Netherlands Enterprise Agency

QDNL Innovation Impact Challenge

Quantum solutions for Infrastructure, Water, and Energy



Theme 1: Quantum Computing solutions for Infrastructure, Water, and Energy

Theme 2: Quantum Communication solutions for Infrastructure, Water, and Energy

Theme 3: Quantum Sensing solutions for Infrastructure, Water, and Energy

Publication date November 2nd, 2026

Deadline for submission of proposals

Monday, January 25th 17.00, 2027

Budget

Phase 1: € 2 million

Phase 2: € 4,5 million

SDG 6 Clean water and Sanitation

SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy

SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 13 Climate Action

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Introduction

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water (MinI&W) and The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate (MinEZK) invite the quantum ecosystem in the Netherlands to develop quantum-enabled solutions for challenges in the field of (digital) Infrastructure, Water and Energy. The MinI&W is responsible for Water and Infrastructure policy in the Netherlands. MinEZK funds QDNL, the national initiative orchestrating the development of sustainable economic growth in the Netherlands through quantum technology. In the context of this challenge, the MinEZK is also responsible for Digital Infrastructure and Energy policy in the Netherlands.

QDNL aims to turn quantum capabilities into validated applications with economic impact. This Innovation Impact Challenge is part of QDNL's Quantum Solutions Forward Challenges. These challenges are application-domain driven. They connect end-user problems to quantum technologies, leading to validated quantum-enabled value propositions. This reflects QDNL's core mission: to create sustainable economic and societal impact through the development of quantum technology. By connecting leading expertise in quantum computing, networking, and sensing with Infrastructure, Water and Energy priorities, this program aims to create economic value by applying quantum technologies to challenges in other sectors. The valuable use cases identified through this program will not only address end-user problems and create new economic opportunities, but also establish connections between end-users and quantum technology developers, stimulating targeted innovation and expanding commercial activities.

MinI&W, MinEZK, RVO and QDNL will use the **Innovation Impact Challenge**[1] instrument to support ambitious initiatives to identify the most promising use cases and solution routes. During the challenge, you will have the opportunity to research and test how your innovation can offer an impactful solution for the physical ánd digital Infrastructure, Water, and Energy sectors, and to develop a sustainable business model for this innovation.

This document consists of both the call description and the manual. In the call, you will find the challenges, the scope, the type of innovations we are looking for and how these are reflected in the conditions, criteria and assessment of proposals. In the manual, you will find the relevant information regarding the submission, selection, and execution of the projects in this Innovation Impact Challenge.

1. Background, theme definition and goals

1.1. Context of the societal challenge

Infrastructure, Water, and Energy are fundamental pillars of the economy in the Netherlands. Society depends on clean water, reliable energy, and well-functioning physical and digital infrastructure. These systems are under increasing pressure. Assets from last century are ageing. Resources get scarcer. At the same time, we face major transitions in climate, digitalisation and energy. We still expect public infrastructures to be affordable, sustainable and resilient.

The Netherlands depend on complex **water** systems. Climate change is increasing the risks of drought. At the same time, there are periods of intense precipitation causing local floodings. It has become increasingly challenging to maintain water quality. Better understanding of water systems is needed to detect pollution, manage scarce freshwater resources and protect the country against changing environmental conditions.

The transition towards a sustainable **energy** system creates major challenges. Increasingly renewable energy generation is placing additional pressure on already constrained electricity grids. The energy system must accommodate more fluctuating generation. This increases the need for improved planning, optimisation, monitoring, maintenance, and control.

Dutch **physical infrastructure** is intensively utilized. Bridges, roads, railways, waterways and other assets are ageing and require substantial maintenance or replacement. At the same time, infrastructure operators face constraints in available resources, increasing the need to use existing assets and capacity more effectively.

Digital infrastructure has become critical to virtually every part of society and the economy. Growing data volumes, increasing energy consumption and escalating cybersecurity threats create new demands on its efficiency, resilience and security.

Across these sectors, there is a growing need for better ways to measure, model, predict, optimise and manage increasingly complex systems with limited resources.

[1] An Innovation Impact Challenge is a Precommercial Procurement, an approach for the procurement of research and development (R&D) solutions outside the scope of the procurement directives. It is characterised by risk benefit sharing between the public and private actors and by competitive procurement (designed to exclude state aid).

1.2. Quantum technology in The Netherlands

The Netherlands has strong capabilities in quantum research and technology, supported by exceptional talent.

> What is a Quantum state?
>
> A quantum state describes the physical condition of a quantum system and the possible outcomes when it is measured. Examples include the energy state of an electron in an atom or the arrival time of a photon travelling towards a detector. Quantum states can exhibit properties such as superposition and entanglement. These unique quantum properties enable new forms of computation, communication, and sensing.

The QDNL Growth Fund programme orchestrates the Dutch quantum ecosystem with the goal of creating sustainable economic growth through quantum technology. The QDNL programme is organised around three quantum technology domains, represented by three Catalyst (CAT) lines:

Identifying where quantum technology can create genuine value is important well before these technologies reach maturity. Early engagement with end-users helps determine where development efforts should focus and allows technological and product roadmaps to be shaped around demand. It also reduces market uncertainty for the companies developing the underlying quantum technologies. Alongside continuous investment in academic research, value-oriented innovation is essential to connect technological development with future demand and prepare for adoption.

1.3. Theme description

> **Quantum Computing & Simulation (CAT1):** uses controlled quantum states and operations to represent and process complex computational problems, exploiting the quantum properties and quantum effects such as interference to obtain information about their solutions.
>
> **Quantum Communication & Networks (CAT2):** uses distributing of quantum states between remote nodes to enable new forms of communication, coordination, or computation across quantum networks.
>
> **Quantum Sensing (CAT3):** uses the interaction between coherently controlled quantum states and their environment to measure physical quantities, potentially using effects such as entanglement or squeezing, to enable performance and enhance sensitivity beyond classical limits.

In previous QDNL activities, many potential applications have already been identified in which quantum technology could create significant value or even disrupt existing approaches. Studies and workshops[2][3][4][5] with Dutch end users have identified a broad range of opportunities for quantum technology in Infrastructure, Water, and Energy. These explorations show both the potential and the challenge.

Quantum sensing may enable measurements that are difficult or costly today. Relevant application areas include for instance monitoring water quality and the structural health of infrastructure assets. Quantum communication and networking may enable new forms of communication and coordination, while quantum computing may eventually address increasingly complex optimisation, simulation and decision-making problems, for example in energy grid management.

At the same time, the value of many of these applications is not yet sufficiently established. End-user needs are not always well understood, the potential advantages over alternative technologies remain uncertain, and the technology and business roadmaps towards end-user value are not yet clear.

This Challenge takes the next step: from promising use cases to validated, end-user-driven opportunities. Existing studies provide inspiration and possible starting points, but do not form a closed list. Applicants are encouraged to identify where quantum technology could create the greatest value and to build the multidisciplinary teams needed to investigate and develop those opportunities.

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[2] S. Romkema, D. Frijters and F. Phillipson, "Van Bits naar Qubits," Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat, QDNL Centre for Quantum and Society, TNO, Den Haag, 2025

[3] N. Paterakis, P. P. Vergara, M. Möller, J. Sallou and M. Gerards, "Quantum Technologies for Future Power & Energy Systems," Quantum4EnergyNL, Eindhoven, 2026

[4] CGI, "Regie op AI & Quantum binnen de kritieke infrastructuur," NextGenINFRA, 2025

[5] Centre for Quantum and Society, "https://quantumforgood.eu/#use-cases," 2026. [Online]

1.4. Goal of this Innovation Impact Challenge

It is the goal of this Innovation Impact Challenge (hereinafter 'Challenge') to identify and develop promising quantum-enabled solutions that create value for end-users. In Phase 1, the aim is to establish the potential value of the proposed use case and develop a plausible business case. In Phase 2, selected teams will have the opportunity to develop and validate a proof of concept or prototype, with the ambition of establishing an investable business case. This means that during the Challenge in Phase 1 the team has to be able to answer five questions:

I. **End-user problem and market gap**: What problem does the end user face, how important is it, and why do existing solutions not sufficiently address it?
II. **Quantum-enabled solution and value**: What is the minimum solution using quantum technology that could create meaningful value for this problem?
III. **Technology roadmap**: What development roadmap connects the current state of quantum technology to the capabilities required for this solution?
IV. **Alternatives and benchmarks**: What existing and emerging alternative technologies could solve the same problem, and against which metrics should the quantum-enabled solution be compared?
V. **Development resource**: What development time, cost and resources would be required to reach the proposed solution to our best estimate?

This Challenge has two competitive phases:

Phase 1 – Feasibility Study

Selected teams investigate the potential of their proposed solution, addressing the questions above. Hence, a proposal for participating in Phase 1 does not yet need to contain the answers, but it must present a hypothesis on the problem (I), a proposed solution (II) and, crucially, bring together the expertise required to investigate questions I–V. The required results follow from the criteria and requirements in this call.

By the end of Phase 1, the questions should have been answered in sufficient detail to determine whether there is a plausible business case and whether further investment in the development towards a proof of concept or prototype in Phase 2 is justified.

Phase 2 – Proof of Concept or Prototype Development

The most promising teams from Phase 1 may be invited to further develop and validate their solution through a proof of concept, prototype or other appropriate R&D step. By the end of Phase 2, the goal is the development of quantum-enabled solutions in infrastructure, water and energy, with sufficient demonstrated value and economic perspective to be on the level of being privately fundable.

2. Scope definition

This Challenge supports the development of quantum-enabled solutions for relevant problems in infrastructure, water, and energy. Proposals must combine a credible application opportunity with a substantive role for quantum technology and a team capable of investigating both the end-user need and the required technology development.

2.1. Scope and topic requirements

A proposal needs to meet the following requirements:

- **The proposal starts from a real demand-side perspective and includes relevant expertise from the application domain**

A proposal must include commitment from at least one representative of a relevant end-user organisation and/or an organisation with direct knowledge of - and access to that end-user market, such as an existing technology or solution provider. The participating end user does not need to be the eventual customer of the solution, nor does the investigated use case need to apply exclusively to that organisation. Their involvement is intended to ensure that the problem, requirements and expected value are grounded in real operational needs and can represent a broader or adjacent market.

In Phase 1, the end users' contribution must consist of expertise, access to requirements, validation of assumptions and/or participation in project discussions. In Phase 2, access to a relevant operational environment for instance for testing prototypes can be added to the end users' contribution. Depending on the type of organization and other consortium members, the end-user can receive part of the funding in the project.

A prerequisite for the Challenge is that the envisioned solution could potentially be procured by a contracting authority.

Proposals based solely on a hypothetical end user, without committed demand-side expertise at the start of Phase 1 or at Phase 2, are not within scope.

- **The Quantum-enabled solution requires genuine research and development to establish whether the opportunity can become technically and economically viable**

Intermediate development steps may use simulation, emulation, classical substitutes or currently available technology where the required quantum capability is not yet sufficiently mature.

The required time, cost, and technological development between the current state of the technology and the envisioned solution form part of the opportunity to be investigated in Phase 1. A longer development horizon does not automatically make an application ineligible but must be justified by the expected value and economic potential.

- **The proposal fits the QDNL programme and additional CAT requirements**

The proposal aims towards a solution in which quantum effects make a substantive contribution to the functionality or value of the envisioned minimum viable product.

The proposal falls within the scope and objectives of at least one of the three QDNL technology domains: Quantum Computing & Simulation (CAT1), Quantum Communication & Networks (CAT2), or Quantum Sensing (CAT3) and falls within additional scope definition for this challenge, mentioned below:

CAT1 – Quantum Computing

Solutions addressing computational problems through quantum computing or simulation are in scope, including quantum algorithms, quantum-inspired methods and hybrid quantum-classical approaches targeting analogue, noisy intermediate-scale quantum (NISQ) or future fault-tolerant quantum computers (FTQC). Classical or quantum-inspired implementations are allowed, provided there is a credible hypothesis for the added value of execution on quantum hardware. Demonstrating quantum advantage is not required in Phase 1. Investigating potential advantages over classical alternatives, required quantum capabilities and development roadmaps is part of the Challenge.

CAT2 – Quantum Communication & Networks

Any solution that relies on a quantum communication protocol for its value proposition. A quantum communication protocol is a procedure where quantum effects are used to achieve a communication task, except the Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) protocol (see "Out of scope" section).

Solutions in the domain of distributed quantum computing are in scope if and only if the critical contribution to the solution comes from innovations to the communication between quantum processing units and not the quantum computation itself (e.g., algorithm).

CAT3 – Quantum Sensing

Quantum sensing projects within the QDNL Quantum Solutions Forward programme should address challenges where improved measurement and monitoring capabilities can create social and economic impact. Projects must demonstrate that quantum sensing technology provides a clear advantage over existing technologies, for example through higher sensitivity, accuracy, spatial resolution, or the ability to measure parameters that are currently difficult or costly to observe.

Note:

Proposals may combine technologies from more than one CAT where this is relevant to the proposed solution.

2.2. Out of scope

The following are not within the scope of this Challenge:

- QKD as the proposed solution. But using QKD equipment to run a different quantum communication protocol as the proposed solution is in scope;
- Fundamental or technology-driven research without a clearly defined application opportunity in infrastructure, water or energy;
- Projects in which the application or end user is only hypothetical and no relevant demand-side expertise is committed;
- Studies that only identify possible use cases without a credible route towards developing a quantum-enabled solution;
- Projects in which quantum technology does not play a substantive role in the envisioned solution.

3. Costs, budget and planning

3.1. Cost justification

This Challenge uses public funding to support ambitious research and development. Applicants are expected to use these resources responsibly, with the aim of achieving the greatest possible progress and impact. The value of the contracts should lie primarily in the outcomes of the work and their future commercial potential, rather than in commercial margins on the contracted work. Applicants are therefore encouraged to propose modest prices (see chapter 9) that reflect the expertise, activities and resources required. At the same time, the involvement of highly qualified experts is strongly encouraged. A lower price is therefore not in itself preferred, but the requested price must be proportionate to the proposed research and development activities and deliverables, and sufficiently justified.

3.2. Overall budget for the challenge

The available Phase 1 budgets per CAT are:

- CAT 1 – Quantum Computing & Simulation €600,000 including VAT
- CAT 2 – Quantum Communication & Networks €800,000 including VAT
- CAT 3 – Quantum Sensing €600,000 including VAT

The maximum budget per Phase 1 feasibility study is €200,000 including VAT.

For Phase 2, a budget of up to €1.5 million including VAT per CAT is available. The maximum budget per Phase 2 project is €1.5 million including VAT.

The number of contracts awarded in each phase depends on the quality and combined price of the highest-ranked proposals and the available budget. Any budget remaining from Phase 1 may be transferred to Phase 2 within the same CAT. If insufficient proposals of sufficient quality are received, the available budget may not be fully allocated.

3.3. Planning Phase 1 and Phase 2

Phase 1: approximately 4,5 months
Phase 2: approximately 17,5 months

DATE	DESCRIPTION
2 November 2026	Publication Challenge
November 2026	Tender open for submissions phase 1
9 November 2026	Online information session
26 November 2026	Matchmaking event
25 January 2027 at 5:00 PM	Deadline phase 1 proposal submission
8 and 9 February 2027	Selection committee meetings (incl. Q&A with applicants)
March 2027	Awarding contracts phase 1
March 2027	Kick-off meeting phase 1
May/June 2027	Company visits RVO/QDNL (online)
2 July 2027	Deadline feasibility study
6 August 2027 at 5:00 PM	Deadline proposals phase 2
September 2027	Selection committee phase 2 (incl. pitch)
October 2027	Awarding contracts phase 2
April/May 2028	Company visits and mid-term reviews phase 2
28 February 2029	Deadline reporting phase 2
T.B.D.	Networking event finished projects

RVO reserves the right to adjust the attached timeline if necessary. This will be communicated to (potential) contractors in a timely manner.

4. Conditions outline for applicants and subcontractors

The following conditions apply to participants of this Challenge:

I. Eligibility of applicants: proposals may only be submitted by applicants that meet the eligibility requirements of the Challenge, including the requirements for registration in the applicable professional or trade register and the conditions for applicants and subcontractors specified in this document.
II. In Phase 2, the project must be led by a company. Universities and research and technology organisations may participate as consortium partners.
III. The proposal follows the standard project proposal format and describes at least:
    a. The activities and contributions of each participant necessary to achieve the project objectives;

b. How the proposal complies with the scope described in Chapter 2. Scope definition;
c. The budget for the activities of all project participants. These activities are limited to R&D; note that market introduction activities are outside the scope of this Challenge.

IV. Results, reviews, and communication: The contractor must deliver the results required for Phase 1 and participate in the required review and/or presentation moments described in this call.

V. The applicants agree to sharing of information policy:
a. During the application, applicants will be asked whether their contact information may be shared with QDNL for the purpose of connecting them to the Dutch quantum ecosystem, regardless of the selection outcome;
b. Selected projects are expected to cooperate with QDNL in monitoring project progress, including project visits and discussions where appropriate, to identify challenges and need for support. There is no obligation to share any confidential technical results with QDNL.

VI. Economic security: Applicants and subcontractors must comply with the economic-security requirements described in section 9.3.

Note: Further details of the conditions for applicants and subcontractors are described below in this document.

5. Proposal assessment outline

The Innovation Impact Challenge is carried out by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate. The Challenge is an open competition for any market participant capable of developing innovative (technological) products or services as solutions to societal challenges.

5.1. Assessment process

The assessment takes place in accordance with the procedure described in this manual. If you participate in this Challenge, you will go through the following steps:

1. **Application** through online form
2. **Admissibility** check
   RVO will check admissibility: the proposal was submitted correctly and on time, is complete, of the call and satisfies all eligibility requirements. Proposals that do not pass this check are rejected.
3. **Scope** check
   QDNL will determine whether your proposal falls within the scope the QDNL programme objectives and the objectives of this Challenge. Proposals that do not pass this check are rejected. See chapter 2. Background, theme definition and goals and 3. Scope definition for more information on this. The name(s) of the person(s) responsible for executing this first review will be published in the Information Notice.
4. **Selection** Phase 1
   An independent committee will assess the proposals against the criteria described below and advise RVO, MinEZK and MinI&W on the selection. An interview with the selection committee is part of the assessment.
5. **Execution** Phase 1
   The highest-ranked proposals, subject to the available budget and minimum assessment scores, will receive a contract for Phase 1 and carry out the proposed feasibility studies.
6. **Selection** Phase 2
   Teams that have successfully completed the Phase 1 feasibility study may, upon invitation, submit a proposal for Phase 2 of the challenge: the proof of concept or prototype development phase.
   QDNL will determine whether your proposal remains within the QDNL programme objectives and the objectives of this call. An independent committee will assess the proposals against the Phase 2 criteria and advise on the selection.
7. **Execution** Phase 2
   The highest-ranked proposals, subject to the available budget and minimum assessment scores, will receive a contract to further develop and validate their proposed solution through a proof of concept or prototype development phase.
8. **Presentation of final results**
   All Phase 2 participants will present the final results during a public event, subject to the applicable confidentiality and intellectual-property provisions.

5.2. Assessment criteria and weights per phase

The selection committee will assess and rank the proposals against the three criteria below: Impact, Innovation and Expertise, and Economic Perspective. The criteria remain the same for both phases, but their relative weights and the level of evidence expected differ. The assessment is guided by the five questions (I–V) described in Section 1.4. In Phase 1, the emphasis is on a clearly defined opportunity and the team's ability to investigate these questions. In Phase 2, the emphasis shifts to the

substantiated answers and whether the expected value justifies further development. The differences in assessment between the phases are explained in Section 5.3.

Criterium 1: Impact

A proposal scores higher when the proposed solution addresses an important end-user problem and has the potential to create significant value in the Netherlands. The importance of the problem, the expected added value of the solution and its potential reach determine the impact. Applicants should demonstrate an understanding of the end-users, their needs and the context in which the solution would be applied. Higher scores are awarded when:

- The targeted end-users and their problem are clearly understood;
- The problem is significant and existing solutions do not sufficiently address it;
- The proposed solution offers substantial added value, supported by qualitative and, where possible, quantitative indicators;
- The solution has a broad potential reach and/or significant impact on existing value chains;
- The expected benefits for the Netherlands are substantial and clearly explained.

Criterium 2: Innovation and expertise

Proposals score higher when they present an innovative quantum-enabled solution for a significant technological advance and is supported by a committed team with the expertise required to investigate and develop it. The assessment considers the innovative potential of the solution, the credibility of the development approach and the expertise and commitment of the team. Higher points are awarded when:

- The proposed solution is innovative;
- The required technological developments and the roadmap towards the envisioned solution are identified;
- The main risks are recognised, with a credible approach to investigating or mitigating them;
- The proposed activities and expected results are realistic and appropriate for the objectives of the relevant phase;
- The team brings together the expertise from the quantum technology and application domains, with commitment and clearly defined roles.

Criterium 3: Economic perspective

Proposals score higher when the proposed innovation demonstrates a more credible potential to generate economic value through market uptake, productivity gains, cost savings, job creation, new business opportunities, or broader contributions to economic growth and competitiveness. Higher points are awarded when:

- The expected economic value is attractive relative to the required development time, costs, resources and risks;
- When it is rendered plausible that (future) customers will actually purchase and use the developed innovation;
- The proposed business model and commercialisation approach provide a credible route towards profitability or scaling;
- The expected contribution to economic activity and competitiveness in the Netherlands, including the Dutch quantum sector, is substantial.

5.3. Assessment per Phase

The two phases serve different goals. Therefore, the assessment criteria have different weights.

Selection for Phase 1 – strong emphasis on expertise

The main question is whether the intended use case is sufficiently clear and the team has the necessary expertise. The team must bring together the expertise required to rigorously investigate questions I–V in Section 1.4. Applicants are not yet expected to have definitive answers, but must present a credible hypothesis to these questions for a promising innovation and an appropriate plan to investigate the opportunity. These will be assessed against Criteria 1–3.

Selection for Phase 2 – strong emphasis on economic perspective

By this stage, teams should provide substantiated answers to questions I–V in Section 1.4, demonstrating that that further development is justified. The assessment focuses on whether the expected value outweighs the required development time, costs and risks, considering the competitive alternatives, validated end-user demand and commercial potential. The best plausible business case will be selected for Phase 2, where teams can further develop and validate their solutions through a proof of concept or prototype.

These different priorities are reflected in the assessment weights for each phase:

Criterion	Weight Phase 1	Minimum score	Weight Phase 2	Minimum score

		Phase 1		Phase 2
Impact	30%	3 / 5	25%	3 / 5
Innovation and Expertise	50%	4 / 5	25%	3 / 5
Economic perspective	20%	3 / 5	50%	4 / 5

6. Additional information

6.1. Key actors in this Innovation Impact Challenge

Ministry of Infrastructure and Water

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management seeks innovative solutions for real challenges in water and physical infrastructure. The ministry acts as case holder for the domains of Water and Physical Infrastructure in this Challenge. It helps connect the Challenge to relevant public-sector needs, end users and application contexts in areas such as water management, roads, railways and waterways.

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy is interested both in solving relevant challenges in Energy and Digital Infrastructure, in strengthening the Dutch quantum sector and the broader innovation economy. They can connect the Challenge to relevant sector needs, end users and application contexts. More broadly, the ministry has an interest in strengthening innovation, competitiveness and strategic technological capability in the Netherlands, including the development and application of quantum technology.

QDNL

QDNL wants to turn quantum capabilities into validated applications and economic impact. QDNL is the national initiative orchestrating the development of a world-class quantum technology ecosystem in the Netherlands. QDNL is funded through the National Growth Fund. The QDNL foundation is the coordinator of the Dutch Quantum strategic program. In this Challenge, QDNL is responsible for the programme's strategic content, scope definition, assessment criteria and weight per phase, scope checks during assessment, and supporting of the selected proposals.

RVO

RVO (Netherlands Enterprise Agency) is part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate. RVO helps entrepreneurs and organisations to invest, develop and expand their businesses and projects both in the Netherlands and abroad. RVO executes the Innovation Impact Challenges. In this Challenge, RVO is in the lead for the legal framework, application portal, the selection process and financial monitoring.

6.2. Background information

As a result of previous interactions between key stakeholders, these reports have been published. These reports serve as inspiration and do not limit the scope of this challenge. The information helps applicants to investigate the problem and solution spaces including their main stakeholders.

1. S. Romkema, D. Frijters and F. Phillipson, "Van Bits naar Qubits," Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat, QDNL Centre for Quantum and Society, TNO, Den Haag, 2025
2. N. Paterakis, P. P. Vergara, M. Möller, J. Sallou and M. Gerards, "Quantum Technologies for Future Power & Energy Systems," Quantum4EnergyNL, Eindhoven, 2026
3. CGI, "Regie op AI & Quantum binnen de kritieke infrastructuur," NextGenINFRA, 2025
4. Centre for Quantum and Society, "https://quantumforgood.eu/#use-cases," 2026. [Online].

7. General information for application

7.1. Documents

All information concerning the Call can be found in the following documents:

- The **Memorandum of information** (Q&A) document. This document contains a summary of all anonymised questions received and the given answers;
- The **Proposal** request. For Phase 2, RVO will send a proposal request that may contain additional conditions;
- The **Call**. This document describes the Challenge and procedure of the Call;
- The **templates, application form and the model contract** to which reference is made in this guide.

If there are contradictions between the above documents, the aforementioned document has priority above the later mentioned document. The mentioned documents can be downloaded from the website mentioned in the Call. These documents contain information about both Phase 1 and Phase 2.

All information about this Challenge competition and relevant Challenge documents can be found on the following websites and on TenderNed:

Innovation Impact Challenge | RVO.nl – the call, presentations after the information meeting, the information note and any additional (background) information.

7.2. Questions and Answers

Questions regarding this Challenge can be directed to the RVO Innovation Impact Challenge team in writing via: IIC@rvo.nl.

We will also organise an online Information session on Monday 9 November 2026 . You can register on the RVO-website via www.rvo.nl/iic.

After the Information session and up to a maximum of 10 days before closing date, the presentation and anonymised memorandum of information will be published on our website http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/IIC in the 'Memorandum of Information' document. It will contain a summary of both questions and answers from the information meeting(s) and those addressed to the contact point.

7.3. Submission portal

You submit your proposal using the online form. More information can be found om www.rvo.nl/iic. The contact person (and if applicable your intermediary) will receive an automatically generated confirmation of receipt with the submitted documents. A copy of this is send to IIC@rvo.nl. The proposal for Phase 1 proposals must be completed before January 25, 2027, at 17:00 hours.

Upload the files as separate PDF, Word or Excel files via the online form.

We recommend that you submit your proposal a few working days before the deadline.

Please note: The applicant is responsible to send in a complete proposal in time at the right location. The risk of delay during digital dispatch or incorrect / incomplete addressing is entirely at the expense of the provider.

Submit on time, proposals **received** after the deadline will not be included in the assessment. The size of the attachments is limited to 4MB per file. For larger files, you can request a secure link to upload your file via IIC@rvo.nl.

It is not possible to submit the proposal via TenderNed.

8. Proposal requirements for Phase 1

8.1. Proposal components

A full IIC Phase 1 proposal consists of:

- The completed online form;
- The project plan according to the template incl. the budget;
- The Public Summary as a separate document.

8.2. Requirements for the proposal

RVO assesses whether the proposal meets the requirements below. In the following cases, proposals are not eligible for a contract:

- The proposal exceeds the maximum duration of the programme;
- The Challenge application form is missing;
- The proposal is missing or is not in line with the Challenge proposal template;
- If applicable: the appendix(es) is/are missing;
- The proposal offers, in any way, part of a project instead of a complete project.

An incomplete proposal may lead to exclusion from the procedure. RVO may allow, but is not obliged to do so, to repair minor omissions (which are not substantive and have not been mentioned above) after the closing of the Call. In those cases, RVO will send a request by e-mail to rectify the omissions within two working days. When omissions are not corrected in time, or incorrect, the proposal is excluded from the competition and will not be assessed by the assessment committee.

8.3. Main contractor and subcontractors

All organisations, not being Public Service organisations, with research and development capabilities are eligible as contractors receiving funding under the Challenge. Public Service organisations cannot receive funding but can join teams. All organisations, including non-profit organisations, must clearly state how they intend to bring the developed innovation to market. E.g. by issuing licences, establish a company, etc.

A Challenge contract is settled with one party. This 'main contractor' is responsible for the result and is administratively in charge of the project. Unless the main contractor has all expertise in-house, (s)he needs to cooperate with subcontractors. RVO advises you to record agreements between main contractor and subcontractor(s) in writing.

In the project proposal the applicant will indicate which part of the activities will be subcontracted to third parties. Upon the request of the RVO, the main contractor could be requested to demonstrate in a satisfactorily manner that resources will be available to him. One way of demonstrating this is to submit a written commitment from the subcontractor(s) showing that the resources required of the subcontractor will be at the applicant's disposal for the full duration of the contract.

8.4. Price and duration of the contract

The maximum duration of Phase 1 is 4,5 months and must submit the final result of Phase 1 by Friday July 2nd, 2027.

You are submitting a proposal for a specific outcome at a fixed price stated in the proposal. Your proposal must be in line with market rates. In other words, a fair price for what you are offering. When determining this price, please bear in mind that the intellectual property rights (IPR) remain with you.

Note. There is no transfer of IPR to RVO. However, RVO does acquire certain rights (see section 11.4). A market-based price reflects the fact that the IPR remains with you and is therefore always lower than the price of exclusive research and development. This refers to research and development that you offer exclusively to the government, whereby all results arising from the contract – including all IPR – are exclusively for the government. You must explain the difference in the budget. In addition, your proposal always includes VAT.

You will receive a fixed price for the contract and are responsible for the outcome. When conducting the contract, you may collaborate with a research institution or other businesses, or subcontract parts of the work. The scope of the contract shall never exceed the maximum price stated in the Call.

A company may apply for funding or a grant for research in addition to or alongside the Challenge contract; however, RVO will only reimburse actual costs for which no grant has been or is being provided. That said, a contract under the Challenge may be combined with tax incentives and reductions in tax liability, such as the Netherlands WBSO tax credit for research and development.

8.5. Ranking of proposals

QDNL scope assessor(s)

For this purpose, the proposal will be shared with the designated QDNL representatives. By submitting a proposal, the applicant agrees to this sharing of information for the purpose of the scope check. Proposals that fall outside the scope of this Challenge will not proceed to assessment by the evaluation committee. The QDNL representatives performing the scope check will be announced together with the members of the evaluation committee.

Selection committee members

A committee of experts advises on the ranking of the proposals. RVO announces the members of the committee. The committee determines its own working method within the framework of the described procedure.

It is **not permitted** to contact the Scope assessors and Members of the assessment committee in the context of this Call. If you do so, you may be excluded from further competition.

Quality Threshold

Only proposals that achieve the minimum of points per criterion as describes in paragraph 5.2 are eligible for consideration for a contract. The assessment committee recommends awarding contracts to the highest-ranked proposals, within the maximum budget and/or quantity specified in the Call. Only proposals that score above the quality threshold will be ranked. If the proposals, to the opinion of the assessment committee, according to these standards are of insufficient quality, the assessment committee will advise not to spend the entire budget published in the Call, or not to award the total number of intended contracts.

8.6. Confidentiality

The principle of public access to official documents means that public documents and records (with a few exceptions) should be made available. The principle is balanced by the obligation of professional secrecy, that sets down that public authorities are obliged to protect business secrets of others, if disclosure may seriously harm their interests.

Information from the proposals is confidential in accordance to above. However, RVO will distribute and publish the following information about the proposals that are awarded with contracts:

- The name of the organisation
- The title of the proposal
- The public summary

QDNL scope assessors, selection committee members, employees of RVO and other persons invited to support in the assessment and award process will handle all information confidentially in accordance to above. Experts with a conflict of interest with one or more of the proposals will not assess these proposals. All persons involved in the assessment procedure are bound by a confidentiality agreement and experts will sign a declaration prior to assessing the proposals.

9. Contracting and execution of Phase 1 projects

9.1. Contracting

If you are awarded a contract, RVO will send you a letter about the assessment and the contract as an annex. The following payment schedule will be used for phase 1:

- 40% at the start of the project
- 40% halfway of the project
- 20% once the project has been completed to RVO's satisfaction

The exact schedule for advance payments can be found in the assignment letter or contract. You may submit an invoice for the first advance payment at the same time as you send the signed contract. See appendix 1 a sample contract (Dutch).

9.2. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

R&D risks and benefits will be shared between Contractors and RVO. The intellectual Property Rights generated within the Contract will be assigned to the contractor, RVO acquires the following rights:

- The right to use the results for promotional purposes;
- The right to use the knowledge without paying licence fees;
- The right to disclose the knowledge if RVO deems it necessary in the public interest;
- The option to require the contractor to grant licences to third parties on reasonable terms.

9.3. Economic Security

Due to the international interconnectedness of economies, there are opportunities, but also risks, such as undesirable dependencies on other states through investments, acquisitions or procurement in vital sectors. For this reason, the following conditions must be observed:

- Demonstrably having an adequate security or integrity policy available that is mandatory for at least the following subjects;
    - establishing and implementing procedures or practices for accessing or handling confidential or sensitive information;
    - screening, recruitment and appointment of directors and employees for key positions that provide access to confidential or sensitive information or business processes;
    - appropriate security features and measures to ensure the safety and integrity of sensitive information and business processes.
- The results, including developed technology, source code, data and knowledge, developed with the help of this contribution are and will remain available to the Dutch economy at least;
- RVO and QDNL will be informed immediately if it appears that the registered office, management or strategic assets will be moved outside the EU or EEA and will provide additional information upon request.

9.4. The feasibility study

In the feasibility study, you examine the aspects that are important for the feasibility of your innovation. Following the feasibility study, the questions I-V in Section 1.4 should at least be clear.

You do not need to investigate matters that are already clear in advance during the feasibility study.

The outcome of a feasibility study is a report in which you describe the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from them for the next phase. The report is drawn up in accordance with the template for the final report of Phase 1.

9.5. Changes during Phase 1

Subject to mutual agreement between the project participants, RVO and QDNL, changes may be made to the project during the execution of Phase 1. Written consent from RVO is required for any change that affects the project's results.

Subcontractors may be changed during the execution of the contract, provided that this does not adversely affect the project outcome. Where a subcontractor is replaced, the new subcontractor must, in the opinion of RVO and QDNL, be at least as competent as the previous subcontractor.

10. Proposal requirements for Phase 2

10.1. Proposal request and parties

RVO, in cooperation with QDNL, will send a proposal request for Phase 2 if:

- Phase 1 has been completed successfully, and
- The feasibility study concluded that the innovation is plausible, and
- The innovation fits the QDNL programme and goals.

Phase 2 is open only to parties who have received a proposal request and who meet the conditions. The Phase 2 main contractor must be a company. The Phase 2 proposal request may contain additional conditions.

A company other than the main contractor for Phase 1 may function as the main contractor for Phase 2 if this is deemed logical based on the feasibility study or mandatory from this call requirements. The main contractor for Phase 1 must make this clear no later than the date on which the Phase 1 report is submitted.

10.2. Components of your proposal for Phase 2

A proposal must offer a complete project. It is not possible to offer part of a project. A complete proposal consists of:

- A completed online application form;
- The Phase 2 project plan according to the template (including the management summary and budget);
- The management summary as a separate document;
- The business plan according to the template;
- If applicable, any additional documents mentioned in the Call.

The submission details are set out in the Phase 2 proposal request.

All the requirements and conditions applicable to proposals for Phase 1 also apply to the proposal for Phase 2. Only the annexes to the form differ, as indicated above.

In addition, the following supplementary condition applies: The proposal must focus **exclusively on research and development**. Activities that do not fall within this scope may not be included in the proposal. The scope of research and development is described in chapter 2 Scope definition.

10.3. Additional requirements for the proposal Phase 2

In addition to the requirements mentioned under chapter 8 Proposal requirements for Phase 1, RVO and QDNL will not present a Phase 2 proposal to the assessment committee if the business plan is missing.

10.4. Assessment for Phase 2

The Phase 2 the assessment process differs on the following points of the Phase 1 assessment process (see section 5.3)

- The emphasis, weight, and minimum scores per criterium as described in section 5.3.

11. Contracting and Execution of Phase 2

In Phase 2, selected proposals perform research and development resulting in a prototype, proof of concept or other appropriate R&D step demonstrating the value in practice.

11.1. Contracting

If you are awarded a contract for Phase 2, RVO will send you a letter, explaining the assessment. The contract is an annex. It is standard practice to pay an advance of 50% of the proposal at the start of the project and 40% after a mid-term review of the project. Up till 90% can be paid during the implementation of the Phase 2 project. The final amount will be paid by RVO once the project has been completed to RVO's satisfaction.

The exact schedule for advance payments can be found in the assignment letter or contract. You may submit an invoice for the first advance payment at the same time as you send the signed contract. See appendix 1 for a sample contract (Dutch).

11.2. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

The contractor retains the intellectual property rights for Phase 2 as well. The rights acquired by RVO are the same as those for Phase 1 (see section 9.2).

11.3. Economic Security

The requirements regarding economic security are the same as those for Phase 1 (see section 9.3).

11.4. Phase 2 Results

At the end of Phase 2, the following will be delivered:

- A final report in accordance with the template for Phase 2;
- A demonstration of a tested product, service or process;
- A completed monitoring and evaluation form.

The following supporting documentation is available for inspection upon request:

- A (technical) specification of the product or a description of the service or process;
- A test report;
- A production plan or plan for the delivery of the service or process;
- Technical documentation;
- The updated business plan.

11.5. Changes during Phase 2

The conditions for making changes during Phase 2 are the same as those for Phase 1.

11.6. Commercialisation – after phase 2

Bringing the innovation to market is not funded by this Challenge. The company will keep RVO and QDNL informed of the progress of the commercialisation process and impact on the obligations regarding economic security.

12. Formats and templates

On the RVO website you can download the following templates:

- Template Project plan Phase 1
- Template Feasibility report Phase 1
- Template Project plan Phase 2
- Template Business plan Phase 2
- Template Final report Phase 2

13. Detailed legal provisions

13.1. Requirements to parties

Anyone who meets the following conditions may submit a tender for Phase 1.

- Upon award of the contract, the contractor must be registered in the professional register or the commercial register in accordance with the regulations of the Member State (EU) in which they are established.
- The applicant must not have been convicted by a final judgment or ruling under Articles 140, 177, 177a, 178, 225, 226, 227, 227a, 227b or 232a, 328ter, second paragraph, 416, 417, 417bis, 420bis, 420ter or 420quater of the Criminal Code.
- The applicant is not in a state of bankruptcy or liquidation, has not ceased trading, is not in a moratorium on payments or a composition, nor is the applicant in any other comparable situation arising from a similar procedure provided for in the laws or regulations applicable to the applicant.
- No application for bankruptcy or liquidation has been made against the tenderer, nor are any proceedings for a moratorium on payments or a composition, or any other similar proceedings provided for in the laws or regulations applicable to the tenderer, pending.
- The applicant is capable of performing the contract with its existing financial resources.
- The applicant is not aware of any claims or necessary investments during the period of the contract's performance that could place the organisation in a position where its financial and economic viability or continuity is jeopardised.
- The applicant has not been convicted by a final court judgement in accordance with the laws or regulations applicable to them of an offence that compromises professional integrity (of the company).
- The applicant has fulfilled its obligations regarding the payment of social security contributions in accordance with the legal provisions of the country in which it is established or in the country of the contracting authority.
- The applicant is not guilty of demonstrable serious professional misconduct, such as fraud and corruption.
- The applicant has fulfilled its obligations regarding the payment of its taxes in accordance with the legal provisions of the country in which it is established or of the country of the contracting authority.

13.2. Research, development and innovation

The following activities fall under the term'research and development':

- Experimental or theoretical activities carried out to acquire new knowledge.
- Systematic or critical research aimed at acquiring new knowledge and skills with a view to developing new products, processes or services, or to significantly improving existing products, processes or services.
- The acquisition, combination, shaping and use of existing scientific, technical, business and other relevant knowledge and skills for plans, schemes or designs of new, modified or improved products, processes or services.
- The creation of designs, drawings, plans and other documentation, provided they are not intended for commercial use.
- The development of commercially viable prototypes and pilot projects, provided that the prototype is the final commercial product and its production is too costly to be used solely for demonstration and validation purposes.
- The experimental development and testing of products, processes and services, insofar as these cannot be used or adapted for industrial application or commercial exploitation.
- The production of a limited pilot batch: limited production or supply to incorporate the results of field trials and demonstrate that the product or service is suitable for production or supply in larger quantities in accordance with acceptable quality standards.

The following activities do not constitute research and development:

- Routine or periodic modifications to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, services and other routine activities, even if such modifications may involve improvements.

- Prototypes whose market readiness has already been tested, and routine or periodic modifications to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes or services, and other routine activities, even if these modifications constitute improvements.
- Commercial development activities such as series production, delivery to achieve commercial viability or to recoup R&D costs, integration, customisation, incremental adjustments and improvements to existing products or processes.

Non-technological innovation

Industrial and experimental development often involves technical research. However, non-technical research can certainly make a valuable contribution to the development of a product or service. This must be demonstrated in the project plan. The non-technical research must be systematically and robustly designed, use a scientifically sound method, and the results of this research must be applied in the development of the product or service, and thus lead to modifications to the product or service. This must also be evident from the timing of the various components of the project. This can be achieved, for example, through a feedback loop to the technical work packages of the project.

Implementation research, on the other hand ('how should this product be brought to market?', 'what societal barriers exist?', a 'use case' or 'calculating a business case'), where the results no longer influence the product or service, does not meet this criterion. Just like technical research, non-technical research must also involve a risk, for example that, based on the results, there is a chance that product development will have to be radically altered or even halted. This also means that exploratory studies – meaning the collation of knowledge already existing elsewhere or the study of matters where it is clear in advance that they will succeed, without a feedback loop to product development (no uncertainty/risk of failure) – cannot qualify as industrial and experimental development.

13.3. Relevant European definitions for Research, Development and Innovation

'**R&D project**' means an operation that includes activities spanning over one or several categories of research and development defined in this framework, and that is intended to accomplish an indivisible task of a precise economic, scientific or technical nature with clearly pre-defined goals. A R&D project may consist of several work packages, activities or services, and includes clear objectives, activities to be carried out to achieve those objectives (including their expected costs), and concrete deliverables to identify the outcomes of those activities and compare them with the relevant objectives. When two or more R&D projects are not clearly separable from each other and in particular when they do not have independent probabilities of technological success, they are considered as a single project;

'**feasibility study**' means the evaluation and analysis of the potential of a project, which aims at supporting the process of decision making by objectively and rationally uncovering its strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats, as well as identifying the resources required to carry it through and ultimately its prospects for success;

'**experimental development**' means acquiring, combining, shaping and using existing scientific, technological, business and other relevant knowledge and skills with the aim of developing new or improved products, processes or services, including digital products, processes or services, in any area, technology, industry or sector (including, but not limited to, digital industries and technologies, such as for example super-computing, quantum technologies, block chain technologies, artificial intelligence, cyber security, big data and cloud or edge technologies). This may also encompass, for example, activities aiming at the conceptual definition, planning and documentation of new products, processes or services. Experimental development may comprise prototyping, demonstrating, piloting, testing and validation of new or improved products, processes or services in environments representative of real-life operating conditions where the primary objective is to make further technical improvements on products, processes or services that are not substantially set. This may include the development of a commercially usable prototype or pilot which is necessarily the final commercial product, and which is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purposes. Experimental development does not include routine or periodic changes made to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, services and other operations in progress, even if those changes may represent improvements;

'**industrial research**' means the planned research or critical investigation aimed at the acquisition of new knowledge and skills for developing new products, processes or services or aimed at bringing about a significant improvement in existing products, processes or services, including digital products, processes or services, in any area, technology, industry or sector (including, but not limited to, digital industries and technologies, such as super-computing, quantum technologies, block chain technologies, artificial intelligence, cyber security, big data and cloud technologies). Industrial research comprises the creation of components parts of complex systems, and may include the construction of prototypes in a laboratory environment or in an environment with simulated interfaces to existing systems as well as of pilot lines, when necessary for the industrial research and notably for generic technology validation;

'**pre-commercial procurement**' means the public procurement of research and development services where the contracting authority or contracting entity does not reserve all the results and benefits of the contract exclusively for itself for use in the conduct of its own affairs but shares them with the providers under market conditions. The contract, the object of which falls

within one or several categories of research and development defined in this framework, must be of limited duration and may include the development of prototypes or limited volumes of first products or services in the form of a test series. The purchase of commercial volumes of products or services must not be an object of the same contract;

'**process innovation**' means the implementation of a new or significantly improved production or delivery method (including significant changes in techniques, equipment or software) at the level of the undertaking (at group level in the given industry sector in the EEA), including for instance by making use of novel or innovative digital technologies or solutions. Excluded from this definition are minor changes or improvements, increases in production or service capabilities through the addition of manufacturing or logistical systems which are very similar to those already in use, ceasing to use a process, simple capital replacement or extension, changes resulting purely from changes in factor prices, customisation, localisation, regular, seasonal and other cyclical changes and trading of new or significantly improved products.

Bijlage Voorbeeldcontracten – de opdrachtbrieven

Voorbeeld fase 1 contract Innovation Impact Challenge

U hebt op datum een offerte uitgebracht voor werkzaamheden onder de projecttitel “titel”. Hierbij verleen ik u de opdracht tot de uitvoering van de werkzaamheden.

Omschrijving opdracht

De opdracht betreft de uitvoering van werkzaamheden zoals omschreven in uw offerte.

Termijn van de opdracht

De opdracht moet zijn voltooid op datum

Vergoeding.

Vergoeding vindt plaats op basis van de vaste prijs van € opdrachtsom (incl. btw) en inclusief alle andere kosten.

Contactpersoon

De contactpersoon voor deze opdracht is: ...

Voorwaarden

1. Op deze opdracht zijn de ‘Algemene Rijksvoorwaarden voor het verstrekken van opdrachten tot het verrichten van Diensten 2025 (ARVODI-2025)’ van toepassing. Eventueel door u gehanteerde (algemene) voorwaarden zijn niet van toepassing.

2. De artikelen 11, 17 en 23 van de ARVODI-2025 zijn niet van toepassing.

3. In afwijking van artikel 30 van de ARVODI-2025 behoeft Opdrachtnemer voor melding van de opdrachtverlening in publicaties en reclame-uitingen geen toestemming van de Opdrachtgever. De Opdrachtnemer vermeldt hierbij wel dat de opdracht is uitgevoerd in het kader van een opdracht binnen een Innovation Impact Challenge van de opdrachtgever. De Opdrachtnemer stuurt een kopie van de publicaties naar de Opdrachtgever.

4. De bovengenoemde contactpersoon behandelt deze opdracht en vertegenwoordigt mij hierin. In afwijking van artikel 8.2 van de ARVODI-2025 kan de contactpersoon de partijen niet binden.

5. De navolgende documenten maken deel uit van deze overeenkomst:

- deze opdrachtbrief
- de ARVODI-2025
- de Nota van inlichtingen bij deze Innovation Impact Challenge d.d.
- de Innovation Impact Challenge -oproep van datum
- de Innovation Impact Challenge handleiding van datum
- uw offerte van «datum» met de titel project titel

Voor zover deze documenten met elkaar in tegenspraak zijn, gaat het eerder genoemde document boven het later genoemde. De documenten zijn – ook ongeparafeerd – Bijlagen in de zin van artikel 1.1 ARVODI-2025.

6. De betaling van het totaalbedrag vindt na ontvangst van de factuur hiertoe als volgt plaats:

- € [voorschot] (inclusief btw) na ondertekening van akkoord op deze opdrachtbrief;
- en het restant € [restant] (inclusief btw) na ontvangst en acceptatie van het eindrapport/resultaat van de Diensten.

Alle deelbetalingen zijn pas definitief na ontvangst en acceptatie van het eindrapport/resultaat van de diensten.

7. De prestaties worden geleverd in de vorm van c.q. afgerond door indiening van een eindrapport conform het format van de Innovation Impact Challenge. U vindt het format op https://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-financiering/innovation-impact-challenge/offertes-indienen.

Het eindrapport wordt in digitale vorm aangeleverd bij email. Tegelijk met het eindrapport dient online het Innovation Impact Challenge eindrapport vragenformulier ingevuld te worden. De link naar het formulier vindt u in het Format Innovation Impact Challenge Eindrapport fase 1.

8. Opdrachtnemer dient mee te werken aan evaluaties die tijdens en na afloop van het Innovation Impact Challenge haalbaarheidsonderzoek zullen plaatsvinden tot 10 jaar na afsluiting van het Innovation Impact Challenge haalbaarheidsonderzoek.

Contract en facturering

Ik verzoek u de bijgevoegde kopie van dit contract rechtsgeldig voor akkoord ondertekend aan mij terug te zenden, via email. Indien ik deze ondertekende kopie niet binnen 14 dagen heb ontvangen, behoud ik mij het recht voor om terug te komen op deze opdrachtverlening.

U dient uw factuur/facturen te zenden naar: email onder vermelding van de contactpersoon: <naam1> en referentienummer: «DOSSIER_REFERENTIE».

Indien de factuur niet volgens deze aanwijzingen wordt verzonden, kan dit ertoe leiden dat de factuur niet in behandeling wordt genomen of dat de betalingstermijn wordt verlengd.

Het onderwerp van deze brief is bij mij bekend onder referentienummer «DOSSIER_REFERENTIE». Ik verzoek u dit nummer te vermelden bij verdere correspondentie.

1.1 Voorbeeld fase 2 contract Innovation Impact Challenge

OVEREENKOMST

Referentienummer: «DOSSIER_REFERENTIE»

PARTIJEN:

1. De Staat der Nederlanden, waarvan de zetel is gevestigd te Den Haag, te dezen vertegenwoordigd door <de opdrachtgever> namens deze naam van de Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, hierna te noemen: 'Opdrachtgever';

2. <opdrachtnemer> gevestigd te <plaats> te dezen rechtsgeldig vertegenwoordigd door <naam> hierna te noemen: 'Opdrachtnemer',

KOMEN HET VOLGENDE OVEREEN:

In deze Overeenkomst is een aantal begrippen met een hoofdletter gebruikt. Aan deze begrippen komt de betekenis toe die hieraan wordt gegeven in artikel 1 van de 'Algemene Rijksvoorwaarden voor het verstrekken van opdrachten tot het verrichten van diensten 2025' (ARVODI-2025).

1. Voorwerp van de overeenkomst

1.1 Opdrachtgever verleent aan Opdrachtnemer opdracht tot het verrichten van Diensten overeenkomstig de offerte van datum, welke opdracht Opdrachtnemer bij deze aanvaardt.

1.2 De navolgende documenten maken deel uit van deze Overeenkomst. Voor zover deze documenten met elkaar in tegenspraak zijn, prevaleert het eerdergenoemde document boven het later genoemde:

1. deze Overeenkomst
2. de ARVODI-2025
3. het offerteverzoek van datum
4. de nota van inlichtingen bij deze Innovation Impact Challenge van datum
5. de Innovation Impact Challenge oproep van datum
6. de Innovation Impact Challenge handleiding van datum
7. Uw offerte van datum voor het project titel project

1.3 De in artikel 1.1 bedoelde documenten zijn – ook ongeparafeerd – Bijlagen in de zin van de ARVODI-2025.

1.4 De prestaties worden geleverd in de vorm van c.q. afgerond door indiening van een eindrapport conform het Innovation Impact Challenge format. Het eindrapport bevat in elk geval een opgave van de bereikte onderzoeksresultaten, de daarbij

gebruikte methoden en technieken, alsmede de daarop gebaseerde conclusies. U vindt het format op https://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-financiering/innovation-impact-challenge/offertes-indienen.

Het eindrapport wordt in digitale vorm aangeleverd bij email. Tegelijk met het eindrapport dient online het Innovation Impact Challenge eindrapport vragenformulier ingevuld te worden. De link naar het formulier vindt u in het *Format Innovation Impact Challenge Eindrapport fase 2.*

1.5 Het eindrapport dient vergezeld te gaan van een openbare samenvatting van maximaal twee pagina's A-4 volgens het "Innovation Impact Challenge Format Openbare samenvatting project eind fase 2". Deze samenvatting dient eveneens in digitale vorm te worden geleverd.

1.6 Daarnaast realiseert Opdrachtnemer in fase 2 een opstelling en geeft na afloop een presentatie aan Opdrachtgever waarmee de unieke marktvoordelen van de innovatie overtuigend voor potentiële investeerders en klanten kunnen worden gedemonstreerd.

1.7 Aan het einde van de opdracht zijn bovendien de hieronder genoemde zaken gerealiseerd. Op aanvraag wordt deze documentatie beschikbaar gesteld aan Opdrachtgever:

- een (technische) specificatie van het product of een beschrijving van de dienst;
- een testprotocol;
- een productieplan (plan voor de uitvoering van de dienst);
- technische documentatie, en
- het geactualiseerde businessplan.

2. Totstandkoming en duur van de Overeenkomst

2.1 Deze overeenkomst komt tot stand door ondertekening van de Overeenkomst door alle partijen.

2.2 De overeengekomen Diensten moeten uiterlijk op <<einddatum>> voltooid zijn.

3. Prijs en overige financiële bepalingen

3.1. Betalingen geschieden op basis van een vast bedrag.

3.2 Het vaste bedrag bedoeld in artikel 3.1 bedraagt € <<offertebedrag>> inclusief btw, reis- en verblijfskosten en alle eventuele overige kosten.

3.3 Betaling vindt plaats na oplevering van het eindresultaat. Voorafgaand aan en tijdens de werkzaamheden worden voorschotten betaald. Voor zowel de eindafrekening als voor de voorschotten vindt de betaling, na ontvangst van de factuur en acceptatie van de rapportage, als volgt plaats (voor alle bedragen geldt inclusief btw):

€ <<voorschot>> na ondertekening van de overeenkomst (factuur kan met ondertekende opdrachtbrief mee terug worden gezonden);

€ <<voorschot>> na ontvangst en acceptatie van de 1e voortgangsrapportage;

-etc

- en het restant <<restant>> na ontvangst en acceptatie van het eindrapport/resultaat van de Diensten.

Alle deelbetalingen zijn pas definitief na ontvangst en acceptatie van het eindrapport/resultaat van de diensten.

3.4 Opdrachtnemer zendt de facturen aan: email en onder vermelding van het boven deze overeenkomst vermelde referentienummer en van de namen van de contactpersonen van Opdrachtgever en Opdrachtnemer. Indien de factuur niet volgens deze aanwijzingen wordt verzonden, kan dit ertoe leiden dat de factuur niet in behandeling wordt genomen of dat de betalingstermijn wordt verlengd.

4. Contactpersonen

4.1 Contactpersoon van Opdrachtgever is <<contactpersoon RVO>>, contactpersoon van Opdrachtnemer is naam.

5. Van toepassing zijnde Voorwaarden

5.1 Op deze Overeenkomst zijn uitsluitend van toepassing de 'Algemene Rijksvoorwaarden voor het verstrekken van opdrachten tot het verrichten van Diensten 2025' (ARVODI-2025). De eventueel door Opdrachtnemer gehanteerde voorwaarden zijn niet van toepassing.

5.2 Artikel 11 en 17 van de ARVODI-2025 zijn niet van toepassing.

5.3 Artikel 23 van de ARVODI-2025 is niet van toepassing. Wel regelt Opdrachtnemer voor Opdrachtgever een passend gebruiksrecht. Daarnaast geldt dat Opdrachtnemer verplicht is onder eerlijke en redelijke marktvoorwaarden gebruiksrechten aan derden te verstrekken.

5.4 Opdrachtnemer dient mee te werken aan evaluaties die tijdens en na afloop van het Innovation Impact Challenge project zullen plaatsvinden tot 10 jaar na afsluiting van het project.

5.5 In afwijking van artikel 30 ARVODI-2025 behoeft Opdrachtnemer voor melding van de opdrachtverlening in publicaties en reclame-uitingen geen toestemming van Opdrachtgever. In dat geval vermeldt Opdrachtnemer dat de opdracht is uitgevoerd in het kader van een Innovation Impact Challenge opdracht van <<Opdrachtgever>>. De Opdrachtnemer stuurt een kopie van publicaties aan Opdrachtgever.

6. Integriteitsverklaring

Opdrachtnemer verklaart dat hij ter verkrijging van de opdracht Personeel van Opdrachtgever geen voordeel heeft aangeboden of doen aanbieden, gegeven of doen geven. Hij zal dat ook niet alsnog doen teneinde personen in dienst van Opdrachtgever te bewegen enige handeling te verrichten of na te laten.

7. Slotbepalingen

7.1 In aanvulling op artikel 21 van de ARVODI-2025 geldt dat in alle gevallen van voortijdige beëindiging van deze Overeenkomst Opdrachtgever van Opdrachtnemer kan verlangen dat deze de Diensten op een zodanige wijze afrondt en de resultaten zodanig overdraagt aan Opdrachtgever of een door hem aan te wijzen derde, dat onbelemmerde voortzetting van de opdracht mogelijk is.

7.2 Afwijkingen van deze Overeenkomst zijn slechts bindend voor zover zij uitdrukkelijk tussen partijen schriftelijk zijn overeengekomen.

7.3 Door ondertekening van deze Overeenkomst vervallen alle eventueel eerder door partijen gemaakte mondelinge en schriftelijke afspraken omtrent de hierbij overeengekomen Diensten.

Aldus op de laatste van de twee hierna genoemde data overeengekomen en ondertekend.