hourly rate**’ is calculated as follows:

{actual annual personnel costs for the person

divided by

number of individual annual productive hours}

using the personnel costs and the number of annual productive hours for each full financial year covered by the reporting period concerned. If a financial year is not closed at the end of the reporting period, the beneficiaries must use the hourly rate of the last closed financial year available.

The ‘number of individual annual productive hours’ is the total actual hours worked by the person in the year. It may not include holidays and other absences (such as sick leave, maternity leave, special leave, etc). However, it may include overtime and hours spent in meetings, trainings and other similar activities.

The Commission may accept other calculation methods (such as, for instance, individual daily rates, daily rates calculated with annual personnel costs and 215 *fixed* annual productive days or a pro-rata apportionment of the monthly salary costs), if it considers that they reflect the actual costs incurred, in a fair, objective, realistic way and if there are sufficient records to support these costs (see Article 13).

B. Direct travel and subsistence costs

[OPTION 1 by default: Travel and subsistence costs (including related duties, taxes and charges — except for value added tax (VAT)) are eligible if they are in line with the beneficiary's usual practices on travel.]

[OPTION 2 if unit costs apply: Travel costs (including related duties, taxes and charges — except for value added tax (VAT)) are eligible if they are in line with the beneficiary's usual practices on travel.]

Subsistence costs are eligible if they correspond to the amount per unit set out in Annex 2a multiplied by the actual number of units [and if [insert eligibility conditions, if any]].]

C. Direct costs of subcontracting (including related duties, taxes and charges — except for value added tax (VAT)) are eligible if the conditions in Article 10.1.1 are met.

D. Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties

Not applicable

E. Other direct costs

E.1 The depreciation costs of equipment, infrastructure or other assets (new or second-hand) as recorded in the beneficiary's accounts are eligible, if they were purchased in accordance with Article 9.1.1 and written off in accordance with international accounting standards and the beneficiary's usual accounting practices.

The **costs of renting or leasing** equipment, infrastructure or other assets (including related duties, taxes and charges — except for value added tax (VAT)) are also eligible, if they do not exceed the depreciation costs of similar equipment, infrastructure or assets and do not include any financing fees.

The only portion of the costs that will be taken into account is that which corresponds to the duration of the action and rate of actual use for the purposes of the action.

E.2 Costs of other goods and services (including related duties, taxes and charges — except for value added tax (VAT)) are eligible, if they are purchased specifically for the action and in accordance with Article 9.1.1.

Such goods and services include, for instance, consumables and supplies, dissemination, protection of results, certificates on the financial statements (if they are required by the Agreement), translations and publications.

F. Indirect costs

Indirect costs are eligible if they are declared on the basis of the flat-rate of 7% of the eligible direct costs (see Article 5.2 and Points A to E above).

Beneficiaries receiving an EU operating grant⁷ cannot declare indirect costs for the period covered by the operating grant, unless they can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action.

6.3 Conditions for costs of linked third parties to be eligible

[OPTION 1 to be used if Article 11 applies: Costs incurred by linked third parties are eligible if they fulfil — mutatis mutandis — the general and specific conditions for eligibility set out in this Article (Article 6.1 and 6.2) and Article 11.1.1]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

6.4 Ineligible costs

‘Ineligible costs’ are:

- (a) costs that do not comply with the conditions set out above (Article 6.1 to 6.3), in particular:
 - (i) costs related to return on capital;
 - (ii) debt and debt service charges;
 - (iii) provisions for future losses or debts;
 - (iv) interest owed;
 - (v) doubtful debts;
 - (vi) currency exchange losses;
 - (vii) bank costs charged by the beneficiary’s bank for transfers from the [Commission][Agency];
 - (viii) excessive or reckless expenditure;
 - (ix) VAT (deductible or not deductible);
 - (x) costs incurred during suspension of the implementation of the action (see Article 33);

⁷ For the definition, see Article 121(1)(b) of 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 (OJ L 218, 26.10.2012, p.1) (**‘Financial Regulation No 966/2012’**): ‘operating grant’ means direct financial contribution, by way of donation, from the budget in order to finance the functioning of a body which pursues an aim of general EU interest or has an objective forming part of and supporting an EU policy.

- (xi) in-kind contributions provided by third parties;
- (b) costs declared under another EU grant (including grants awarded by a Member State and financed by the EU budget and grants awarded by bodies other than the [Commission][Agency] for the purpose of implementing the EU budget); in particular, indirect costs if the beneficiary is already receiving an EU operating grant in the same period, unless they can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action;
- (c) costs for staff of a national (or regional/local) administration, for activities that are part of the administration's normal activities (i.e. not undertaken only because of the grant);
- (d) costs (especially travel and subsistence costs) for staff or representatives of EU institutions, bodies or agencies;

[(e) OPTION for cost categories explicitly excluded in the call for proposals⁸: [insert name of excluded cost category].]

6.5 Consequences of declaration of ineligible costs

Declared costs that are ineligible will be rejected (see Article 26).

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 beneficiaries 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 a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

⁸ If no call for proposals, read as 'invitation to submit a proposal'.

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

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

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

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

- purchase goods, works and services (see Article 9);
- call upon subcontractors to implement action tasks described in Annex 1 (see Article 10)[;][.]
- *[OPTION if Article 11 applies: call upon linked third parties to implement action tasks described in Annex 1 (see Article 11).]*

In these cases, the beneficiaries retain sole responsibility towards the [Commission][Agency] and the other beneficiaries for implementing the action.

ARTICLE 8A — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY BENEFICIARIES NOT RECEIVING FUNDING

Not applicable

ARTICLE 9 — PURCHASE OF GOODS, WORKS OR SERVICES

9.1 Rules for purchasing goods, works or services

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

The beneficiaries must make such purchases ensuring the best value for money or, if appropriate, the lowest price. In doing so, they must avoid any conflict of interests (see Article 20).

The beneficiaries 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 17 and 18 also towards their contractors.

9.1.2 Beneficiaries that are ‘contracting authorities’ within the meaning of Directive 2004/18/EC⁹ (or 2014/24/EU¹⁰) or ‘contracting entities’ within the meaning of Directive

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).

2004/17/EC¹¹ (or 2014/25/EU¹²) must comply with the applicable national law on public procurement.

9.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Article 9.1.1, the costs related to the contract concerned will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 26).

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Article 9.1.2, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

ARTICLE 10 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY SUBCONTRACTORS

10.1 Rules for subcontracting action tasks

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

Subcontracting may cover only a limited part of the action.

The beneficiaries must award the subcontracts ensuring the best value for money or, if appropriate, the lowest price. In doing so, they must avoid any conflict of interests (see Article 20).

The tasks to be implemented and the estimated cost for each subcontract must be set out in Annex 1 and the total estimated costs of subcontracting per beneficiary must be set out in Annex 2. The [Commission][Agency] may however approve subcontracts not set out in Annex 1 and 2 without amendment (see Article 39), if:

- they are specifically justified in the [periodic][final] technical report and
- they do not entail changes to the Agreement which would call into question the decision awarding the grant or breach the principle of equal treatment of applicants.

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, 28.3.2014, 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, 28.3.2014, p. 243).

The beneficiaries 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 17 and 18 also towards their subcontractors.

10.1.2 The beneficiaries must ensure that their obligations under Articles 20, 21, 22 and 30 also apply to the subcontractors.

Beneficiaries that are ‘contracting authorities’ within the meaning of Directive 2004/18/EC (or 2014/24/EU) or ‘contracting entities’ within the meaning of Directive 2004/17/EC (or 2014/25/EU) must comply with the applicable national law on public procurement.

10.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Article 10.1.1, the costs related to the subcontract concerned will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 26).

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Article 10.1.2, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

ARTICLE 11 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY LINKED THIRD PARTIES

[OPTION 1: 11.1 Rules for calling upon linked third parties to implement part of the action

*11.1.1 The following **entities** that are **affiliated** to a beneficiary¹³ may participate in the action as **‘linked third parties’** and implement the action tasks attributed to them in Annex 1:*

- *[name of the entity (short name)], affiliated to [short name of the beneficiary]*
- *[name of the entity (short name)], affiliated to [short name of the beneficiary]*
[same for more linked third parties]

The linked third parties may declare as eligible the costs they incur for implementing the action tasks in accordance with Article 6.3.

¹³ For the definition, see Article 122 of the Financial Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012: **entities affiliated to the beneficiary** are:

- (a) entities that form a ‘sole beneficiary’ (i.e. where an entity is formed of several entities that satisfy the criteria for being awarded a grant, including where the entity is specifically established for the purpose of implementing an action to be financed by a grant);
- (b) entities that satisfy the eligibility criteria and that do not fall within one of the situations referred to in Article 131(4) and that have a link with the beneficiary, in particular a legal or capital link, which is neither limited to the action nor established for the sole purpose of its implementation.

The beneficiaries 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 17 and 18 also towards their linked third parties.

11.1.2 The beneficiaries must ensure that their obligations under Articles 13, 15, 20, 21 and 22 also apply to their linked third parties.

11.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If any obligation under Article 11.1.1 is breached, the costs of the linked third party will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 26).

If any obligation under Article 11.1.2 is breached, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

ARTICLE 11A — FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THIRD PARTIES

Not applicable

SECTION 2 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 12 — GENERAL OBLIGATION TO INFORM

12.1 General obligation to provide information upon request

The beneficiaries must provide — during implementation of the action or afterwards and in accordance with Article 25.2 — any information requested in order to verify eligibility of the costs, proper implementation of the action and compliance with the other obligations under the Agreement.

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

Each beneficiary must keep information stored in the Participant Portal Beneficiary Register (via the electronic exchange system; see Article 36) up to date, in particular, its name, address, legal representatives, legal form and organisation type.

Each beneficiary must immediately inform the coordinator — which must immediately inform the [Commission][Agency] and the other beneficiaries — 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.

12.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

ARTICLE 13 — KEEPING RECORDS — SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

13.1 Obligation to keep records and other supporting documentation

The beneficiaries must — for a period of [*OPTION 1 by default: five*][*OPTION 2 for low value grants¹⁴: three*] **years after the payment of the balance** — keep records and other supporting documentation in order to prove the proper implementation of the action and the costs they declare as eligible.

They must make them available upon request (see Article 12) or in the context of checks, reviews, audits or investigations (see Article 17).

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 17), the beneficiaries must keep the records and other supporting documentation until the end of these procedures.

The beneficiaries 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 they considers that they offer a comparable level of assurance.

¹⁴ 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.

13.1.1 Records and other supporting documentation on the technical implementation

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

13.1.2 Records and other documentation to support the costs declared

The beneficiaries must keep the records and documentation supporting the costs declared, in particular the following:

- (a) for **actual costs**: adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the costs declared, such as contracts, subcontracts, invoices and accounting records. In addition, the beneficiaries' usual cost accounting practices and internal control procedures must enable direct reconciliation between the amounts declared, the amounts recorded in their accounts and the amounts stated in the supporting documentation;
- (b) for **unit costs**: *[OPTION 1: not applicable;] [OPTION 2 if unit costs apply: adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the number of units declared. Beneficiaries do not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered or to keep or provide supporting documentation (such as accounting statements) to prove the amount per unit;*

In addition, for costs calculated in accordance with the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices, the beneficiaries must keep adequate records and documentation to prove that the cost accounting practices used comply with the conditions set out in Article 6.2, Point [A][B][C][D].

The beneficiaries [and linked third parties] may submit to the [Commission][Agency], for approval, a certificate (drawn up in accordance with Annex 6) stating that their usual cost accounting practices comply with these conditions ('certificate on the methodology'). If the certificate is approved, costs declared in line with this methodology will not be challenged subsequently, unless the beneficiaries have concealed information for the purpose of the approval.]

- (c) for **flat-rate costs**: adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the eligibility of the costs to which the flat-rate is applied. The beneficiaries do not need to identify the costs covered or provide supporting documentation (such as accounting statements) to prove the amount declared at a flat-rate[;][.]
- (d) for **lump sum costs**: not applicable

In addition, for **personnel costs** (declared as actual costs), the beneficiaries must keep **time records** for the number of hours declared. The time records must be in writing and approved by the persons working on the action and their supervisors, at least monthly. In the absence of reliable time records of the hours worked on the action, the [Commission][Agency] may

accept alternative evidence supporting the number of hours declared, if it considers that it offers an adequate level of assurance.

As an exception, for **persons working exclusively on the action**, there is no need to keep time records, if the beneficiary signs a **declaration** confirming that the persons concerned have worked exclusively on the action.

[OPTION to be added if Article 11 applies: For costs declared by linked third parties (see Article 11), it is the beneficiary that must keep the originals of the financial statements and the certificates on the financial statements of its linked third parties.]

13.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, costs insufficiently substantiated will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 26), and the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

ARTICLE 14 — SUBMISSION OF DELIVERABLES

14.1 Obligation to submit deliverables

The coordinator must submit:

- *[OPTION for actions without second pre-financing payment: the following 'progress reports' on the implementation of the action:*
 - *a [first] progress report, within 30 days after the end of month [A];*
 - *[a second progress report, within 30 days after the end of month [B];]*
- the '**deliverables**' identified in Annex 1, in accordance with the timing and conditions set out in it.

14.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

ARTICLE 15 — REPORTING — PAYMENT REQUESTS

15.1 Obligation to submit reports

The coordinator must submit to the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 36) the technical and financial reports set out in this Article. These reports include the request(s) for payment and must be drawn up using the forms and templates provided in the electronic exchange system (see Article 36).

15.2 Reporting periods

The action [*OPTION 1 for actions with one RP and NO interim payments: has one ‘reporting period’*][*OPTION 2 for actions with several RPs and interim payments: is divided into the following ‘reporting periods’*]:

- RP1: from month 1 to month [X]
- [- RP2: from month [X+1] to month [Y]
- [same for other RPs]]

15.2a Request(s) for further pre-financing payment(s)

[*OPTION 1 by default: Not applicable*]

[*OPTION 2 in case of two pre-financing payments: If at least 70% of the first pre-financing payment have been used, the coordinator may submit a request for a second pre-financing payment.*

The request must be included in a ‘statement on the use of the previous pre-financing payment’ (see Annex 7) and accompanied a progress report on the implementation of the action.]

15.3 Periodic reports — Requests for interim payments

Not applicable

15.4 Final report — Request for payment of the balance

The coordinator must submit — 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:
 - (i) an **explanation of the work carried out** by the beneficiaries;
 - (ii) an **overview of the implementation** 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.

- (iii) a **summary** for publication by the [Commission][Agency];

- (iv) answers to the ‘**questionnaire**’: answers to the questions [**OPTION 1:** covering issues related to the action implementation and its impact;] [**OPTION 2:** not applicable;]

(b) a ‘**final financial report**’ containing:

- (i) an ‘**individual financial statement**’ (see Annex 4) from each beneficiary [*and from each linked third party*], for the reporting period.

The individual financial statement must detail the eligible costs (actual costs[, *unit costs*] and flat-rate costs [*and lump sum costs*]; see Article 6) for each budget category (see Annex 2).

The beneficiaries [*and linked third parties*] must declare all eligible costs, even if — for actual costs[, *unit costs*] and flat-rate costs — they exceed the amounts indicated in the estimated budget (see Annex 2). Amounts which are not declared in the individual financial statement will not be taken into account by the [Commission][Agency].

The individual financial statements must also detail the **receipts of the action** (see Article 5.3.3).

Each beneficiary [*and each linked third party*] must **certify** that:

- the information provided is full, reliable and true;
 - the costs declared are eligible (see Article 6);
 - the costs can be substantiated by adequate records and supporting documentation (see Article 13) that will be produced upon request (see Article 12) or in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations (see Article 17), and
 - that all the receipts have been declared (see Article 5.3.3);
- (ii) an **explanation** of the **use of resources** and the information on subcontracting (see Article 10) from each beneficiary [*and from each linked third party*], for the reporting period;
- (iii) [**OPTION A if the JRC is a beneficiary:** information on the amount of the balance to be paid by the [Commission][Agency] to the Joint Research Centre (JRC);][**OPTION B:** not applicable;]
- (iv) a ‘**final summary financial statement**’, created automatically by the electronic exchange system, consolidating the individual financial statement(s) for the reporting period and including the **request for payment of the balance**;

- (v) a ‘**certificate on the financial statements**’ (drawn up in accordance with Annex 5) for each beneficiary *[and for each linked third party]*, if:
- it requests EUR 325 000 or more as reimbursement of actual costs and
 - the maximum grant amount indicated, for that beneficiary *[or linked third party]*, in the estimated budget (see Annex 2) as reimbursement of actual costs is EUR 750 000 or more^[.]

[OPTION to be used for public body/international organisation beneficiaries/linked third parties for which the RAO waives the certificate¹⁵: — except for the following beneficiaries [or linked third parties]:

- *[short name of beneficiary/linked third party]*
- *[short name of beneficiary/linked third party].]*

15.5 Information on cumulative expenditure incurred

[OPTION 1 for grants above EUR 5 million with reporting periods beyond 18 months¹⁶: In addition to the reporting requirements set out above, the coordinator must inform the [Commission][Agency] by [31 December][30 November] each year of the cumulative expenditure incurred by the beneficiaries from the starting date of the action.

This information is required for EU accounting purposes and will not be used to calculate the final grant amount.]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]

15.6 Currency for financial statements and conversion into euro

Financial statements must be drafted in euro.

Beneficiaries *[and linked third parties]* with accounting established in a currency other than the euro must convert the costs recorded in their accounts into euro, at the average of the daily euro exchange rates published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*, calculated over the corresponding reporting period.

If no daily euro exchange rate is published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* for the currency in question, they must be converted at the average of the monthly accounting exchange rates published on the Commission’s website, calculated over the corresponding reporting period.

¹⁵ See Article 207 RAP.

¹⁶ To be added in the case of grants of more than EUR 5 million for which a pre-financing is paid and the reporting periods for interim payments or payments of the balance exceed eighteen months.

Beneficiaries *[and linked third parties]* with accounting established in euro must convert costs incurred in another currency into euro according to their usual accounting practices.

15.7 Language of reports

All reports (including financial statements) must be submitted in the language of the Agreement.

15.8 Consequences of non-compliance

If the reports submitted do not comply with this Article, the [Commission][Agency] may suspend the payment deadline (see Article 31) and apply any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

If the coordinator 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 34) or apply any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 16 — PAYMENTS AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

16.1 Payments to be made

The following payments will be made to the coordinator:

- a *[first]* **pre-financing payment**;
- *[OPTION in case of two pre-financing payments: a second pre-financing payment, on the basis of a request for a second pre-financing payment (see Article 15);]*
- *[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: one or more interim payments, on the basis of the request(s) for interim payment (see Article 15), and]*
- one **payment of the balance**, on the basis of the request for payment of the balance (see Article 15).

16.2 Pre-financing payment(s) — Amount [*— Pre-financing guarantee(s)*]

The aim of the pre-financing is to provide the beneficiaries with a float.

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

The amount of the *[first]* pre-financing payment will be EUR **[insert amount (insert amount in words)]**.

The [Commission][Agency] will — except if Article 32 applies — make the *[first]* pre-financing payment to the coordinator within 30 days from the accession of all beneficiaries to the Agreement (see Article 40) *[OPTION if the [Commission][Agency] requires a pre-*

financing guarantee: or from receiving the [first] pre-financing guarantee, whichever is the latest].

[additional OPTION in case of two pre-financing payments: The [Commission][Agency] will — within 60 days from the request for a second pre-financing payment (see Article 15.2a) **[OPTION if the [Commission][Agency] requires a (second) pre-financing guarantee for the second pre-financing:** or from receiving the [second] pre-financing guarantee, whichever is the latest] — make a second pre-financing payment to the coordinator of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)], except if Articles 31 or 32 apply.

If the statement on the use of the previous pre-financing payment shows that less than 70% of the previous payment 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 if the [Commission][Agency] requires one or more pre-financing guarantee(s)¹⁷: The payment of the [first][second] pre-financing will be conditional on receiving a financial guarantee of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)] [and the payment of the second pre-financing will be conditional on receiving a financial guarantee of EUR [insert amount (insert amount in words)]]].

The guarantee(s) must fulfil the following conditions:

- (a) be provided by a bank or an approved financial institution or — if requested by the coordinator and accepted by the [Commission][Agency] — by a third party;
- (a) the guarantor stands as first-call guarantor and does not require the [Commission][Agency] to first have recourse against the principal debtor (i.e. the beneficiary concerned), and
- (b) remains explicitly in force until the payment of the balance and, if payment of the balance takes the form of recovery, until three months after the debit note is notified to a beneficiary.

The guarantee(s) will be released within the following month.]

[OPTION if the JRC is a beneficiary: Moreover, the part of the pre-financing payment related to the Joint Research Centre (JRC) ([insert amount (insert amount in words)]) is not paid to the coordinator, but kept by the [Commission][Agency] for the JRC.]

16.3 Interim payments — Amount — Calculation

¹⁷ A pre-financing guarantee may be required by the responsible authorising officer (RAO), if s/he considers it necessary (i.e. appropriate and proportionate), to limit the financial risks connected with the payment of pre-financing: Pre-financing guarantees may not be requested for low-value grants (see Article 134 of the Financial Regulation).

Not applicable

16.4 Payment of the balance — Amount — Calculation

The payment of the balance reimburses the remaining part of the eligible costs incurred by the beneficiaries 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 28).

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 15.4), except if Articles 31 or 32 apply.

Payment is subject to the approval of the final report. Its approval does not imply recognition of 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 and interim payments (if any) already made, from the final grant amount determined in accordance with Article 5.3:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{final grant amount (see Article 5.3)} \\ & \text{minus} \\ & \{ \text{pre-financing and interim payments (if any) made} \} \}. \end{aligned}$$

If the balance is positive, it will be paid to the coordinator.

The amount to be paid may however be offset — without the beneficiaries' consent — against any other amounts owed by a beneficiary to [the Agency,] the Commission or an[other] executive agency (under the EU budget), up to the maximum grant amount indicated, for that beneficiary, in the estimated budget (see Annex 2).

If the balance is negative, it will be recovered from the coordinator (see Article 28).

16.5 Notification of amounts due

When making payments, the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify to the coordinator the amount due, specifying that it concerns [*OPTION in case of two pre-financing payments: the second pre-financing payment or*][*OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: an interim payment or*] the payment of the balance.

For the payment of the balance, the notification will also 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 27 and 28.

16.6 Currency for payments

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

16.7 Payments to the coordinator — Distribution to the beneficiaries

Payments will be made to the coordinator.

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

The coordinator must distribute the payments between the beneficiaries without unjustified delay.

16.8 Bank account for payments

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: [...]]¹⁸

16.9 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.

16.10 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.

16.11 Consequences of non-compliance

16.11.1 If the [Commission][Agency] does not pay within the payment deadlines (see above), the beneficiaries are 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

¹⁸ BIC or SWIFT code applies to for countries if the IBAN code does not apply.

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 coordinator only upon request submitted within two months of receiving the late payment.

Late-payment interest is not due if all beneficiaries are EU Member States (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 31 and 32) 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.

16.11.2 If the coordinator breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27) and the Agreement or the participation of the coordinator may be terminated (see Article 34).

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

ARTICLE 17 — CHECKS, REVIEWS, AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS — EXTENSION OF FINDINGS

17.1 Checks, reviews and audits by the [Agency and the] Commission

17.1.1 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 12. The [Agency or the] Commission may request beneficiaries to provide such information to it directly.

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

17.1.2 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) and compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

Reviews may be started **up to [OPTION 1 by default: five][OPTION 2 for low value grants: three] years after the payment of the balance**. They will be formally notified to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned 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 9 to 11a), the beneficiary concerned 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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned of the identity of the external persons or bodies. They have the right to object to the appointment on grounds of commercial confidentiality.

The coordinator or beneficiary concerned 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 [Agency or the] Commission may request beneficiaries to provide such information to it directly.

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

For **on-the-spot** reviews, the beneficiaries must allow access to their 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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned, which has 30 days to formally notify observations (‘**contradictory review procedure**’).

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

17.1.3 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 [OPTION 1 by default: five][OPTION 2 for low value grants: three] years after the payment of the balance**. They will be formally notified to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned 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 9 to 11a), the beneficiary concerned 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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned of the identity of the external persons or bodies. They have the right to object to the appointment on grounds of commercial confidentiality.

The coordinator or beneficiary concerned must provide — within the deadline requested — any information (including complete accounts, individual salary statements or other personal data) to verify compliance with the Agreement. The [Agency or the] Commission may request beneficiaries to provide such information to it directly.

For **on-the-spot** audits, the beneficiaries must allow access to their 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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned, 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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned. 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 beneficiaries’ statutory records for the periodical assessment of [*unit costs or*] flat-rate amounts [*or lump sums*].

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

Under Regulations No 883/2013¹⁹ and No 2185/96²⁰ (and in accordance with their provisions and procedures), the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may — at any moment during

¹⁹ 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

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.

17.3 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 966/2012²¹, 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.

17.4 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]

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

17.5.1 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 26), reduction of the grant (see Article 27), recovery of undue amounts (see Article 28) 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).

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).

²⁰ 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).

²¹ 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 (OJ L 298, 26/10/2012, p. 1).

Findings in checks, reviews, audits or investigations may lead to a request for amendment for the modification of Annex 1 (see Article 39).

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 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.

17.5.2 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 concerned is found, in other EU 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 concerned — together with the list of grants affected by the findings — **no later than [OPTION 1 by default: five][OPTION 2 for low value grants: three] years after the payment of the balance** of this grant.

The extension of findings may lead to the rejection of costs (see Article 26), reduction of the grant (see Article 27), recovery of undue amounts (see Article 28), suspension of payments (see Article 32), suspension of the action implementation (see Article 33) or termination (see Article 34).

17.5.3 Procedure

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

17.5.3.1 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 concerned:
 - (i) considers that the submission of revised financial statements is not possible or practicable or

- (ii) does not submit revised financial statements.

The beneficiary concerned 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 26, either on the basis of the revised financial statements, the alternative method or the correction rate announced.

17.5.3.2 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 concerned 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 27, either on the basis of the alternative flat-rate or the flat-rate announced.

17.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If a 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 26).

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

ARTICLE 18 — EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE ACTION

18.1 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 coordinator or beneficiaries.

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 coordinator or beneficiaries must provide any information relevant to evaluate the impact of the action, including information in electronic format.

18.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

SECTION 3 OTHER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE 19 — PRE-EXISTING RIGHTS AND OWNERSHIP OF THE RESULTS (INCLUDING INTELLECTUAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS)

19.1 Pre-existing rights and access rights to pre-existing rights

Where industrial and intellectual property rights (including rights of third parties) exist prior to the Agreement, the beneficiaries must establish a list of these pre-existing industrial and intellectual property rights, specifying the owner and any persons that have a right of use.

The coordinator must — before starting the action — submit this list to the [Commission][Agency].

Each beneficiary must give the other beneficiaries [*and their linked third parties*] access to any pre-existing industrial and intellectual property rights needed for the implementation of the action and compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

19.2 Ownership of results and rights of use

The results of the action (including the reports and other documents relating to it) are owned by the beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries must give [the Agency and] the Commission the right to use the results for their communication activities under Article 22.

19.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

ARTICLE 20 — CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

20.1 Obligation to avoid a conflict of interests

The beneficiaries 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’**).

They 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.

20.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27) and the Agreement or participation of the beneficiary may be terminated (see Article 34).

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

ARTICLE 21 — CONFIDENTIALITY

21.1 General obligation to maintain confidentiality

During implementation of the action and **for five years after the payment of the balance**, 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’**).

They may use confidential information to implement the Agreement.

The confidentiality obligations no longer apply if:

- (a) the disclosing party agrees to release the other party;
- (b) the information becomes generally and publicly available, without breaching any confidentiality obligation;
- (c) the disclosure of the confidential information is required by EU or national law.

21.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

ARTICLE 22 — PROMOTING THE ACTION — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

22.1 Communication activities by the beneficiaries

22.1.1 General obligation to promote the action and its results

The beneficiaries must promote the action and its results.

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

Unless the [Commission][Agency] requests or agrees otherwise, any communication activity related to the action (including at conferences, seminars, in information material, such as brochures, leaflets, posters, presentations, etc., in electronic form, via social media, etc.) and any infrastructure, equipment of major result funded by the grant must display the EU emblem and the following accompanying text:



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection

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

For the purposes of their obligations under this Article, the beneficiaries 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, they may not appropriate the EU emblem or any similar trademark or logo, either by registration or by any other means.

22.1.3 Disclaimer excluding [Agency and] Commission responsibility

Any communication activity related to the action must indicate the following disclaimer:

“The content of this [insert appropriate description, e.g. report, publication, conference, etc.] represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission [and the Agency] does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.”

22.2 Communication activities by [the Agency and] the Commission

22.2.1 Right to use beneficiaries’ materials, documents or information

The [Agency and the] Commission may use 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 any beneficiary (including in electronic form).

This does not change the confidentiality obligations in Article 21, which still apply.

The right to use a 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 1049/2001²², 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 beneficiaries), the [Agency or the] Commission will insert the following information:

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

²² 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).

22.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 27).

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

ARTICLE 23 — PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

23.1 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 45/2001²³ 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 EU financial interests (including checks, reviews, audits and investigations; see Article 17).

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) on the [Agency and] Commission websites.

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

23.2 Processing of personal data by the beneficiaries

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

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

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

²³ 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)

23.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Article 23.2, the [Commission][Agency] may apply any of the measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 24 — ASSIGNMENTS OF CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT AGAINST THE [COMMISSION][AGENCY]

The beneficiaries may not assign any of their 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 by the coordinator (on behalf of the beneficiary concerned).

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 beneficiaries from their obligations towards the [Commission][Agency].

CHAPTER 5 DIVISION OF BENEFICIARIES' ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ARTICLE 25 — DIVISION OF BENEFICIARIES' ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

25.1 Roles and responsibilities towards the [Commission][Agency]

The beneficiaries have full responsibility for implementing the action and complying with the Agreement.

The beneficiaries are jointly and severally liable for the **technical implementation** of the action as described in Annex 1. If a beneficiary fails to implement its part of the action, the other beneficiaries become responsible for implementing this part (without being entitled to any additional funding for doing so), unless the [Commission][Agency] expressly relieves them of this obligation.

The **financial responsibility** of each beneficiary is governed by Article 28.

25.2 Internal division of roles and responsibilities

The internal roles and responsibilities of the beneficiaries are divided as follows:

- (a) Each **beneficiary** must:
 - (i) keep information stored in the Participant Portal Beneficiary Register (via the electronic exchange system) up to date (see Article 12);
 - (ii) inform the coordinator immediately of any events or circumstances likely to affect significantly or delay the implementation of the action (see Article 12);

(iii) submit to the coordinator in good time:

- individual financial statement(s) for itself *[and its linked third parties]* and, if required, certificates on the financial statement(s) (see Article 15);
- the data needed to draw up the technical report(s) (see Articles 14 and 15);
- any other documents or information required by the [Agency or the] Commission under the Agreement, unless the Agreement requires the beneficiary to submit this information directly.

(b) The **coordinator** must:

- (i) monitor that the action is implemented properly (see Article 7);
- (ii) act as the intermediary for all communications between the beneficiaries and the [Commission][Agency] (in particular, providing the [Commission][Agency] with the information described in Article 12), unless the Agreement specifies otherwise;
- (iii) provide a pre-financing guarantee, if requested by the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 16.2);
- (iv) request and review any documents or information required by the [Commission][Agency] and verify their completeness and correctness before passing them on to the [Commission][Agency];
- (v) submit the deliverables and reports to the [Commission][Agency] (see Articles 14 and 15);
- (vi) ensure that all payments are made to the other beneficiaries without unjustified delay (see Article 16).

The coordinator may not subcontract the above-mentioned tasks.

25.3 Internal arrangements between beneficiaries — Consortium agreement

The beneficiaries must have internal arrangements regarding their operation and co-ordination to ensure that the action is implemented properly. These internal arrangements must be set out in a written ‘**consortium agreement**’ between the beneficiaries, which may cover:

- internal organisation of the consortium;
- management of access to the electronic exchange system;
- distribution of the payments;

- additional rules on rights and obligations related to pre-existing rights and results (see Article 19);
- settlement of internal disputes;
- liability, indemnification and confidentiality arrangements between the beneficiaries.

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

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 26 — REJECTION OF INELIGIBLE COSTS

26.1 Conditions

The [Commission][Agency] will — *[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: at the time of an interim payment,]* **at the payment of the balance or afterwards** — reject any costs which are ineligible (see Article 6), in particular following checks, reviews, audits or investigations (see Article 17).

The rejection may also be based on the **extension of findings from other grants to this grant** (see Article 17.5.2).

26.2 Ineligible costs to be rejected — Calculation — Procedure

Ineligible costs will be rejected in full *[OPTION if lump sum foreseen in Article 5.2:; except for lump sum costs, which 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 28), the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the coordinator or beneficiary concerned of the rejection of costs, the amounts and the reasons why (if applicable, together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 16.5). The coordinator or beneficiary concerned 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 28.

26.3 Effects

If the [Commission][Agency] rejects costs at *[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: the time of an interim payment or]* **the payment of the balance**, it will deduct them from the total eligible costs declared in the *[periodic or]* final summary financial statement (see Article 15.3 and 15.4). It will then calculate *[the interim payment or]* payment of the balance as set out in Article 16.3 or 16.4.

[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: If the [Commission][Agency] — after an interim payment but before the payment of the balance — rejects costs declared in a periodic summary financial statement, it will deduct them from costs declared in the next periodic summary financial statement or final summary financial statement. It will then calculate the interim payment or payment of the balance as set out in Article 16.3 or 16.4.]

If the [Commission][Agency] rejects costs **after the payment of the balance**, it will calculate the revised final grant amount as set out in Article 5.4. If the revised final grant amount is lower than the final grant amount, the [Commission][Agency] will recover the difference (see Article 28).

ARTICLE 27 — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT

27.1 Conditions

The [Commission][Agency] may — **at the payment of the balance or afterwards** — reduce the grant , if:

- (a) a 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) or
- (b) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU 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 17.5.2).

27.2 Amount to be reduced — Calculation — Procedure

The amount of the reduction will be proportionate to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations.

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

- 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 16).

27.3 Effects

If the [Commission][Agency] reduces the grant at the time of **the payment of the balance**, it will calculate the reduced grant amount and then determine the amount due as payment of the balance (see Articles 5.3 and 16.4).

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 is lower than the final grant amount, the Commission will recover the difference (see Article 28).

ARTICLE 28 — RECOVERY OF UNDUE AMOUNTS

28.1 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.

The coordinator is fully liable for repaying debts of the consortium (under the Agreement), even if it has not been the final recipient of those amounts.

[OPTION 1 (if [Commission][Agency] requires ‘unconditional joint and several liability’ of other beneficiaries): In addition, the beneficiaries (including the coordinator) are jointly and severally liable for repaying any debts under the Agreement (including late-payment interest) — up to the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1.] [OPTION 2 if [Commission][Agency] requires ‘limited joint and several liability’ of other beneficiaries (with individual ceilings): In addition, the beneficiaries (including the coordinator) are jointly and severally liable for repaying any debts under the Agreement (including late-payment interest) — up to the maximum grant amount indicated, for each beneficiary, in the estimated budget (as last amended; see Annex 2).] [OPTION 3 if [Commission][Agency] accepts individual financial responsibility: The other beneficiaries’ financial responsibility in case of recovery is limited, for each beneficiary, to its own debt.]

[OPTION to be added if Article 11 applies: Undue amounts paid by the [Commission][Agency] for costs declared by an linked third party will be considered as amounts unduly paid to the beneficiary.]

28.1.1 Recovery at payment of the balance

If the payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery (see Article 16.4), the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify a ‘**pre-information letter**’ to the coordinator:

- informing it of its intention to recover, the amount due as the balance and the reasons why and
- inviting the coordinator 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 coordinator a **debit note** with the terms and the date for payment (together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 16.5).

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

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

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

- (b) *[OPTION 1 if [Commission][Agency] requires one or more pre-financing guarantee(s): by drawing on the financial guarantee(s) (see Article 16.2)][OPTION 2: not applicable];*
- (c) *[OPTION 1 (if the [Commission][Agency] requires ‘unconditional joint and several liability’ of other beneficiaries): by holding the other beneficiaries jointly and severally liable — up to the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1] [OPTION 2 if the [Commission][Agency] ‘limited joint and several liability’ of other beneficiaries (with individual ceilings): by holding the other beneficiaries jointly and severally liable — up to the maximum grant amount indicated, for each beneficiary, in the estimated budget (as last amended; see Annex 2)] [OPTION 3 if [Commission][Agency] accepts individual financial responsibility: not applicable];*
- (d) by **taking legal action** (see Article 41) 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 16.11, 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/EC²⁴ applies.

28.1.2 Recovery of amounts after payment of the balance

If — after the payment of the balance — the [Commission][Agency] revised the final grant amount (see Article 5.4), and the revised final grant amount is lower than the final grant amount (see Article 5.3), it will:

- if the rejection or reduction does *not* concern a specific beneficiary [*or its linked third parties*]: claim back the difference from the coordinator (even if it has not been the final recipient of the amount in question)

or

- otherwise: claim back the difference from the beneficiary concerned.

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

- informing it of its intention to recover, the amount to be repaid 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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned 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 coordinator's or beneficiary's consent — against any amounts owed to the coordinator or beneficiary by [the Agency,] the Commission or an[other] executive agency (from the EU budget).

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

- (b) **[OPTION 1 (if the [Commission][Agency] requires 'unconditional joint and several liability' of other beneficiaries): by holding the other beneficiaries jointly and**

²⁴ Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market amending Directives 97/7/EC, 2002/65/EC, 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 97/5/EC (OJ L 319, 05.12.2007, p. 1).

severally liable — up to the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1] [OPTION 2 if the [Commission][Agency] requires ‘limited joint and several liability’ of other beneficiaries (with individual ceilings): by holding the other beneficiaries jointly and severally liable, up to the maximum grant amount indicated, for each beneficiary, in the estimated budget (as last amended; see Annex 2)] [OPTION 3 if [Commission][Agency] accepts individual financial responsibility: not applicable];

- (c) by **taking legal action** (see Article 41) 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 16.11, from the day following the date for payment in the debit note, up to and including the date [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 29 — 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, prizes and expert contracts and/or financial penalties).

SECTION 2 LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

ARTICLE 30 — LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

30.1 Liability of the [Commission][Agency]

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

30.2 Liability of the beneficiaries

Except in case of force majeure (see Article 35), the beneficiaries 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 31 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT DEADLINE

31.1 Conditions

The [Commission][Agency] may — at any moment — suspend the payment deadline (see Article 16.2 to 16.4) if a request for payment (see Article 15) cannot be approved because:

- (a) it does not comply with the provisions of the Agreement (see Article 15);
- (b) the technical or financial report(s) have not been submitted or are not complete or additional information is needed, or
- (c) there is doubt about the eligibility of the costs declared in the financial statements and additional checks, reviews, audits or investigations are necessary.

31.2 Procedure

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

The suspension will **take effect** the day notification is sent by the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 36).

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 coordinator 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(s) (see Article 15) and the revised report or statement is not submitted or was submitted but is also rejected, the [Commission][Agency] may also terminate the Agreement or the participation of the beneficiary (see Article 34.3.1(i)).

ARTICLE 32 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS

32.1 Conditions

The [Commission][Agency] may — at any moment — suspend payments, in whole or in part for one or more beneficiaries, if:

- (a) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decision on its behalf) has committed or is suspected of having committed:
- (i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or
 - (ii) serious breach of obligations under this 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), or
- (b) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decision on its behalf) has committed — in other EU 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 17.5.2).

If payments are suspended for one or more beneficiaries, the [Commission][Agency] will make partial payment(s) for the part(s) not suspended. If suspension concerns the payment of the balance, the payment (or recovery) of the remaining amount after suspension is lifted will be considered to be the payment that closes the action.

32.2 Procedure

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

- 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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned.

[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: During the suspension, the periodic report(s) for all reporting periods except the last one (see Article 15.3) must not contain any individual financial statement(s) from the beneficiary concerned [and its linked third parties]. The coordinator must include them in the next periodic report after the suspension is lifted or — if suspension is not lifted before the end of the action — in the last periodic report.]

The beneficiaries may suspend implementation of the action (see Article 33.1) or terminate the Agreement or the participation of the beneficiary concerned (see Article 34.1 and 34.2).

ARTICLE 33 — SUSPENSION OF THE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

33.1 Suspension of the action implementation, by the beneficiaries

33.1.1 Conditions

The beneficiaries may suspend implementation of the action or any part of it, if exceptional circumstances — in particular *force majeure* (see Article 35) — make implementation impossible or excessively difficult.

33.1.2 Procedure

The coordinator must immediately formally notify to the [Commission][Agency] the suspension (see Article 36), 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 coordinator 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 39) — unless the Agreement or the participation of a beneficiary has been terminated (see Article 34).

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.

Costs incurred during suspension of the action implementation are not eligible (see Article 6).

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

33.2.1 Conditions

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

- (a) a 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 this Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false declaration, failure to provide required information, breach of ethical principles) or
- (b) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU 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 17.5.2).

33.2.2 Procedure

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

- 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 (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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned 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 39) — unless the Agreement has been terminated (see Article 34).

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.

Costs incurred during suspension are not eligible (see Article 6).

The beneficiaries may not claim damages due to suspension by the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 30).

Suspension of the action implementation does not affect the [Commission's][Agency's] right to terminate the Agreement or participation of a beneficiary (see Article 34), reduce the grant or recover amounts unduly paid (see Articles 27 and 28).

ARTICLE 34 — TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT OR OF THE PARTICIPATION OF ONE OR MORE BENEFICIARIES

34.1 Termination of the Agreement, by the beneficiaries

34.1.1 Conditions and procedure

The beneficiaries may terminate the Agreement.

The coordinator must formally notify termination to the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 36), 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.

34.1.2 Effects

The coordinator must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit *[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: a periodic report (for the open reporting period until termination; see Article 15.3) and]* the final report (see Article 15.4).

If the [Commission][Agency] does not receive the report(s) within the deadline (see above), *[OPTION 1 for actions with one RP and NO interim payments: no costs will be taken into account] [OPTION 2 for actions with several RPs and interim payments: only costs which are included in an approved periodic report will be taken into account]*.

The [Commission][Agency] will **calculate** the final grant amount (see Article 5.3) and the balance (see Article 16.4) on the basis of the report(s) submitted. Only costs incurred until termination takes effect are eligible (see Article 6). Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not eligible.

Improper termination may lead to a reduction of the grant (see Article 27).

After termination, the beneficiaries’ obligations (in particular, Articles 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28) continue to apply.

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

34.2.1 Conditions and procedure

The participation of one or more beneficiaries may be terminated by the coordinator, on request of the beneficiary concerned or on behalf of the other beneficiaries.

The coordinator must formally notify termination to the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 36) and inform the beneficiary concerned.

If the coordinator's participation is terminated without its agreement, the formal notification must be done by another beneficiary (acting on behalf of the other beneficiaries).

The notification must include:

- the reasons why;
- the opinion of the beneficiary concerned (or proof that this opinion has been requested in writing);
- the date the termination takes effect. This date must be after the notification, and
- a request for amendment (see Article 39), with a proposal for reallocation of the tasks and the estimated budget of the beneficiary concerned (see Annexes 1 and 2) and, if necessary, the addition of one or more new beneficiaries (see Article 40). If termination takes effect after the period set out in Article 3, no request for amendment must be included, unless the beneficiary concerned is the coordinator. In this case, the request for amendment must propose a new coordinator.

If this information is not given or if the [Commission][Agency] considers that the reasons do not justify termination, the participation will be considered to have been **terminated improperly**.

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

34.2.2 Effects

The beneficiary concerned must submit to the coordinator:

- (i) a technical report and
- (ii) a financial statement covering the period [*OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: from the end of the last reporting period*] to the date when termination takes effect.

This information must be included by the coordinator in the [*OPTION 1 for actions with one RP and no interim payments: final report (see Article 15.4)*][*OPTION 2 for actions with several RPs and interim payments: periodic report for the next reporting period (see Article 15.3)*].

If the request for amendment is rejected by the [Commission][Agency] (because it calls into question the decision awarding the grant or breaches the principle of equal treatment of applicants), the Agreement may be terminated under Article 34.3.1(c).

If the request for amendment is accepted by the [Commission][Agency], the Agreement is **amended** to introduce the necessary changes (see Article 39).

Improper termination may lead to a reduction of the grant (see Article 27) or termination of the Agreement (see Article 34).

After termination, the concerned beneficiary's obligations (in particular Articles 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28) continue to apply.

34.3 Termination of the Agreement or of the participation of one or more beneficiaries, by the [Commission][Agency]

34.3.1 Conditions

The [Commission][Agency] may terminate the Agreement or the participation of one or more beneficiaries, if:

- (a) one or more beneficiaries do not accede to the Agreement (see Article 40);
- (b) a change to their 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) following termination of participation for one or more beneficiaries (see above), the necessary changes to the Agreement would call into question the decision awarding the grant or breach the principle of equal treatment of applicants (see Article 39);
- (d) implementation of the action is prevented by force majeure (see Article 35) or suspended by the coordinator (see Article 33.1) 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) a 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) a 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) a beneficiary does not comply with the applicable national law on taxes and social security;
- (h) a 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, terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing), child labour or human trafficking;
- (i) a 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);
- (j) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU 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 17.5.2);
- (k) *[OPTION 1: despite a specific request by the Commission, a beneficiary does not request — through the coordinator — 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), (h), (i) or (j) and to reallocate its tasks][OPTION 2: not applicable].*

34.3.2 Procedure

Before terminating the Agreement or participation of one or more beneficiaries, the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the coordinator or beneficiary concerned:

- 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 (i.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 coordinator or beneficiary concerned **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), (i.ii) and (k) above: on the day specified in the notification of the confirmation (see above);
- for terminations under Points (a), (d), (f), (h), (i.i) and (j) above: on the day after the notification of the confirmation is received.

34.3.3 Effects

(a) for **termination of the Agreement**:

The coordinator must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit [*OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: a periodic report (for the last open reporting period until termination; see Article 15.3) and*] a final report (see Article 15.4).

If the Agreement is terminated for breach of the obligation to submit report(s) (see Articles 15.8 and 34.3.1(i)), the coordinator may not submit any report(s) after termination.

If the [Commission][Agency] does not receive the report(s) within the deadline (see above), [*OPTION 1 for actions with one RP and NO interim payments: no costs will be taken into account*] [*OPTION 2 for actions with several RPs and interim payments: only costs which are included in an approved periodic report will be taken into account*].

The [Commission][Agency] will **calculate** the final grant amount (see Article 5.3) and the balance (see Article 16.4) on the basis of the report(s) submitted. Only costs incurred until termination takes effect are eligible (see Article 6). Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not eligible.

This does not affect the [Commission's][Agency's] right to reduce the grant (see Article 27) or to impose administrative sanctions (Article 29).

The beneficiaries may not claim damages due to termination by the [Commission][Agency] (see Article 30).

After termination, the beneficiaries' obligations (in particular Articles 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28) continue to apply.

(b) for **termination of the participation of one or more beneficiaries**:

The coordinator must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit a request for amendment (see Article 39), with a proposal for reallocation of the tasks and estimated budget of the beneficiary concerned (see Annexes 1 and 2) and, if necessary, the addition of one or more new beneficiaries (see Article 40). If termination is notified after the period set out in Article 3, no request for amendment must be submitted unless the beneficiary concerned is the coordinator. In this case the request for amendment must propose a new coordinator.

The beneficiary concerned must submit to the coordinator:

- (i) a technical report and
- (ii) a financial statement covering the period *[OPTION for actions with several RPs and interim payments: from the end of the last reporting period]* to the date when termination takes effect.

This information must be included by the coordinator in the *[OPTION 1 for actions with one RP and no interim payments: final report (see Article 15.4)]**[OPTION 2 for actions with several RPs and interim payments: periodic report for the next reporting period (see Article 15.3)]*.

If the request for amendment is rejected by the [Commission][Agency] (because it calls into question the decision awarding the grant or breaches the principle of equal treatment of applicants), the Agreement may be terminated according to Article 34.3.1(c).

If the request for amendment is accepted by the [Commission][Agency], the Agreement is **amended** to introduce the necessary changes (see Article 39).

After termination, the concerned beneficiary's obligations (in particular Articles 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28) continue to apply.

SECTION 4 FORCE MAJEURE

ARTICLE 35 — 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 36 — COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES

36.1 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.

All communication must be made through the Participant Portal electronic exchange system and using the forms and templates provided there. If — after the payment of the balance — the [Commission][Agency] finds that a formal notification was not accessed, a second formal notification will be made by registered post with proof of delivery (‘formal notification on **paper**’). Deadlines will be calculated from the moment of the second notification.

Communications in the electronic exchange system must be made by persons authorised according to the Participant Portal Terms & Conditions. For naming the authorised persons, each 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.

36.2 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.

36.3 Addresses for communication

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

[insert URL]

The [Commission][Agency] will formally notify the coordinator and beneficiaries in advance of any changes to this URL.

The address for **paper** communications to the [Commission][Agency] (if exceptionally allowed) is the official mailing address indicated on the [Commission's][Agency's] website. For beneficiaries, it is the legal address specified in the Participant Portal Beneficiary Register.

ARTICLE 37 — INTERPRETATION OF THE AGREEMENT

37.1 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.

37.2 Privileges and immunities

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

[OPTION 2 : Not applicable]

ARTICLE 38 — CALCULATION OF PERIODS, DATES AND DEADLINES

In accordance with Regulation No 1182/71²⁵, 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 39 — AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT

39.1 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.

39.2 Procedure

The party requesting an amendment must submit a request for amendment signed in the electronic exchange system (see Article 36).

The coordinator submits and receives requests for amendment on behalf of the beneficiaries (see Annex 3).

If a change of coordinator is requested without its agreement, the submission must be done by another beneficiary (acting on behalf of the other beneficiaries).

The request for amendment must include:

- the reasons why;
- the appropriate supporting documents, and
- for a change of coordinator without its agreement: the opinion of the coordinator (or proof that this opinion has been requested in writing).

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.

²⁵ 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).

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 40 — ACCESSION TO THE AGREEMENT

40.1 Accession of the beneficiaries mentioned in the preamble

The other beneficiaries must accede to the Agreement by signing the Accession Form (see Annex 3) in the electronic exchange system (see Article 36), within 30 days after its entry into force (see Article 42).

They will assume the rights and obligations under the Agreement with effect from the date of its entry into force (see Article 42).

If a beneficiary does not accede to the Agreement within the above deadline, the coordinator must — within 30 days — request an amendment to make any changes necessary to ensure proper implementation of the action (see Article 39). This does not affect the [Commission's][Agency's] right to terminate the Agreement (see Article 34).

40.2 Addition of new beneficiaries

In justified cases, the beneficiaries may request the addition of a new beneficiary.

For this purpose, the coordinator must submit a request for amendment in accordance with Article 39. It must include an Accession Form (see Annex 3) signed by the new beneficiary in the electronic exchange system (see Article 36).

New beneficiaries must assume the rights and obligations under the Agreement with effect from the date of their accession specified in the Accession Form (see Annex 3).

ARTICLE 41 — APPLICABLE LAW AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

41.1 Applicable law

The Agreement is governed by the applicable EU law, supplemented if necessary by the law of Belgium.

[additional OPTION for international organisations that do not accept any applicable law clause: As an exception, there is no applicable law for [insert name(s) of the international organisations concerned]].

[additional OPTION for international organisations that would accept an applicable law clause, but not the standard clause (EU + Belgian law): As an exception, the Agreement is governed by a different applicable law for the following beneficiaries:

- [insert name(s) of the international organisations concerned]: [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]
 - insert name(s) of the international organisations concerned: [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]
- [same for other international organisations].]

41.2 Dispute settlement

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).

[additional OPTION for non-EU beneficiaries (except beneficiaries established in an associated country with an association agreement to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism that stipulates sole jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice): As an exception, if such a dispute is between the [Commission][Agency] and [insert non-EU beneficiary(ies) name(s)], it must be brought before the courts of Brussels, Belgium.]

[additional OPTION for international organisations and for beneficiaries not receiving funding because not eligible for funding (see Article 8a) which according to their national law cannot be subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian courts: As an exception, for the following beneficiaries:

- [insert name of international organisation or beneficiary not receiving funding]
 - [insert name of international organisation or beneficiary not receiving funding]
- [same for other beneficiaries that are international organisations or beneficiaries not receiving funding]

such disputes 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 28, 29 and 30), the beneficiaries must bring action before the

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

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General Court — or, on appeal, the Court of Justice of the European Union — under Article 263 TFEU.

ARTICLE 42 — ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AGREEMENT

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

SIGNATURES

For the coordinator
[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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ANNEX 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

🖨 print format A4 landscape

MODEL ANNEX 2 UCPM MGA — MULTI

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE ACTION

	Estimated eligible ¹ costs (per budget category)								EU contribution ²			Action's estimated receipts				
	A. Direct personnel costs	B. Direct travel and subsistence costs				C. Direct costs of subcontracting	[D. Direct costs of fin. support]	E. Other direct costs	F. Indirect costs ³	Total costs	Reimbursement rate % ⁴	Maximum EU contribution ⁵	Maximum grant amount ⁶	Income generated by the action	Financial contributions given by third parties to the beneficiaries	Action's total receipts
	A.1 Employees (or equivalent) A.2 Natural persons under direct contract and seconded persons	B.1 Travel	B. Subsistence				[D.1 Financial support] [D.2 Prizes]	E.1 Equipment E.2 Other goods and services								
Cost form ⁷	Actual	Actual	Actual	Unit ⁸		Actual	Actual	Actual	Flat-rate ⁹							
	a	b1	[b2]	No	Total [b2]	c	[d]	e	f = flat-rate * (a + b1 + b2 + c [+d] + e)	g = a + b1 + b2 + c [+ d] + e + f	h	i = g * h	j	k	l	m = k+l
1 [short name beneficiary]																
[short name linked third party]																
Total beneficiary																
2 [short name beneficiary]																
[short name linked third party]																
Total beneficiary																
Total consortium																

¹ See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions. All amounts must be expressed in EUR (see Article 15.6 for the conversion rules).

² The consortium remains free to decide on a different internal distribution of the EU funding (via the consortium agreement; see Article 25.3).

³ Indirect costs already covered by an operating grant (received under any EU or Euratom funding programme; see Article 6.4(b)). Therefore, a beneficiary/linked third party that receives an operating grant during the action duration cannot declare indirect costs for the year(s)/reporting period(s) covered by the operating grant, unless they can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action (see Article 6.2.F). This requires specific accounting tools. Please immediately contact us via the Participant Portal for details.

⁴ See Article 5.2 for the reimbursement rate.

⁵ This is the *theoretical* amount of the EU contribution, if the reimbursement rate is applied to all the budgeted costs. This *theoretical* amount is capped by the 'maximum grant amount'.

⁶ 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.

⁷ See Article 5.2 for the cost forms.

⁸ See Annex 2a 'Additional information on the estimated budget' for the details (units, cost per unit).

⁹ See Article 6.2.F for the flat rate

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

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[OPTION 1 if unit costs apply:

ANNEX 2a

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE ESTIMATED BUDGET]

ANNEX 3

ACCESSION FORM FOR BENEFICIARIES

[Full official name of the beneficiary/new beneficiary/new coordinator (short name)], established in [official address in full], [*OPTION for beneficiaries with VAT: VAT number [insert number],*] ([‘the beneficiary’][‘the coordinator’]), represented for the purpose of signing this Accession Form by [forename and surname, function],

hereby agrees

to become [beneficiary][coordinator] No [insert beneficiary No]

in Grant Agreement No [insert agreement number] (‘the Grant Agreement’)

between [full official name of the coordinator] and the European Union (‘the EU’), represented by the European Commission (‘the Commission’)

for the action entitled [insert title of the action (insert acronym)].

[OPTION for beneficiaries/new beneficiaries: and mandates

the coordinator to submit and sign in its name and on its behalf any amendments to the Agreement, in accordance with Article 39.]

By signing this Accession Form, the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to [*OPTION: for new coordinators: take on the obligations and role of coordinator and to*] implement it in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out [*OPTION for new beneficiaries: as from [insert date][the date of the signature of the Accession Form][the date of entry into force of the amendment] (‘accession date’) [additional OPTION for change of beneficiary due to partial takeover:, and with joint and several liability for undue amounts paid to [insert short name of former beneficiary](i.e recoveries)] — if the [Commission][Agency] agrees with the request for amendment].*

SIGNATURE

For the beneficiary /new beneficiary/new coordinator

[function/forename/surname]

[electronic signature]

Done in [English] on [electronic time stamp]

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

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[OPTION 1 if the JRC participates:

ANNEX 3a

**ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE
(JRC)]**

① print format A4 landscape

MODEL ANNEX 4 UCPM MGA — MULTI

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR [BENEFICIARY [name] / LINKED THIRD PARTY[name]] FOR REPORTING PERIOD [reporting period]

Eligible ¹ costs (per budget category)									Receipts			EU contribution			
A. Direct personnel costs	B. Direct travel and subsistence costs				C. Direct costs of subcontracting	[D. Direct costs of fin. support]	E. Other direct costs	F. Indirect costs ²	Total costs	Income generated by the action	Financial contributions given by third parties to the beneficiaries	Total receipts	Reimbursement rate % ³	Maximum EU contribution ⁴	Requested EU contribution
A.1 Employees (or equivalent) A.2 Natural persons under direct contract and seconded persons	B.1 Travel	B.2 Subsistence				[D.1 Financial support] [D.2 Prizes]	E.1 Equipment E.2 Other goods and services								
Cost form ⁵	Actual	Actual	Actual	Unit ⁶	Actual	Actual	Actual	Flat-rate ⁷							
	a	b1	[b2]	No Total [b2]	c	[d]	e	f = flat-rate * (a + b1 + b2 + c [+d] + e)	g = a + b1 + b2 + c [+d] + e + f	h	i	j = h + i	k	l = g * k	m
[short name beneficiary / linked third party]															

The beneficiary/linked third party 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 12, 13 and 17).
 For the last reporting period: that all the receipts have been declared (see Article 5.3.3).

① Please declare all eligible costs, even if they exceed the amounts indicated in the estimated budget (see Annex 2). Only amounts that were declared in your individual financial statements can be taken into account later on, in order to replace other costs that are found to be ineligible.

¹ See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions. All amounts must be expressed in EUR (see Article 15.6 for the conversion rules).

² The indirect costs claimed must be free of any amounts covered by an operating grant (received under any EU or Euratom funding programme, see Article 6.4.(b)). If you have received an operating grant during this reporting period, you cannot claim indirect costs, unless you can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action (see Article 6.2.F). This requires specific accounting tools. Please contact us immediately via the Participant Portal for details.

³ See Article 5.2 for the reimbursement rate.

⁴ This is the theoretical amount of EU contribution that the system calculates automatically (by multiplying the reimbursement rate by the total costs declared). The amount you request (in the column 'requested EU contribution') may be less.

⁵ See Article 5 for the cost forms.

⁶ See Annex 2a 'Additional information on the estimated budget' for the details (units, cost per unit).

ANNEX 5

MODEL FOR THE CERTIFICATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CFS)

This document sets out:

- the objectives and scope of the independent report of factual findings on costs declared under a EU grant agreement financed under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and
- a model for the certificate on the financial statement (CFS).

1. Background and subject matter

Within 60 days of the end of the reporting period, the coordinator must submit to the Commission a **final report**, which should include (among other documents and unless otherwise specified in Article 15 of the Grant Agreement) a **certified financial statement** (CFS; see proposed model below) for each beneficiary and (if applicable) each linked third party, if:

- it requests EUR 325 000 or more as reimbursement of actual costs and
- the maximum grant amount indicated for that beneficiary/linked third party in the estimated budget (see Annex 2) as reimbursement of actual costs is EUR 750 000 or more.

The beneficiary must provide the CFS for itself and, if applicable, for its linked third party(ies).

The **purpose** of the audit on which the CFS is based is to give the Commission ‘reasonable assurance’¹ that costs declared as eligible costs under the grant (and, if relevant, receipts generated in the course of the action) are being claimed by the beneficiary/linked third party in accordance with the relevant legal and financial provisions of the Grant Agreement.

The **scope** of the audit is limited to the verification of eligible costs included in the CFS. The audit must be conducted in line with point 3 below.

Certifying auditors must carry out the audits in compliance with generally accepted **audit standards** and indicate which standards they have applied. They must bear in mind that, to establish a CFS, they must carry out a compliance audit and not a normal statutory audit. The eligibility criteria in the Grant Agreement always override normal accounting practices.

¹ This means a high degree of confidence.

The beneficiary/linked third party and the auditor are expected to address any **questions on factual data or detailed calculations** before the financial statement and the accompanying certificate are submitted. It is also recommended that the beneficiary/linked third party take into account the auditor's preliminary comments and suggestions in order to avoid a qualified opinion or reduce the scope of the qualifications.

Since the certificate is the main source of assurance for cost claims and payments, it will be easier to consider amounts as eligible if a **non-qualified certificate** is provided.

The submission of a certificate does not affect the Commission's right to carry out its **own assessment or audits**. Neither does the reimbursement of costs covered by a certificate preclude the Commission, the European Anti-Fraud Office or the European Court of Auditors from carrying out checks, reviews, audits and investigations in accordance with Article 17 of the Grant Agreement. The CFS audit is not a full-fledged audit according to international auditing standards and does not give assurance about the legality and regularity of the costs declared.

The Commission expects the certificates to be issued by auditors according to the highest professional standards.

2. Auditors who may deliver a certificate

The beneficiary/linked third party is free to choose a **qualified external auditor**, including its usual external auditor, provided that:

- the external auditor is **independent** from the beneficiary/linked third party and
- the provisions of **Directive 2006/43/EC**² are complied with.

Independence is one of the qualities that permit the auditor to apply unbiased judgement and objective consideration to established facts to arrive at an opinion or a decision. It also means that the auditor works without direction or interference of any kind from the beneficiary/linked third party.

Auditors are considered as providing services to the beneficiary/linked third party under a **purchase contract** within the meaning of Article 9 of the Grant Agreement. This means that the costs of the CFS may normally be declared as costs incurred for the action, if the cost eligibility rules set out in Articles 6 and 9.1.1 of the Grant Agreement are fulfilled (especially: best value for money and no conflict of interests; see also below eligibility of costs of other goods and services). Where the beneficiary/linked third party uses its usual external auditor, it is presumed that they already have an agreement that complies with these provisions and there is no obligation to find new bids. Where the beneficiary/linked third party uses an external auditor who is not their usual external auditor, it must select an auditor following the rules set out in Article 9.1.1.

² Directive [2006/43/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts or similar national regulations (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 87).

Public bodies can choose an external auditor or a competent public officer. In the latter case, the auditor's independence is usually defined as independence from the audited beneficiary/linked third party 'in fact and in appearance'. A preliminary condition is that this officer was not involved in any way in drawing up the financial statements. Relevant national authorities establish the legal capacity of the officer to carry out audits of that specific public body. The certificate should refer to this appointment.

3. Audit methodology and expected results

3.1 Verification of eligibility of the costs declared

The auditor must conduct its verification on the basis of inquiry and analysis, (re)computation, comparison, other accuracy checks, observation, inspection of records and documents and by interviewing the beneficiary/linked third party (and the persons working for it).

The auditor must examine the following documentation:

- the Grant Agreement and any amendments to it;
- the periodical and/or final report(s);
- *for personnel costs*
 - salary slips;
 - time sheets;
 - contracts of employment;
 - other documents (e.g. personnel accounts, social security legislation, invoices, receipts, etc.);
 - proofs of payment;
- *for travel and subsistence costs*
 - the beneficiary/linked third party's internal rules on travel;
 - transport invoices and tickets (— only for actual costs);
 - declarations by the beneficiary/linked third party;
 - other documents (proofs of attendance such as minutes of meetings, reports, etc.);
 - proofs of payment (— only for actual costs);
- *for subcontracting*
 - the call for tender (if any);
 - tenders (if any);
 - justification for the choice of subcontractor;
 - contracts with subcontractors;
 - invoices;
 - declarations by the beneficiary/linked third party;
 - proofs of payment;
 - other documents: e.g. national rules on public tendering if applicable, EU Directives, etc.;
- *for equipment costs*
 - invoices;
 - delivery slips/certificates of first use;
 - proofs of payment;
 - depreciation method of calculation;
- *for costs of other goods and services*

- invoices;
- proofs of payment; and
- other relevant accounting documents.

General eligibility rules

The auditor must verify that the costs declared comply with the general eligibility rules set out in Article 6.1 of the Grant Agreement.

In particular, the costs must:

- be actually incurred;
- be linked to the subject of the Grant Agreement and indicated in the beneficiary/linked third party's estimated budget (i.e. the latest version of Annex 2);
- be necessary to implement the action which is the subject of the grant;
- be reasonable and justified, and comply with the requirements of sound financial management, in particular as regards economy and efficiency;³
- have been incurred during the action, as defined in Article 3 of the Grant Agreement (with the exception of costs of the kick-off meeting, if explicitly allowed and the invoice for the audit certificate and costs relating to the submission of the final report);
- not be covered by another EU grant (see below ineligible costs);
- be identifiable, verifiable and, in particular, recorded in the beneficiary/linked third party's accounting records and determined according to the applicable accounting standards of the country where it is established and its usual cost-accounting practices;
- comply with the requirements of applicable national laws on taxes, labour and social security;
- be in accordance with the provisions of the Grant Agreement (see, in particular, Articles 6 and 9-11a) and
- have been converted to euro at the rate laid down in Article 15.6 of the Grant Agreement:
 - for beneficiaries/linked third parties with accounts established in a currency other than the euro:

Costs incurred in another currency must be converted into euros at the average of the daily euro exchange rates published in the C series of the [EU Official Journal](#) determined over the corresponding reporting period.

If no daily euro exchange rate is published in the EU Official Journal for the currency in question, the rate used must be the average of the monthly accounting exchange rates established by the Commission and published on its [website](#);
 - for beneficiaries/linked third parties with accounts established in euro:

Costs incurred in another currency should be converted into euros applying the beneficiary's usual accounting practice.

The auditor must verify that expenditure does NOT include **VAT**.

³ To be assessed in particular on the basis of the procurement and selection procedures for service providers.

The auditor should base his/her audit approach on the **confidence level** following a review of the beneficiary/linked third party 's internal control system. When using sampling, the auditor should indicate and justify the sampling size.

Specific eligibility rules

In addition, the auditor must verify that the costs declared comply with the specific cost eligibility rules set out in Article 6.2 and Articles 9.1.1, 10.1.1 and 11.1.1 of the Grant Agreement.

Personnel costs

The auditor must verify that:

- personnel costs have been charged and paid in respect of the actual time devoted by the beneficiary/linked third party's personnel to implementing the action (justified on the basis of time sheets or other relevant time-recording system);
- personnel costs were calculated on the basis of annual gross salary, wages or fees (plus obligatory social charges, but excluding any other costs) specified in an employment or other type of contract, not exceeding the average rates corresponding to the beneficiary/linked third party's usual policy on remuneration;
- the work was carried out during the period of implementation of the action, as defined in Article 3 the Grant Agreement;
- the personnel costs are not covered by another EU grant (see below ineligible costs);
- for additional remuneration: the 2 conditions set out in Article 6.2.A.1 of the Grant Agreement are met (i.e. that it is part of the beneficiary/linked third party's usual remuneration practices and is paid in a consistent manner whenever the same kind of work or expertise is required and that the criteria used to calculate the supplementary payments are objective and generally applied by the beneficiary/linked third party, regardless of the source of funding used);
- for in-house consultants: the 3 conditions set out in Article 6.2.A.2 of the Grant Agreement are met (i.e. that the in-house consultant works under conditions similar to those of an employee, that the result of the work carried out belongs to the beneficiary/linked third party, and that the costs are not significantly different from those for personnel performing similar tasks under an employment contract).

The auditor should have assurance that the management and accounting system ensures proper allocation of the personnel costs to various activities carried out by the beneficiary/linked third party and funded by various donors.

Travel and subsistence costs

The auditor must verify that travel and subsistence costs:

- have been charged and paid in accordance with the beneficiary/linked third party's internal rules or usual practices (or, in the absence of such rules or practices, that they do not exceed the scale normally accepted by the Commission⁴) (— only for actual costs);

⁴ See the Guide for applicants.

- are not covered by another EU grant (see below ineligible costs);
- were incurred for travels linked to action tasks set out in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement.

Subcontracting costs

The auditor must verify that:

- the subcontracting complies with best value for money (or lowest price) and that there was no conflict of interests;
- the subcontracting was necessary to implement the action for which the grant is requested;
- the subcontracting was provided for in Annex 1 and Annex 2 or agreed to by the Commission at a later stage;
- the subcontracting is supported by accounting documents in accordance with national accounting law;
- public bodies have complied with the national rules on public procurement.

Equipment costs

The auditor must verify that:

- the equipment is purchased, rented or leased at normal market prices;
- public bodies have complied with the national rules on public procurement;
- the equipment is written off, depreciation has been calculated according to the tax and accounting rules applicable to the beneficiary/linked third party and only the portion of the depreciation corresponding to the duration of the action has been declared and
- the costs are not covered by another EU grant (see below ineligible costs).

Costs of other goods and services

The auditor must verify that:

- the purchase complies with best value for money (or lowest price) and that there was no conflict of interests;
- public bodies have complied with the national rules on public procurement;
- the costs are not covered by another EU grant (see below ineligible costs).

Subcontracting costs

The auditor must verify that:

- the subcontracting complies with best value for money (or lowest price) and that there was no conflict of interests;
- the subcontracting was necessary to implement the action for which the grant is requested;
- the subcontracting was provided for in Annex 1 and Annex 2 or agreed to by the [Commission][Agency] at a later stage;
- the subcontracting is supported by accounting documents in accordance with national accounting law;
- public bodies have complied with the national rules on public procurement.

Ineligible costs

The auditor must verify that the beneficiary/linked third party has not declared any costs that are ineligible under Article 6.4 of the Grant Agreement:

- costs relating to return on capital;
- debt and debt service charges;
- provisions for future losses or debts;
- interest owed;
- doubtful debts;
- currency exchange losses;
- bank costs charged by the beneficiary/linked third party's bank for transfers from the Commission;
- excessive or reckless expenditure;
- VAT (deductible or not);
- costs incurred during suspension of the implementation of the action;
- in-kind contributions from third parties;
- costs declared under other EU grants (including those awarded by a Member State and financed by the EU budget or awarded by bodies other than the Commission for the purpose of implementing the EU budget); in particular, indirect costs if the beneficiary/linked third party is already receiving an EU operating grant in the same period, unless they can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action;
- costs incurred for permanent staff of a national administration for activities that are part of its normal activities (i.e. not undertaken only because of the grant);
- costs incurred for staff or representatives of EU institutions, bodies or agencies;

For more information on cost eligibility, see the Guide for applicants.

3.2 Verification of receipts

The auditor must verify that the beneficiary/linked third party has declared receipts within the meaning of Article 5.3.3 of the Grant Agreement, i.e.:

- income generated by the action (e.g. from the sale of products, services and publications, conference fees) and
- financial contributions given by third parties, specifically to be used for costs that are eligible under the action.

3.3 Verification of the beneficiary/linked third party's accounting system

The auditor must verify that:

- the accounting system (analytical or other suitable internal system) makes it possible to identify **sources of financing** for the action and related expenses incurred during the contractual period and
- expenses/income under the grant have been recorded systematically using a numbering system that **distinguishes** them from expenses/income for other projects.

Certificate on the financial statement (CFS)

To

[Beneficiary/linked third party's full name
address]

We, [full name of the audit firm/organisation], established in [full address/city/country], represented for signature of this audit certificate by [name and function of an authorised representative],

hereby certify

that:

1. We have **conducted an audit** relating to the costs declared in the financial statement of [name of beneficiary/linked third party] (the [beneficiary]/[linked third party]), to which this audit certificate is attached and which is to be presented to the European Commission under Grant Agreement No [insert number] — [insert acronym], covering costs for the following reporting period(s): [insert reporting period(s)].
2. We confirm that our audit was **carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards** in compliance with ethical rules and on the basis of the provisions of the **Grant Agreement** and its Annexes (and in particular the audit methodology described in Annex 5).
3. The financial statement was examined and all necessary tests of [all/[X]]% of the supporting documentation and accounting records were carried out in order to obtain **reasonable assurance that**, in our opinion and on the basis of our audit
 - total costs of EUR [insert number] ([insert amount in words]) are eligible, i.e.:
 - actual (— for actual costs);
 - determined in accordance with the [beneficiary's]/[linked third party's] accounting principles (— for actual costs);
 - incurred during the period referred to in Article 3 of the Grant Agreement;
 - recorded in the [beneficiary's]/[linked third party's] accounts (at the date of this audit certificate);
 - comply with the specific eligibility rules in Article 6.2 of the Grant Agreement;
 - do not contain costs that are ineligible under Article 6.4 of the Grant Agreement, in particular:
 - costs relating to return on capital;
 - debt and debt service charges;
 - provisions for future losses or debts;
 - interest owed;
 - doubtful debts;
 - currency exchange losses;

- bank costs charged by the [beneficiary's//linked third party's] bank for transfers from the Commission;
- excessive or reckless expenditure;
- VAT (deductible or not);
- costs incurred during suspension of the implementation of the action;
- in-kind contributions provided by third parties;
- costs declared under other EU grants (including those awarded by a Member State and financed by the EU budget or awarded by bodies other than the Commission for the purpose of implementing the EU budget); in particular, indirect costs if the [beneficiary//linked third party] is already receiving an EU operating grant in the same period, unless they can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action;
- costs incurred for permanent staff of a national administration, for activities that are part of its normal activities (i.e. not undertaken only because of the grant);
- costs incurred for staff or representatives of EU institutions, bodies or agencies;
- [are claimed according to the euro conversion rate referred to in Article 15.6 of the Grant Agreement (— for actual costs);]
- total **receipts** of **EUR [insert number]** ([insert amount in words]) have been declared under Article 5.3.3 of the Grant Agreement and
- the [beneficiary's//linked third party's] **accounting procedures** are in compliance with the accounting rules of the state in which it is established and permit direct reconciliation of the costs incurred for the implementation of the action covered by the EU grant with the overall statement of accounts relating to its overall activity.

[However, our audit opinion is **qualified** for:

- costs of EUR [insert number]
- receipts of EUR [insert number]

which in our opinion do not comply with the applicable rules.]

4. We are qualified/authorised to deliver this audit certificate [(for additional information, see appendix to this certificate)].
5. The [beneficiary//linked third party] paid a **price** of EUR [insert number] (excluding VAT) for this audit certificate. [OPTION 1: These costs are eligible (i.e. incurred within 60 days of the end of the action referred to in Article 3 of the Grant Agreement) and included in the financial statement.][OPTION 2: These costs were not included in the financial statement.]

Date, signature and stamp

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

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ANNEX 6

Not applicable

ANNEX 7

[OPTION 1 if further pre-financing payments foreseen in Article 15.2a:
MODEL FOR THE STATEMENT ON THE USE OF THE PREVIOUS
PRE-FINANCING PAYMENT

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

STATEMENT ON THE USE OF THE PREVIOUS PRE-FINANCING PAYMENT

(To be filled out by the coordinator)

The undersigned:

- declares that [...] % of the previous pre-financing payment of EUR [insert amount] paid for Grant Agreement No [insert number] — [acronym] have been used,
- declares that this is based on substantiated data (bank slip/treasury account) provided by each beneficiary,
- certifies that the information contained in the progress report is full, reliable and true, and is substantiated by adequate supporting documentation that can be produced in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations,
- requests a further pre-financing payment of EUR [insert amount].

SIGNATURE

For the coordinator:

[electronic signature]

Done on [electronic time stamp]

]

[OPTION 2: Not applicable]