
The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation,

Having regard to article 6 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree,¹

Having regard to article 6.2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006;²

Orders as follows:

**Article 1**
The administrative rules appended as an annexe to this Order apply to grants awarded under article 6.2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 within the framework of the Product Development Partnerships III Fund with a view to promoting the development of medicines, vaccines and diagnostics to combat or prevent poverty-related diseases and conditions associated with sexual and reproductive health and rights.

**Article 2**
A ceiling of €86.3 million applies to grants awarded from the Product Development Partnerships III Fund from the date on which this Order enters into force up to and including 30 September 2020.

**Article 3**

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² Government Gazette 2005, no. 251.
1. Applications for Product Development Partnerships III Fund grants may be submitted from the date on which this Order enters into force until 12 June 2015, 15.00 hours.

2. Applications must be accompanied by the documents specified in the administrative rules referred to in article 1.

**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, 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.

**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 October 2020, with the proviso that it continues to apply to grants awarded prior to that date.

This Order and its accompanying annexe will be published in the Government Gazette and on www.government.nl.

A.C.C. Rebergen
Director-General for International Cooperation
For the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation,
ANNEXE

I. Background

Despite the progress made over the last decade in research and development (R&D) and innovation in global health, more than 10 million people worldwide are still dying each year from infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria and other poverty-related diseases and conditions. Many countries have large-scale shortages of effective, accessible and affordable medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and other healthcare products. Additionally, women and children are still at greater risk of health problems due to unplanned pregnancies and unsafe abortions, and medicines and healthcare products are often not adapted to specific target groups such as young people and children, or to conditions in developing countries. This situation raises the mortality rate and prevents people from studying or contributing to their country’s productivity, which puts pressure on economic and development goals.

The target group’s lack of purchasing power and the lack of commercial incentives mean there is still insufficient investment in R&D and innovation in the areas of healthcare products and technologies specifically aimed at diseases and conditions related to poverty and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Accordingly, such products and technologies are all but non-existent, or unaffordable for the very poorest. Only a small proportion of global health research focuses on conditions that account for a large proportion of the global disease burden. In the 1990s this led to the introduction of Product Development Partnerships (PDPs): public-private partnerships set up to accelerate the development and availability of products which are unlikely to attract private investment while in development.

PDPs unite stakeholders from the private and public sectors for research, for developing new products and for increasing access to new healthcare-related technologies and products specifically aimed at diseases and conditions affecting primarily poor populations in developing countries. PDPs reduce the risks for individual donors and industry by pooling financing and applying portfolio management strategies. Pooled funding supports broad product pipelines, meaning no single partner is responsible for all the costs. Moreover, strong governance structures and independent review processes ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of programme implementation.

PDPs target the development of demand-driven products and applications for the groups who suffer most diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR. Activities can focus on
individual stages of the product development process, or on closing gaps in the innovation cycle as a whole. With their portfolio approach to R&D and innovation, PDPs endeavour to accelerate the development and availability of the most promising products, at the lowest possible price, for the very poorest.

PDPs have the following characteristics:

- They are a partnership between public and private organisations that pool knowledge and know-how in order to work efficiently and effectively on a portfolio of new and/or improved demand-driven products to combat diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR.
- They focus on the development and availability of affordable, effective medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and innovative products for diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR, with a view to combating poverty and inequality.
- They focus on developing products that would probably not be developed via standard commercial channels because of the failure of market forces (e.g. the target group’s lack of purchasing power and lack of financial incentives for private sector investment).
- They involve diversified product portfolios.
- They work very efficiently, on the basis of professional management principles and governance structures with low overheads.
- They work on the basis of IPR agreements which ensure that products in development are made available as quickly as possible, and at the lowest possible price, to the people who need them most.
- They are funded by two or more donors representing different sectors (government, private sector, NGOs, trusts).
- They receive substantial in-cash or in-kind contributions from the private sector and research partners.

II. Product Development Partnerships III Fund

The PDP model has successfully promoted R&D and innovation in health care. Government investment has been a catalyst for the increase in private sector investment in product development via PDP’s, in cash and in kind, for the benefit of the world’s poorest. In recent years, PDPs have contributed to the development of more than 40 products for this target group.

3 These may be for-profit or non-profit (e.g. trusts) private sector organisations.
In the periods 2006-2009 and 2011-2014 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gained extensive experience of financial support for PDPs. In total, the Ministry contributed €150 million between 2006 and 2015 to the development of medicines, vaccines and diagnostics to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. According to the recent review of the Product Development Partnerships Fund 2011-2014, the money was spent well and the PDPs achieved considerable progress in terms of their objectives and the policy framework objectives.

There continues to be a need for investment in product development and innovation for combating diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR, which are responsible for the disproportionately high mortality and morbidity rates in developing countries. Shortcomings in health care are thus undermining socioeconomic development and inclusive growth.

PDPs contribute to the implementation of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation’s current policy agendas, including on SRHR and ‘from aid to trade’, and to the neglected diseases roadmap of the ‘life sciences and health top sector’. Supporting PDPs helps get better products on the market more quickly and effectively. The Ministry wants to capitalise on the added value the Netherlands can bring as a flexible financier through the Product Development Partnerships III Fund. To achieve its policy goals, the focus of the Netherlands’ efforts will be the added value of R&D and innovation for the health sector.

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation has therefore decided to make a third round of funding available to encourage and support product development by PDPs for combating poverty-related diseases and conditions relating to SRHR. For the period from the date on which this order enters into force up to and including 30 September 2020 a total of €86.3 million will be available from the Product Development Partnerships III Fund for supporting PDPs.

**III. Objective**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs aims to use this fund to promote product development to combat poverty-related diseases and conditions related to SRHR.

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Specifically, it aims to promote the development of medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and other devices to prevent, diagnose and treat diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR more quickly, cheaply, effectively and simply.

Such development or improvement must relate to products for which there is a demonstrable need for public investment owing to market failure (or a high risk of market failure), i.e. the target group’s lack of purchasing power and the lack of commercial incentive, so that there is a demonstrable need for public investment.

Grants will be awarded with a view to achieving the following results:

Primary results
- More, effective, safer, simpler and/or cheaper products and treatments in the R&D and innovation pipeline, and on the market, which meet quality standards and are accessible to all. Specifically, the development of:
  - vaccines
  - medicines
  - diagnostics
  - products for sexual and reproductive health.5
- Increased investment in R&D and innovation in these areas by other donors (public and private).
- Increased interest in and/or contributions from the private sector towards product development for poverty related diseases and conditions related to SRHR.
- Increased involvement and active participation of developing countries in product development partnerships.
- Strengthened image of the Netherlands as a country with expertise in poverty related diseases and conditions.

Secondary results
- Increased R&D capacity in the target countries regarding the research and production of medicines, vaccines and diagnostics for diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR.

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5 Drugs for post-partum haemorrhage (PPH), drugs, devices and combination products for contraception, drugs for the treatment of syphilis and diagnostic tests for multiple STIs, Multipurpose Prevention Technologies (MPTs), platform technologies for reproductive health.
- More investment in and awareness of diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR, as well as a coherent policy approach towards this topic.
- Increased access for Dutch businesses and knowledge institutes to international public and private funding for product development in the areas of SRHR and/or poverty-related diseases.

In view of the above, the following provisions have been formulated to supplement those of the General Administrative Law Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 for the award of grants from the PDPs III Fund.

**IV. Product Development Partnerships within this policy framework**

**A. What is a Product Development Partnership (PDP)?**

Within the context of these administrative rules, a PDP is a partnership between public and private organisations that pool their knowledge and know-how in order to work efficiently and effectively on a portfolio of new and/or improved demand-driven products to combat diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR. Participants share the costs and risks. A PDP can be based in any country (not necessarily a developing country).

**B. Partnership with or without legal personality**

The partnership, or PDP, can have legal personality, but this is not a requirement. If the partnership has or will have legal personality, this legal person should apply for the grant and, if the application is successful, will be the grant recipient. The partnership in this case must be a not-for-profit legal person. The parties setting up the partnership must include at least one public and one private organisation.

Partnerships without legal personality can also apply for grants. In such cases, the PDP is defined as a not-for-profit contractual partnership without legal personality, consisting of at least two legal persons, one public and one private. These must, of course, be organisations as specified above, under A. The grant application will be submitted by one of the partners, the lead party. The lead party must be a not-for-profit legal person. If the partnership’s application is approved, the lead party will be the grant recipient.

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6 These may be government or semi-government organisations (including research organisations).
7 These may be for-profit or non-profit (e.g. trusts) private sector organisations (including research organisations).
C. One applicant/grant recipient per partnership
There can only be one applicant/grant recipient per partnership (in the event of a partnership without legal personality: the lead party). The grant recipient is fully accountable to the Minister for fulfilling all obligations pertaining to the grant, even if it includes funding for implementing the activities of partners other than the applicant.

V. Scope

Geographical scope: What regions and countries
The products that will be developed must be specifically suitable for use in developing countries\(^8\) where mortality and/or morbidity due to diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR tend to be increasing or disproportionately high, especially among the poorest groups (the Base of the Pyramid). In the proposal the applicant must provide a clear analysis of the added value to these countries of the products that will be developed.

R&D and innovation: Which phases in the product development cycle
There are no restrictions on supporting specific phases in the product development cycle. The products that will be developed must have a practical application: the fund is explicitly not meant for fundamental research. In the proposal the applicant must make clear what the added value is of the potential public investment (i.e. a grant from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in the envisaged phase of the R&D and innovation chain, and the impossibility, despite the potential major impact, of attracting sufficient funding for product development without public investment.

Priority themes
The resources distributed through the PDP III Fund will be used to develop or improve products for treating or preventing diseases and conditions related to poverty and/or SRHR, in areas where funding by the Dutch government has clear added value. This means products for:

1. enhancement of sexual and reproductive health
2. treatment, prevention and diagnosis of poverty-related diseases
3. treatment, prevention and diagnosis of new or recurring epidemics.

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\(^8\) Countries included in the List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance recently published by the OECD/DAC (Organisation for Economic Co-operation/Development Assistance Committee).
The activities for which grant funding is sought must mainly target at least one of the above priority themes. Applications targeting two or more themes will not automatically receive a higher score.

**Eligible programme costs**

Grants shall be awarded solely to cover costs of the planned activities that are necessary in the light of the objectives and results envisaged, provided it cannot reasonably be expected that such costs can be funded from the applicant's own resources or other sources.\(^9\)

The following costs are not eligible for a grant:

- costs of the grant application;
- financing costs and interest payments;
- VAT (this applies equally to VAT-exempt members of the partnership);
- costs resulting from inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.

**VI. Allocation of funds**

To be eligible for a grant from the PDP III Fund, applications must meet a number of threshold criteria (see sections VII and VIII). Applications will also need to adequately satisfy the assessment criteria specified in sections IX, X and XI. These criteria concern the quality of the applicant, of the proposal and of the partnership, with special focus on finances, content and administration.

Applications will be sought via a call for proposals. The content of grant applications will be assessed according to the criteria specified in these administrative rules. Applications that meet these criteria best will be given priority, 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.

If insufficient resources are available for all satisfactory applications to receive the full grant requested, funds will be allocated to them according to their ranking on the basis of the criteria specified in these administrative rules. The size of the grant that applicants receive will depend on how well they meet the criteria.

\(^9\) See article 14 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree.
The resources will be allocated in accordance with article 8 (3) (d) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree, attempting to distribute the available resources, viewed as a whole, equitably among the three policy priority themes listed in section V.

The quality of the applications will prevail. Should the quality relating to one or more themes be assessed as inadequate according to the criteria specified in these administrative rules, the funds will be distributed among satisfactory applications relating to the other themes.

**VII. Threshold criteria for the PDP and applicant**

Applications for a PDP III Fund grant may be submitted by a PDP that has legal personality or, in the case of a PDP without its own legal personality, by a lead party (‘the applicant’). In both cases, the applicant must satisfy the following threshold criteria.

1. The applicant is, or represents, a partnership of public\(^{10}\) and private\(^{11}\) parties, and must demonstrate that the partnership is sustainable and that the participants will share the costs and risks.
2. The applicant is focused on the development and/or delivery of affordable, effective medicines, vaccines and diagnostics for specific poverty-related diseases and/or products for the purpose of SRHR-related conditions, with a view to combating poverty and inequality.
3. The applicant has a legal personality.
4. The applicant is a not-for-profit organisation.
5. The PDP includes, or works with, at least one private partner and one public partner. If the PDP itself has legal personality, this means that one of the parties setting up the partnership must be a private partner and one a public partner, or that the PDP works with a private partner and a public partner. If the PDP does not have legal personality, these partners must be part of the partnership.
6. The applicant demonstrates that he works according to professional management principles and governance.
7. The applicant or the partnership is funded by more than one donor belonging to different categories such as government, private sector,\(^{12}\) NGOs and trusts.

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\(^{10}\) These may be government or semi-government organisations (including research organisations).

\(^{11}\) These may be for-profit or non-profit (e.g. trusts) private sector organisations (including research organisations).

\(^{12}\) These may be for-profit or non-profit (e.g. trusts) private sector organisations.
8. The applicant demonstrates that, as of 1 January 2015, at least 25% of its annual income derives from sources other than Ministry of Foreign Affairs grants and/or contributions. If the partnership does not have legal personality, this criterion applies to all the partners together. Funds which are directly or indirectly obtained from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (e.g. a grant or contribution from a Dutch embassy) do not count when determining the extent of the applicant’s own income.

9. The applicant is capable of proper financial management. The applicant has the necessary expertise to ensure effective and efficient implementation of programmes in its field.

Applications that do not meet all of these threshold criteria will be rejected and will not be processed further.

VIII. Threshold criteria for applications

1. The activities for which a grant is sought fall within the geographical scope and target the priority themes and product-development phases as referred to in paragraph V.

2. Application for PDP III grants relate to activities that will take place between 1 October 2015 and 1 October 2020.

3. The activities for which a grant is sought have a maximum duration of five years.

4. The minimum grant application is €1 million per year, and the maximum €4 million per year.

5. The activities for which a grant is sought must not previously have been awarded a grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget.

6. Under article 9 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree, a grant will be refused if the application is submitted after the activities have started. For the record, it should be noted that a grant will not be refused if preparatory project activities are carried out before submission of the application, but the costs of such activities will not be covered by the grant.

7. If a grant is sought for an existing product development line, or for (part of) a product development line for which a grant was previously awarded, the activities for which a PDP III grant is sought must concern a clearly defined part of the product development line that is clearly distinguishable (in terms of type or phase) from the previously launched and/or funded part of the product development line.
Applications that do not meet all of these threshold criteria will be rejected and will not be processed further.

Applications which meet all the threshold criteria will be substantively assessed according to the extent to which they meet the following assessment criteria.

**IX. Assessment criteria concerning the applicant**
1. The applicant endorses the Dutch policy priorities\(^{13}\) and, in terms of vision, objectives and programming, brings strategic added value that will facilitate progress on the priority themes of these policy rules.
2. The applicant acts as a catalyst in mobilising additional coherent investments and promoting policy on, interest in and/or contributions to R&D and innovation aimed at diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR among both public and private parties, including initiatives by parties in the Netherlands (e.g. the life sciences and health top sector), the European Commission, and partnerships between developing countries (e.g. the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trial Partnership (EDCTP)). The applicant demonstrates that it is working to reduce the funding needs of diseases and conditions related to poverty and SRHR and improving the market in this area.
3. The applicant works actively to share information between partners in developing countries, and to build their research capacity. This criterion concerns the extent to which the project contributes to increased involvement and active participation by public and private parties from developing countries in PDPs, including the research community.
4. The applicant operates an adequate professional project and portfolio management system focused on results.
5. The applicant works with diversified product portfolios.

**X. Assessment criteria concerning the quality of the partnership**
1. The partnership brings added value and synergy, the partners have a good relationship mutually and with stakeholders in developing countries, and partners and stakeholders in developing countries share roles and tasks effectively in order to achieve the intended results; the project ties in with partners’ existing core activities and strategies.

\(^{13}\) As described in ‘A World to Gain’ accessible via: http://www.government.nl/documents-and-publications/letters/2013/04/05/global-dividends-a-new-agenda-for-aid-trade-and-investment.html
2. The partnership has an adequate risk management policy. It sufficiently identifies the potential risks of working together in the partnership, examines the success and risk factors and/or the partnership’s strengths and weaknesses in implementing the project, and proposes mitigating measures.

3. Within the framework of the partnership, the partners have made clear agreements on sharing knowledge, resources (staff, equipment etc.) and the intended results. Clear agreements have also been made regarding the intellectual property of the products that will result from the partnership, aimed at making treatment and diagnostics affordable for the poorest population groups in developing countries.

4. The partnership is a leading player in its field.

XI. Assessment criteria concerning the quality of the application

1. The activities contribute to the objectives of the Product Development Partnerships III Fund.

2. The intended results will help achieve greater equality (between men and women, between population groups and/or between countries).

3. The proposal demonstrates clear internal logic and consistency in terms of objectives, results, activities and resources and represents value for money (in terms of the relationship between costs (including procurement), activities and additional proceeds).

4. The intended results are defined in a way that is specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-related (SMART).

5. The need for the proposed product is demonstrated in a clear, credible problem analysis, as is the potential effect on the health of people at the Base of the Pyramid, also in the context of other comparable initiatives.

6. Public investment by the Dutch government (i.e. the grant requested from the Minister) delivers added value in the relevant phase of the R&D and innovation chain. The proposal adequately demonstrates that there is a funding need and/or a funding gap. This means that the proposed products are intended for people in countries where there is a significant disease burden and an acute need for R&D and innovation and for public funding.

7. The proposal must give sufficient insight into possible practical obstacles to applying the new vaccine, medicine, diagnostic and/or other technology and explain how these will be dealt with.
8. There is an adequate risk management policy. The proposal sufficiently explains how possible risks will be dealt with. This consists of an adequate risk analysis, including corruption, and an adequate system for monitoring and mitigation, including relevant connections between parallel activities, and adjustment.

9. The proposal gives a clear and credible explanation of how the partnership intends to guarantee compliance with international quality standards, especially relating to clinical studies, ethical aspects and publication requirements.

10. There is a satisfactory system in place for monitoring, evaluation and feedback, including regular scientific assessment.

XII. Application procedure

Applications for PDP III Fund grants should preferably not exceed 15 pages (excluding annexes). The application must be written in English and submitted using the table of contents provided for this purpose. It must include the documents listed in section XIV below.

Your application should follow the order and numbering given below, including sections and page numbers.

I. General information about the applicant
II. Threshold criteria for the PDP and applicant
III. Threshold criteria for applications
IV. Assessment criteria concerning the quality of the applicant organisation
V. Assessment criteria concerning the quality of the partnership
VI. Assessment criteria concerning the quality of the application
VII. Applicant's signature
VIII. Mandatory appendices (see section XIV of the policy framework on the Product Development Partnerships III Fund)
IX. Other appendices

Applicants should use the project budget calculation tool, which can be downloaded from http://english.rvo.nl/pdp.

Applications should be complete and without reservations, signed by an officially authorised signatory (state name and position) on behalf of the applicant. They should be submitted

\[14\] i.e. quality management.
preferably in digital form (by email, no larger than 10 MB), with the reference 'PDP III grant application', no later than Friday 12 June at 15.00 CET, to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO): PDP@rvo.nl.

Applications in writing can be sent to:
Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
PDP III
Postbus 93144
2509 AC Den Haag
The Netherlands

The visitors address is Prinses Beatrixlaan 2, Den Haag.

Applications submitted after the deadline will not be processed. The applicant bears sole responsibility for ensuring that the application is complete and submitted on time.

It is not possible to submit a provisional application.

Applicants must declare that they are aware of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on corporate social responsibility, of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and of the objectives of the International Labour Organization, that they act in accordance with all these, and that they are aware of the Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO)’s exclusion list and will not carry out any activities as part of this project that are on the exclusion list.

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. 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 lead party runs the risk that, if it is incomplete, the Minister will not use her discretionary powers to request a supplement because it cannot be submitted before the deadline. In that case, the application would have to be assessed as it stands.

The Minister will decide on the applications submitted by 30 September 2015 at the latest. The grant period for successful applications will begin no sooner than on 1 October 2015. Support will take the form of an activities grant, pursuant to article 6.2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Grant Regulations. The proposed activities must have a maximum duration of five years. While the Dutch contribution will be earmarked as little as possible, the grant may not be used for activities other than those specified in the application and for which the grant was awarded. The Minister of Foreign Affairs seeks to align the accountability requirements specified in the grant decision with the requirements of other donors, in the interests of contributing to the further harmonisation of donor aid.

For information on the provision of grants under the PDP III Fund, please contact the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) at PDP@rvo.nl.

XIII. Implementing organisation
The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl), an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, will implement these administrative rules on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation on the basis of a mandate given to it by the Minister.

XIV. Checklist of documents to be included with the application
1. Applicant’s deed of incorporation and articles of association/constitution.
2. Annual reports and financial statements of the applicant organisation for 2012 to 2014 inclusive. The applicant must demonstrate that, as of 1 January 2015, at least 25% of its annual income will derive from sources other than Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributions. The applicant must demonstrate this plausibly on the basis of income over the 2012-2014 period.
3. Most recent auditor’s report and management letter relating to the applicant.
4. The PDP’s organisational plan.
5. Overview of all partners, stating whether or not they have a contract with the applicant and explaining the division of roles between the partners within the partnership.
6. If the partnership does not have legal personality: an agreement ensuring accountability to the Minister for compliance with all obligations pertaining to the grant, setting out the contribution of each of the parties to the partnership, the division of costs and risks between them and arrangements for the decision-making in and supervision of the partnership.
7. An activity plan detailing the PDP’s objectives and intended results, how these are to be achieved, and the activities to be implemented in the first 12 months of the period.
covered by the activity plan. There is no need to describe at length activities that will be carried out at operational level.

8. A detailed, balanced budget for the activity plan.

9. Liquidity forecast for each year of the entire activity period and a summary of other donors’ financial contributions.

10. Multiannual plan (summarising activities, objectives, results and expected effects) for the period to which the application refers, excluding the period already covered by the activity plan.

11. Financial multiannual budget for the period to which the application refers, excluding the period already covered by the activity plan budget. The financial estimate must be itemised by type of expenditure.

XV Additional requirements

In the event that a grant is awarded under these administrative rules,

the lead party will cooperate with the reporting of and communications concerning the results of the activities once the results are public, and

in any evaluation or monitoring focused on the application of the administrative rules and their effects.

XVI Information and questions

Questions concerning this document or other matters may be raised at the information session to be held by RVO.nl in the week of 22 May 2015. You may sign up for this session by sending an email to PDP@rvo.nl. The exact time and place will be announced at http://english.rvo.nl/pdp.

A report of this session will be published online at this site. You may submit additional questions by email to PDP@rvo.nl no later than 10 June 2015. These questions will be anonymised and the answers published on the internet site mentioned above.
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