

Order of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of 16 June 2017, no. Minbuza-2017.763435, laying down administrative rules and a ceiling for grants awarded under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 (European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) Fund)

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation;
Having regard to articles 6 and 7 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree;
Having regard to article 5.1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006;

Orders:

Article 1

The administrative rules appended as an annexe to this Order apply to grants awarded under article 5.1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 in the framework of the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund with a view to financing activities aimed at contributing to responsible and sustainable mineral value chains.

Article 2

1. Grant applications under the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund may be submitted in one or more funding rounds (number to be determined later).
2. Applications for grants in the first funding round for the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund can be submitted from 3 July 2017 until 11.00 CET on 19 September 2017.
3. The period(s) in which applications for grants may be submitted in the following funding round (or rounds) for the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund will be announced later.
4. Applications for grants under the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund must be submitted using the model application form adopted and made available for this purpose by the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and accompanied by the documents stipulated in the form.¹

Article 3

1. An overall ceiling of €1.5 million applies to European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund grants referred to in article 2, paragraph 2 that are awarded from the date on which this Order enters into force up to and including 31 December 2017.
2. An overall ceiling to be announced applies to European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund grants referred to in article 2, paragraph 3 that are awarded in the period to be determined by an order to this effect.
3. If the grant ceiling referred to in paragraph 1 is not fully depleted, the residual amount will be made available for applications referred to in article 2, paragraph 3.

Article 4

The funds will be allocated in accordance with an assessment based on the criteria set out in the annexe to this Order on the understanding that, of the applications that meet the criteria, those that meet them best will be given priority for a grant, with due regard for the need for an even distribution as referred to in article 8, paragraph 3 (d) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree.

¹ www.responsibleminerals.eu.

Article 5

This Order enters into force on the day after the date of the Government Gazette in which it appears and lapses with effect from 1 July 2022, with the proviso that it continues to apply to grants awarded prior to that date.

This Order and its accompanying annexe, excluding the appendices, will be published in the Government Gazette. The appendices to the annexe will be published on the internet.²

Reina Buijs
Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation
For the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

² www.responsibleminerals.eu.

Annexe - European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) Fund

1. Background

Access to minerals is vital for companies and consumers. Minerals such as tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (3TG) have a wide range of uses in industries such as high-end manufacturing, microelectronics and jewellery. Several regions where such minerals can be found are experiencing protracted violent conflicts and serious human rights violations. International participation in minerals extraction and trade can play a significant role in financing and prolonging the violence and human rights violations in these areas. To combat this dynamic – and break the link between conflicts and minerals extraction – European legislation was adopted in April 2017. The EU Conflict Minerals Regulation requires due diligence from companies such as smelters and major importers operating at key points in the supply chain.³

In addition to, and partly underlying, this European legislation are the OECD guidelines designed to help companies address social and environmental risks in their supply and production chains, with a focus on raw materials and making supply chains of raw materials in conflict-affected and high-risk areas more sustainable. These guidelines – the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas⁴ – and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises⁵ – are an important starting point for the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM). Additional multi-stakeholder cooperation and dialogue are needed to implement these guidelines successfully.

The EPRM is a multi-stakeholder partnership promoting responsible mining and cooperation throughout the chain. Partnerships with parties that play a different role in the chain can make it easier to understand problems in the field and work towards resolving them. The EPRM is keen to see collaboration between companies, governments, NGOs and knowledge institutions. It provides a knowledge platform for due diligence (aimed particularly at small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)) and supports activities aimed at improving conditions in mines in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund makes funding available to support such activities.

The EPRM has been set up in accordance with the approach taken by the EU Conflict Minerals Regulation and the OECD guidelines referred to above, and is global in its scope. The EPRM policy framework is aimed at contributing to the implementation of the Dutch government's agenda for responsible resource extraction. The Fund described in this Order is part of the EPRM Policy Framework ('the policy framework'), which also provides scope for the use of other instruments besides grant funding to achieve its aim. The EPRM's Theory of Change and policy framework are available on the EPRM website www.responsibleminerals.eu

2. Fund objective

The European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund has as its objective improving the social and economic conditions in which miners and their local communities must live and work, by increasing the number of mines and artisanal miners whose mining practices are responsible. This is intended to weaken the link between minerals extraction and conflict.

With this objective in mind, the Dutch and international members of the EPRM are developing and funding a programme (fund) to support activities designed to improve conditions in and around mines and for the miners concerned in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The activities supported must be aimed at improving socioeconomic conditions, for example by achieving acceptable working conditions, promoting fair remuneration, prohibiting child labour, avoiding the use of toxic substances, promoting gender balance and avoiding human rights violations.

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/conflict-minerals-regulation/>

⁴ <https://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/GuidanceEdition2.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/48004323.pdf>

The complex problems associated with the link between minerals extraction and conflict sometimes affect the entire supply chain, from mining to final product assembly. For this reason the EPRM addresses the entire chain, from upstream to downstream. Accordingly, besides programmes in conflict-affected and high-risk areas, projects may also be funded that target businesses 'downstream', provided that these projects have a close connection to the EPRM's objective and are linked to efforts to improve conditions in mining areas.

In view of the objective outlined above, the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund focuses on initiatives that in any case contribute to the EPRM's goal as described above, and that can be scaled up or have a broader sectoral impact. To be able to qualify for an EPRM Fund grant, activities must be aimed at improving conditions in and around mines, by:

- helping to increase the proportion of responsibly produced minerals in conflict-affected areas or high-risk areas; or
- helping to increase the sustainability and transparency of the mining industry in conflict-affected or high-risk areas by improving miners' conditions and living and working environment; or
- helping to establish a responsible mineral supply chain, where possible through multi-stakeholder initiatives, without losing sight of the complex issues and opposing interests.

3. Geographical focus and minerals

The EPRM's objectives and Theory of Change (ToC) are global in scope, focusing on 3TG minerals (gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten) from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The present call for proposals focuses specifically on activities aimed at or linked to improving the conditions in and around 3TG mines and therefore interprets the term 'conflict minerals' in a specific way. Although the problems associated with conflict minerals arise worldwide, they are especially prevalent in the Great Lakes Region.⁶ This call therefore gives preference to proposals focusing on those countries/that geographical region, even though proposals directed at other areas and countries may also be eligible for a grant.

4. Implementing organisation

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation has delegated implementation of these policy rules to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl), on the basis of a mandate given to RVO.nl by the Minister.

5. Implications of European law

Grants to businesses may constitute state aid. Such support is permissible as long as a grant remains within the parameters of the De Minimis Regulation (Regulation (EC) No. 1407/2013, OJ 2013, L 352). Under the De Minimis Regulation, governments may give companies no more than €200,000 in support over a period of three fiscal years without this constituting state aid. To avoid exceeding the de minimis ceiling, the government must ask the company for a declaration, in which the company reports all support and the de minimis that was provided during the two previous fiscal years and the current fiscal year. The calculation must be done at the moment of the grants award, and the declaration must be signed before the support is given.

⁶ This refers to the countries of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the members of which are: Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

6. Definitions

- Applicant: an organisation which has legal personality and independently submits a grant application (i.e. not on behalf of a consortium).
- Conflict minerals: raw materials that are extracted in or transported through conflict-affected or high-risk areas and may contribute to human rights violations or conflict.
- Hardware: goods used in production processes, like machines, buildings and technical systems (including any computer software).
- Knowledge institution: an educational or research institution that contributes to knowledge exchange. To qualify as a knowledge institution, an institution's core tasks must be independent research and/or knowledge transfer.
- Supply chain approach: distinguishing between subprocesses which together form a whole and thus have a functional relationship (the output of one subprocess is the input for another subprocess). In the mining industry, upstream subprocesses (extraction and exploration) can be distinguished from midstream subprocesses (refining, smelting) and downstream subprocesses (production and assembly).
- SME: enterprise as defined in European Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.⁷
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO): a not-for-profit organisation neither established by a public authority nor connected to a public authority either de facto or under its constitution, which possesses legal personality under civil law in the country where it has its registered office. The NGO must also be registered as such.
- Company: an entity which undertakes economic activities, regardless of how it is financed. An economic activity is the offering of goods or services on an economic market. Entities that carry out economic activities on a not-for-profit, not-for-loss basis may also qualify as a company in the partnership.
- Government organisation: an organisation that is part of government, including central, regional and local government bodies. Semi-public bodies – bodies that perform statutory tasks or serve the public interest and are funded from public resources – may also take part in the partnership as a 'government organisation'.
- Lead party: member of a consortium that has legal personality and applies for the grant on the partnership's behalf and hence fulfils the role of applicant. If the application is approved, the lead party is the grant recipient and, as such, bears full responsibility towards the Minister for implementation of the proposed activities and compliance with the obligations in respect of the grant.
- Responsible minerals: raw materials that are extracted, transported and traded in a socially and ecologically sustainable way and do not contribute to conflict and/or human rights violations.
- Consortium: a partnership of organisations without legal personality whose members have legal personality. A consortium's grant application is made by a lead party. The other members are co-applicants. The lead party and co-applicants may not have a majority interest in any of the other parties or otherwise exercise control over them.

7. Grants under the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) Fund

⁷ OJ 2003, L 124.

Grants under the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund may be applied for on the basis of funding rounds. Applications can be made by individual organisations or by a lead party on behalf of a consortium. Applicants may be companies, knowledge institutions, public or semi-public bodies, or non-governmental organisations (NGOs), regardless of the country in which they are registered and, in the case of a consortium, in any combination.

A grant under the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) Fund is intended for activities that contribute to the EPRM's objective. The maximum grant for a project is €450,000 subject, in the case of companies, to the restrictions laid down by the De Minimis Regulation mentioned in section 5.

8. Eligible costs

The following rules apply in identifying the project costs that may be taken into account in determining the grant amount:

- no grant funds are awarded for costs not directly related to the implementation of the project;
- costs that cannot reasonably be described as necessary for the implementation of the project will not be eligible;
- only costs incurred after the application has been submitted qualify as eligible;
- with regard to project management (exclusively project coordination), no more than 10% of the total days spent in the Netherlands and abroad are covered;
- the applicant's or partner's internal costs are grant eligible, but without mark-up;
- the costs incurred in non-European countries will be checked against local standards.

Categories of eligible costs:

i. Eligible costs include in any case costs of remuneration of hours worked by employees of the applicant or lead party and any co-applicants to implement the grant activities: hours worked on the eligible activities by salaried employees of the applicant/lead party and/or any co-applicants, multiplied by a maximum fixed hourly rate of €87.50 which includes direct labour costs as well as associated indirect costs.

ii. These costs may be supplemented with other costs in the following categories:

- Travel costs: international travel costs and domestic travel costs outside the Netherlands, based on economy class fares.
- Subsistence costs: costs of stays in a target country, in accordance with the Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) rates,⁸ or a lesser amount in keeping with the policy of the party submitting the proposal.
- Costs for the supply of goods and services:
 - Hardware costs on the basis of depreciation during the grant period. Fixed depreciation periods are used to determine the depreciation charge:
 - Hardware (machines, technical systems): 5 years
 - Buildings: 30 years
 - Software: 3 yearsThe basis for determining depreciation is the product's cost price – not the commercial selling price – plus any adjustment costs;
 - Costs of third party services, for activities for which the grant recipient(s) hire an external party: on the basis of invoices.

iii. In addition to the travel and subsistence costs specified above, other travel and subsistence costs may be grant eligible on account of risks, insurance requirements and travel warnings, provided that these additional costs are properly substantiated in the application. Notwithstanding the fixed hourly rate specified above, the hourly rate for staff of the applicant/lead party and/or any co-applicants in the country outside Europe will be set according to local standards, but in any event no higher than the fixed hourly rate specified above.

⁸ <http://icsc.un.org/>.

9. Assessment and allocation of available funds

€1.5 million is available for the first funding round for grants awarded from the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals Fund. The amount available for the second and any subsequent round(s) will be announced at a later date.

The provisions of the General Administrative Law Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 are fully applicable to the assessment of applications and the ultimate award of grants. Applications will be assessed in accordance with the above legislation and pursuant to the requirements set out in these administrative rules.

To be able to qualify for a grant, the application must in any case satisfy the threshold criteria specified in section 11.2. If an application fails to meet one or more threshold criteria, it will be rejected and will not be processed further. It must also adequately satisfy the assessment criteria specified in section 11.3.

The assessment of grant applications and the award and allocation of the available funds will take place by means of a call for proposals: the quality of all applications that meet the requirements set out in these administrative rules will be assessed according to the same criteria. The applications that best meet the criteria will be given priority in the award of grants. The Minister will award grants in accordance with this ranking, within the framework of article 8, paragraph 3 (d) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree.

If insufficient resources are available for all satisfactory applications to receive the full grant requested, grants will be awarded to the applications that best meet the criteria (i.e. the highest ranking applications) until the available resources are exhausted, taking into account the need for an even distribution of the available funding over target groups, regions, policy themes, types of activity and forms of the grant.

RVO.nl will submit its assessment of the applications to an advisory committee set up by the board of the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals. The committee will then advise the Minister accordingly. RVO.nl will then decide on the grant applications, on the basis of the mandate given to it by the Minister and taking account of the committee's advisory opinion.

The Minister will decide on grant applications submitted in the first funding round no later than 31 January 2018.

10. Application

A grant application can only be eligible for a grant once RVO.nl has given its advisory opinion on the grant application review request (i.e. Quick Scan) submitted by the applicant. Once the review (of the Quick Scan) is complete and RVO.nl has given its advisory opinion, an application may be submitted. Given that a review (of the Quick scan) generally takes two weeks, RVO.nl will be unable to respond in time (i.e. in time for the applicant to submit an application) to review requests made two weeks or less before the deadline for applications.

First round grant applications must be received no later than 11.00 CET on 19 September 2017. RVO.nl must have received the applications on this date and by the time specified. This means that any review requests (of the Quick Scan) must be received no later than 11.00 CET on 4 September 2017 by RVO.nl.

Applications must bear a valid signature and must contain the information specified below and an executive summary. The application must be submitted in Dutch or English, preferably English, using the form stipulated by the Minister,⁹ and accompanied by the required documents. The

⁹ Zie www.responsibleminerals.eu

required documents are a confirmation of receipt of the RVO.nl advisory opinion concerning the review (Quick Scan) and the following appendices:

- Application form;
- Project proposal, which includes as a minimum: i) a summary, ii) contextual analysis, iii) activities related to the desired result, iv) project implementation and management, v) project team, vi) spin-offs / sustainability, and vii) ICSR;
- Project budget (result based) explaining the structure of project costs, funding (demonstrating how any own share is funded);
- Three reference projects conducted by the applicant and/or consortium;
- If applicable: the de minimis declaration.

In the case of a consortium: a written cooperation agreement signed by all participating parties must be submitted with the application form, guaranteeing their cooperation in and compliance with the agreements made, as well as fulfilment of the obligations towards the minister in respect of the grant. The two model documents (Partner Form and Cooperation Agreement) made available for this purpose by RVO.nl should be used.¹⁰

The applicant/lead party and/or any co-applicants must declare that they are aware of and will act in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,¹¹ the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (www.ilo.org), and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.¹²

With regard to the application procedure, particular attention is drawn to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree. If an incomplete application is submitted, the Minister may request a supplement under section 4:5 of the General Administrative Law Act. In this case, the date of receipt of the application will be the date on which the application was supplemented. If the application is submitted less than two weeks before the deadline, the applicant (lead party) runs the risk that, if it is incomplete, the Minister will not use her discretionary powers to request a supplement due to the time required to check all applications are complete. In this case, no supplement will be requested and the application will be assessed as it stands.

11. Assessment

11.1.

To be able to qualify for a grant for a European Partnership Responsible Minerals Fund grant, applications must meet the formal requirements specified in section 10 of these administrative rules. If they do not, the Minister may, under section 4:5 of the General Administrative Law Act, request that the omission be rectified, or process the application as it has been submitted. The formal requirements are, in summary, as follows (for the complete overview see paragraph 10):

- The applications must be received by RVO.nl before the stipulated deadline.
- The applications must be complete. This means all the forms and appendices listed in section 10 must have been submitted and all fields must have been completed.
- The applications must be signed where indicated.

11.2 Threshold criteria

I.) Threshold criteria for the applicant and any partners

D.1 Type of organisation

¹⁰ [Zie www.responsibleminerals.eu](http://www.responsibleminerals.eu)

¹¹ <https://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/48004323.pdf>

¹² <https://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/GuidanceEdition2.pdf>

The applicant, the lead party and any co-applicants have legal personality and are a company, a knowledge institution, a public or semi-public body, or a non-governmental organisation.

D.2 Size of the organisation

- The applicant/lead party has at least three employees (including managers).
- The applicant/lead party's average annual turnover over the last three calendar years preceding the year in which the application is submitted is a minimum of €200,000.

D.3 Requirements for partnerships

Applications by a consortium must include a partnership agreement signed by all the consortium members concerned, which at a minimum specifies (i) how each of the parties will contribute to the consortium's activities, (ii) how decisions are made within it, (iii) how costs and risks are shared among the parties, and (iv) how the applicant ensures fulfilment of obligations towards the Minister in respect of the grant.

D.4 Experience of the organisation(s) involved

In the period 2010-2017 the applicant, or the lead party and co-applicants jointly, must have had at least three years' experience implementing programmes in the area of due diligence and/or resource extraction and sustainable supply chains.

D.5 Organisation's organisational capacity

The applicant/lead party is capable of proper financial management and its expertise can ensure effective and efficient implementation of the activities for which grant funding is sought.

D.6 Organisation's degree of financial independence

In the period 2012-2017, at least 25% of its annual income derived from sources other than Ministry of Foreign Affairs grants or contributions (including from missions). If the applicant is the lead party of a consortium, this criterion applies to the consortium as a whole. Consequently, if one organisation derives less than 25% of its total annual income from sources other than Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributions, this may be offset by another party in the consortium.

II.) Threshold criteria concerning the activities

D.7 Size of the grant

The grant amount requested may not exceed €450,000, but this maximum amount may be lower for companies in accordance with the requirements of the De Minimis Regulation mentioned in section 5.

D.8 Duration of the activities

The activities for which grant funding is sought must have a duration of at least 12 months but no more than 36 months.

D.9 Start and end date of the activities

The activities must start no later than 1 September 2018, and end no later than 1 September 2021.

D.10 Focus on types of minerals

The activities for which grant funding is sought must focus on or be linked to the improvement of conditions in and around mines in respect of one or more of the 3TG minerals (gold, tantalum, tin and tungsten).

D.11 Activities not eligible for funding

The application must not in any event relate to:

- initiatives aimed entirely or partly at proselytism;
- the funding of commercial services or commercial activities;
- activities which already receive grant funding or a contribution directly from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget;
- activities of a local civil society organisation for which a contribution from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget has already been granted;
- activities of organisations already receiving core funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget during the period to which the application relates.

11.3 Assessment criteria

Only applications that meet the threshold criteria will be assessed further against the following assessment criteria, using a points system.

a. Policy relevance:

- The extent to which the activities and the problem definition in particular reflect a clear contextual analysis which identifies the local circumstances and the needs of miners and their communities.
- The extent to which the activities are in keeping with the EPRM's Theory of Change.¹³
- The extent to which the activities contribute to increasing the proportion of responsibly produced 3TG minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas in the Great Lakes Region.¹⁴
- The extent to which the application involves actors from the whole supply chain (downstream, midstream and upstream actors).
- The extent to which the activities contribute to gender balance and are sensitive to gender aspects in their implementation, and contribute to reducing or mitigating the adverse impact of mining activities on the living environment of women.
- The extent to which the activities incorporate the lessons learned from existing projects and structures and thereby deliver added value to the activities.
- The extent to which scope exists and provision is made for disseminating the project results widely and effectively with a view to contributing to the EPRM's goals.

b. Quality of the applicant and/or consortium:

- The extent to which expertise, reliability, financial management capacity and stability of the applicant or lead party and co-applicant(s) is guaranteed.
- The extent to which the applicant, or the lead party and co-applicants jointly, have had experience of implementing programmes concerned with due diligence and/or resource extraction and sustainable supply chains in the period 2010-2017.

¹³ www.responsibleminerals.eu.

¹⁴ Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

- The extent to which the applicant or lead party and co-applicants make a contribution of their own towards covering the costs of the activities' implementation whether or not with the help of other parties.

c. Technical quality of the project proposal:

- The extent to which the programme provides a detailed description of the envisaged outputs, outcomes, proposed interventions, activities and resources, and these form a coherent whole.
- The extent to which satisfactory risk management is in place, consisting of a satisfactory risk analysis and a satisfactory system for monitoring and corrective action and, if appropriate, the extent to which the funding necessary to implement the activities, in addition to the requested grant, is guaranteed.
- The extent to which the monitoring & evaluation system is sufficient for monitoring progress and corrective action in terms of resources, activities, outputs, outcomes and the underlying assumptions.
- The extent to which the project proposal's sustainability is guaranteed by building on its results after the envisaged duration has ended.
- The extent to which observations from the review phase (i.e. Quick Scan) have been included in the application.

12. Grounds for rejection

An application will be rejected if it does not satisfy these administrative rules or if one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- The applicant or, in the event of a consortium, the lead party or one or more co-applicants in the consortium:
 - o is bankrupt or in liquidation, is in receivership, has had its economic activities suspended or is subject to similar proceedings under national legislation or regulations;
 - o is the object of proceedings in which an application has been made for bankruptcy or suspension of payments, or finds themselves in a similar position under national legislation or regulations;
 - o has been convicted pursuant to a judgment that has become final and unappealable, for an offence relating to business activities;
 - o is guilty of serious business misconduct or mismanagement;
 - o is guilty of wholly inaccurate or fraudulent misrepresentation for the purposes of submitting the application;
 - o has been convicted or is being prosecuted for criminal activities, including the violation of internationally recognised human rights, or is strongly suspected of direct or indirect involvement in such activities;

13. Monitoring and evaluation

If the grant is awarded, certain obligations will be associated with the grant decision. These will in any case relate to the following. A baseline study will be conducted to monitor the proposal's development. The applicant must also submit one (or several) report(s) each year covering, among others, a preliminary evaluation of the activities, initial results etc. It must be possible to enter measurements (in units or percentages) and reports in accordance with the IATI standards, so it can be determined at a later date to what extent the objective of the project and the envisaged result has been achieved.

14. Administrative burden

A test based on a standard cost model has been carried out to estimate the administrative burden that the applicant will face over the course of the grant programme, from drafting and submitting the application to the management phase and project conclusion – at which point the applicant must submit a request to determine the definitive grant amount – and any objection and appeal

procedures. The calculation shows that the maximum administrative burden, expressed as a percentage of the total available grant budget, is 2%.