**Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022 Decree**

**[The scheme will end on 1 January 2023.]**

**In force since 3 December 2021**

Decree of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of 4 June 2018, Min-BuZa.2018.1204-22, laying down administrative rules and a ceiling for grants awarded under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Regulation 2006 (Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022)

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation,

Having regard to Articles 6 and 7 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree; and

Having regard to Article 5.1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Regulation 2006;

Hereby decrees:

**Article 1**

The administrative rules appended to this Decree apply to grants awarded under Article 5.1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Regulation 2006 with a view to supporting activities in the field of human rights and private sector development aimed at combating child labour, from the date on which this Order enters into force until 31 December 2022.

**Article 2**

**1.** Grant applications under the Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022 may be submitted in multiple rounds.

**2.** Applications for grants in the first round of the Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022 may be submitted from 23 July 2018 until 3 pm on 3 December 2018 (Dutch time).

**3.** Applications for grants in the second round of the Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022 may be submitted from 4 February 2019 until 3pm on 2 December 2019 (Dutch time).

**4.** Applications for grants in subsequent rounds of the Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022 may be submitted during periods to be announced at a later date.

**5.** Applications for grants under the Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022 must be submitted using the model application form made available by the Minister and must be accompanied by the documents stipulated in that form.[[1]](#footnote-1) )

**Article 3**

**1.** For grants under the Grant Programme for the Fund against Child Labour 2018–2022 as referred to in Article 2(2) that are awarded from the date on which this Decree enters into force until 3 February 2019, a grant ceiling of €5.5 million applies.

**2.** For grants awarded under the Grant Programme for the Fund against Child Labour 2018–2022, a grant ceiling of €5.5 million applies to applications as referred to in Article 2(3) for the period from 4 February 2019 to 31 December 2019.

**3.** If the grant ceiling has not been reached after application of paragraph 1, the residual amount will be available for applications as referred to in Article 2(3).

**4.** Grant ceilings will be announced at a later date for grants awarded under the Grant Programme for the Fund against Child Labour 2018–2022 as referred to in Article 2(4).

**Article 4**

Applications will be assessed in the order in which they are received. If, on a given day, the grant ceiling risks being exceeded, the Minister will draw lots to determine the order in which applications received will be processed.

**Article 5**

This Decree will enter into force on the day after the date of the Government Gazette in which it appears and will expire with effect from 1 January 2023, with the proviso that it will continue to apply to grants awarded prior to that date.

This Decree and its annex will be published in the Government Gazette.

R.M. Buijs
Director-General for International Cooperation
On behalf of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

**Annex**

**1. Background**

*General*

The Netherlands has long been involved in protecting human rights at an international level, and in particular in combating and preventing child labour. The Netherlands has been working for many years to set standards in the area of child labour under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). In 1997, the Netherlands organised the first global anti-child-labour conference, which led to the widely-supported ILO Convention 182 on eradicating the worst forms of child labour. Together with ILO Convention 138 on the minimum working age, this convention still constitutes the normative framework for combating child labour. The Netherlands continues to work for further ratification and better compliance with these conventions. The second global anti-child-labour conference in The Hague in 2010 was a significant moment. During this conference, a roadmap was adopted that was intended to ensure the worst forms of child labour were eradicated by 2016.[[2]](#footnote-2) ) Around the world, there are still 152 million children engaged in work. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it was agreed that child labour would be eliminated by 2025. At the fourth global conference to combat child labour, held in Buenos Aires in 2017, the government explained the Dutch approach, including the grant programme to combat child labour.

*What is child labour?*

The Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour 2018–2022 (‘the 2018–2022 Grant Programme’) applies the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of child labour.[[3]](#footnote-3) ) ‘Child labour’ occurs when children are too young to work, the work is too hard, children are deprived of education, or the work is quite simply dangerous and endangers their physical and/or mental health. Such work not only threatens the future of the children themselves, it also hinders the development of the society in which they live, for example because child labour results in poorly-educated adults. Child labour is not only a consequence of poverty, it also causes poverty. Child labour largely occurs in emerging markets and developing countries where governments have failed to protect human rights and where companies can provide only a partial solution to the problem.

*Role of companies*

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (‘the Minister’) expects Dutch companies to comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.[[4]](#footnote-4) ) This means companies cannot induce human rights violations such as child labour through their activities and decisions or contribute to such violations through their business relationships. But if child labour does occur in the international production chain without the Dutch company causing it directly or contributing to it through direct business relationships, companies are expected to look for ways to prevent human rights violations such as child labour in the production chain and to mitigate their effects.[[5]](#footnote-5) ) [[6]](#footnote-6) ) [[7]](#footnote-7) ) [[8]](#footnote-8) ).

*First grant programme*

Through the first grant programme for the Fund against Child Labour [[9]](#footnote-9)) in 2016, in response to an amendment by the Lower House, the Minister set aside funds to encourage multi-stakeholder initiatives to combat child labour. A number of companies then sought to collaborate with other companies in the same sector and/or through ICSR agreements, with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other partners. Information about these projects can be found through the website of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency.[[10]](#footnote-10) )

*Second grant programme*

By passing the Van Laar and Voordewind motion in December 2016, the Lower House sought €10 million per year to spend on a fund to help organisations and companies combat child labour.[[11]](#footnote-11) ) In response to this motion, the Minister decided to allocate €7 million per year for implementation and deployment of the grant instrument and to increase knowledge about combating child labour. The remaining €3 million was to be used for other initiatives aimed at combating child labour. The 2018–2022 Grant Programme was also intended to facilitate the implementation of agreements in the area of international corporate social responsibility (ICSR) – both existing agreements and those still in development. Parties to such agreements could also submit a grant application for implementation of the agreement, provided the activities concerned were not already funded by a grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**2. Responsibility for implementation**

The Minister delegated responsibility for implementation of the 2018–2022 Grant Programme to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, which is part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency will implement the 2018–2022 Grant Programme on behalf of the Minister, pursuant to the mandate it was given.

**3. Definitions**

The following definitions are applied in the 2018–2022 Grant Programme:

* *Child labour:* The definition used by the International Labour Organisation.[[12]](#footnote-12) )
* *Local company:* A company in the country where the activities are being conducted.
* *Minister:* The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.
* *SME:* A company as described in Recommendation 2003/361/EC of the European Commission of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.[[13]](#footnote-13) )
* *Non-governmental organisation (NGO):* A not-for-profit organisation, neither established by nor linked 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. An NGO must be registered as such.
* *Company:* A legal entity that is not an NGO and that carries out 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.
* *Public body:* All central, regional and local government bodies (central governments, provinces, municipalities or the equivalent in a given country). Semi-public bodies that carry out certain statutory tasks or serve the public interest and are financed entirely from the public purse may also take the role of ‘public body’ in a partnership.
* *Lead party:* Partner that applies for a grant on behalf of the partnership. 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.
* *Partnership:* A contractual partnership without legal personality, where the partners have legal personality, which aims to achieve common objectives by performing activities, such that each partner delivers part of the necessary input and bears part of the accompanying risks.

**4. 2018–2022 Grant Programme**

**4.1 Goal**

The goal of the 2018–2022 Grant Programme is to contribute to the eradication of all child labour (in accordance with the ILO standard) by 2025. This is the end goal to which the Netherlands has committed under Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals.[[14]](#footnote-14) ) With that goal in mind, the following sub-goals will be pursued:

1. The Dutch business sector will take responsibility for the eradication of child labour.

At present, many initiatives are being implemented primarily by NGOs, and few involve the business community. The 2018–2022 Grant Programme envisages the business sector taking a more active role and companies not having to withdraw from the production chain when problems are discovered. Companies will gain a greater understanding of their position in the production chain and of their options and obligations with regard to tackling child labour, beyond their first ‘link’, as well as an understanding of the possible economic consequences for their operations and business case that must be mitigated. Because the grant programme will also contribute to the dissemination of knowledge and education on possible ways in which companies can take action, companies will be aware at an earlier stage of what they can do. This should also result in the lifting of the persistent taboo on talking about child labour.

1. Child labour will be tackled in a lasting way in cooperation with the right partners, with a focus on relevant causes and solutions.

Measures to combat child labour usually need to be taken within a company, within the relationships between companies and other stakeholders, and in the geographic locations where child labour occurs. Local projects to combat child labour must be customised and based on the local causes of child labour, including the consequences of gender differences. There are sometimes still differences in the type of work performed by girls and boys, and the solutions can also be different for each gender. In addition, the projects can help NGOs and companies learn to understand ‘each other’s language’ and learn to collaborate based on each other’s strengths. Companies can also address ‘in-house resistance’, and investigate and implement business solutions. The latter is part of the due diligence process.

1. Dutch companies will conduct due diligence within their other supply chains and with regard to other risks, and will learn to repeat this process.

Due diligence is an ongoing process that helps companies identify risks relating to labour rights, human rights and sustainability within their own organisations and the associated production chains, and subsequently prevent or reduce these risks, or remedy and/or mitigate the consequences. Child labour is different from certain other human rights issues in that there is a general consensus that it should not continue. At the same time, child labour is so closely connected with other risks that tackling it could act as a lever or entry point to tackle related issues (such as a living wage or freedom of association).

**4.2 Target group**

With the 2018–2022 Grant Programme, the Minister wants to support Dutch companies and their partners to find a lasting way to combat child labour. No company wants child labour in its production chains. In practice, however, companies know little about the issues in their production chains beyond the first link. Moreover, addressing child labour is usually not an easy task. The subject is still taboo, projects can be lengthy and complicated in nature and internal operations do not always align with addressing child labour. There may also be resistance within the company, due to both the risks to the company and the required investments.

**4.3 Parties that may be eligible for a grant**

Grants under the 2018–2022 Grant Programme are intended for partnerships, represented by a lead party that submits the application. At a minimum, a partnership should comprise the following partners:

* A Dutch company
* An NGO
* A local company, unless this is not yet possible at the time of application. In this case, the application must indicate how a local company will be involved in the project.

‘Dutch’ means that the company must ‘possess legal personality under Dutch law and have its registered office in the Netherlands’. There should be a good balance between the number of companies and the number of NGOs that make up the partnership. All partners must be necessary to achieve the project goal for which a grant is being requested. A local NGO can be a member of the partnership, but can also be involved in the implementation of the project. The companies participating in the partnership must:

* be part of the same production chain; this means, for example, that companies that primarily offer consultancy services cannot be members of a partnership;
* in the case of a Dutch company, have substantial operations in the Netherlands;
* suspect the presence of child labour in their production chain;
* not be a brass plate company.[[15]](#footnote-15) )

The lead party must be:

* a Dutch company; or
* a company with its registered office abroad and a branch office in the Netherlands, which is registered in the Dutch Trade Register; or
* a Dutch NGO.

To be eligible for a grant, the lead party must demonstrate that it and its partners are making every effort to prevent serious misbehaviour and serious sexual misbehaviour as well as other forms of transgressive behaviour towards staff and third parties in the execution of activities related to the application; should such behaviour occur, it must be ended as quickly as possible and its consequences mitigated.

**4.4 Orientation phase**

Before submitting a grant application, a potential grant applicant can always have an interview without obligations with the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. This makes it possible to share information in a confidential setting, including information about risks in the chain. If a lead party decides to start making specific plans and is considering submitting a grant application on behalf of a partnership, it is required to enter an advisory procedure based on a submitted ‘quick scan’. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency will assess the risks in the commercial chain and in the internal organisation of the companies involved. The potential grant applicant will receive advice from a Netherlands Enterprise Agency adviser, and in some cases from a child labour expert.

The advisory procedure ends when a Netherlands Enterprise Agency adviser issues the advice to the potential grant applicant. This advice is not binding; it is up to the potential applicant whether or not to submit an application. As a request for a ‘quick scan’ takes six weeks to process, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency cannot respond in time to requests that are made six weeks or less before the application deadline.

**4.5 Eligible activities**

To be eligible for a grant under the 2018–2022 Grant Programme, the activities for which a grant is being requested must be focused on combating child labour in one or more countries listed in the most recent List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance drawn up by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).[[16]](#footnote-16) ) These activities must also be focused on or linked to the activities of the companies in the partnership.

A grant may be requested for a combination of an A project and a B project, or for a B project alone. The project types are defined as follows:

* A project – Local impact research.
* B project – On-location activities combined with due diligence measures within the company or companies in the partnership.

An A project, local impact research, consists of an in-depth investigation conducted on location and within the company or companies concerned, as a logical extension of a risk analysis. The investigation includes a stakeholder analysis, local field research and an analysis of the root causes of child labour. An A project concludes with the drafting of an action plan for a B project, including a monitoring and impact assessment plan with a theory of change. If an application for a combined A and B project is approved, the budgeted costs for the B project activities will be eligible for a grant only once the Netherlands Enterprise Agency has approved this action plan.

A B project, consisting of on-location activities combined with due diligence measures within the company or companies themselves, should result in the structural embedding of a strategy to combat child labour locally and of due diligence in the company or companies. If an application is submitted for a B project alone, the outcomes of a risk analysis and local research must be included with the application. This applies both for activities on location (the ‘local project’) and for the proposed approach within the companies themselves (due diligence measures). The application should also be accompanied by a monitoring and impact assessment plan that includes a theory of change. When a B project ends, an overview must be provided of how the company or companies have structurally embedded the child labour strategy within their operations, and how this strategy will be guaranteed at the local level. The overview should also describe follow-up activities after the project period ends, in terms of funding, stakeholder involvement, risks to be mitigated and a plan to eliminate root causes. The same naturally applies to cases involving a combined A and B project.

**4.6 Duration of the activities**

Activities under the 2018–2022 Grant Programme must be performed within a maximum of 4 years, and must begin within 12 months after the application is submitted.

**4.7 Size of the grant**

Grants will be awarded for up to 70% of the eligible costs, up to a maximum of €475,000. The partners’ contributions to the project must be financed with funds that have not been obtained directly or indirectly from grants or contributions from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**5. Eligible costs**

**5.1 Basic principles**

In calculating the costs that may be eligible for a grant, the following principles apply:

* Costs that cannot reasonably be considered necessary for carrying out the activities for which grant funding is sought are not eligible for a grant.
* Costs that are not directly related to carrying out the activities are not eligible for a grant.
* Costs incurred prior to submitting the application are not eligible for a grant.
* Project management costs incurred entirely for coordination of the activities must not relate to more than 10% of the total number of days claimed for work done in the Netherlands and abroad.
* The hourly rate for external staff, such as self-employed sole traders, must not be higher than €87.50.
* The internal costs (for hours spent and, in the case of hardware, the cost price) of the lead party and its partners are eligible without mark-up.
* Costs incurred in non-European countries will be compared with local standards.

**5.2 Eligible costs**

a. The eligible costs are wage costs, which are calculated as follows: the number of hours spent on these activities by staff members of the lead party and/or partners that are directly concerned with them, multiplied by a fixed hourly rate of no more than €87.50, which should include both direct wage costs and associated indirect costs. Notwithstanding this fixed hourly rate, the hourly rate for staff of the lead party and/or partners in non-European countries will be fixed in line with local standards, up to a maximum of the aforementioned fixed hourly rate.

b. The following costs are also eligible:

* Costs for the use of hardware, buildings and/or software. Fixed depreciation periods are used to determine the depreciation charge:

– Hardware (machines and equipment): Five years

– Buildings (when used for activities such as meetings, knowledge transfer and/or training): 30 years

– Software: Three years

The basis for determining depreciation is the product’s purchase price, taking into account any residual value, plus any adjustment costs.

* Travel costs: International travel costs and regional travel costs outside the Netherlands, based on economy class fares.
* Subsistence expenses: The maximum reimbursement for subsistence expenses is the number of nights multiplied by the rate for ‘accommodation and other costs’ as specified in the Daily Subsistence Allowance Rates (DSA rates) of the United Nations valid on the start date of the activities; for the current UN DSA rates, see https://icsc.un.org/Home/DailySubsistence. USD-to-EUR conversions will be calculated on the basis of the corporate rates used by the Ministry with effect from 1 January 2022.

c. In addition to the travel and subsistence costs specified above, other travel and subsistence costs may also be eligible due to risks, insurance requirements and travel warnings, provided these additional costs are properly substantiated in the application.

**5.3 Non-eligible costs**

The following costs are never eligible for a grant:

* Costs associated with developing, preparing or submitting the application;
* Financing costs and interest payments;
* Turnover tax;
* Costs resulting from inflation and exchange rate fluctuations;
* Costs related to promotional or sales activities or promotional materials;
* General translation costs;
* Costs of registering and maintaining intellectual property rights.

**6. Applications**

**6.1 Requirements**

Before a lead party can apply for a grant under the 2018–2022 Grant Programme, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency must issue advice as described in Section 4.4 (based on a quick scan). The application must be submitted using the form supplied for this purpose, which can be found at www.english.rvo.nl/fbk. The form must be accompanied by the specified documents, supplied in the format prescribed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. At a minimum, the application must include:

−. The reference number of the advice issued by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency;

−. A project plan:

a. For a combined A and B project; or

b. For a B project that also includes the outcome of a local impact study.

−. Description of the outcomes of the risk analysis;

−. A budget showing how each partner’s share will be financed;

−. A formalised CSR policy from the Dutch company or companies;

−. A signed collaboration agreement guaranteeing the participation of the partners in carrying out the activities and their compliance with the agreements reached, as well as their compliance with the obligations incurred under the grant decision;

−. A monitoring and impact assessment plan, including a theory of change, if the application is for a B project alone.

The lead party and other partners must also declare that they are aware of and will comply with the OECD Guidelines (www.oesorichtlijnen.nl) and that the activities for which a grant is being requested are not listed in parts 02 to 08 of the FMO Exclusion List (www.fmo.nl/exclusion-list).

**6.2 Opportunity to supplement an application**

With regard to the application procedure, particular attention is drawn to Article 7(3) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree. If an incomplete application is submitted, the Minister may request a supplement in accordance with Section 4:5 of the General Administrative Law Act. In this case, the date and time of receipt of the application will be the date and time on which the supplement is received. Moreover, incomplete applications or applications that are insufficiently substantiated, either entirely or only with regard to certain parts, may be rejected on the grounds of failure to adequately satisfy the requirements and criteria relating to the applications. When filling in the form, it is not sufficient to refer to other parts of the application, websites or annexes for the sake of brevity, unless the application form states that this is wholly or partly acceptable. If parts of the application documents are not completed, the lead party runs the risk that the application may be rejected.

**7. Assessment of applications and allocation of available funds**

**7.1 Assessment**

The provisions of the General Administrative Law Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Regulation 2006 are fully applicable to the assessment of applications and the awarding of grants under this grant programme. Applications will be assessed in accordance with the above legislation and the standards set out in this grant programme.

To be eligible for a grant, applications must satisfy the requirements set out above, especially those in Sections 4 to 6. Only applications that meet these requirements will have their content assessed based on the criteria set out below. Applications must sufficiently comply with the requirements to be eligible for a grant. In assessing applications against the criteria, a points system will be used. The following criteria apply:

For combined A and B projects and for B projects alone:

a. The objective is the long-term combating and prevention of child labour.

b. The project budget is reasonable in view of the nature, scope and intended results described.

c. The size of each partner’s contribution to the project bears a logical relation to the allocation of the requested grant amount among the partners.

d. The project results will be disseminated as widely as possible to help combat and prevent child labour at the location concerned, in the sector and in general.

For A projects specifically:

e. The information provided about risks in the production chain must meet the following minimum requirements:

– The parts of the production chain (countries, regions, suppliers and sectors) with the highest risks of child labour have been identified. This information has been used to set priorities for addressing the child labour as efficiently as possible, taking into account the chance of occurrence and gravity of the issue, existing initiatives, and the influence that the company can bring to bear on the situation.

– The application shows awareness of the opportunities that addressing child labour offers to the companies and their suppliers, as well as of possible resistance to their efforts and the possible causes of this resistance.

– The analysis of risks in the production chain is based on research by experts with proven expertise in the field of child labour, but local stakeholders are also involved.

f. The local field research includes a sufficient focus on:

– Identification of child labour and the underlying causes (such as a living wage, gender differences, forced labour, collective bargaining, lack of access to education, lack of awareness of harm to children, culture and tradition, etc.) in the local context.

– Stakeholder mapping and consultation: identifying external stakeholders and relevant experts at the local level (e.g. suppliers, experts in the area of child labour, and local NGOs, parents, schools, teachers, public bodies and trade unions) and involving them in conducting local research and in project implementation.

– Corporate connection: determining the extent to which the lead party and/or its partners contribute to the possible underlying causes of child labour (as causal agents, contributors or ‘linked’ organisations, see Figure 1). In doing so, account must be taken of resistance to change, gender policy, pricing mechanisms, procurement practices, wage levels, quality standards and delivery times.

For B projects specifically:

g. The relevance of the action plan to addressing child labour at the local level.

h. The relevance of the plan to implementing effective measures in the company and overcoming resistance.

i. Whether sufficient account is taken of situational factors revealed by the risk analysis and local impact research, which may already have been conducted as part of an A project.

j. Whether sufficient account is taken of gender differences.

k. The adequacy of the monitoring and impact assessment system used for monitoring progress and taking corrective action in terms of funds, activities, outputs, outcomes and underlying assumptions.

l. Whether the project gives sufficient attention to ICSR risks and whether adequate measures will be taken to mitigate these risks.

m. The extent to which the activities aimed at continuing the fight against child labour at the local level and within the company (due diligence) after the project period ends are adequately described.

n. The credibility of the description of follow-up activities after the project period in terms of funding, stakeholder involvement, risks to be mitigated and the strategy for eliminating root causes.

The Netherlands Enterprise Agency may consult external parties in carrying out the assessment.

**7.2 Allocation of available funds**

For both the first and second rounds of the 2018–2022 Grant Programme, €5.5 million will be available. It is likely that a further €5.5 million will also be made available for each subsequent round. Funds will be allocated by processing applications in the order in which they are received. If approving all applications received on a single day would exceed the funds available for the round concerned, lots will be drawn to determine the order in which the applications will be processed.

**8. Grounds for rejection**

In addition to the grounds for rejection set out in Section 4:35 of the General Administrative Law Act, a grant application will be rejected if it does not satisfy the provisions of the 2018–2022 Grant Programme or if the available budget is insufficient.

**9. Monitoring**

The Netherlands Enterprise Agency will carry out random checks to assess the proper use of grant funds, checking lawfulness and efficiency under the terms of the grant decision.

**10. Obligations**

The subsidy grant decision sets out a number of obligations which are attached to the grant. In all cases, these obligations will include the following. First, the notification requirement, which obliges grant recipients to notify the Netherlands Enterprise Agency if they cannot fully meet the requirements of the grant and/or cannot fully carry out the activities for which the grant was awarded, and second, an obligation to cooperate with a self-assessment, a joint process of knowledge sharing and learning, and a Netherlands Enterprise Agency monitoring and impact assessment regarding the activities for which the grant was awarded.

**11. Administrative costs**

A test based on a standard cost model has been carried out to justify the administrative costs that will be incurred by the grant applicant. The test took into account the submission of a grant application, the management phase, the determining of the grant amount, and any objection or appeal procedures. The calculation shows that the total administrative burden expressed as a percentage of the total available grant budget is 4.04%.

1. <https://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/fbk> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=13453>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The ILO definition is used, <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/ILOconventionsonchildlabour/lang--en/index.htm> and <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C138>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <http://www.oesorichtlijnen.nl>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. OECD Guidelines – II. General Policies, paragraphs 11 and 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. OECD Guidelines – V. Employment and Industrial Relations. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Policy letter ‘Respect and Rights for Every Person’, Parliamentary Papers II 2012–2013, 32 735, No. 78. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. OECD Guidelines – II. General Policies, paragraphs 11 and 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Decree of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of 4 November 2016, MINBUZA–2016.732089, laying down administrative rules and a ceiling for grants awarded under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Regulation 2006 (Grant Programme for the Fund Against Child Labour), Government Gazette

2016, No. 60276. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <https://aiddata.rvo.nl/programmes/NL-KVK-27378529-29557/?tab=summary>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Parliamentary Papers II 2016/17, 34 550 XVII, No. 26, Proceedings II 2016/17, No. 22, Item 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. OJ 2003, L 124 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. [www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2015/09/28/duurzame-ontwikkelingsdoelen–2030-luiden-nieuwe-fase-in](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2015/09/28/duurzame-ontwikkelingsdoelen%E2%80%932030-luiden-nieuwe-fase-in) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. A company that only has a postal address in the Netherlands, and primarily conducts its activities outside of the Netherlands. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)