GRANT AGREEMENT

NUMBER — 765224 — FATIGUE

This Agreement ('the Agreement’) is between the following parties:

on the one part,

the Research Executive Agency (REA) ('the Agency'), under the powers delegated by the European Commission ('the Commission'),

represented for the purposes of signature of this Agreement by Head of Unit, Research Executive Agency, Excellent Science Department, Marie Sklodowska-Curie Innovative Training Networks, Klaus-Guenther BARTHEL,

and

on the other part,

1. 'the coordinator’:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (UCL), established in GOWER STREET, LONDON WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom, VAT number: GB524371168, represented for the purposes of signing the Agreement by Head of European Research & Innovation Office and LEAR, Michael BROWNE

and the following other beneficiaries, if they sign their ‘Accession Form’ (see Annex 3 and Article 56):

2. UNIVERZITA KARLOVA (CHARLES UNI), established in OVOCNY TRH 5/3, PRAHA 1 11636, Czech Republic, VAT number: CZ00216208,

3. UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLOŃSKI (UJ), established in Ul. Golebia 24, KRAKOW 31007, Poland,

4. BUDAPESTI CORVINUS EGYETEM (CUB), established in FOVAM TER 8, BUDAPEST 1093, Hungary, VAT number: HU15329743,

5. TARTU ULIKOOL (UTARTU), established in ULIKOOLI 18, TARTU 50090, Estonia, VAT number: EE100030417,

6. UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU (UB), established in STUDENTSKI TRG 1, BEOGRAD 11000, Serbia,

Unless otherwise specified, references to ‘beneficiary’ or ‘beneficiaries’ include the coordinator.
The parties referred to above have agreed to enter into the Agreement under the terms and conditions below.

By signing the Agreement or the Accession Form, the beneficiaries accept the grant and agree to implement it under their own responsibility and in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

The Agreement is composed of:

Terms and Conditions

Annex 1  Description of the action
Annex 2  Estimated budget for the action
  2a  Additional information on the estimated budget
Annex 3  Accession Forms
Annex 4  Model for the financial statements
Annex 5  Not applicable
Annex 6  Not applicable
# TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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CHAPTER 1  GENERAL

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This Agreement sets out the rights and obligations and the terms and conditions applicable to the grant awarded to the beneficiaries for implementing the action set out in Chapter 2.

CHAPTER 2  ACTION

ARTICLE 2 — ACTION TO BE IMPLEMENTED

The grant is awarded for the action entitled ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe — FATIGUE’ (‘action’), as described in Annex 1.

ARTICLE 3 — DURATION AND STARTING DATE OF THE ACTION

The duration of the action will be 48 months as of 1 January 2018 (‘starting date of the action’).

ARTICLE 4 — ESTIMATED BUDGET AND BUDGET TRANSFERS

4.1 Estimated budget

The ‘estimated budget’ for the action is set out in Annex 2.

It contains the estimated eligible costs and the forms of costs, broken down by beneficiary and budget category (see Articles 5, 6).

4.2 Budget transfers

The estimated budget breakdown indicated in Annex 2 may be adjusted by transfers of amounts between beneficiaries.

This does not require an amendment according to Article 55, if the action is implemented as described in Annex 1.

However, no more than 40% of the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1) may be allocated to beneficiaries located in the same country or to any one international European interest organisation or international organisation.

CHAPTER 3  GRANT

ARTICLE 5 — GRANT AMOUNT, FORM OF GRANT, REIMBURSEMENT RATES AND FORMS OF COSTS

5.1 Maximum grant amount

The ‘maximum grant amount’ is EUR 3,508,841.16 (three million five hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and forty one EURO and sixteen eurocents).
5.2 Form of grant, reimbursement rate and form of costs

The grant reimburses 100% of the action’s eligible costs (see Article 6) (‘reimbursement of eligible costs grant’) (see Annex 2).

The estimated eligible costs of the action are EUR 3,508,841.16 (three million five hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and forty one EURO and sixteen eurocents).

Eligible costs (see Article 6) must be declared under the following form (‘form of costs’):

(a) for costs for recruited researchers (living, mobility and family allowances): on the basis of the amount(s) per unit set out in Annex 2 (‘unit costs’) and

(b) for institutional costs (research, training and networking costs and management and indirect costs): on the basis of the amount per unit set out in Annex 2 (unit costs).

5.3 Final grant amount — Calculation

The ‘final grant amount’ depends on the actual extent to which the action is implemented in accordance with the Agreement’s terms and conditions.

This amount is calculated by the Agency — when the payment of the balance is made (see Article 21.4) — in the following steps:

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

Step 2 – Limit to the maximum grant amount

Step 3 – Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations

5.3.1 Step 1 — Application of the reimbursement rates to the eligible costs

The reimbursement rate (see Article 5.2) is applied to eligible costs (unit costs; see Article 6) declared by the beneficiaries and approved by the Agency (see Article 21).

5.3.2 Step 2 — Limit to the maximum grant amount

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

5.3.3 Step 3 — Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations — Reduced grant amount — Calculation

If the grant is reduced (see Article 43), the Agency will calculate the reduced grant amount by deducting the amount of the reduction (calculated in proportion to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations, in accordance with Article 43.2) from the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1.

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

- the amount obtained following Steps 1 and 2 or
- the reduced grant amount following Step 3.
5.4 Revised final grant amount — Calculation

If — after the payment of the balance (in particular, after checks, reviews, audits or investigations; see Article 22) — the Agency rejects costs (see Article 42) or reduces the grant (see Article 43), it will calculate the ‘revised final grant amount’ for the beneficiary concerned by the findings.

This amount is calculated by the Agency on the basis of the findings, as follows:

- in case of rejection of costs: by applying the reimbursement rate to the revised eligible costs approved by the Agency for the beneficiary concerned;

- in case of reduction of the grant: by calculating the concerned beneficiary’s share in the grant amount reduced in proportion to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations (see Article 43.2).

In case of rejection of costs and reduction of the grant, the revised final grant amount for the beneficiary concerned will be the lower of the two amounts above.

ARTICLE 6 — ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE COSTS

6.1 General conditions for costs to be eligible

Unit costs are eligible (‘eligible costs’) if:

(a) they are calculated as follows:

\{\text{amounts per unit set out in Annex 2 multiplied by the number of actual units}\}.

(b) the number of actual units complies with the following:

- the units must be actually used or produced in the period set out in Article 3;

- the units must be necessary for implementing the action or produced by it, and

- the number of units must be identifiable and verifiable, in particular supported by records and documentation (see Article 18).

6.2 Specific conditions for costs to be eligible

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

A. Costs for recruited researchers (A.1 Living allowance, A.2 Mobility allowance and A.3 Family allowance) are eligible, if:

(a) the number of units declared:

(i) corresponds to the actual number of months spent by the recruited researchers on the research training activities and
(ii) does not exceed 36 months (per researcher);

(b) the recruited researchers comply with the following conditions:

(i) be recruited by the beneficiary under an employment contract (or other direct contract with equivalent benefits, including social security coverage) or — if not otherwise possible under national law — under a fixed amount fellowship agreement with minimum social security coverage;

(ii) be employed for at least 3 months;

(iii) be employed full-time, unless the Agency has approved a part-time employment for personal or family reasons;

(iv) be working exclusively for the action;

(v) not have resided in the country of the recruiting beneficiary for more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately before the recruitment date (and not have carried out their main activity (work, studies, etc.) in that country) — unless as part of a procedure for obtaining refugee status under the Geneva Convention\(^1\).

For beneficiaries that are international European interest organisations or international organisations: not have spent with the beneficiary more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately before the recruitment date.

(vi) be — at the date of recruitment — an ‘early stage researcher’ (i.e. in the first four years of his/her research career and not have a doctoral degree);

(c) the costs have been fully incurred for the benefit of the recruited researchers.

This latter condition is met if:

\[
\text{\{\{(total remuneration costs \text{ (salaries, social security contributions, taxes and other costs included in the remuneration under the employment contract or other direct contract)} or total fixed-amount fellowship costs \text{ for the researcher during the action}}

+ \text{total mobility costs (household, relocation and travel expenses and, if they must be paid under national law, taxes, duties and social security contributions) for the researcher during the action}}

+ \text{total family costs for the researcher during the action}\}\}

\text{divided by}

\text{the number of actual units},

\text{is equal to or higher than the following amount:}

\text{\{\{amount per unit cost set out in Annex 2 as living allowance}}

\text{\textsuperscript{1} 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol.}\]
The family allowance is due if the researcher has a family at the time of recruitment.

‘Family’ means persons linked to the researcher by marriage (or a relationship with equivalent status to a marriage recognised by the legislation of the country where this relationship was formalised) or dependent children who are actually being maintained by the researcher.

**B. Institutional costs** (B.1 Research, training and networking costs and B.2 Management and indirect costs) are eligible if the costs for the recruited researchers (living allowance, mobility allowance, family allowance; see above) are eligible.

### 6.3 Ineligible costs

‘Ineligible costs’ are:

(a) costs that do not comply with the conditions set out above (in Article 6.1), and in particular costs incurred during suspension of the action implementation (see Article 49);

(b) costs declared under another EU or Euratom grant (including grants awarded by a Member State and financed by the EU or Euratom budget and grants awarded by bodies other than the Agency for the purpose of implementing the EU or Euratom budget), in particular, indirect costs if the beneficiary is already receiving an operating grant financed by the EU or Euratom budget in the same period.

### 6.4 Consequences of declaration of ineligible costs

Declared costs that are ineligible will be rejected (see Article 42).

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

**CHAPTER 4  RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES**

**SECTION 1  RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTING THE ACTION**

**ARTICLE 7 — GENERAL OBLIGATION TO PROPERLY IMPLEMENT THE ACTION**

7.1 General obligation to properly implement the action

The beneficiaries must implement the action as described in Annex 1 and in compliance with the provisions of the Agreement and all legal obligations under applicable EU, international and national law.

7.2 Consequences of non-compliance
If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

**ARTICLE 8 — RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTION — THIRD PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE ACTION**

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

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

- call upon entities with a capital or legal link to the beneficiaries, to implement certain action tasks described in Annex 1 (i.e. hosting and training of researchers);

- call upon partner organisations to implement certain action tasks described in Annex 1 (i.e. hosting and training researchers during secondments).

In this case, the beneficiaries retain sole responsibility towards the Agency for implementing the action.

**ARTICLE 9 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY BENEFICIARIES NOT RECEIVING EU FUNDING**

Not applicable

**ARTICLE 10 — PURCHASE OF GOODS, WORKS OR SERVICES**

Not applicable

**ARTICLE 11 — USE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES AGAINST PAYMENT**

Not applicable

**ARTICLE 12 — USE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES FREE OF CHARGE**

Not applicable

**ARTICLE 13 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY SUBCONTRACTORS**

Not applicable

**ARTICLE 14 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY LINKED THIRD PARTIES**

Not applicable

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2 *Entities with a capital or legal link* are entities that have a link with the beneficiary, in particular, a legal or capital link, which is neither limited to the action nor established for the sole purpose of its implementation.
ARTICLE 15 — FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THIRD PARTIES
Not applicable

ARTICLE 16 — PROVISION OF TRANS-NATIONAL OR VIRTUAL ACCESS TO RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE
Not applicable

SECTION 2 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 17 — GENERAL OBLIGATION TO INFORM

17.1 General obligation to provide information upon request

The beneficiaries must provide — during implementation of the action or afterwards and in accordance with Article 41.2 — any information requested in order to verify eligibility of the costs, proper implementation of the action and compliance with any other obligation under the Agreement.

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

Each beneficiary must keep information stored in the Participant Portal Beneficiary Register (via the electronic exchange system; see Article 52) up to date, in particular, its name, address, legal representatives, legal form and organisation type.

Each beneficiary must immediately inform the coordinator — which must immediately inform the Agency and the other beneficiaries — of any of the following:

(a) events which are likely to affect significantly or delay the implementation of the action or the EU's financial interests, in particular:

(i) changes in its legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation (or those of an entity with a capital or legal link);

(ii) changes in the name, address, legal form or organisation type of an entity with a capital or legal link;

(b) circumstances affecting:

(i) the decision to award the grant or

(ii) compliance with requirements under the Agreement.

17.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.
ARTICLE 18 — KEEPING RECORDS — SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

18.1 Obligation to keep records and other supporting documentation

The beneficiaries must — for a period of five years after the payment of the balance — keep records and other supporting documentation in order to prove the proper implementation of the action and the costs they declare as eligible.

They must make them available upon request (see Article 17) or in the context of checks, reviews, audits or investigations (see Article 22).

If there are on-going checks, reviews, audits, investigations, litigation or other pursuits of claims under the Agreement (including the extension of findings; see Articles 22), the beneficiaries must keep the records and other supporting documentation until the end of these procedures.

The beneficiaries must keep the original documents. Digital and digitalised documents are considered originals if they are authorised by the applicable national law. The Agency may accept non-original documents if it considers that they offer a comparable level of assurance.

18.1.1 Records and other supporting documentation on the scientific and technical implementation

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

18.1.2 Records and other documentation to support the costs declared

The beneficiaries must keep adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the number of units declared and that the costs for recruited researchers (living allowance, mobility allowance, family allowance) have been fully incurred for the benefit of the researchers.

18.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, costs insufficiently substantiated will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 42), and the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 19 — SUBMISSION OF DELIVERABLES

19.1 Obligation to submit deliverables

The coordinator must:

- submit a ‘progress report’ within 30 days after one year from the starting date of the action;
- organise a ‘mid-term review meeting’ between the beneficiaries, entities with a capital or legal link, partner organisations and the Agency before the deadline for the submission of the report for RP 1 (reporting period 1);
- establish a supervisory board of the network;
- submit any **other deliverables** identified in Annex 1, in accordance with the timing and conditions set out in it.

The beneficiaries must:

- submit a ‘**researcher declaration**’ within 20 days after the recruitment of each researcher.

19.2 **Consequences of non-compliance**

If a beneficiary or the coordinator breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the Agency may apply any of the measures provided for in Chapter 6.

**ARTICLE 20 — REPORTING — PAYMENT REQUESTS**

20.1 **Obligation to submit reports**

The coordinator must submit to the Agency (see Article 52) the technical and financial reports set out in this Article. These reports include the requests for payments and must be drawn up using the forms and templates provided in the electronic exchange system (see Article 52).

20.2 **Reporting periods**

The action is divided into the following ‘**reporting periods**’:

- RP1: from month 1 to month 24
- RP2: from month 25 to month 48

20.3 **Periodic reports — Requests for interim payments**

The coordinator must submit a periodic report within 60 days following the end of each reporting period.

The **periodic report** must include the following:

(a) a ‘**periodic technical report**’ containing:

   (i) an **explanation of the work carried out** by the beneficiaries;

   (ii) an **overview of the progress** towards the objectives of the action, including milestones and deliverables identified in Annex 1.

   This report must include explanations justifying the differences between work expected to be carried out in accordance with Annex 1 and that actually carried out.

   The report must detail the exploitation and dissemination of the results and — if required in Annex 1 — an updated ‘**plan for the exploitation and dissemination of the results**’.

   The report must indicate the communication activities;

   (iii) a **summary** for publication by the Agency;

   (iv) the answers to the ‘**questionnaire**’, covering issues related to the action implementation
and the economic and societal impact, notably in the context of the Horizon 2020 key performance indicators and the Horizon 2020 monitoring requirements;

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

(i) an ‘**individual financial statement**’ (see Annex 4) from each beneficiary, for the reporting period concerned.

The individual financial statement must detail the eligible costs (see Article 6) for each budget category (see Annex 2).

The beneficiaries must declare all eligible costs even if they exceed the amounts indicated in the estimated budget (see Annex 2). Amounts which are not declared in the individual financial statement will not be taken into account by the Agency.

If an individual financial statement is not submitted for a reporting period, it may be included in the periodic financial report for the next reporting period.

Each beneficiary must **certify** that:

- the information provided is full, reliable and true;
- the costs declared are eligible (see Article 6);
- the costs can be substantiated by adequate records and supporting documentation (see Article 18) that will be produced upon request (see Article 17) or in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations (see Article 22)

(ii) not applicable;

(iii) not applicable;

(iv) a ‘**periodic summary financial statement**’, created automatically by the electronic exchange system, consolidating the individual financial statements for the reporting period concerned and including — except for the last reporting period — the **request for interim payment**.

**20.4 Final report — Request for payment of the balance**

In addition to the periodic report for the last reporting period, the coordinator must submit the final report within 60 days following the end of the last reporting period.

The final report must include the following:

(a) a ‘**final technical report**’ with a summary for publication containing:

(i) an overview of the results and their exploitation and dissemination;

(ii) the conclusions on the action, and

(iii) the socio-economic impact of the action;

(b) a ‘**final financial report**’ containing a ‘**final summary financial statement**’, created
automatically by the electronic exchange system, consolidating the individual financial statements for all reporting periods and including the request for payment of the balance.

20.5 Information on cumulative expenditure incurred

Not applicable

20.6 Currency for financial statements and conversion into euro

Financial statements must be drafted in euro.

20.7 Language of reports

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

20.8 Consequences of non-compliance

If the reports submitted do not comply with this Article, the Agency may suspend the payment deadline (see Article 47) and apply any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

If the coordinator breaches its obligation to submit the reports and if it fails to comply with this obligation within 30 days following a written reminder, the Agency may terminate the Agreement or apply any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 21 — PAYMENTS AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

21.1 Payments to be made

The following payments will be made to the coordinator:

- one **pre-financing payment**;
- one or more **interim payments**, on the basis of the request(s) for interim payment (see Article 20), and
- one **payment of the balance**, on the basis of the request for payment of the balance (see Article 20).

21.2 Pre-financing payment — Amount — Amount retained for the Guarantee Fund

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

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

The amount of the pre-financing payment will be EUR **2,807,072.93** (two million eight hundred and seven thousand seventy two EURO and ninety three eurocents).

The Agency will — except if Article 48 applies — make the pre-financing payment to the coordinator within 30 days from the entry into force of the Agreement (see Article 58) or from 10 days before the starting date of the action (see Article 3).
An amount of EUR 175,442.06 (one hundred and seventy five thousand four hundred and forty two EURO and six eurocents), corresponding to 5% of the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1), is retained by the Agency from the pre-financing payment and transferred into the ‘Guarantee Fund’.

21.3 Interim payments — Amount — Calculation

Interim payments reimburse the eligible costs incurred for the implementation of the action during the corresponding reporting periods.

The Agency will pay to the coordinator the amount due as interim payment within 90 days from receiving the periodic report (see Article 20.3), except if Articles 47 or 48 apply.

Payment is subject to the approval of the periodic report. Its approval does not imply recognition of the compliance, authenticity, completeness or correctness of its content.

The amount due as interim payment is calculated by the Agency in the following steps:

   Step 1 – Application of the reimbursement rates
   
   Step 2 – Limit to 90% of the maximum grant amount

21.3.1 Step 1 — Application of the reimbursement rates

The reimbursement rate(s) (see Article 5.2) are applied to the eligible costs (actual costs, unit costs and flat-rate costs; see Article 6) declared by the beneficiaries (see Article 20) and approved by the Agency (see above) for the concerned reporting period.

21.3.2 Step 2 — Limit to 90% of the maximum grant amount

The total amount of pre-financing and interim payments must not exceed 90% of the maximum grant amount set out in Article 5.1. The maximum amount for the interim payment will be calculated as follows:

\[
\{90\% \text{ of the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1)} \}
\]

   minus

\[
\{\text{pre-financing and previous interim payments}\} \}
\]

21.4 Payment of the balance — Amount — Calculation — Release of the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund

The payment of the balance reimburses the remaining part of the eligible costs incurred by the beneficiaries for the implementation of the action.

If the total amount of earlier payments is greater than the final grant amount (see Article 5.3), the payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery (see Article 44).

If the total amount of earlier payments is lower than the final grant amount, the Agency will pay the balance within 90 days from receiving the final report (see Article 20.4), except if Articles 47 or 48 apply.

Payment is subject to the approval of the final report. Its approval does not imply recognition of the compliance, authenticity, completeness or correctness of its content.
The **amount due as the balance** is calculated by the Agency by deducting the total amount of pre-financing and interim payments (if any) already made, from the final grant amount determined in accordance with Article 5.3:

\[
\text{final grant amount (see Article 5.3)} \quad \text{minus} \quad \text{pre-financing and interim payments (if any made)}. \]

At the payment of the balance, the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund (see above) will be released and:

- if the balance is positive: the amount released will be paid in full to the coordinator together with the amount due as the balance;
- if the balance is negative (payment of the balance taking the form of recovery): it will be deducted from the amount released (see Article 44.1.2). If the resulting amount:
  - is positive, it will be paid to the coordinator
  - is negative, it will be recovered.

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

**21.5 Notification of amounts due**

When making payments, the Agency will formally notify to the coordinator the amount due, specifying whether it concerns an interim payment or the payment of the balance.

For the payment of the balance, the notification will also specify the final grant amount.

In the case of reduction of the grant or recovery of undue amounts, the notification will be preceded by the contradictory procedure set out in Articles 43 and 44.

**21.6 Currency for payments**

The Agency will make all payments in euro.

**21.7 Payments to the coordinator — Distribution to the beneficiaries**

Payments will be made to the coordinator.

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

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

Pre-financing may however be distributed only:

(a) if the minimum number of beneficiaries set out in the call for proposals has acceded to the Agreement (see Article 56) and
(b) to beneficiaries that have acceded to the Agreement (see Article 56).

21.8 Bank account for payments

All payments will be made to the following bank account:

- Name of bank: BARCLAYS BANK PLC
- Full name of the account holder: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
- Full account number (including bank codes): ()
- IBAN code: GB93BARC20301985487311

21.9 Costs of payment transfers

The cost of the payment transfers is borne as follows:

- the Agency bears the cost of transfers charged by its bank;
- the beneficiary bears the cost of transfers charged by its bank;
- the party causing a repetition of a transfer bears all costs of the repeated transfer.

21.10 Date of payment

Payments by the Agency are considered to have been carried out on the date when they are debited to its account.

21.11 Consequences of non-compliance

21.11.1 If the Agency does not pay within the payment deadlines (see above), the beneficiaries are entitled to late-payment interest at the rate applied by the European Central Bank (ECB) for its main refinancing operations in euros (‘reference rate’), plus three and a half points. The reference rate is the rate in force on the first day of the month in which the payment deadline expires, as published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union.

If the late-payment interest is lower than or equal to EUR 200, it will be paid to the coordinator only upon request submitted within two months of receiving the late payment.

Late-payment interest is not due if all beneficiaries are EU Member States (including regional and local government authorities or other public bodies acting on behalf of a Member State for the purpose of this Agreement).

Suspension of the payment deadline or payments (see Articles 47 and 48) will not be considered as late payment.

Late-payment interest covers the period running from the day following the due date for payment (see above), up to and including the date of payment.

Late-payment interest is not considered for the purposes of calculating the final grant amount.

21.11.2 If the coordinator breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43) and the Agreement or the participation of the coordinator may be terminated (see Article 50).
Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

**ARTICLE 22 — CHECKS, REVIEWS, AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS — EXTENSION OF FINDINGS**

22.1 Checks, reviews and audits by the Agency and the Commission

22.1.1 Right to carry out checks

The Agency or the Commission will — during the implementation of the action or afterwards — check the proper implementation of the action and compliance with the obligations under the Agreement, including assessing deliverables and reports.

For this purpose the Agency or the Commission may be assisted by external persons or bodies.

The Agency or the Commission may also request additional information in accordance with Article 17. The Agency or the Commission may request beneficiaries to provide such information to it directly.

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

22.1.2 Right to carry out reviews

The Agency or the Commission may — during the implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out reviews on the proper implementation of the action (including assessment of deliverables and reports), compliance with the obligations under the Agreement and continued scientific or technological relevance of the action.

Reviews may be started up to two years after the payment of the balance. They will be formally notified to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned and will be considered to have started on the date of the formal notification.

The Agency or the Commission may carry out reviews directly (using its own staff) or indirectly (using external persons or bodies appointed to do so). It will inform the coordinator or beneficiary concerned of the identity of the external persons or bodies. They have the right to object to the appointment on grounds of commercial confidentiality.

The coordinator or beneficiary concerned must provide — within the deadline requested — any information and data in addition to deliverables and reports already submitted (including information on the use of resources). The Agency or the Commission may request beneficiaries to provide such information to it directly.

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

For on-the-spot reviews, the beneficiaries must allow access to their sites and premises, including to external persons or bodies, and must ensure that information requested is readily available.

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

On the basis of the review findings, a ‘review report’ will be drawn up.
The Agency or the Commission will formally notify the review report to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned, which has 30 days to formally notify observations (‘contradictory review procedure’).

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

22.1.3 Right to carry out audits

The Agency or the Commission may — during the implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out audits on the proper implementation of the action and compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

Audits may be started up to two years after the payment of the balance. They will be formally notified to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned and will be considered to have started on the date of the formal notification.

The Agency or the Commission may carry out audits directly (using its own staff) or indirectly (using external persons or bodies appointed to do so). It will inform the coordinator or beneficiary concerned of the identity of the external persons or bodies. They have the right to object to the appointment on grounds of commercial confidentiality.

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

For on-the-spot audits, the beneficiaries must allow access to their sites and premises, including to external persons or bodies, and must ensure that information requested is readily available.

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

On the basis of the audit findings, a ‘draft audit report’ will be drawn up.

The Agency or the Commission will formally notify the draft audit report to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned, which has 30 days to formally notify observations (‘contradictory audit procedure’). This period may be extended by the Agency or the Commission in justified cases.

The ‘final audit report’ will take into account observations by the coordinator or beneficiary concerned. The report will be formally notified to it.

Audits (including audit reports) are in the language of the Agreement.

The Agency or the Commission may also access the beneficiaries’ statutory records for the periodical assessment of unit costs or flat-rate amounts.

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

Under Regulations No 883/2013\(^3\) and No 2185/96\(^4\) (and in accordance with their provisions and

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procedures), the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may — at any moment during implementation of
the action or afterwards — carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections,
to establish whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial
interests of the EU.

22.3 Checks and audits by the European Court of Auditors (ECA)

Under Article 287 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 161 of
the Financial Regulation No 966/2012, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) may — at any moment
during implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out audits.

The ECA has the right of access for the purpose of checks and audits.

22.4 Checks, reviews, audits and investigations for international organisations

Not applicable

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

22.5.1 Findings in this grant

Findings in checks, reviews, audits or investigations carried out in the context of this grant may lead
to the rejection of ineligible costs (see Article 42), reduction of the grant (see Article 43), recovery of
undue amounts (see Article 44) or to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

Rejection of costs or reduction of the grant after the payment of the balance will lead to a revised final
grant amount (see Article 5.4).

Findings in checks, reviews, audits or investigations may lead to a request for amendment for the
modification of Annex 1 (see Article 55).

Checks, reviews, audits or investigations that find systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or
breach of obligations may also lead to consequences in other EU or Euratom grants awarded under
similar conditions (‘extension of findings from this grant to other grants’).

Moreover, findings arising from an OLAF investigation may lead to criminal prosecution under
national law.

22.5.2 Findings in other grants

The Agency or the Commission may extend findings from other grants to this grant (‘extension of
findings from other grants to this grant’), if:

(a) the beneficiary concerned is found, in other EU or Euratom grants awarded under similar
conditions, to have committed systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant and

(b) those findings are formally notified to the beneficiary concerned — together with the list of grants affected by the findings — no later than two years after the payment of the balance of this grant.

The extension of findings may lead to the rejection of costs (see Article 42), reduction of the grant (see Article 43), recovery of undue amounts (see Article 44), suspension of payments (see Article 48), suspension of the action implementation (see Article 49) or termination (see Article 50).

22.5.3 Procedure

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

22.5.3.1 If the findings concern eligibility of costs: the formal notification will include:

(a) an invitation to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings;

(b) the request to submit revised financial statements for all grants affected;

(c) the correction rate for extrapolation established by the Agency or the Commission on the basis of the systemic or recurrent errors, to calculate the amounts to be rejected if the beneficiary concerned:

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

(ii) does not submit revised financial statements.

The beneficiary concerned has 90 days from receiving notification to submit observations, revised financial statements or to propose a duly substantiated alternative correction method. This period may be extended by the Agency or the Commission in justified cases.

The Agency or the Commission may then start a rejection procedure in accordance with Article 42, on the basis of:

- the revised financial statements, if approved;

- the proposed alternative correction method, if accepted

or

- the initially notified correction rate for extrapolation, if it does not receive any observations or revised financial statements, does not accept the observations or the proposed alternative correction method or does not approve the revised financial statements.

22.5.3.2 If the findings concern substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations: the formal notification will include:

(a) an invitation to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings and
(b) the flat-rate the Agency or the Commission intends to apply according to the principle of proportionality.

The beneficiary concerned has 90 days from receiving notification to submit observations or to propose a duly substantiated alternative flat-rate.

The Agency or the Commission may then start a reduction procedure in accordance with Article 43, on the basis of:

- the proposed alternative flat-rate, if accepted

or

- the initially notified flat-rate, if it does not receive any observations or does not accept the observations or the proposed alternative flat-rate.

If the Agency or the Commission accepts the alternative flat-rate proposed by the beneficiary concerned, it will formally notify the application of the accepted alternative flat-rate.

22.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, any insufficiently substantiated costs will be ineligible (see Article 6) and will be rejected (see Article 42).

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

ARTICLE 23 — EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE ACTION

23.1 Right to evaluate the impact of the action

The Agency or the Commission may carry out interim and final evaluations of the impact of the action measured against the objective of the EU programme.

Evaluations may be started during implementation of the action and up to five years after the payment of the balance. The evaluation is considered to start on the date of the formal notification to the coordinator or beneficiaries.

The Agency or the Commission may make these evaluations directly (using its own staff) or indirectly (using external bodies or persons it has authorised to do so).

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

23.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

SECTION 3 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO BACKGROUND AND RESULTS
SUBSECTION 1  GENERAL

ARTICLE 23a — MANAGEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

23a.1 Obligation to take measures to implement the Commission Recommendation on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities

Beneficiaries that are universities or other public research organisations must take measures to implement the principles set out in Points 1 and 2 of the Code of Practice annexed to the Commission Recommendation on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities\(^6\).

This does not change the obligations set out in Subsections 2 and 3 of this Section.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the researchers, entities with a capital or legal link and partner organisations are aware of them.

23a.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

SUBSECTION 2  RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO BACKGROUND

ARTICLE 24 — AGREEMENT ON BACKGROUND

24.1 Agreement on background

The beneficiaries must identify and agree (in writing) on the background for the action (‘agreement on background’).

‘Background’ means any data, know-how or information — whatever its form or nature (tangible or intangible), including any rights such as intellectual property rights — that:

(a) is held by the beneficiaries before they acceded to the Agreement, and

(b) is needed to implement the action or exploit the results.

24.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 25 — ACCESS RIGHTS TO BACKGROUND

25.1 Exercise of access rights — Waiving of access rights — No sub-licensing

\(^6\) Commission Recommendation C (2008) 1329 of 10.4.2008 on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities and the Code of Practice for universities and other public research institutions attached to this recommendation.
To exercise access rights, this must first be requested in writing (‘request for access’).

‘Access rights’ means rights to use results or background under the terms and conditions laid down in this Agreement.

Waivers of access rights are not valid unless in writing.

Unless agreed otherwise, access rights do not include the right to sub-license.

**25.2 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for implementing their own tasks under the action**

The beneficiaries must give each other access — on a royalty-free basis — to background needed to implement their own tasks under the action, unless the beneficiary that holds the background has — before acceding to the Agreement —:

(a) informed the other beneficiaries that access to its background is subject to legal restrictions or limits, including those imposed by the rights of third parties (including personnel), or

(b) agreed with the other beneficiaries that access would not be on a royalty-free basis.

**25.3 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for exploiting their own results**

The beneficiaries must give each other access — under fair and reasonable conditions — to background needed for exploiting their own results, unless the beneficiary that holds the background has — before acceding to the Agreement — informed the other beneficiaries that access to its background is subject to legal restrictions or limits, including those imposed by the rights of third parties (including personnel).

‘Fair and reasonable conditions’ means appropriate conditions, including possible financial terms or royalty-free conditions, taking into account the specific circumstances of the request for access, for example the actual or potential value of the results or background to which access is requested and/or the scope, duration or other characteristics of the exploitation envisaged.

Requests for access may be made — unless agreed otherwise — up to one year after the period set out in Article 3.

**25.4 Access rights for affiliated entities**

Unless otherwise agreed in the consortium agreement, access to background must also be given — under fair and reasonable conditions (see above; Article 25.3) and unless it is subject to legal restrictions or limits, including those imposed by the rights of third parties (including personnel) — to affiliated entities established in an EU Member State or ‘associated country’, if this is needed to exploit the results generated by the beneficiaries to which they are affiliated.

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- under the direct or indirect control of a participant, or
- under the same direct or indirect control as the participant, or
- directly or indirectly controlling a participant.
Unless agreed otherwise (see above; Article 25.1), the affiliated entity concerned must make the request directly to the beneficiary that holds the background.

Requests for access may be made — unless agreed otherwise — up to one year after the period set out in Article 3.

25.5 Access rights for researchers

The beneficiaries must — on a royalty-free basis — give access to the recruited researchers to background necessary for their research training activities under the action.

25.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

SUBSECTION 3 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO RESULTS

ARTICLE 26 — OWNERSHIP OF RESULTS

26.1 Ownership by the beneficiary that generates the results

Results are owned by the beneficiary that generates them.

‘Results’ means any (tangible or intangible) output of the action such as data, knowledge or information — whatever its form or nature, whether it can be protected or not — that is generated in the action, as well as any rights attached to it, including intellectual property rights.

26.2 Joint ownership by several beneficiaries

Two or more beneficiaries own results jointly if:

(a) they have jointly generated them and

(b) it is not possible to:

‘Control’ may take any of the following forms:

(a) the direct or indirect holding of more than 50% of the nominal value of the issued share capital in the legal entity concerned, or of a majority of the voting rights of the shareholders or associates of that entity;

(b) the direct or indirect holding, in fact or in law, of decision-making powers in the legal entity concerned.

However the following relationships between legal entities shall not in themselves be deemed to constitute controlling relationships:

(a) the same public investment corporation, institutional investor or venture-capital company has a direct or indirect holding of more than 50% of the nominal value of the issued share capital or a majority of voting rights of the shareholders or associates;

(b) the legal entities concerned are owned or supervised by the same public body.

8 For the definition, see Article 2.1(3) Rules for Participation Regulation No 1290/2013: ‘associated country’ means a non EU-country (third country) which is party to an international agreement with the Union, as identified in Article 7 of the H2020 Framework Programme Regulation No 1291/2013. Article 7 sets out the conditions for association of non-EU countries to Horizon 2020.
(i) establish the respective contribution of each beneficiary, or

(ii) separate them for the purpose of applying for, obtaining or maintaining their protection (see Article 27).

The joint owners must agree (in writing) on the allocation and terms of exercise of their joint ownership (‘joint ownership agreement’), to ensure compliance with their obligations under this Agreement.

Unless otherwise agreed in the joint ownership agreement, each joint owner may grant non-exclusive licences to third parties to exploit jointly-owned results (without any right to sub-license), if the other joint owners are given:

(a) at least 45 days advance notice and

(b) fair and reasonable compensation.

Once the results have been generated, joint owners may agree (in writing) to apply another regime than joint ownership (such as, for instance, transfer to a single owner (see Article 30) with access rights for the others).

26.3 Rights of third parties (including personnel)

If third parties (including personnel) may claim rights to the results, the beneficiary concerned must ensure that it complies with its obligations under the Agreement.

If a third party generates results, the beneficiary concerned must obtain all necessary rights (transfer, licences or other) from the third party, in order to be able to respect its obligations as if those results were generated by the beneficiary itself.

If obtaining the rights is impossible, the beneficiary must refrain from using the third party to generate the results.

26.4 Agency ownership, to protect results

26.4.1 The Agency may — with the consent of the beneficiary concerned — assume ownership of results to protect them, if a beneficiary intends — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — to disseminate its results without protecting them, except in any of the following cases:

(a) the lack of protection is because protecting the results is not possible, reasonable or justified (given the circumstances);

(b) the lack of protection is because there is a lack of potential for commercial or industrial exploitation, or

(c) the beneficiary intends to transfer the results to another beneficiary or third party established in an EU Member State or associated country, which will protect them.

Before the results are disseminated and unless any of the cases above under Points (a), (b) or (c) applies, the beneficiary must formally notify the Agency and at the same time inform it of any reasons for refusing consent. The beneficiary may refuse consent only if it can show that its legitimate interests would suffer significant harm.
If the Agency decides to assume ownership, it will formally notify the beneficiary concerned within 45 days of receiving notification.

No dissemination relating to these results may take place before the end of this period or, if the Agency takes a positive decision, until it has taken the necessary steps to protect the results.

26.4.2 The Agency may — with the consent of the beneficiary concerned — assume ownership of results to protect them, if a beneficiary intends — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — to stop protecting them or not to seek an extension of protection, except in any of the following cases:

(a) the protection is stopped because of a lack of potential for commercial or industrial exploitation;

(b) an extension would not be justified given the circumstances.

A beneficiary that intends to stop protecting results or not seek an extension must — unless any of the cases above under Points (a) or (b) applies — formally notify the Agency at least 60 days before the protection lapses or its extension is no longer possible and at the same time inform it of any reasons for refusing consent. The beneficiary may refuse consent only if it can show that its legitimate interests would suffer significant harm.

If the Agency decides to assume ownership, it will formally notify the beneficiary concerned within 45 days of receiving notification.

26.5 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 27 — PROTECTION OF RESULTS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

27.1 Obligation to protect the results

Each beneficiary must examine the possibility of protecting its results and must adequately protect them — for an appropriate period and with appropriate territorial coverage — if:

(a) the results can reasonably be expected to be commercially or industrially exploited and

(b) protecting them is possible, reasonable and justified (given the circumstances).

When deciding on protection, the beneficiary must consider its own legitimate interests and the legitimate interests (especially commercial) of the other beneficiaries.

27.2 Agency ownership, to protect the results

If a beneficiary intends not to protect its results, to stop protecting them or not seek an extension of protection, the Agency may — under certain conditions (see Article 26.4) — assume ownership to ensure their (continued) protection.

27.3 Information on EU funding
Applications for protection of results (including patent applications) filed by or on behalf of a beneficiary must — unless the Agency requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible — include the following:

“The project leading to this application has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 765224”.

27.4 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 28 — EXPLOITATION OF RESULTS

28.1 Obligation to exploit the results

Each beneficiary must — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — take measures aiming to ensure ‘exploitation’ of its results (either directly or indirectly, in particular through transfer or licensing; see Article 30) by:

(a) using them in further research activities (outside the action);
(b) developing, creating or marketing a product or process;
(c) creating and providing a service, or
(d) using them in standardisation activities.

This does not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

28.2 Results that could contribute to European or international standards — Information on EU funding

If results are incorporated in a standard, the beneficiary concerned must — unless the Agency requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible — ask the standardisation body to include the following statement in (information related to) the standard:

“Results incorporated in this standard received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 765224”.

28.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced in accordance with Article 43.

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

ARTICLE 29 — DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS — OPEN ACCESS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

29.1 Obligation to disseminate results
Unless it goes against their legitimate interests, each beneficiary must — as soon as possible — ‘disseminate’ its results by disclosing them to the public by appropriate means (other than those resulting from protecting or exploiting the results), including in scientific publications (in any medium).

This does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply.

A beneficiary that intends to disseminate its results must give advance notice to the other beneficiaries of — unless agreed otherwise — at least 45 days, together with sufficient information on the results it will disseminate.

Any other beneficiary may object within — unless agreed otherwise — 30 days of receiving notification, if it can show that its legitimate interests in relation to the results or background would be significantly harmed. In such cases, the dissemination may not take place unless appropriate steps are taken to safeguard these legitimate interests.

If a beneficiary intends not to protect its results, it may — under certain conditions (see Article 26.4.1) — need to formally notify the Agency before dissemination takes place.

### 29.2 Open access to scientific publications

Each beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge online access for any user) to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results.

In particular, it must:

(a) as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications;

Moreover, the beneficiary must aim to deposit at the same time the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications.

(b) ensure open access to the deposited publication — via the repository — at the latest:

(i) on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher, or

(ii) within six months of publication (twelve months for publications in the social sciences and humanities) in any other case.

(c) ensure open access — via the repository — to the bibliographic metadata that identify the deposited publication.

The bibliographic metadata must be in a standard format and must include all of the following:

- the terms “Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions”;

- the name of the action, acronym and grant number;

- the publication date, and length of embargo period if applicable, and


- a persistent identifier.

29.3 Open access to research data

Not applicable

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

Unless the Agency requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible, any dissemination of results (in any form, including electronic) must:

(a) display the EU emblem and

(b) include the following text:

“This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 765224”.

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

For the purposes of their obligations under this Article, the beneficiaries may use the EU emblem without first obtaining approval from the Agency.

This does not however give them the right to exclusive use.

Moreover, they may not appropriate the EU emblem or any similar trademark or logo, either by registration or by any other means.

29.5 Disclaimer excluding Agency responsibility

Any dissemination of results must indicate that it reflects only the author's view and that the Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

29.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 30 — TRANSFER AND LICENSING OF RESULTS

30.1 Transfer of ownership

Each beneficiary may transfer ownership of its results.

It must however ensure that its obligations under Articles 26.2, 26.4, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 also apply to the new owner and that this owner has the obligation to pass them on in any subsequent transfer.

This does not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

Unless agreed otherwise (in writing) for specifically-identified third parties or unless impossible under
applicable EU and national laws on mergers and acquisitions, a beneficiary that intends to transfer ownership of results must give at least 45 days advance notice (or less if agreed in writing) to the other beneficiaries that still have (or still may request) access rights to the results. This notification must include sufficient information on the new owner to enable any beneficiary concerned to assess the effects on its access rights.

Unless agreed otherwise (in writing) for specifically-identified third parties, any other beneficiary may object within 30 days of receiving notification (or less if agreed in writing), if it can show that the transfer would adversely affect its access rights. In this case, the transfer may not take place until agreement has been reached between the beneficiaries concerned.

30.2 Granting licenses

Each beneficiary may grant licences to its results (or otherwise give the right to exploit them), if:

(a) this does not impede the rights under Article 31

(b) not applicable.

In addition to Points (a) and (b), exclusive licences for results may be granted only if all the other beneficiaries concerned have waived their access rights (see Article 31.1).

This does not change the dissemination obligations in Article 29 or security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

30.3 Agency right to object to transfers or licensing

The Agency may — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — object to a transfer of ownership or the exclusive licensing of results, if:

(a) it is to a third party established in a non-EU country not associated with Horizon 2020 and

(b) the Agency considers that the transfer or licence is not in line with EU interests regarding competitiveness or is inconsistent with ethical principles or security considerations.

A beneficiary that intends to transfer ownership or grant an exclusive licence must formally notify the Agency before the intended transfer or licensing takes place and:

- identify the specific results concerned;
- describe in detail the new owner or licensee and the planned or potential exploitation of the results, and
- include a reasoned assessment of the likely impact of the transfer or licence on EU competitiveness and its consistency with ethical principles and security considerations.

The Agency may request additional information.

If the Agency decides to object to a transfer or exclusive licence, it must formally notify the beneficiary concerned within 60 days of receiving notification (or any additional information it has requested).

No transfer or licensing may take place in the following cases:
- pending the Agency decision, within the period set out above;
- if the Agency objects;
- until the conditions are complied with, if the Agency objection comes with conditions.

30.4 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 31 — ACCESS RIGHTS TO RESULTS

31.1 Exercise of access rights — Waiving of access rights — No sub-licensing

The conditions set out in Article 25.1 apply.

The obligations set out in this Article do not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

31.2 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for implementing their own tasks under the action

The beneficiaries must give each other access — on a royalty-free basis — to results needed for implementing their own tasks under the action.

31.3 Access rights for other beneficiaries, for exploiting their own results

The beneficiaries must give each other — under fair and reasonable conditions (see Article 25.3) — access to results needed for exploiting their own results.

Requests for access may be made — unless agreed otherwise — up to one year after the period set out in Article 3.

31.4 Access rights of affiliated entities

Unless agreed otherwise in the consortium agreement, access to results must also be given — under fair and reasonable conditions (Article 25.3) — to affiliated entities established in an EU Member State or associated country, if this is needed for those entities to exploit the results generated by the beneficiaries to which they are affiliated.

Unless agreed otherwise (see above; Article 31.1), the affiliated entity concerned must make any such request directly to the beneficiary that owns the results.

Requests for access may be made — unless agreed otherwise — up to one year after the period set out in Article 3.

31.5 Access rights for the EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies and EU Member States

The beneficiaries must give access to their results — on a royalty-free basis — to EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, for developing, implementing or monitoring EU policies or programmes.
Such access rights are limited to non-commercial and non-competitive use.

This does not change the right to use any material, document or information received from the beneficiaries for communication and publicising activities (see Article 38.2).

31.6 Access rights for researchers

The beneficiaries must — on a royalty-free basis — give access to the recruited researchers to results necessary for their research training activities under the action.

31.7 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

SECTION 4 OTHER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE 32 — RECRUITMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR RECRUITED RESEARCHERS

32.1 Obligations towards recruited researchers

The beneficiaries must respect the following recruitment and working conditions for the researchers recruited under the action:

(a) take all measures to implement the principles set out in the Commission Recommendation on the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers\(^9\) and ensure that the researchers are aware of them;

(b) advertise and publish vacancies internationally, including on the web-sites requested by the Agency;

(c) recruit the researchers, following an open, transparent, impartial and equitable recruitment procedure, on the basis of:

(i) their scientific skills and the relevance of their research experience;

(ii) the impact of the proposed training on the researcher’s career;

(iii) a fair gender representation (by promoting genuine equal access opportunities between men and women throughout the recruitment process);

(d) ensure that no conflict of interest exists in or arises from the recruitment;

(e) ensure that the researchers enjoy at the place of the implementation at least the same standards and working conditions as those applicable to local researchers holding a similar position;

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(f) ensure that the employment contract, other direct contract or fixed amount-fellowship agreement (see Article 6) specifies:

(i) the starting date and duration of the research training activities under the action;

(ii) the monthly support for the researcher under this Agreement (in euro and, if relevant, in the currency in which the remuneration is paid);

(iii) the obligation of the researcher to work exclusively for the action;

(iv) the obligation of the researcher not to receive for activities carried out in the frame of the action, other incomes than those received from the beneficiary (or other entity mentioned in Annex 1);

(v) the obligation of the researcher to inform the beneficiary as soon as possible of any events or circumstances likely to affect the Agreement (see Article 17);

(vi) the arrangements related to the intellectual property rights between the beneficiary and the researcher — during implementation of the action and afterwards;

(vii) the obligation of the researcher to maintain confidentiality (see Article 36);

(viii) the obligation of the researcher to ensure the visibility of EU funding in communications or publications and in applications for the protection of results (see Articles 27, 28, 29 and 38);

(g) assist the researchers in the administrative procedures related to their recruitment;

(h) inform the researchers about:

- the description, conditions, location and the timetable for the implementation of the research training activities under the action and the name of the supervisor;

- the rights and obligations of the beneficiary toward the researcher under this Agreement;

- the obligation of the researcher to complete and submit — at the end of the training — the evaluation questionnaire and — two years later — follow-up questionnaire provided by the Agency;

(i) ensure that the researchers do not receive, for activities carried out in the frame of the action, other incomes than those received from the beneficiaries (or other entity mentioned in Annex 1);

(j) host the researchers at their premises (or at the premises of an entity with a capital or legal link);

(k) provide training and the necessary means for implementing the action (or ensure that such training and means are provided by entities with a capital or legal link);

(l) ensure that the researchers are adequately supervised;

(m) ensure that a career development plan is established and support its implementation;

(n) ensure an appropriate exposure to the non-academic sector;
(o) limit secondments to a maximum of 30% of the actual months spent implementing the research training activities under the action.

32.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 33 — GENDER EQUALITY

33.1 Obligation to aim for gender equality

The beneficiaries must take all measures to promote equal opportunities between men and women in the implementation of the action. They must aim, to the extent possible, for a gender balance at all levels of personnel assigned to the action, including at supervisory and managerial level.

33.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

ARTICLE 34 — ETHICS AND RESEARCH INTEGRITY

34.1 Obligation to comply with ethical and research integrity principles

The beneficiaries must carry out the action in compliance with:

(a) ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity)

and

(b) applicable international, EU and national law.

Funding will not be granted for activities carried out outside the EU if they are prohibited in all Member States or for activities which destroy human embryos (for example, for obtaining stem cells).

The beneficiaries must ensure that the activities under the action have an exclusive focus on civil applications.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the activities under the action do not:

(a) aim at human cloning for reproductive purposes;

(b) intend to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable (with the exception of research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads, which may be financed), or

(c) intend to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.
The beneficiaries must respect the highest standards of research integrity — as set out, for instance, in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity\(^\text{10}\).

This implies notably compliance with the following essential principles:

- honesty;
- reliability;
- objectivity;
- impartiality;
- open communication;
- duty of care;
- fairness and
- responsibility for future science generations.

This means that beneficiaries must ensure that persons carrying out research tasks:

- present their research goals and intentions in an honest and transparent manner;
- design their research carefully and conduct it in a reliable fashion, taking its impact on society into account;
- use techniques and methodologies (including for data collection and management) that are appropriate for the field(s) concerned;
- exercise due care for the subjects of research — be they human beings, animals, the environment or cultural objects;
- ensure objectivity, accuracy and impartiality when disseminating the results;
- allow — as much as possible and taking into account the legitimate interest of the beneficiaries — access to research data, in order to enable research to be reproduced;
- make the necessary references to their work and that of other researchers;
- refrain from practicing any form of plagiarism, data falsification or fabrication;
- avoid double funding, conflicts of interest and misrepresentation of credentials or other research misconduct.

### 34.2 Activities raising ethical issues

Activities raising ethical issues must comply with the ‘ethics requirements’ set out as deliverables in Annex 1.

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\(^{10}\) European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity of ALLEA (All European Academies) and ESF (European Science Foundation) of March 2011. 
Before the beginning of an activity raising an ethical issue, each beneficiary must have obtained:

(a) any ethics committee opinion required under national law and

(b) any notification or authorisation for activities raising ethical issues required under national and/or European law

needed for implementing the action tasks in question.

The documents must be kept on file and be submitted upon request by the coordinator to the Agency (see Article 52). If they are not in English, they must be submitted together with an English summary, which shows that the action tasks in question are covered and includes the conclusions of the committee or authority concerned (if available).

34.3 Activities involving human embryos or human embryonic stem cells

Activities involving research on human embryos or human embryonic stem cells may be carried out, in addition to Article 34.1, only if:

- they are set out in Annex 1 or

- the coordinator has obtained explicit approval (in writing) from the Agency (see Article 52).

34.4 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43) and the Agreement or participation of the beneficiary may be terminated (see Article 50).

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

ARTICLE 35 — CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

35.1 Obligation to avoid a conflict of interests

The beneficiaries must take all measures to prevent any situation where the impartial and objective implementation of the action is compromised for reasons involving economic interest, political or national affinity, family or emotional ties or any other shared interest (‘conflict of interests’).

They must formally notify to the Agency without delay any situation constituting or likely to lead to a conflict of interests and immediately take all the necessary steps to rectify this situation.

The Agency may verify that the measures taken are appropriate and may require additional measures to be taken by a specified deadline.

35.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43) and the Agreement or participation of the beneficiary may be terminated (see Article 50).

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

ARTICLE 36 — CONFIDENTIALITY
36.1 General obligation to maintain confidentiality

During implementation of the action and for four years after the period set out in Article 3, the parties must keep confidential any data, documents or other material (in any form) that is identified as confidential at the time it is disclosed (‘confidential information’).

If a beneficiary requests, the Agency may agree to keep such information confidential for an additional period beyond the initial four years.

If information has been identified as confidential only orally, it will be considered to be confidential only if this is confirmed in writing within 15 days of the oral disclosure.

Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, they may use confidential information only to implement the Agreement.

The beneficiaries may disclose confidential information to their personnel, entities with a capital or legal link or partner organisations only if they:

(a) need to know to implement the Agreement and

(b) are bound by an obligation of confidentiality.

This does not change the security obligations in Article 37, which still apply.

The Agency may disclose confidential information to its staff, other EU institutions and bodies. It may disclose confidential information to third parties, if:

(a) this is necessary to implement the Agreement or safeguard the EU’s financial interests and

(b) the recipients of the information are bound by an obligation of confidentiality.

Under the conditions set out in Article 4 of the Rules for Participation Regulation No 1290/2013, the Commission must moreover make available information on the results to other EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies as well as Member States or associated countries.

The confidentiality obligations no longer apply if:

(a) the disclosing party agrees to release the other party;

(b) the information was already known by the recipient or is given to him without obligation of confidentiality by a third party that was not bound by any obligation of confidentiality;

(c) the recipient proves that the information was developed without the use of confidential information;

(d) the information becomes generally and publicly available, without breaching any confidentiality obligation, or

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(e) the disclosure of the information is required by EU or national law.

36.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 37 — SECURITY-RELATED OBLIGATIONS

37.1 Results with a security recommendation

Not applicable

37.2 Classified information

Not applicable

37.3 Activities involving dual-use goods or dangerous materials and substances

Not applicable

37.4 Consequences of non-compliance

Not applicable

ARTICLE 38 — PROMOTING THE ACTION — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

38.1 Communication activities by beneficiaries

38.1.1 Obligation to promote the action and its results

The beneficiaries must promote the action and its results, by providing targeted information to multiple audiences (including the media and the public) in a strategic and effective manner.

This does not change the dissemination obligations in Article 29, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36 or the security obligations in Article 37, all of which still apply.

Before engaging in a communication activity expected to have a mainstream media coverage the beneficiaries must inform the Agency (see Article 52).

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

Unless the Agency requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible, any communication activity related to the action (including in electronic form, via social media, etc.) and any infrastructure, equipment and major results funded by the grant must:

(a) display the EU emblem and

(b) include the following text:
For communication activities: “This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 765224”.

For infrastructure, equipment and major results: “This [infrastructure][equipment][insert type of result] is part of a project that has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 765224”.

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

For the purposes of their obligations under this Article, the beneficiaries may use the EU emblem without first obtaining approval from the Agency.

This does not, however, give them the right to exclusive use.

Moreover, they may not appropriate the EU emblem or any similar trademark or logo, either by registration or by any other means.

38.1.3 Disclaimer excluding Agency and Commission responsibility

Any communication activity related to the action must indicate that it reflects only the author's view and that the Agency and the Commission are not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

38.2 Communication activities by the Agency and the Commission

38.2.1 Right to use beneficiaries’ materials, documents or information

The Agency and the Commission may use, for its communication and publicising activities, information relating to the action, documents notably summaries for publication and public deliverables as well as any other material, such as pictures or audio-visual material received from any beneficiary (including in electronic form).

This does not change the confidentiality obligations in Article 36 and the security obligations in Article 37, all of which still apply.

If the Agency’s or the Commission’s use of these materials, documents or information would risk compromising legitimate interests, the beneficiary concerned may request the Agency or the Commission not to use it (see Article 52).

The right to use a beneficiary’s materials, documents and information includes:

(a) use for its own purposes (in particular, making them available to persons working for the Agency, the Commission or any other EU institution, body, office or agency or body or institutions in EU Member States; and copying or reproducing them in whole or in part, in unlimited numbers);

(b) distribution to the public (in particular, publication as hard copies and in electronic or digital format, publication on the internet, as a downloadable or non-downloadable file, broadcasting by any channel, public display or presentation, communicating through press information services, or inclusion in widely accessible databases or indexes);

(c) editing or redrafting for communication and publicising activities (including shortening, summarising, inserting other elements (such as meta-data, legends, other graphic, visual, audio
or text elements), extracting parts (e.g. audio or video files), dividing into parts, use in a compilation);

(d) translation;

(e) giving access in response to individual requests under Regulation No 1049/2001\(^\text{13}\), without the right to reproduce or exploit;

(f) storage in paper, electronic or other form;

(g) archiving, in line with applicable document-management rules, and

(h) the right to authorise third parties to act on its behalf or sub-license the modes of use set out in Points (b), (c), (d) and (f) to third parties if needed for the communication and publicising activities of the Agency or the Commission.

If the right of use is subject to rights of a third party (including personnel of the beneficiary), the beneficiary must ensure that it complies with its obligations under this Agreement (in particular, by obtaining the necessary approval from the third parties concerned).

Where applicable (and if provided by the beneficiaries), the Agency or the Commission will insert the following information:

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

38.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

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

ARTICLE 39 — PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

39.1 Processing of personal data by the Agency and the Commission

Any personal data under the Agreement will be processed by the Agency or the Commission under Regulation No 45/2001\(^\text{14}\) and according to the ‘notifications of the processing operations’ to the Data Protection Officer (DPO) of the Agency or the Commission (publicly accessible in the DPO register).

Such data will be processed by the ‘data controller’ of the Agency or the Commission for the purposes of implementing, managing and monitoring the Agreement or protecting the financial interests of the EU or Euratom (including checks, reviews, audits and investigations; see Article 22).

The persons whose personal data are processed have the right to access and correct their own personal data. For this purpose, they must send any queries about the processing of their personal data to the


\(^{14}\) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.01.2001, p. 1).
data controller, via the contact point indicated in the privacy statement(s) that are published on the Agency and the Commission websites.

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

39.2 Processing of personal data by the beneficiaries

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

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

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

39.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Article 39.2, the Agency may apply any of the measures described in Chapter 6.

ARTICLE 40 — ASSIGNMENTS OF CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT AGAINST THE AGENCY

The beneficiaries may not assign any of their claims for payment against the Agency to any third party, except if approved by the Agency on the basis of a reasoned, written request by the coordinator (on behalf of the beneficiary concerned).

If the Agency has not accepted the assignment or the terms of it are not observed, the assignment will have no effect on it.

In no circumstances will an assignment release the beneficiaries from their obligations towards the Agency.

CHAPTER 5 DIVISION OF BENEFICIARIES’ ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
— RELATIONSHIP WITH COMPLEMENTARY BENEFICIARIES — RELATIONSHIP WITH PARTNERS OF A JOINT ACTION

ARTICLE 41 — DIVISION OF BENEFICIARIES’ ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
— RELATIONSHIP WITH COMPLEMENTARY BENEFICIARIES — RELATIONSHIP WITH PARTNERS OF A JOINT ACTION

41.1 Roles and responsibility towards the Agency

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

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

The financial responsibility of each beneficiary is governed by Articles 44, 45 and 46.

41.2 Internal division of roles and responsibilities

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

(a) Each beneficiary must:

   (i) keep information stored in the Participant Portal Beneficiary Register (via the electronic exchange system) up to date (see Article 17);

   (ii) inform the coordinator immediately of any events or circumstances likely to affect significantly or delay the implementation of the action (see Article 17);

   (iii) submit to the coordinator in good time:

         - individual financial statements for itself and, if required, certificates on the financial statements (see Article 20);

         - the data needed to draw up the technical reports (see Article 20);

         - ethics committee opinions and notifications or authorisations for activities raising ethical issues (see Article 34);

         - any other documents or information required by the Agency or the Commission under the Agreement, unless the Agreement requires the beneficiary to submit this information directly to the Agency or the Commission.

(b) The coordinator must:

   (i) monitor that the action is implemented properly (see Article 7);

   (ii) act as the intermediary for all communications between the beneficiaries and the Agency (in particular, providing the Agency with the information described in Article 17), unless the Agreement specifies otherwise;

   (iii) request and review any documents or information required by the Agency and verify their completeness and correctness before passing them on to the Agency;

   (iv) submit the deliverables and reports to the Agency (see Articles 19 and 20);

   (v) ensure that all payments are made to the other beneficiaries without unjustified delay (see Article 21);

   (vi) inform the Agency of the amounts paid to each beneficiary, when required under the Agreement (see Articles 44 and 50) or requested by the Agency.

The coordinator may not delegate or subcontract the above-mentioned tasks to any other beneficiary or third party (including entities with a capital or legal link and partner organisations).
41.3 Internal arrangements between beneficiaries — Consortium agreement

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

- internal organisation of the consortium;
- management of access to the electronic exchange system;
- distribution of EU funding;
- additional rules on rights and obligations related to background and results (including whether access rights remain or not, if a beneficiary is in breach of its obligations) (see Section 3 of Chapter 4);
- settlement of internal disputes;
- liability, indemnification and confidentiality arrangements between the beneficiaries.

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

41.4 Relationship with complementary beneficiaries — Collaboration agreement

Not applicable

41.5 Relationship with partners of a joint action — Coordination agreement

Not applicable

CHAPTER 6 REJECTION OF COSTS — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT — RECOVERY — SANCTIONS — DAMAGES — SUSPENSION — TERMINATION — FORCE MAJEURE

SECTION 1 REJECTION OF COSTS — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT — RECOVERY — SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 42 — REJECTION OF INELIGIBLE COSTS

42.1 Conditions

The Agency will — after termination of the participation of a beneficiary, at the time of an interim payment, at the payment of the balance or afterwards — reject any costs which are ineligible (see Article 6), in particular following checks, reviews, audits or investigations (see Article 22).

The rejection may also be based on the extension of findings from other grants to this grant (see Article 22.5.2).

42.2 Ineligible costs to be rejected — Calculation — Procedure
Ineligible costs will be rejected in full.

If the rejection of costs does not lead to a recovery (see Article 44), the Agency will formally notify the coordinator or beneficiary concerned of the rejection of costs, the amounts and the reasons why (if applicable, together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 21.5). The coordinator or beneficiary concerned may — within 30 days of receiving notification — formally notify the Agency of its disagreement and the reasons why.

If the rejection of costs leads to a recovery, the Agency will follow the contradictory procedure with pre-information letter set out in Article 44.

42.3 Effects

If the Agency rejects costs after termination of the participation of a beneficiary, it will deduct them from the costs declared by the beneficiary in the termination report and include the rejection in the calculation after termination (see Article 50.2 and 50.3).

If the Agency rejects costs at the time of an interim payment or the payment of the balance, it will deduct them from the total eligible costs declared, for the action, in the periodic or final summary financial statement (see Articles 20.3 and 20.4). It will then calculate the interim payment or payment of the balance as set out in Articles 21.3 or 21.4.

If the Agency — after an interim payment but before the payment of the balance — rejects costs declared in a periodic summary financial statement, it will deduct them from the total eligible costs declared, for the action, in the next periodic summary financial statement or in the final summary financial statement. It will then calculate the interim payment or payment of the balance as set out in Articles 21.3 or 21.4.

If the Agency rejects costs after the payment of the balance, it will deduct the amount rejected from the total eligible costs declared, by the beneficiary, in the final summary financial statement. It will then calculate the revised final grant amount as set out in Article 5.4.

ARTICLE 43 — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT

43.1 Conditions

The Agency may — after termination of the participation of a beneficiary, at the payment of the balance or afterwards — reduce the grant, if:

(a) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed:

(i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or

(ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false information, failure to provide required information, breach of ethical principles) or

(b) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decision on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a
material impact on this grant (extension of findings from other grants to this grant; see Article 22.5.2).

43.2 Amount to be reduced — Calculation — Procedure

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

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

- informing it of its intention to reduce the grant, the amount it intends to reduce and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification

If the Agency does not receive any observations or decides to pursue reduction despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify confirmation of the reduction (if applicable, together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 21).

43.3 Effects

If the Agency reduces the grant after termination of the participation of a beneficiary, it will calculate the reduced grant amount for that beneficiary and then determine the amount due to that beneficiary (see Article 50.2 and 50.3).

If the Agency reduces the grant at the payment of the balance, it will calculate the reduced grant amount for the action and then determine the amount due as payment of the balance (see Articles 5.3.4 and 21.4).

If the Agency reduces the grant after the payment of the balance, it will calculate the revised final grant amount for the beneficiary concerned (see Article 5.4). If the revised final grant amount for the beneficiary concerned is lower than its share of the final grant amount, the Agency will recover the difference (see Article 44).

ARTICLE 44 — RECOVERY OF UNDUE AMOUNTS

44.1 Amount to be recovered — Calculation — Procedure

The Agency will — after termination of the participation of a beneficiary, at the payment of the balance or afterwards — claim back any amount that was paid but is not due under the Agreement.

Each beneficiary’s financial responsibility in case of recovery is limited to its own debt, except for the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund (see Article 21.4).

44.1.1 Recovery after termination of a beneficiary’s participation

If recovery takes place after termination of a beneficiary’s participation (including the coordinator), the Agency will claim back the undue amount from the beneficiary concerned, by formally notifying it a debit note (see Article 50.2 and 50.3). This note will specify the amount to be recovered, the terms and the date for payment.
If payment is not made by the date specified in the debit note, the Agency or the Commission will recover the amount:

(a) by ‘offsetting’ it — without the beneficiary’s consent — against any amounts owed to the beneficiary concerned by the Agency, the Commission or another executive agency (from the EU or Euratom budget).

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

(b) not applicable;

(c) by taking legal action (see Article 57) or by adopting an enforceable decision under Article 299 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and Article 79(2) of the Financial regulation No 966/2012.

If payment is not made by the date specified in the debit note, the amount to be recovered (see above) will be increased by late-payment interest at the rate set out in Article 21.11, from the day following the payment date in the debit note, up to and including the date the Agency or the Commission receives full payment of the amount.

Partial payments will be first credited against expenses, charges and late-payment interest and then against the principal.

Bank charges incurred in the recovery process will be borne by the beneficiary, unless Directive 2007/64/EC applies.

44.1.2 Recovery at payment of the balance

If the payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery (see Article 21.4), the Agency will formally notify a ‘pre-information letter’ to the coordinator:

- informing it of its intention to recover, the amount due as the balance and the reasons why;

- specifying that it intends to deduct the amount to be recovered from the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund;

- requesting the coordinator to submit a report on the distribution of payments to the beneficiaries within 30 days of receiving notification, and

- inviting the coordinator to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If no observations are submitted or the Agency decides to pursue recovery despite the observations it has received, it will confirm recovery (together with the notification of amounts due; see Article 21.5) and:

- pay the difference between the amount to be recovered and the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund, if the difference is positive or

- formally notify to the coordinator a **debit note** for the difference between the amount to be recovered and the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund, **if the difference is negative**. This note will also specify the terms and the date for payment.

If the coordinator does not repay the Agency by the date in the debit note and has not submitted the report on the distribution of payments: the Agency or the Commission will **recover** the amount set out in the debit note from the coordinator (see below).

If the coordinator does not repay the Agency by the date in the debit note, but has submitted the report on the distribution of payments: the Agency will:

(a) identify the beneficiaries for which the amount calculated as follows is negative:

\[
\{ \{\text{beneficiary’s costs declared in the final summary financial statement and approved by the Agency} \times \text{the reimbursement rate set out in Article 5.2 for the beneficiary concerned} \} \\
\{ \text{divided by} \} \\
\{ \text{the EU contribution for the action calculated according to Article 5.3.1} \} \\
\{ \text{multiplied by} \} \\
\{ \text{the final grant amount (see Article 5.3)} \} \\
\{ \text{minus} \} \\
\{ \text{pre-financing and interim payments received by the beneficiary} \}
\]

(b) formally notify to each beneficiary identified according to point (a) a **debit note** specifying the terms and date for payment. The amount of the debit note is calculated as follows:

\[
\{ \text{amount calculated according to point (a) for the beneficiary concerned} \} \\
\{ \text{divided by} \} \\
\{ \text{the sum of the amounts calculated according to point (a) for all the beneficiaries identified according to point (a)} \} \\
\{ \text{multiplied by} \} \\
\{ \text{the amount set out in the debit note formally notified to the coordinator} \}
\]

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

(a) by ‘**offsetting**’ it — without the beneficiary’s consent — against any amounts owed to the beneficiary concerned by the Agency, the Commission or another executive agency (from the EU or Euratom budget).

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

(b) by **drawing on the Guarantee Fund**. The Agency or the Commission will formally notify the beneficiary concerned the debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund and recover the amount:

(i) **not applicable**;

(ii) by **taking legal action** (see Article 57) or by **adopting an enforceable decision** under
Article 299 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and Article 79(2) of the 
Financial Regulation No 966/2012.

If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the amount to be recovered (see above) will be 
increased by late-payment interest at the rate set out in Article 21.11, from the day following the 
payment date in the debit note, up to and including the date the Agency or the Commission receives 
full payment of the amount.

Partial payments will be first credited against expenses, charges and late-payment interest and then 
against the principal.

Bank charges incurred in the recovery process will be borne by the beneficiary, unless 

44.1.3 Recovery of amounts after payment of the balance

If, for a beneficiary, the revised final grant amount (see Article 5.4) is lower than its share of the final 
grant amount, it must repay the difference to the Agency.

The beneficiary’s share of the final grant amount is calculated as follows:

\[
\left\{ \left\{ \frac{\text{beneficiary’s costs declared in the final summary financial statement and approved by the Agency}}{\text{multiplied by the reimbursement rate set out in Article 5.2 for the beneficiary concerned}}} \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{\text{the EU contribution for the action calculated according to Article 5.3.1}}{\text{multiplied by}} \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{\text{the final grant amount (see Article 5.3)}}{\text{}} \right\}
\]

If the coordinator has not distributed amounts received (see Article 21.7), the Agency will also recover 
these amounts.

The Agency will formally notify a pre-information letter to the beneficiary concerned:

- informing it of its intention to recover, the due amount and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If no observations are submitted or the Agency decides to pursue recovery despite the observations 
it has received, it will confirm the amount to be recovered and formally notify to the beneficiary 
concerned a debit note. This note will also specify the terms and the date for payment.

If payment is not made by the date specified in the debit note, the Agency will recover the amount:

(a) by ‘offsetting’ it — without the beneficiary’s consent — against any amounts owed to the 
beneficiary concerned by the Agency, the Commission or another executive agency (from the 
EU or Euratom budget).

In exceptional circumstances, to safeguard the EU’s financial interests, the Agency may offset 
before the payment date specified in the debit note;
(b) by **drawing on the Guarantee Fund.** The Agency or the Commission will formally notify the beneficiary concerned the debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund and recover the amount:

(i) not applicable;

(ii) by **taking legal action** (see Article 57) or by **adopting an enforceable decision** under Article 299 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and Article 79(2) of the Financial Regulation No 966/2012.

If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the amount to be recovered (see above) will be increased by **late-payment interest** at the rate set out in Article 21.11, from the day following the date for payment in the debit note, up to and including the date the Agency or the Commission receives full payment of the amount.

Partial payments will be first credited against expenses, charges and late-payment interest and then against the principal.

Bank charges incurred in the recovery process will be borne by the beneficiary, unless Directive 2007/64/EC applies.

**ARTICLE 45 — ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

In addition to contractual measures, the Agency or the Commission may also adopt administrative sanctions under Articles 106 and 131(4) of the Financial Regulation No 966/2012 (i.e. exclusion from future procurement contracts, grants and expert contracts and/or financial penalties).

**SECTION 2  LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES**

**ARTICLE 46 — LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES**

**46.1 Liability of the Agency**

The Agency cannot be held liable for any damage caused to the beneficiaries or to third parties as a consequence of implementing the Agreement, including for gross negligence.

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

**46.2 Liability of the beneficiaries**

Except in case of force majeure (see Article 51), the beneficiaries must compensate the Agency for any damage it sustains as a result of the implementation of the action or because the action was not implemented in full compliance with the Agreement.

**SECTION 3  SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION**

**ARTICLE 47 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT DEADLINE**

**47.1 Conditions**
The Agency may — at any moment — suspend the payment deadline (see Article 21.2 to 21.4) if a request for payment (see Article 20) cannot be approved because:

(a) it does not comply with the provisions of the Agreement (see Article 20);

(b) the technical or financial reports have not been submitted or are not complete or additional information is needed, or

(c) there is doubt about the eligibility of the costs declared in the financial statements and additional checks, reviews, audits or investigations are necessary.

47.2 Procedure

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

The suspension will take effect the day notification is sent by the Agency (see Article 52).

If the conditions for suspending the payment deadline are no longer met, the suspension will be lifted — and the remaining period will resume.

If the suspension exceeds two months, the coordinator may request the Agency if the suspension will continue.

If the payment deadline has been suspended due to the non-compliance of the technical or financial reports (see Article 20) and the revised report or statement is not submitted or was submitted but is also rejected, the Agency may also terminate the Agreement or the participation of the beneficiary (see Article 50.3.1(l)).

ARTICLE 48 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS

48.1 Conditions

The Agency may — at any moment — suspend payments, in whole or in part and interim payments or the payment of the balance for one or more beneficiaries, if:

(a) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decision on its behalf) has committed or is suspected of having committed:

(i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or

(ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false information, failure to provide required information, breach of ethical principles) or

(b) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decision on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant (extension of findings from other grants to this grant; see Article 22.5.2).

If payments are suspended for one or more beneficiaries, the Agency will make partial payment(s) for the part(s) not suspended. If suspension concerns the payment of the balance, — once suspension
is lifted — the payment or the recovery of the amount(s) concerned will be considered the payment of the balance that closes the action.

48.2 Procedure

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

- informing it of its intention to suspend payments and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If the Agency does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify confirmation of the suspension. Otherwise, it will formally notify that the suspension procedure is not continued.

The suspension will take effect the day the confirmation notification is sent by the Agency.

If the conditions for resuming payments are met, the suspension will be lifted. The Agency will formally notify the coordinator or beneficiary concerned.

During the suspension, the periodic report(s) for all reporting periods except the last one (see Article 20.3), must not contain any individual financial statements from the beneficiary concerned. The coordinator must include them in the next periodic report after the suspension is lifted or — if suspension is not lifted before the end of the action — in the last periodic report.

The beneficiaries may suspend implementation of the action (see Article 49.1) or terminate the Agreement or the participation of the beneficiary concerned (see Article 50.1 and 50.2).

ARTICLE 49 — SUSPENSION OF THE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

49.1 Suspension of the action implementation, by the beneficiaries

49.1.1 Conditions

The beneficiaries may suspend implementation of the action or any part of it, if exceptional circumstances — in particular force majeure (see Article 51) — make implementation impossible or excessively difficult.

49.1.2 Procedure

The coordinator must immediately formally notify to the Agency the suspension (see Article 52), stating:

- the reasons why and
- the expected date of resumption.

The suspension will take effect the day this notification is received by the Agency.

Once circumstances allow for implementation to resume, the coordinator must immediately formally notify the Agency and request an amendment of the Agreement to set the date on which the action will
be resumed, extend the duration of the action and make other changes necessary to adapt the action to the new situation (see Article 55) — unless the Agreement or the participation of a beneficiary has been terminated (see Article 50).

The suspension will be lifted with effect from the resumption date set out in the amendment. This date may be before the date on which the amendment enters into force.

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

49.2 Suspension of the action implementation, by the Agency

49.2.1 Conditions

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

(a) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed or is suspected of having committed:

(i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or

(ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false declaration, failure to provide required information, breach of ethical principles);

(b) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant (extension of findings from other grants to this grant; see Article 22.5.2), or

(c) the action is suspected of having lost its scientific or technological relevance.

49.2.2 Procedure

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

- informing it of its intention to suspend the implementation and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

If the Agency does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify confirmation of the suspension. Otherwise, it will formally notify that the procedure is not continued.

The suspension will take effect five days after confirmation notification is received (or on a later date specified in the notification).

It will be lifted if the conditions for resuming implementation of the action are met.

The coordinator or beneficiary concerned will be formally notified of the lifting and the Agreement will be amended to set the date on which the action will be resumed, extend the duration of the action.
and make other changes necessary to adapt the action to the new situation (see Article 55) — unless
the Agreement has already been terminated (see Article 50).

The suspension will be lifted with effect from the resumption date set out in the amendment. This date
may be before the date on which the amendment enters into force.

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

The beneficiaries may not claim damages due to suspension by the Agency (see Article 46).

Suspension of the action implementation does not affect the Agency’s right to terminate the Agreement
or participation of a beneficiary (see Article 50), reduce the grant or recover amounts unduly paid
(see Articles 43 and 44).

ARTICLE 50 — TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT OR OF THE PARTICIPATION
OF ONE OR MORE BENEFICIARIES

50.1 Termination of the Agreement, by the beneficiaries

50.1.1 Conditions and procedure

The beneficiaries may terminate the Agreement.

The coordinator must formally notify termination to the Agency (see Article 52), stating:

- the reasons why and

- the date the termination will take effect. This date must be after the notification.

If no reasons are given or if the Agency considers the reasons do not justify termination, the Agreement
will be considered to have been ‘terminated improperly’.

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

50.1.2 Effects

The coordinator must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit:

(i) a periodic report (for the open reporting period until termination; see Article 20.3) and

(ii) the final report (see Article 20.4).

If the Agency does not receive the reports within the deadline (see above), only costs which are
included in an approved periodic report will be taken into account.

The Agency will calculate the final grant amount (see Article 5.3) and the balance (see Article 21.4)
on the basis of the reports submitted. Only costs incurred until termination are eligible (see Article 6).
Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not eligible.

Improper termination may lead to a reduction of the grant (see Article 43).

After termination, the beneficiaries’ obligations (in particular Articles 20, 22, 23, Section 3 of
Chapter 4, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43 and 44) continue to apply.
50.2 Termination of the participation of one or more beneficiaries, by the beneficiaries

50.2.1 Conditions and procedure

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

The coordinator must formally notify termination to the Agency (see Article 52) and inform the beneficiary concerned.

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

The notification must include:

- the reasons why;
- the opinion of the beneficiary concerned (or proof that this opinion has been requested in writing);
- the date the termination takes effect. This date must be after the notification, and
- a request for amendment (see Article 55), with a proposal for reallocation of the tasks and the estimated budget of the beneficiary concerned (see Annexes 1 and 2) and, if necessary, the addition of one or more new beneficiaries (see Article 56). If termination takes effect after the period set out in Article 3, no request for amendment must be included unless the beneficiary concerned is the coordinator. In this case, the request for amendment must propose a new coordinator.

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

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

50.2.2 Effects

The coordinator must — within 30 days from when termination takes effect — submit:

(i) a report on the distribution of payments to the beneficiary concerned and

(ii) if termination takes effect during the period set out in Article 3, a ‘termination report’ from the beneficiary concerned, for the open reporting period until termination, containing an overview of the progress of the work, an overview of the use of resources, the individual financial statement and, if applicable, the certificate on the financial statement (see Articles 20.3 and 20.4).

The information in the termination report must also be included in the periodic report for the next reporting period (see Article 20.3).

If the request for amendment is rejected by the Agency, (because it calls into question the decision awarding the grant or breaches the principle of equal treatment of applicants), the Agreement may be terminated according to Article 50.3.1(c).
If the request for amendment is accepted by the Agency, the Agreement is amended to introduce the necessary changes (see Article 55).

The Agency will — on the basis of the periodic reports, the termination report and the report on the distribution of payments — calculate the amount which is due to the beneficiary and if the (pre-financing and interim) payments received by the beneficiary exceed this amount.

The amount which is due is calculated in the following steps:

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

The grant amount for the beneficiary is calculated by applying the reimbursement rate(s) to the total eligible costs declared by the beneficiary in the termination report and approved by the Agency.

Only costs incurred by the beneficiary concerned until termination takes effect are eligible (see Article 6). Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not eligible.

Step 2 — Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations

In case of a reduction (see Article 43), the Agency will calculate the reduced grant amount for the beneficiary by deducting the amount of the reduction (calculated in proportion to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations, in accordance with Article 43.2) from the grant amount for the beneficiary.

If the payments received exceed the amounts due:

- if termination takes effect during the period set out in Article 3 and the request for amendment is accepted, the beneficiary concerned must repay to the coordinator the amount unduly received. The Agency will formally notify the amount unduly received and request the beneficiary concerned to repay it to the coordinator within 30 days of receiving notification. If it does not repay the coordinator, the Agency will draw upon the Guarantee Fund to pay the coordinator and then notify a debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund to the beneficiary concerned (see Article 44);

- in all other cases, in particular if termination takes effect after the period set out in Article 3, the Agency will formally notify a debit note to the beneficiary concerned. If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the Guarantee Fund will pay to the Agency the amount due and the Agency will notify a debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund to the beneficiary concerned (see Article 44);

- if the beneficiary concerned is the former coordinator, it must repay the new coordinator according to the procedure above, unless:
  - termination takes effect after an interim payment and
  - the former coordinator has not distributed amounts received as pre-financing or interim payments (see Article 21.7).
In this case, the Agency will formally notify a debit note to the former coordinator. If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the Guarantee Fund will pay to the Agency the amount due. The Agency will then pay the new coordinator and notify a debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund to the former coordinator (see Article 44).

If the payments received do not exceed the amounts due: amounts owed to the beneficiary concerned will be included in the next interim or final payment.

If the Agency does not receive the termination report within the deadline (see above), only costs included in an approved periodic report will be taken into account.

If the Agency does not receive the report on the distribution of payments within the deadline (see above), it will consider that:

- the coordinator did not distribute any payment to the beneficiary concerned and that
- the beneficiary concerned must not repay any amount to the coordinator.

Improper termination may lead to a reduction of the grant (see Article 43) or termination of the Agreement (see Article 50).

After termination, the concerned beneficiary’s obligations (in particular Articles 20, 22, 23, Section 3 of Chapter 4, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43 and 44) continue to apply.

50.3 Termination of the Agreement or the participation of one or more beneficiaries, by the Agency

50.3.1 Conditions

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

(a) one or more beneficiaries do not accede to the Agreement (see Article 56);

(b) a change to their legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation (or those of an entity with a capital or legal link) is likely to substantially affect or delay the implementation of the action or calls into question the decision to award the grant;

(c) following termination of participation for one or more beneficiaries (see above), the necessary changes to the Agreement would call into question the decision awarding the grant or breach the principle of equal treatment of applicants (see Article 55);

(d) implementation of the action is prevented by force majeure (see Article 51) or suspended by the coordinator (see Article 49.1) and either:

   (i) resumption is impossible, or
   
   (ii) the necessary changes to the Agreement would call into question the decision awarding the grant or breach the principle of equal treatment of applicants;

(e) a beneficiary is declared bankrupt, being wound up, having its affairs administered by the courts, has entered into an arrangement with creditors, has suspended business activities, or is subject to any other similar proceedings or procedures under national law;
(f) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has been found guilty of professional misconduct, proven by any means;

(g) a beneficiary does not comply with the applicable national law on taxes and social security;

(h) the action has lost scientific or technological relevance;

(i) not applicable;

(j) not applicable;

(k) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed fraud, corruption, or is involved in a criminal organisation, money laundering or any other illegal activity;

(l) a beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed:

   (i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or

   (ii) serious breach of obligations under the Agreement or during the award procedure (including improper implementation of the action, submission of false information, failure to provide required information, breach of ethical principles);

(m) a beneficiary (or the natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has committed — in other EU or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions — systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations that have a material impact on this grant (extension of findings from other grants to this grant; see Article 22.5.2).

(n) despite a specific request by the Agency, a beneficiary does not request — through the coordinator — an amendment to the Agreement to end the participation of an entity with a capital or legal link that is in one of the situations under points (e), (f), (g), (k), (l) or (m) and to reallocate its tasks.

50.3.2 Procedure

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

- informing it of its intention to terminate and the reasons why and

- inviting it, within 30 days of receiving notification, to submit observations and — in case of Point (l.ii) above — to inform the Agency of the measures to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

If the Agency does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will formally notify to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned confirmation of the termination and the date it will take effect. Otherwise, it will formally notify that the procedure is not continued.

The termination will take effect:
for terminations under Points (b), (c), (e), (g), (h), and (l.ii) above: on the day specified in the notification of the confirmation (see above);

- for terminations under Points (a), (d), (f), (k), (l.i) and (m) above: on the day after the notification of the confirmation is received.

50.3.3 Effects

(a) for termination of the Agreement:

The coordinator must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit:

(i) a periodic report (for the last open reporting period until termination; see Article 20.3) and

(ii) a final report (see Article 20.4).

If the Agreement is terminated for breach of the obligation to submit reports (see Articles 20.8 and 50.3.1(l)), the coordinator may not submit any reports after termination.

If the Agency does not receive the reports within the deadline (see above), only costs which are included in an approved periodic report will be taken into account.

The Agency will calculate the final grant amount (see Article 5.3) and the balance (see Article 21.4) on the basis of the reports submitted. Only costs incurred until termination takes effect are eligible (see Article 6). Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not eligible.

This does not affect the Agency’s right to reduce the grant (see Article 43) or to impose administrative sanctions (Article 45).

The beneficiaries may not claim damages due to termination by the Agency (see Article 46).

After termination, the beneficiaries’ obligations (in particular Articles 20, 22, 23, Section 3 of Chapter 4, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43 and 44) continue to apply.

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

The coordinator must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit:

(i) a report on the distribution of payments to the beneficiary concerned;

(ii) a request for amendment (see Article 55), with a proposal for reallocation of the tasks and estimated budget of the beneficiary concerned (see Annexes 1 and 2) and, if necessary, the addition of one or more new beneficiaries (see Article 56). If termination is notified after the period set out in Article 3, no request for amendment must be submitted unless the beneficiary concerned is the coordinator. In this case the request for amendment must propose a new coordinator, and

(iii) if termination takes effect during the period set out in Article 3, a termination report from the beneficiary concerned, for the open reporting period until termination, containing an overview of the progress of the work, an overview of the use of resources,
the individual financial statement and, if applicable, the certificate on the financial statement (see Article 20).

The information in the termination report must also be included in the periodic report for the next reporting period (see Article 20.3).

If the request for amendment is rejected by the Agency, (because it calls into question the decision awarding the grant or breaches the principle of equal treatment of applicants), the Agreement may be terminated according to Article 50.3.1(c).

If the request for amendment is accepted by the Agency, the Agreement is amended to introduce the necessary changes (see Article 55).

The Agency will — on the basis of the periodic reports, the termination report and the report on the distribution of payments — calculate the amount which is due to the beneficiary and if the (pre-financing and interim) payments received by the beneficiary exceed this amount.

The amount which is due is calculated in the following steps:

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

The grant amount for the beneficiary is calculated by applying the reimbursement rate(s) to the total eligible costs declared by the beneficiary in the termination report and approved by the Agency.

Only costs incurred by the beneficiary concerned until termination takes effect are eligible (see Article 6). Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not eligible.

Step 2 — Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations

In case of a reduction (see Article 43), the Agency will calculate the reduced grant amount for the beneficiary by deducting the amount of the reduction (calculated in proportion to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations, in accordance with Article 43.2) from the grant amount for the beneficiary.

If the payments received exceed the amounts due:

- if termination takes effect during the period set out in Article 3 and the request for amendment is accepted, the beneficiary concerned must repay to the coordinator the amount unduly received. The Agency will formally notify the amount unduly received and request the beneficiary concerned to repay it to the coordinator within 30 days of receiving notification. If it does not repay the coordinator, the Agency will draw upon the Guarantee Fund to pay the coordinator and then notify a debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund to the beneficiary concerned (see Article 44);

- in all other cases, in particular if termination takes effect after the period set out in Article 3, the Agency will formally notify a debit note to the beneficiary concerned. If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the Guarantee Fund will pay to
the Agency the amount due and the Agency will notify a debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund to the beneficiary concerned (see Article 44);

- if the beneficiary concerned is the former coordinator, it must repay the new coordinator according to the procedure above, unless:
  - termination takes effect after an interim payment and
  - the former coordinator has not distributed amounts received as pre-financing or interim payments (see Article 21.7).

In this case, the Agency will formally notify a debit note to the former coordinator. If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the Guarantee Fund will pay to the Agency the amount due. The Agency will then pay the new coordinator and notify a debit note on behalf of the Guarantee Fund to the former coordinator (see Article 44).

If the payments received do not exceed the amounts due: amounts owed to the beneficiary concerned will be included in the next interim or final payment.

If the Agency does not receive the termination report within the deadline (see above), only costs included in an approved periodic report will be taken into account.

If the Agency does not receive the report on the distribution of payments within the deadline (see above), it will consider that:

- the coordinator did not distribute any payment to the beneficiary concerned and that
- the beneficiary concerned must not repay any amount to the coordinator.

After termination, the concerned beneficiary’s obligations (in particular Articles 20, 22, 23, Section 3 of Chapter 4, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43 and 44) continue to apply.

SECTION 4   FORCE MAJEURE

ARTICLE 51 — FORCE MAJEURE

‘Force majeure’ means any situation or event that:

- prevents either party from fulfilling their obligations under the Agreement,
- was unforeseeable, exceptional situation and beyond the parties’ control,
- was not due to error or negligence on their part (or on the part of third parties involved in the action), and
- proves to be inevitable in spite of exercising all due diligence.

The following cannot be invoked as force majeure:

- any default of a service, defect in equipment or material or delays in making them available, unless they stem directly from a relevant case of force majeure,
- labour disputes or strikes, or
- financial difficulties.

Any situation constituting force majeure must be formally notified to the other party without delay, stating the nature, likely duration and foreseeable effects.

The parties must immediately take all the necessary steps to limit any damage due to force majeure and do their best to resume implementation of the action as soon as possible.

The party prevented by force majeure from fulfilling its obligations under the Agreement cannot be considered in breach of them.

CHAPTER 7 FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 52 — COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES

52.1 Form and means of communication

Communication under the Agreement (information, requests, submissions, ‘formal notifications’, etc.) must:

- be made in writing and
- bear the number of the Agreement.

Until the payment of the balance: all communication must be made through the electronic exchange system and using the forms and templates provided there.

After the payment of the balance: formal notifications must be made by registered post with proof of delivery (‘formal notification on paper’).

Communications in the electronic exchange system must be made by persons authorised according to the Participant Portal Terms & Conditions. For naming the authorised persons, each beneficiary must have designated — before the signature of this Agreement — a ‘legal entity appointed representative (LEAR)’. The role and tasks of the LEAR are stipulated in his/her appointment letter (see Participant Portal Terms & Conditions).

If the electronic exchange system is temporarily unavailable, instructions will be given on the Agency and Commission websites.

52.2 Date of communication

Communications are considered to have been made when they are sent by the sending party (i.e. on the date and time they are sent through the electronic exchange system).

Formal notifications through the electronic exchange system are considered to have been made when they are received by the receiving party (i.e. on the date and time of acceptance by the receiving party, as indicated by the time stamp). A formal notification that has not been accepted within 10 days after sending is considered to have been accepted.
Formal notifications on paper sent by registered post with proof of delivery (only after the payment of the balance) are considered to have been made on either:

- the delivery date registered by the postal service or
- the deadline for collection at the post office.

If the electronic exchange system is temporarily unavailable, the sending party cannot be considered in breach of its obligation to send a communication within a specified deadline.

52.3 Addresses for communication

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


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

Formal notifications on paper (only after the payment of the balance) addressed to the Agency must be sent to the following address:

Research Executive Agency
Marie Sklodowska-Curie Innovative Training Networks
COV2
B-1049 Brussels Belgium

Formal notifications on paper (only after the payment of the balance) addressed to the beneficiaries must be sent to their legal address as specified in the Participant Portal Beneficiary Register.

ARTICLE 53 — INTERPRETATION OF THE AGREEMENT

53.1 Precedence of the Terms and Conditions over the Annexes

The provisions in the Terms and Conditions of the Agreement take precedence over its Annexes.

Annex 2 takes precedence over Annex 1.

53.2 Privileges and immunities

Not applicable

ARTICLE 54 — CALCULATION OF PERIODS, DATES AND DEADLINES

In accordance with Regulation No 1182/71\(^\text{16}\), periods expressed in days, months or years are calculated from the moment the triggering event occurs.

The day during which that event occurs is not considered as falling within the period.

ARTICLE 55 — AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT

55.1 Conditions

The Agreement may be amended, unless the amendment entails changes to the Agreement which would call into question the decision awarding the grant or breach the principle of equal treatment of applicants.

Amendments may be requested by any of the parties.

55.2 Procedure

The party requesting an amendment must submit a request for amendment signed in the electronic exchange system (see Article 52).

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

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

The request for amendment must include:

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

The Agency may request additional information.

If the party receiving the request agrees, it must sign the amendment in the electronic exchange system within 45 days of receiving notification (or any additional information the Agency has requested). If it does not agree, it must formally notify its disagreement within the same deadline. The deadline may be extended, if necessary for the assessment of the request. If no notification is received within the deadline, the request is considered to have been rejected.

An amendment enters into force on the day of the signature of the receiving party.

An amendment takes effect on the date agreed by the parties or, in the absence of such an agreement, on the date on which the amendment enters into force.

ARTICLE 56 — ACCESSION TO THE AGREEMENT

56.1 Accession of the beneficiaries mentioned in the Preamble

The other beneficiaries must accede to the Agreement by signing the Accession Form (see Annex 3) in the electronic exchange system (see Article 52) within 30 days after its entry into force (see Article 58).

They will assume the rights and obligations under the Agreement with effect from the date of its entry into force (see Article 58).

If a beneficiary does not accede to the Agreement within the above deadline, the coordinator must
— within 30 days — request an amendment to make any changes necessary to ensure proper implementation of the action. This does not affect the Agency’s right to terminate the Agreement (see Article 50).

56.2 Addition of new beneficiaries

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

For this purpose, the coordinator must submit a request for amendment in accordance with Article 55. It must include an Accession Form (see Annex 3) signed by the new beneficiary in the electronic exchange system (see Article 52).

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

ARTICLE 57 — APPLICABLE LAW AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

57.1 Applicable law

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

57.2 Dispute settlement

If a dispute concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement cannot be settled amicably, the General Court — or, on appeal, the Court of Justice of the European Union — has sole jurisdiction. Such actions must be brought under Article 272 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU).

As an exception, if such a dispute is between the Agency and UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU, the competent Belgian courts have sole jurisdiction.

If a dispute concerns administrative sanctions, offsetting or an enforceable decision under Article 299 TFEU (see Articles 44, 45 and 46), the beneficiaries must bring action before the General Court — or, on appeal, the Court of Justice of the European Union — under Article 263 TFEU. Actions against enforceable decisions must be brought against the Commission (not against the Agency).
ARTICLE 58 — ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AGREEMENT

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

SIGNATURES

For the coordinator

Michael BROWNE with ECAS id nbrownmi signed in the Participant Portal on 03/08/2017 at 16:21:29 (transaction id Sigrld-197880-
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For the Agency

Signed by Klaus-Guenter BARTHEL with ECAS id
barthkl as an authorised representative on 03-08-2017
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ANNEX 1 (part A)

European Training Networks

NUMBER — 765224 — FATIGUE
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## 1.1. The project summary

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**One form per project**

### General information

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**Abstract**

The aim of FATIGUE is to develop theoretically and empirically robust explanations for the causes and consequences of the rise of illiberalism and authoritarianism in post-communist Europe (and Europe, more generally) with reference to the concept of ‘delayed transformational fatigue’. The project will seek to answer the following questions:

i. Why do illiberal political discourses resonate with people in post-communist Europe?

ii. With which types of people do illiberal discourses particularly resonate?

iii. Under which social, economic and political circumstances are illiberal discourses most likely to gain traction?

iv. How do illiberal political actors make their views of the world hegemonic? Which social, political and economic conditions of possibility enable such hegemonic worldviews to dominate political discourse?

v. Which framing activities are employed by cultural-political entrepreneurs via specific media and educational institutions to make their views of the world hegemonic?

vi. What are the remedies to the current illiberalism? What role does education play in making society aware of the dangers of playing with right-wing ideas.

The research programme will be organised in five work packages, each centred on a research theme pertinent to one or more post-communist EU member-states, accession states or states in the EU’s Eastern Partnership. A sub-team, composed of three partners, will lead the work on each of the five dimensions of the delayed transformational fatigue:

WP1: Illiberal democracy and right-wing politics

WP2: Politics of memory and transitional justice

WP3: Economic populism and inequality

WP4: Cultures of reaction: xenophobia, anti-Semitism, anti-migrant

WP5: Civil society and protest movements
## 1.2. List of Beneficiaries

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1.3. Workplan Tables - Detailed implementation

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<sup>Ares(2017)3148528 - 23/06/2017</sup>
1.3.3. WT3 Work package descriptions

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<td>Illiberal democracy and right-wing politics</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start month</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>End month</td>
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Objectives

The aim of WP1 is to focus on studying the nature, scope, and depth of illiberal challenges to democracy in Europe as a whole and identifying its specific ‘East European’ or ‘post-communist’ variants, if they can be isolated. The sources, forms and political consequences of the ‘rise of the right’ will be analysed.

Description of work and role of partners

WP1 - Illiberal democracy and right-wing politics [Months: 9-44]

UJ
ESR1 will investigate illiberal trends in political parties in Central Europe, supervised by UCL. ESR1 will spend M21-32 at JU and FISS.
ESR2 will investigate the role of culture and tradition in the shift towards illiberal democracy, supervised by JU. ESR2 will spend M21-32 at CUNI and PCSC.
ESR3 will investigate illiberal democracy in Russia and right-wing politics in Europe, supervised by UT. ESR3 will spend M21-32 at JU and FISS.

Participation per Partner

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Partner number and short name</th>
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<th>3 - UJ</th>
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### Description of deliverables

M15 - Research design and literature review x 3  
M23 - Mid-term review portfolio x 3  
M44 - PhD portfolio x 3  

D1.1 : Research design and literature review (WP1) [15]  
Research design and literature review  

D1.2 : Mid-term review portfolio (WP1) [23]  
Mid-term review portfolio (a substantive chapter, research design and literature review)  

D1.3 : PhD portfolio (WP1) [44]  
PhD portfolio (research design, methodology, fieldwork report, at least two chapters as well as any blog posts, conference papers, policy papers and/or journal articles)  

### Schedule of relevant Milestones

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Means of verification: assessment of field notes/data sets |
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Start month</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>End month</td>
<td>44</td>
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</table>

### Objectives

The aim of WP2 is to concentrate on the politics of memory. Tensions between ethnic communities and with neighbouring states often arise over differing interpretations of past events or over the way in which historical personalities and events are commemorated for specific political purposes. The task will be to take stock of these processes and assess their impact on the quality of democracy.

### Description of work and role of partners

**WP2 - Politics of memory [Months: 9-44]**

**UTARTU**

ESR4 will investigate the politics of memory in the post-socialist city, supervised by JU. ESR4 will spend M21-32 at UB and JOB/JHM.

ESR5 will investigate the politicisation of commemorative practices in Eastern Europe, supervised by CUNI. ESR5 will spend M21-32 at UCL and BL.

ESR6 will investigate the impact of conflicting memories on ethnic relations, supervised by UT. ESR6 will spend M21-32 at CUB and MRGE.

### Participation per Partner

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## Description of deliverables

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- M23 - Mid-term review portfolio x 3  
- M44 - PhD portfolio x 3

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- Research design and literature review

D2.2 : Mid-term review portfolio (WP2) [23]  
- Mid-term review portfolio (a substantive chapter, research design and literature review)

D2.3 : PhD portfolio (WP2) [44]  
- PhD portfolio (research design, methodology, fieldwork report, at least two chapters as well as any blog posts, conference papers, policy papers and/or journal articles)

## Schedule of relevant Milestones

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Means of verification: assessment of field notes/data sets |
**Work package number** 9
**WP3**
**Lead beneficiary** 18 4 - CUB

**Work package title**
Economic populism and inequality

**Start month** 9
**End month** 44

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### Objectives

The aim of WP3 is to focus on the relationship between transitional fatigue and the performance of CEE transition economies, which is often uneven and certainly unsatisfactory in the eyes of many people in the post-communist states. ESRs will concentrate, in particular, on the emergence of economic populism and its impact on economic growth and convergence among the CEE economies as well as on inequality across the region.

### Description of work and role of partners

**WP3 - Economic populism and inequality** [Months: 9-44]

**CUB**

ESR7 will investigate the determinants of economic populism in Central and Eastern Europe, supervised by UCL. ESR7 will spend M21-32 at CUB and TI.

ESR8 will investigate the impact of economic populism on growth and convergence, supervised by CUB. ESR8 will spend M21-32 at UCL and EBRD.

ESR9 will investigate the impact of economic populism on inequality, supervised by CUB. ESR9 will spend M21-32 at UCL and EBRD.

### Participation per Partner

**Partner number and short name** 16

1 - UCL

4 - CUB

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Description of deliverables

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| M23 - Mid-term review portfolio x 3 |
| M44 - PhD portfolio x 3 |

D3.1 : Research design and literature review (WP3) [15]
Research design and literature review

D3.2 : Mid-term review portfolio (WP3) [23]
Mid-term review portfolio (a substantive chapter, research design and literature review)

D3.3 : PhD portfolio (WP3) [44]
PhD portfolio (research design, methodology, fieldwork report, at least two chapters as well as any blog posts, conference papers, policy papers and/or journal articles)

Schedule of relevant Milestones

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Work package number 9  WP4  Lead beneficiary 6 - UB
Work package title Cultures of reaction: xenophobia, anti-Semitism, homophobia, anti-migrant sentiment
Start month 9  End month 44

Objectives
The aim of WP4 is to examine the increase in xenophobia, anti-Semitism, homophobia and anti-migrant sentiment associated with illiberalism. The post-communist transformation deprived many people of security, not only economic or personal, but also what may be called ‘mental security’, a feeling that one lives in a system whose workings are familiar and predictable. Increased mobility and openness, the unstoppable influx of new ideas, exposure to ‘alien’ ways of life, increasingly fluid boundaries of once comprehensible societies (for example due to migration) have resulted in a subjective feeling of living in an unfamiliar, unpredictable world. This generates fear, anxiety and an often unbearable sensation of excessive risk.

Description of work and role of partners
WP4 - Cultures of reaction: xenophobia, anti-Semitism, homophobia, anti-migrant sentiment [Months: 9-44]
UB
ESR10 will investigate anti-Semitism in the former Yugoslavia, supervised by UB. ESR10 will spend M21-32 at JU and HNLAC.
ESR11 will investigate anti-migrant feeling, supervised by UCL. ESR11 will spend M21-32 at CUNI and IOM.
ESR12 will investigate the right-wing turn in Central and Eastern Europe and the problem of ‘otherness’, supervised by JU. ESR12 will spend M21-32 at UB and JOB/JHM.

Participation per Partner
Partner number and short name
1 - UCL
3 - UJ
6 - UB

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### Description of deliverables

- M15 - Research design and literature review x 3
- M23 - Mid-term review portfolio x 3
- M44 - PhD portfolio x 3
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  - Research design and literature review
- D4.2 : Mid-term review portfolio (WP4) [23]
  - Mid-term review portfolio (a substantive chapter, research design and literature review)
- D4.3 : PhD portfolio (WP4) [44]
  - PhD portfolio (research design, methodology, fieldwork report, at least two chapters as well as any blog posts, conference papers, policy papers and/or journal articles)

### Schedule of relevant Milestones

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<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
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| MS5              | Completion of fieldwork  | 1 - UCL          | 35                   | Completion of fieldwork
  Means of verification: assessment of field notes/data sets |
The aim of WP5 is to focus on examining various forms of citizens’ engagement in public life and politics, particularly as drivers, components and symptoms of ‘delayed transformational fatigue’. By studying a broad range of forms of associationism and types of mobilisation, often unconventional and thus frequently overlooked by researchers, the ESRs will reassess the still prevailing view that civil society in post-communist countries is weak. Protest politics and social movements, as important components of transformational politics, will be also studied.

### Description of work and role of partners

**WP5 - Civil society and protest movements** [Months: 9-44]

**CHARLES UNI**

ESR13 will investigate LGBTQ and anti-LGBTQ social movements in CEE, supervised by UB. ESR13 will spend M21-32 at CUB and AI.

ESR14 will investigate the depoliticisation of civil society in CEE, supervised by CUB. ESR14 will spend M21-32 at UT and PRAXIS.

ESR15 will investigate protest movements as a form of popular movement in CEE, supervised by CUNI. ESR15 will spend M21-32 at UT and MEIS.

### Participation per Partner

<table>
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<tr>
<td>2 - CHARLES UNI</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 - CUB</td>
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<td>6 - UB</td>
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</table>

### List of deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D5.1</td>
<td>Research design and literature review (WP5)</td>
<td>2 - CHARLES UNI</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5.2</td>
<td>Mid-term review portfolio (WP5)</td>
<td>2 - CHARLES UNI</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>D5.3</td>
<td>PhD portfolio (WP5)</td>
<td>2 - CHARLES UNI</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>44</td>
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## List of deliverables

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</table>

### Description of deliverables

- **M15** - Research design and literature review x 3
- **M23** - Mid-term review portfolio x 3
- **M44** - PhD portfolio x 3

- **D5.1** : Research design and literature review (WP5) [15]
  - Research design and literature review

- **D5.2** : Mid-term review portfolio (WP5) [23]
  - Mid-term review portfolio (a substantive chapter, research design and literature review)

- **D5.3** : PhD portfolio (WP5) [44]
  - PhD portfolio (research design, methodology, fieldwork report, at least two chapters as well as any blog posts, conference papers, policy papers and/or journal articles)

## Schedule of relevant Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone number</th>
<th>Milestone title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS5</td>
<td>Completion of fieldwork</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Completion of fieldwork Means of verification: assessment of field notes/data sets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Work package number

WP6

## Lead beneficiary

1 - UCL

## Work package title

Training

## Objectives

The aim of WP6 is to design, construct and implement the various network-wide training programmes and events.

## Description of work and role of partners

**WP6 - Training [Months: 1-48]**

**UCL**

All academic and non-academic partners will contribute towards the design, content and implementation of the training programme, overall responsibility for which lies with UCL.

## Participation per Partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner number and short name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - CHARLES UNI</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - UJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 - CUB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - UTARTU</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 - UB</td>
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## List of deliverables

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<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D6.1</td>
<td>Programme for ‘Delayed Transforma-tional Fatigue in CEE’ Workshop</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.2</td>
<td>Programme for ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods I’ Workshop</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>D6.3</td>
<td>Career development plan</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>D6.4</td>
<td>Programme for ‘Interdisciplinary Area’</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
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## List of deliverables

<table>
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<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D6.5</td>
<td>Programme for ‘Comparative Analysis: Interim Results’ workshop</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.6</td>
<td>Programme for ‘Research-to-Policy/Stakeholder Engagement’ Workshop</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.7</td>
<td>Programme for ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ Conference</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Description of deliverables

- M9 - Programme for ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ Workshop
- M9 - Programme for ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods I’ Workshop
- M10 - Career development plan
- M15 - Programme for ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods II’ Workshop
- M23 - Programme for ‘Comparative Analysis: Interim Results’ workshop
- M33 - Programme for ‘Research-to-Policy/Stakeholder Engagement’ Workshop
- M44 - Programme for ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ Conference

- D6.1: Programme for ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ Workshop [9]
- Programme for ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ Workshop
- Programme for ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods I’ Workshop
- D6.3: Career development plan [10]
- ESR career development plan
- D6.4: Programme for ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods II’ Workshop [15]
- Programme for ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods II’ Workshop
- D6.5: Programme for ‘Comparative Analysis: Interim Results’ workshop [23]
- Programme for ‘Comparative Analysis: Interim Results’ workshop
- D6.6: Programme for ‘Research-to-Policy/Stakeholder Engagement’ Workshop [33]
- Programme for ‘Research-to-Policy/Stakeholder Engagement’ Workshop
- D6.7: Programme for ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ Conference [44]
- Programme for ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ Conference
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone number</th>
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<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS1</td>
<td>Conceptualisation of research project</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Conceptualisation of research project Means of verification: completion of 'Delayed Transformational Fatigue’ workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS2</td>
<td>Research design, literature review and methodology</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Research design, literature review and methodology Means of verification: assessment of research design and literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS3</td>
<td>Inter-cultural competence through exposure to different research environment</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Inter-cultural competence through exposure to different research environment Means of verification: completion of research visit at partner university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS4</td>
<td>Professional experience I</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Professional experience I Means of verification: completion of secondment to non-academic training partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS6</td>
<td>Professional experience II</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Professional experience II Means of verification: completion of ‘Research-to-Policy/ Stakeholder Engagement’ workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS7</td>
<td>Presentation of completed research</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Presentation of completed research Means of verification: presentation at ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ conference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WP7 aims to ensure that the research activities and findings of the ESRs enjoy maximum visibility, multimedia versatility as well as use and engagement by a range of relevant audiences.

WP7 - Dissemination [Months: 1-48]
UCL
To formulate a joint dissemination strategy for the project that will be refined over the course of the project based on the feedback from target audiences;
to provide a web platform to engage policy-makers, targeted practitioners and other stakeholders to profile, disseminate and put to discussion results and publications;
to fully harness multimedia and data visualisation tools to communicate the research findings in the most engaging ways.
All academic and non-academic partners will be involved in the dissemination activities, overall responsibility for which lies with UCL.

List of deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D7.1</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Websites, patents filling, etc.</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>D7.2</td>
<td>Joint dissemination strategy</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D7.3</td>
<td>Conference papers/policy papers I</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>23</td>
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## List of deliverables

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D7.4</td>
<td>Conference papers/policy papers II</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7.5</td>
<td>Journal special issue</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7.6</td>
<td>Edited volume</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Description of deliverables

M1 – Website  
M1 – Joint dissemination strategy  
M23 – Conference papers/policy papers  
M44 – Conference papers/policy papers  
M48 – Journal special issue  
M48 – Edited volume  
D7.1 : Website [1]  
Project website  
D7.2 : Joint dissemination strategy [1]  
Joint dissemination strategy  
D7.3 : Conference papers/policy papers I [23]  
Conference papers/policy papers by ESRs  
D7.4 : Conference papers/policy papers II [44]  
ESR conference papers/policy papers  
D7.5 : Journal special issue [48]  
Journal special issue  
D7.6 : Edited volume [48]  
Edited volume

## Schedule of relevant Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone number</th>
<th>Milestone title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Work package number: WP8
Lead beneficiary: 1 - UCL

Objectives

This work package is tasked with the effective administration, management and governance of FATIGUE. This incorporates duties covering all aspects of project monitoring, reporting, financial and contractual administration, and intellectual property management, ensuring proper communication within the consortium and implementing the project’s governance and decision-making structures.

Description of work and role of partners

WP8 - Management [Months: 1-48]
UCL
To monitor and report on the project’s milestones and identify aspects requiring attention;
to ensure that deliverables are completed on time;
to monitor progress between planned and actual activities, identify any aspects requiring attention to ensure goals are achieved within the stated time frame;
to ensure that the contractual, project management and financial aspects of FATIGUE are carried out in an efficient, transparent and correct manner and in accordance with European Commission rules;
to assume responsibility for intellectual property management;
to ensure that gender equality matters are adequately addressed.
UCL will assume responsibility for all management duties.

Participation per Partner

Partner number and short name
1 - UCL
2 - CHARLES UNI
3 - UJ
4 - CUB
5 - UTARTU
6 - UB

List of deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D8.1</td>
<td>Recruitment strategy</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
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### List of deliverables

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<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D8.2</td>
<td>Recruitment advertisements</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>D8.3</td>
<td>Consortium agreement</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D8.4</td>
<td>Supervisory Board of the network</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D8.5</td>
<td>Progress report</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description of deliverables

M1 - Recruitment strategy  
M2 - Recruitment advertisements  
M2 - Consortium agreement  
D8.1 : Recruitment strategy [1]  
ESR recruitment strategy  
D8.2 : Recruitment advertisements [2]  
ESR recruitment advertisements  
D8.3 : Consortium agreement [2]  
Consortium agreement  
D8.4 : Supervisory Board of the network [2]  
SB  
D8.5 : Progress report [13]  
Progress report based on the template available at the PP

### Schedule of relevant Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone number</th>
<th>Milestone title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS8</td>
<td>Planned recruitment completed</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Confirmation that all fellows are recruited by month 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS9</td>
<td>project check</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Meeting between REA and consortium with the presence of all fellows</td>
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## Work package number

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Work package number 9</th>
<th>WP9</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary 10</th>
<th>1 - UCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Work package title

Ethics requirements

## Start month

| Start month | 1 | End month | 48 |

## Objectives

The objective is to ensure compliance with the 'ethics requirements' set out in this work package.

## Description of work and role of partners

**WP9 - Ethics requirements** [Months: 1-48]

UCL

This work package sets out the 'ethics requirements' that the project must comply with.

## List of deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number 14</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type 15</th>
<th>Dissemination level 16 Due Date (in months) 17</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>H - Requirement No. 1</td>
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<td>Ethics</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services) 12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>POPD - Requirement No. 2</td>
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<td>Ethics</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services) 12</td>
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<td>D9.3</td>
<td>NEC - Requirement No. 3</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
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<td>D9.4</td>
<td>POPD - Requirement No. 4</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
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<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services) 12</td>
</tr>
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<td>D9.5</td>
<td>POPD - Requirement No. 5</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>Ethics</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services) 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Description of deliverables

The 'ethics requirements' that the project must comply with are included as deliverables in this work package.

D9.1 : H - Requirement No. 1 [12]

2.1. Details on the procedures and criteria that will be used to identify/recruit research participants must be provided.

2.2. Detailed information must be provided on the informed consent procedures that will be implemented for the
participation of humans. 2.3. Templates of the informed consent forms and information sheet must be kept in the file and submitted on request. 2.6. The applicant must clarify whether vulnerable individuals/groups will be involved. Details must be provided about the measures taken to prevent the risk of enhancing vulnerability/stigmatisation of individuals/groups. 2.9. Copies of ethics approvals for the research with humans must be obtained, kept in the file and submitted to the REA upon request.

D9.2 : POPD - Requirement No. 2 [12]

4.1. Copies of opinion or confirmation by the competent Institutional Data Protection Officer and/or authorization or notification by the National Data Protection Authority must be obtained, kept in the file and submitted upon request (which ever applies according to the Data Protection Directive (EC Directive 95/46, and the national law). 4.3. Justification must be given in case of collection and/or processing of personal sensitive data. 4.4. Detailed information must be provided on the procedures that will be implemented for data collection, storage, protection, retention and destruction and confirmation that they comply with national and EU legislation. 4.5. Detailed information on the informed consent procedures that will be implemented in regard to the collection, storage and protection of personal data must be submitted on request. 4.6. Templates of the informed consent forms and information sheet must be kept in the file and submitted to the REA upon request.

D9.3 : NEC - Requirement No. 3 [12]

6.1. The applicant must confirm that the ethical standards and guidelines of Horizon2020 will be rigorously applied, regardless of the country in which the research is carried out.

D9.4 : POPD - Requirement No. 4 [12]

In part A (p.8) it is mentioned that a range of specific data collection methods will be adopted. However, in part B, Ethic Issues (p. 46) deals merely issues relating to interview participants. Ethical issues pertaining to all data generation methods (and how they will be adressed) should be clarified.

D9.5 : POPD - Requirement No. 5 [12]

In Part B, Ethics Issues (p.47) it is explained that interviewee's names will be kept on interviewer's PC in a password-protected file. However, it should also be clarified how interview data files are stored in order to meet ethical requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone number</th>
<th>Milestone title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Schedule of relevant Milestones
### 1.3.4. WT4 List of milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone number,(^{18})</th>
<th>Milestone title</th>
<th>WP number,(^{9})</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Due Date (in months),(^{17})</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS1</td>
<td>Conceptualisation of research project</td>
<td>WP6</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Conceptualisation of research project Means of verification: completion of ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue’ workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS2</td>
<td>Research design, literature review and methodology</td>
<td>WP6</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Research design, literature review and methodology Means of verification: assessment of research design and literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS3</td>
<td>Inter-cultural competence through exposure to different research environment</td>
<td>WP6</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Inter-cultural competence through exposure to different research environment Means of verification: completion of research visit at partner university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS4</td>
<td>Professional experience I</td>
<td>WP6</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Professional experience I Means of verification: completion of secondment to non-academic training partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS5</td>
<td>Completion of fieldwork</td>
<td>WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Completion of fieldwork Means of verification: assessment of field notes/data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS6</td>
<td>Professional experience II</td>
<td>WP6</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Professional experience II Means of verification: completion of ‘Research-to-Policy/ Stakeholder Engagement’ workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS7</td>
<td>Presentation of completed research</td>
<td>WP6</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Presentation of completed research Means of verification: presentation at ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE’ conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS8</td>
<td>Planned recruitment completed</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Confirmation that all fellows are recruited by month 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS9</td>
<td>project check</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Meeting between REA and consortium with the presence of all fellows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 1.3.5. WT5 Critical Implementation risks and mitigation actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk number</th>
<th>Description of risk</th>
<th>WP Number</th>
<th>Proposed risk-mitigation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Delay in recruitment</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>The FATIGUE Coordinator will organise advert and job specification templates and coor-dinate the recruitment timetable. The planned timetable includes some leeway to extend the recruitment period should this be necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ESRs have problems obtaining student visas</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>Full support will be given by the partner’s International Offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Partner organisation withdraws from training</td>
<td>WP6</td>
<td>All non-academic partners will be involved in the design and content of the training pro-gramme, enabling us to replacing one partner with another fairly unproblematically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Academic partners fail to co-operate</td>
<td>WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5</td>
<td>As the FATIGUE programme builds on and comprises the same members as the IMESS programme, which has run very successfully since 2008, this is unlikely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Financial mismanagement</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>The Finance and Administration Manager (a senior officer in the Coordinating institution) will regularly monitor FATIGUE expenditure and provide guidance and recommendation for best practice and optimal use of resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ESRs fail to complete their PhD projects</td>
<td>WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5</td>
<td>The career development plan, the close relationship between the ESR and the supervisor, the institutional progression checks and the six-monthly reports to the Supervisory Board will identify any problems and remedial action will be implemented immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Some research participants unwilling to give interviews</td>
<td>WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5</td>
<td>Using supervisors’ contacts, interviews will be conducted mainly with those with whom a friendly contact was established within previous research conducted. If necessary, these interviewees will be asked for facilitation with accessing more interviewees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Political instability in CEE has a negative impact on ability to conduct research</td>
<td>WP1</td>
<td>The aims of PhDs in WP1 (‘Illiberal trends in incumbent parties’ and ‘Illiberal democracy in Russia’) will be recast to enable ESRs to carry out their research on the basis of archives or the discourse analysis of speeches or media articles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Failure of management structures/procedures</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>FATIGUE management structures are based on tried and tested partners and managers able to draw on year of experience developed for the IMESS Consortium project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Impact of deficiencies in the infrastructure of participating organisations</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>The participating universities are top European universities of long-standing with fully established effective infrastructures. It is therefore anticipated that this will not be a concern. However, the Management Board will oversee delivery of FATIGUE objectives and address any deficiencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk number</td>
<td>Description of risk</td>
<td>WP Number</td>
<td>Proposed risk-mitigation measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Failure to address gender issues and achieve appropriate gender balance</td>
<td>WP8</td>
<td>Supervisory Board will monitor integration of gender issues in the research undertaken; management structures and recruitment panels will safeguard gender balance in all decision making.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.3.6. WT6 Summary of project effort contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP1</th>
<th>WP2</th>
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<th>WP7</th>
<th>WP8</th>
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<td>1 - UCL</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - CHARLES UNI</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 - UJ</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 - CUB</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 - UTARTU</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - UB</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1.3.7. WT7 Tentative schedule of project reviews

No project reviews indicated
1. **Project number**
   The project number has been assigned by the Commission as the unique identifier for your project. It cannot be changed. The project number **should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents (part A and part B)** to prevent errors during its handling.

2. **Project acronym**
   Use the project acronym as given in the submitted proposal. It can generally not be changed. The same acronym **should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents (part A and part B)** to prevent errors during its handling.

3. **Project title**
   Use the title (preferably no longer than 200 characters) as indicated in the submitted proposal. Minor corrections are possible if agreed during the preparation of the grant agreement.

4. **Starting date**
   Unless a specific (fixed) starting date is duly justified and agreed upon during the preparation of the Grant Agreement, the project will start on the first day of the month following the entry into force of the Grant Agreement (NB: entry into force = signature by the Commission). Please note that if a fixed starting date is used, you will be required to provide a written justification.

5. **Duration**
   Insert the duration of the project in full months.

6. **Call (part) identifier**
   The Call (part) identifier is the reference number given in the call or part of the call you were addressing, as indicated in the publication of the call in the Official Journal of the European Union. You have to use the identifier given by the Commission in the letter inviting to prepare the grant agreement.

7. **Abstract**

8. **Project Entry Month**
   The month at which the participant joined the consortium, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all other start dates being relative to this start date.

9. **Work Package number**
   Work package number: WP1, WP2, WP3, ..., WPn

10. **Lead beneficiary**
    This must be one of the beneficiaries in the grant (not a third party) - Number of the beneficiary leading the work in this work package

11. **Person-months per work package**
    The total number of person-months allocated to each work package.

12. **Start month**
    Relative start date for the work in the specific work packages, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all other start dates being relative to this start date.

13. **End month**
    Relative end date, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all end dates being relative to this start date.

14. **Deliverable number**
    Deliverable numbers: D1 - Dn

15. **Type**
    Please indicate the type of the deliverable using one of the following codes:
    - **R** Document, report
    - **DEM** Demonstrator, pilot, prototype
    - **DEC** Websites, patent fillings, videos, etc.
    - **OTHER**
    - **ETHICS** Ethics requirement
    - **ORDP** Open Research Data Pilot

16. **Dissemination level**
Please indicate the dissemination level using one of the following codes:

- **PU** Public
- **CO** Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)
- **EU-RES** Classified Information: RESTREINT UE (Commission Decision 2005/444/EC)
- **EU-CON** Classified Information: CONFIDENTIEL UE (Commission Decision 2005/444/EC)
- **EU-SEC** Classified Information: SECRET UE (Commission Decision 2005/444/EC)

17. **Delivery date for Deliverable**

Month in which the deliverables will be available, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date.

18. **Milestone number**

Milestone number: MS1, MS2, ..., MSn

19. **Review number**

Review number: RV1, RV2, ..., RVn

20. **Installation Number**

Number progressively the installations of a same infrastructure. An installation is a part of an infrastructure that could be used independently from the rest.

21. **Installation country**

Code of the country where the installation is located or IO if the access provider (the beneficiary or linked third party) is an international organization, an ERIC or a similar legal entity.

22. **Type of access**

- **VA** if virtual access,
- **TA-uc** if trans-national access with access costs declared on the basis of unit cost,
- **TA-ac** if trans-national access with access costs declared as actual costs, and
- **TA-cb** if trans-national access with access costs declared as a combination of actual costs and costs on the basis of unit cost.

23. **Access costs**

Cost of the access provided under the project. For virtual access fill only the second column. For trans-national access fill one of the two columns or both according to the way access costs are declared. Trans-national access costs on the basis of unit cost will result from the unit cost by the quantity of access to be provided.
Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)
Innovative Training Networks (ITN)
H2020-MSCA-ITN-2017

Annex 1 to the Grant Agreement
(Description of the Action)
Part B

Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe:
Responding to the Rise of Illiberalism/Populism

GAP-FATIGUE-765224-H2020-ITN-2017
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Consortium Member</th>
<th>Legal Entity Short Name</th>
<th>Academic (tick)</th>
<th>Non-academic (tick)</th>
<th>Awards Doctoral Degrees (tick)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Dept./Division/Laboratory</th>
<th>Scientist-in-Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (UCL)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>School of Slavonic &amp; East European Studies</td>
<td>Prof. Jan Kubik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE</td>
<td>CUNI</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Institute of International Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
<td>Dr Jiří Vykoukal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLONSKI</td>
<td>UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLONSKI (JU)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Centre for European Studies, Faculty of International and Political Studies</td>
<td>Prof. Zdzisław Mach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BUDAPESTI CORVINUS EGYETEM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HU</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
<td>Prof. Istvan Benczes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TARTU ULIKCOOL</td>
<td>UTARTU (UT)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>EE</td>
<td>Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies</td>
<td>Prof. Vello Pettai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>Faculty of Philosophy</td>
<td>Dr Haris Dajić</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declarations

None of the participating organisations has any relationship with other participating institutions or individuals.
1. Excellence

1.1. Quality, innovative aspects and credibility of the research programme

1.1.1. Introduction, objectives and overview of the research programme

Introduction

In the last few years, the politicians and political parties usually labelled as “right-wing populists” enjoyed a remarkable series of successes. Donald Trump in the United States and Jarosław Kaczyński and his party, Law and Justice (PiS), in Poland have come to dominate the political scenes in their respective countries. Nigel Farage played a major role in convincing fifty-two per cent of British voters to vote for Brexit. In the 2014 European Parliament (EP) elections, far right parties increased their representation by 15 seats compared with 2009, and now have 52 MEPs. According to most observers, a rightward shift in the political climate of Europe and the USA is now beyond a doubt, although the scope and depth of the phenomenon are debated. For example, Cas Mudde commenting on the EP elections, observed: ‘As has been the case since the emergence of the so-called ‘third wave’ of far right parties in the early 1980s, the successes of individual parties differed significantly across the continent. […] Overall, far right parties gained additional seats in just six countries, while they lost seats in seven others.’ (Washington Post, 30 May 2014). Moreover, in some places, most visibly perhaps in Poland, the counter-mobilisation of liberal and centrist forces is noticeable, promising an intense period of political contestation.

Several years of rule by Victor Orban’s FIDESZ in Hungary and the first full year of Law and Justice party’s rule in Poland show that the ‘populist’ political formations are much more interested in the majoritarian rather than liberal dimensions of modern democracy. Orban openly talks about ‘illiberal democracy’ and Kaczyński, after losing the 2011 election, exclaimed: ‘I am deeply convinced that a day will come when we will have a Budapest in Warsaw’. These words reflect accurately the basic tenor of institutional changes in both countries where the media pluralism, the protection of minorities, and the independence of the judiciary have been challenged and weakened. Such (politically) illiberal moves of the Hungarian and Polish governments herald a change that may spread to other countries, prompting growing alarm even among the most restrained observers of European affairs. The fear is that the process many social scientists have observed and begun analysing since the mid-2000s, and that Jan-Werner Müller has called ‘political backsliding’ (Foreign Affairs, 6 August 2014), is now gaining momentum.

Post-communist transformations have never run smoothly and in the same direction in all the countries. From the outset of the post-1989 changes, many states have struggled with corruption and the oligarchisation of politics, the high costs of often-botched economic reforms and cultural disorientation generated by the fast pace of change. But roughly until the mid-2000s the political processes, although moving at various speeds and in a variety of directions, had features recognisable from the earlier waves of democratisation. There was also a certain path-dependent predictability in the country-specific dynamics initiated in 1989/91. While some countries were moving closer to the ideals of liberal democracy and others were drifting away, the cast of political actors ranged predictably from the left to the right, dominant constitutional dilemmas revolved around the choice of presidential or parliamentary systems, economic debates and conflicts focused on the choice of type of capitalism and welfare state optimal for a country or – more often – a given interest group, to take just a few examples. Importantly, the liberal strands of each country’s political cultures were gaining strength, achieving in some states a rather unchallengeable – it seemed – position.

However, around the mid-2000s these processes stalled and many political trajectories veered off in new directions. Importantly, the rightward shift of the political scene – the most striking feature of this change – had been presaged, underpinned and fuelled by the emergence of ‘neo-traditional’ subcultures and trends in several areas of European life. This neo-traditionalism, related to cultural illiberalism (see footnote 1) or cultural conservatism, is characterised by the emphasis placed on outcomes rather than procedures of the political processes; protec-

---

1 Illiberalism, as a feature of a political system, means the curtailment of robust system of checks and balances, via an independent judiciary, media freedom, and the freedom of speech and assembly. It should be distinguished from social or cultural illiberalism whose hallmarks are (neo)traditionalism, animosity towards cosmopolitanism, individualism, materialism, and secularism/atheism. See Jan Werner Müller, What is Populism? Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2016.

tion of a (national) collective rather than an individual; safeguarding of the “traditional” social, particularly gender, roles; and an overriding concern with protecting the purity of the (national) collective against the perceived threats of cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism. In some places, such as Poland, it is also associated with efforts to privilege the religious rather than secular character of the public space. Over the last several years, such “re-traditionalising” cultural tendencies, deepened by the increasingly boldly asserted right-wing ideologies, have become more acceptable in everyday lives, the media (particularly the new ones) and in political debates. More recently, they have helped to bring to the fore of the political life explicitly “traditionalist” right-wing populist parties that tend to play fast and loose with democratic procedures. It is not entirely clear whether this process is more advanced in the post-communist part of Europe but its appearance there is troubling to many observers, because – as it is sometimes argued – people’s views and actions are not yet anchored in democratic habits and institutions as strongly as in the older democracies of the West.

The mechanisms and consequences of these cultural and political changes are the subject of intense debate. Some observers proposed a Weimar Redux thesis, according to which the economic crisis of 2008 and multiple political crises have brought to the forefront of public life new actors, among whom right-wing populist parties are prominent. As a result, the process of democratic backsliding has commenced and it may – as an increasing number of observers worry – lead to the weakening of democracy and even the rise of some forms of authoritarianism. While such worries have become increasingly prominent in the popular media, academic researchers have been, until recently, more restrained in their diagnoses, though not unconcerned. The Polish right-wing turn has no doubt intensified this concern.

The consequences for Europe may be serious. As the EU is trying to come to terms with Brexit, the fallout of the Greek bailout crisis, and the unending refugee disaster, the rise of the right-wing populism spells trouble. The rightward reorientation of the political scene can destabilise domestic politics in several countries, undermine the established ways of doing business among European partners and lead to the rise of ‘uncivilised’ political behaviour and even violence. In Poland, the number of court proceedings related to cases “motivated by racism or xenophobia” increased from 123 in 2008 to 835 in 2013 and 1548 in 2015.

Our approach to understanding the rise of illiberal and populist politics in Central and Eastern Europe is based on the concept of delayed transformational fatigue. Its essence seems to be the gradually rising disappointment with the elitism of the initial period of reforms. The elites are increasingly blamed for the shortcomings of the new system and many undesired outcomes of the transformations, such as the rising level of unemployment in some periods. The sense of political exclusion and economic defeat has been slowly growing among some sectors of the populace after 1989, prompting eventually the search for novel interpretations of the situation and reassuring political solutions. As Ost observes:

Many turned to the right because the right offered them an outlet for their economic anger and a narrative to explain their economic problems that liberals, believing they held sway over workers, consistently failed to provide. In the end, workers drifted to the right because their erstwhile intellectual allies pushed them there.

Ost’s explanation captures an important part of the complex process, but it is incomplete. He identifies – correctly in our view – the emergence of the delayed demand for new ideas, narratives, and political solutions. But while some ‘callous’ intellectuals and politicians might have been guilty of ‘pushing’, others have been hard at work at ‘pulling’ workers (and other people) toward (right-wing) populist explanations and policy recommendations. A

3 Müller emphasises three main strategies of populists in power: state colonization, mass clientelism and discriminatory legalism. See chapter ‘What Populists Do, or Populism in Power’ in What is Populism?

4 ‘Wyciąg ze sprawozdania dotyczącego spraw prowadzonych w 2015r. w jednostkach organizacyjnych prokuratury z powodu rasistowskich lub ksenofobicznych,’ Rzeczpospolita Polska, Prokuratura Krajowa (PG II P 404/10/15), p. 11. Accessed at http://pk.gov.pl/szukaj/?fraza=nienawi%C5%BCi+na+ttle+r%C3%B3%C5%BCnic+narodowo%C5%9Bciowych&typ=2&dome


robust explanation of the ‘Orbanisation’ of Hungarian politics or the Law and Justice’s somewhat unexpected 2015 electoral victory in Poland should be based on an analysis focused equally on the supply and demand sides of politics. On the demand side, it is a delayed response to the transformational hardships and the sense of exclusion, alienation and the lack of security, intensified by the effects of the economic crisis of 2008. This seems to be the hallmark of the second phase of democratic consolidation. On the supply side, it is the skilful elaboration and propagation of illiberal/populist narratives that are, as always, directed against two adversaries: elitism and pluralism. Furthermore, we believe that the relative success of populist framing of the situation has something to do with the prior mobilisation of neo-traditionalism whose emergence is briefly signalled above.

**Objectives**

What we are witnessing in Central and Eastern Europe is a struggle for *cultural hegemony* and *political dominance* between ‘traditionalism’ and ‘liberal cosmopolitanism’, for the lack of better terms. We also see that this battle is not unique to the Eastern part of the continent but rather has become central in the politics of many European polities. Against this backdrop, the **objective of the FATIGUE programme is to understand the causes and consequences of the rise of illiberal populism and authoritarianism in post-communist Europe (and Europe, more generally) with reference to the concept of ‘delayed transformational fatigue’**. Such an explanation will have to deal with at least three phenomena:

i. the increased susceptibility of certain segments of CEE populations to discourses emphasising transformational **failures rather than successes** (a late transformational blues, underpinned by the relatively low levels of trust and still feeble legal cultures);

ii. the composition, strategies, and relative strength of parties and actors who support **liberal and ‘cosmopolitan’** political platforms and cultural programmes.

iii. the strengthening of political forces and entrepreneurs (mostly among the elites) espousing **illiberal discourses** (intellectual sources, dominant themes, symbolic and institutional vehicles, and areas of institutional support);

The overarching objectives will be driven by a number of **research questions**:

i. Why do illiberal/populist political discourses based on the construction of simple binaries – such as the healthy East versus the decadent West, true Europeanness based on unspoiled religiosity versus corrupted Europeanness of the secularised West – resonate with so many people in post-communist Europe?

ii. With which types of people – in terms of social class, age, education, cultural capital, etc. – do illiberal/populist discourses particularly resonate?

iii. Under which social, economic, cultural and political circumstances are illiberal discourses most likely to gain traction?

iv. What are the different types of populism? How do illiberal/populist political actors make their views of the world hegemonic? Which social, political (institutional) and economic conditions enable such hegemonic worldviews to dominate political discourse?

v. Which framing activities are employed by cultural-political entrepreneurs via specific media and educational institutions (incl. political parties’ ‘propaganda’ operations) to make their views of the world hegemonic?

vi. What are the remedies to the current illiberalism? What role does education – and, in particular, historical education – play in making society aware of the dangers of playing with right-wing ideas?

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8 Cas Mudde, “The Populist Zeitgeist,” *Government and Opposition* 39, no. 4 (2004), 543. See also Müller *What is Populism?*

Overview of the programme
ESRs will conduct research into the intellectually intriguing and politically salient phenomena sketched above, analyse them and look for strategies liberal democracy may employ to counteract them. All ESRs will be enrolled on a PhD programme. The FATIGUE programme as the whole will be built around the guiding educational and research principle of cross-disciplinary work in the tradition of area studies, which has underpinned the highly successful Erasmus Mundus International MA in Economy, State and Society (IMESS). The IMESS consortium is undertaking a long-term critical evaluation of the area studies tradition, combined with the intense engagement with the principle of promoting cross-disciplinary work. The programme, as one of the vehicles for this rethinking, will provide ESRs with access to the cutting-edge intellectual enterprise, while inviting them to be full partners in it.

The programme will be structured thematically and ESRs will be encouraged to use their disciplinary and multidisciplinary expertise in economics, politics, sociology, history and/or culture to develop innovative responses to the problems of delayed transformational fatigue. Being carefully guided and with access to all classes and resources of the IMESS universities, the ESRs will have the opportunity to work in an inter- and cross-disciplinary environment, while developing their specific disciplinary expertise.

The incorporation of partner organisations from a range of sectors will ensure that the ESRs receive training in and hands-on experience of converting their research into policy, engaging with stakeholders and members of the public, and disseminate findings via a range of media. At the same time, training modules in a range of transferrable skills will ensure the professional development of the ESRs.

The research programme will be organised in five work packages, each centred on a research theme pertinent to one or more post-communist EU member-states, accession states or states in the EU’s Eastern Partnership. Descriptions of the work packages can be found under ‘Work Packages’ on the Horizon 2020 Portal. A sub-team, composed of three partners, will lead the work on each of the five dimensions of the delayed transformational fatigue. The teams, assembled according to their specific areas of expertise, are organised as follows:

Table 1.1: Work Package List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP no.</th>
<th>WP title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary no.</th>
<th>Start month</th>
<th>End month</th>
<th>Activity type</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary short name</th>
<th>ESR involvement</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Research</td>
<td>JU</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Politics of memory</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economic populism and inequality</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>7, 8, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cultures of reaction: xenophobia, anti-Semitism, homophobia, anti-migrant sentiment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Civil society and protest movements</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>CUNI</td>
<td>13, 14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dissemination</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Dissemination</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.2 Research methodology and approach
The overarching approach to the research is based on critical, language-based, interdisciplinary Area Studies. The complexity of European politics, societies and economies requires systematic experience outside the confines of single disciplines; the continuing specificities of the histories and cultures of Europe’s countries and regions demand profound area knowledge/expertise, while both local knowledge and the increasing importance of transna-
tional flows mandate the development of wide linguistic competence. The conceptual approach we are adopting to our research – based on ‘delayed transformational fatigue’ – is set out on p. 4 in subsection 1.1.1.

In terms of specific methodologies, FATIGUE is an ambitious, cross-disciplinary programme that will adopt a combination of several data-generation methods, including case studies, large-n quantitative surveys, ethnographical studies, interviews, content analyses and critical discourse analyses, among others.

All ESRs will take advanced theoretical and content courses related to the theme and/or socio-political context of their research project at their main institutions and/or at the host institution in year two of the programme. The aim of these classes is to enable the ESRs to place their research in a broader context and/or develop a theoretical framework through which to analyse their findings. They will also have the option of acquiring or deepening their knowledge of one of the languages of the region for research purposes.

At the start of the programme, each ESR will have a one-to-one meeting with his or her supervisor to complete a Training Needs Analysis (TNA). The TNA will identify the theoretical and empirical knowledge, research design and methodological skills required to carry out and complete the specific research project and disseminate its results. On the basis of the TNA, a tailor-made portfolio will be created for each ESR, in which a record of their skills training will be kept. While each ESR will be given the freedom to decide, in consultation with their supervisors, which specific methods are best suited to their research projects and will receive in-depth training in them, all ESRs will be also required to develop expertise in a broad range of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, so that they have the skills needed to participate in future research projects beyond the PhD. All ESRs across the network will thus acquire a shared set of methodological skills via a series of joint workshops and will be given the opportunity to enhance these skills by attending courses at their main institutions. While each partner university has its own PhD requirements which the respective ESRs will be required to meet (e.g. compulsory courses, comprehensive examinations) and while ESRs will thus complete their individual PhD programmes at different times, the FATIGUE research programme ensures that the ESRs will receive research training as a single cohort and at specific stages in the 36-month programme that dovetail with the PhD programmes of the home university. In consideration of the fact that not all ESRs will be able to complete their PhDs at the end of the 36-month programme, they will be asked not to submit the final thesis but rather a PhD portfolio, comprising the research design, methodology, fieldwork report, at least two chapters as well as any blog posts, conference papers, policy papers and/or journal articles.

1.1.3 Originality and innovative aspects of the research programme
The originality of FATIGUE is derived from the thematic focus of the research programme; no other research network or doctoral training programme examines the march of illiberalism and populism in the European context in such depth and from such a broad multidisciplinary perspective. It is set to become the leading programme on the causes, consequences and remedies of illiberalism in Central and Eastern Europe and beyond – not just in the European Union but globally. The breadth and calibre of the academic beneficiaries and partner organisations in the FATIGUE consortium make this programme stand out in its field. This uniqueness comes from the excellence and breadth of academic expertise of Belgrade (UB), Charles (CUNI), Corvinus (CUB), Jagiellonian (JU), Tartu (UT) and UCL, individually and as a team, as exemplars of tradition and innovation, both scientific and cultural. The programme’s objectives are endorsed by a distinguished array of high-profile national and international public, private and third-sector organisations. While some national and a small number of international programmes can be compared in relative terms to FATIGUE, none comes close to matching the breadth and depth of our consortium of academic and non-academic partners.

A further innovative aspect of the programme is the state-of-the-art training the ESRs will receive to conduct their research projects. The training programme comprises network-wide workshops on conducting interdisciplinary research, research design, methodology, translating research into policy, engaging with stakeholders and the public, and disseminating research through a wide range of traditional and contemporary media. FATIGUE will further provide training modules in a range of transferrable professional skills in co-operation with Vitae, the global leader in supporting the professional development of researchers.

International mobility and hands-on, professional experience are key components of the programme. All ESRs will spend nine months at one of the partner universities and undertake a secondment at one of our training partners.
Not only will this opportunity allow them to deepen and broaden their theoretical and empirical knowledge under the supervision of some of the region’s leading specialists and strengthen their linguistic fluency and inter-cultural competence, but the ESRs also will gain invaluable hands-on, policy-relevant experience in international economic development, human and minority rights, corruption monitoring, democracy and civil society development or in migration. FATIGUE’s training partners include the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Amnesty International, Transparency International, Minority Rights Group, British Library, International Organisation for Migration and Foundation Institute for Strategic Studies, all of which will offer the ESRs invaluable supervision and professional development support. As these organisations are all dependent on the kind of up-to-the-minute social science research produced by the ESRs, the secondment will be of mutual benefit to both sides.

At the ground level, the cultural input from the ESRs, the propagation of intercultural dialogue, the scholarly mobility, the ‘brain gain’ and the reputation effects of providing an integrated training programme represents yet further added value for programme participants, consortium partners and the European HEA alike. The programme raises the European and global level of expertise by addressing strategic challenges to liberal democracy from political, economic, social and cultural perspectives and advances the field of comparative and interdisciplinary area studies, both intellectually and in terms of policy relevance.

### 1.2 Quality and innovative aspects of the training programme

#### 1.2.1 Overview and content structure of the training

Given the diversity of disciplinary backgrounds of ESRs entering the research programme, our methods and subject-specific training provision is both rigorous and flexible, and will be tailored to the requirements of individual ESRs. The ESRs will receive training in the form of workshops and conferences, organised for the FATIGUE network as a whole, as well as seminars, workshops and other training events at the individual ESR’s home university and the host university attended in year 2 of their 3-year appointment. Our non-academic training partners will be heavily involved in providing further training in archival research, turning research into policy, and stakeholder and public engagement.

Particular attention will be paid to interdisciplinary training. Systematic experience in interdisciplinary research is required both by the complexity of the issues and the requirements of academic and non-academic professional careers. Even where research is undertaken by teams of specialists, the direction of the teams requires someone with an overarching vision of the entire research programme. That person needs to act in an inherently interdisciplinary fashion to understand and to be able to articulate the complete sense of the work being done, even if he/she only undertakes a part of it. Problem-oriented research at the doctoral level is one route into such interdisciplinary experience.

Developing the professional transferrable skills of the ESRs will be given as much attention as the development of their intellectual abilities. With the aim of providing them with a portfolio of marketable transferrable skills, the ESRs will be enrolled, throughout the programme (M9-M44), onto a range of professional development courses, structured into four main domains, each including three sub-domains:

- **Domain A: Knowledge and intellectual abilities** (knowledge base, cognitive abilities, creativity)
- **Domain B: Personal effectiveness** (personal qualities, self-management, professional and career development)
- **Domain C: Research governance and organisation** (professional conduct, research management, funding)
- **Domain D: Engagement, influence and impact** (co-operation, communication, engagement and impact)

Below is the programme of training events planned for the FATIGUE ESRs.

**M9 - Workshop: ‘Delayed transformational fatigue’**

The FATIGUE programme will kick off in M9 with an introductory two-day workshop at UCL, which will set out the intellectual rationale for as well as the aims and objectives of the ‘Delayed transformational fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe’ project. One representative from each of the academic beneficiaries and/or partner organisations will give a presentation on the topic of each of the five research WPs, discussing the symptoms of and possible explanations and remedies for delayed transformational fatigue with reference to (i) illiberal democracy and right-wing parties; (ii) economic populism and inequality; (iii) politics of memory; (iv) cultures of reaction (xenophobia, anti-Semitism, homophobia, anti-migrant feeling); and (v) civil society and protest movements.
The ESRs will thus learn about the current state-of-the-art with regard to delayed transformational fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe from leading academic experts in their respective disciplines or from practitioners in the field from the non-academic partner organisations. The presentation of each WP will be followed by an introduction by each of the three ESRs allocated to the respective WP. The ESRs will introduce themselves, explain their PhD projects and demonstrate how they relate to the aims of the overarching project. The final session of the introductory two-day workshop will be given over to a broader discussion, whereby ESRs will be asked to identify commonalities across WPs and to give and receive feedback on each other’s projects.

**M9 – Workshop: ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods I’**

The introductory two-day workshop will be followed by a three-day workshop (the first of two) on ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods’. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the project, the aim of the first day of the workshop is to demonstrate the benefits of adopting an interdisciplinary approach to social science research by means of presentations by research students and staff at UCL, followed by discussion. The second day of the workshop will focus on researching and writing the Literature Review, including presentations on bibliographical databases by staff from the Library of the UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies as well as a visit to the East European collection of the British Library, one of our partner organisations. Between them, the SSEES Library and the British Library are home to by far the largest collection of printed, electronic and audio-visual works on Russia and Eastern Europe in the UK and one of the largest in the world. The final day of the workshop will be devoted to research design, incorporating presentations on and discussion of social science ontologies and epistemologies, the formulation of research questions and/or hypotheses, data collection methods, methods of analysis and research ethics. The presentations will be given by academics but also stakeholders so as to achieve maximum coherence of the programme and policy relevance. The ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods I’ workshop will prepare the ESRs from the ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods II’ workshop in M15 at CUNI.

**M15 – Workshop: ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods II’**

By M15 the ESRs are expected to have produced (i) a 10,000-word Literature Review on existing research related to their field of study and (ii) a five-page document detailing their research design, the latter also setting out the proposed methodological approach. With a view to providing the ESRs with the skills needed to implement their methodological approach, the five-day workshop on ‘Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods II’ will provide the students with a range of quantitative and qualitative research methods, including ethnography and participant observation; interviewing (structured and semi-structured), questionnaire building, focus groups, surveys and case studies; content and discourse analysis; oral history and archival research. The workshop will be taught by experts in different research methodologies. They will share their practical experience of the application of the methods in their specialist fields and provide advice on the advanced use of cutting-edge approaches.

From M16 onwards the ESRs will conduct their fieldwork/archival research and submit chapters on the basis of a supervision programme agreed with the supervisor. For universities which require an upgrade session (from MPhil to PhD), this will take place between M16-M19. In addition to the network-wide training events, ESRs will also participate in seminars, conferences and workshops at their host institutions and will have the opportunity to learn a language of the region for research purposes.

**M21-M32 – Overseas Research Trip and Secondment**

In the period M21-M32 all ESRs will spend up to ten months at another academic beneficiary and at a partner organisation. The minimum time spent at the academic beneficiary and partner organisation will be three months. As the ESRs develop research projects in line with their own interests (albeit within the scope of the defined sub-themes of the respective WPs) and can choose to focus their study on any part of the region or a comparative study of several parts of the continent, the mobility pattern of individual PhD projects is not pre-set. The ESRs will be given the opportunity to study at one of the other universities represented in their WP, ensuring that they will be supervised by and gain additional insight from another expert in the same field. They will also undertake a secondment at a non-academic partner organisation, the choice of which will be determined by the subject of the ESR’s PhD research (e.g. an ESR working on anti-migrant feeling can intern at the International Organisation for Migration). It will be possible for an ESR to choose to visit an academic partner outside of their WP if they require access to archives, social, political or economic institutions or interview respondents, etc., relating to their chosen
case study (e.g. an ESR at UT working on illiberal democracy could visit CUB to interview supporters or opponents of Prime Minister Orban). ESRs will choose their academic and non-academic partners as part of their application.

**M23 – Workshop: ‘Comparative Analysis: Interim Results’**

In **M23** ESRs, working in small groups, will participate in one or more virtual workshops to present their preliminary findings and to explore potential synergies with other ESRs working on the same WP or on the same country case study at different institutions.

**M33 – Workshop: ‘Research-to-Policy/Stakeholder Engagement’**

In **M33** the programme will host a ‘Research-to-Policy/Stakeholder Engagement’ workshop at CUB, bringing together stakeholders and ESRs of individual WPs to facilitate essential face-to-face communication and discussion of results between academics and policy-makers and lay the foundation for policy impact.

**M44 – Conference: ‘Delayed transformational fatigue’**

In **M44** all ESRs will present the main findings their research to academic and non-academic audiences (members of the public and stakeholders) at a two-day conference at JU.

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**Table 1.2a: Recruitment Deliverables per Beneficiary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher No.</th>
<th>Recruiting Participant (short name)</th>
<th>Recruitment period</th>
<th>Planned Start Month 0-48</th>
<th>Duration (months) 3-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M9-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>JU</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M9-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M9-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>UJ</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M9-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>CUNI</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M9-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>CUB</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>CUB</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>JU</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>CUB</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>CUNI</td>
<td>M2-M8</td>
<td>M9</td>
<td>36 (M19-M44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>540</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.2b: Main Network-Wide Training Events, Conferences and Contribution of Beneficiaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Training Events &amp; Conferences</th>
<th>ECTS (if any)</th>
<th>Lead Institution</th>
<th>Project Month (estimated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Workshop: Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Workshop: Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods I</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Workshop: Interdisciplinary Area Studies Methods II</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>CUNI</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Secondment</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Partner organisations</td>
<td>21-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.2 Role of non-academic sector in the training programme

Our non-academic partners span economic (EBRD), political (Transparency International, Foundation Institute for Strategic Studies), civil society (Amnesty International, Minority Rights Group Europe, International Organisation for Migration, Prague Civil Society Centre, Integration and Migration Foundation) and cultural and historical (Jewish Historical Museum, British Library) sectors. These partner organisations, located across the consortium countries, will play an important role in the provision of training to the ESRs through:

- input to the content, design and evaluation of the training programme;
- providing access to primary and secondary research materials;
- specialist or employment-perspective presentations;
- provision of secondment opportunities.

Clear pathways have been identified, along which the ESRs – in the second year of the programme – will spend 10 months at a partner university and non-academic training partner in another European country. The host institutions in the second year have been chosen on the basis of the complementary academic expertise offered, while the non-academic training partner is selected due to the relevance of the organisation’s core competencies to the focus of the ESR’s PhD topic. Given the close relationships that our partner universities have developed with their non-academic training partners, ESRs will visit an academic and non-academic partner in the same country. This has the additional advantage of allowing the ESRs to consolidate their language skills and their inter-cultural competence.

In incorporating this rich cross-sector blend of partner organisations, FATIGUE will: (i) enrich the training experience of the ESRs and prepare them for real-world working environments through direct contact with non-academic actors from the professional sectors; (ii) increase the relevance, originality and quality of the research dissertations through the provision of data, archival resources and access to additional expertise; (iii) provide for a greater number and range of tailored internship opportunities, providing invaluable hands-on experience; and (iv) enhance the ability of the ESRs to translate their academic research into policy recommendations and engage with a broad range of non-academic audiences. The specific benefits to be gained by the ESRs through their secondments to the non-academic training partners as well as the relevance of the visit to the host institutions in the second year of the programme are set out in Table 3.1d (Individual research projects) on p. 23.

1.3 Quality of the supervision

1.3.1. Qualifications and supervision experience of supervisors

The consortium comprises the top universities in the UK, Central Europe, South-Eastern Europe and the Baltic, home to leading experts in the politics, economics, history and societies of the post-communist world, all with advanced degrees from leading universities and outstanding records of publications, research funding and engagement with stakeholders and members of the public. They have all used their disciplinary, theoretical and area expertise to supervise dozens of PhD research projects between them.

Each ESRs will be assigned two supervisors: a principal and also a secondary. The principal supervisor (named in Section 5) has primary responsibility for training, guidance and monitoring of research progress and setting targets for completion; s/he also has responsibility for ensuring that projects receive ethical approval. The secondary supervisor brings complementary expertise, as appropriate to the ESR’s specific needs. Every effort has been taken to ensure as even a balance as possible between male and female supervisors. All the assigned supervisors have been selected for their expertise in one of more aspects of the causes and consequences of illiberalism/populism in Central and Eastern Europe and beyond. The supervisors’ home universities have agreed to accord them sufficient time to offer the ESRs appropriate support and provide for the necessary progress, review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Workshop: ‘Comparative Analysis: Interim Results’</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Workshop: ‘Research-to-Policy/Stakeholder Engagement’</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>CUB</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Conference: Delayed Transformational Fatigue in CEE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>JU</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Professional development training</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>Throughout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Throughout
and feedback procedures. Well before entering the FATIGUE programme, the ESRs will be informed of the name and contact details of their supervisors. Thanks to the success of the two-year Erasmus Mundus International Master’s in Economy, State and Society (IMESS) programme, all of the FATIGUE academic institutions and many of the individual supervisors have worked with one another since 2006, if not before. The pre-existing relationships and joint procedures will facilitate the international mobility aspects of the programme. (See 1.3.2 and 1.4.2 for further information about the co-operation and synergies between the partners.)

1.3.2. Quality of the joint supervision arrangements
While FATIGUE is not a joint doctoral programme, all ESRs will be enrolled on a PhD programme at one of the partner institutions and as part of their training will spend a period of up to ten months at one of the other partner universities. It is thus essential that arrangements are in place to ensure that ESRs receive appropriate supervision at the partner university. The supervision arrangements for the FATIGUE programme will build upon the existing supervision arrangements of the IMESS programme.

A key component of the IMESS degree is the 20,000-word dissertation. It is prepared in the first year, researched and written in the second year and, on completion, jointly assessed by the two institutions. As the dissertation is produced over both years of the programme, the IMESS partners have developed a joint dissertation preparation and supervision programme aimed at providing the students with appropriate advice, support and feedback by means of presentation workshops, small-group meetings and individual meetings. The final dissertation is marked by both the second-year supervisor and the first-year advisor, with the latter also taking part via Skype in any oral defence examination (as per the requirements of the second-year university).

The FATIGUE programme will thus make use of the successful, pre-existing network of researchers at the various institutions of the IMESS consortium. As researchers at each FATIGUE partner are already aware of the expertise of their colleagues and the specific academic requirements and infrastructures of their institutions, we will assign ESRs to a supervisor at their overseas university and inform the ESRs of this as soon as they enrol.

1.4 Quality of the proposed interaction between the participating organisations

1.4.1 Contribution of all participants to the research and training programme
The primary contribution of each academic beneficiary will be to offer individual support, advice and feedback to the ESRs based at their institutions throughout the period of research. The academic beneficiaries will also be involved in providing training in research methods to the ESRs within the framework of the offerings of their own institutions and also as part of the network-wide training workshops and conferences. The partner organisations will also participate in the training of the ESRs and prepare them for real-world working environments through direct contact with non-academic actors from the professional sectors. Their input is seen as indispensable for increasing the relevance, originality and quality of the ESRs’ research through the provision of data, archival resources and access to additional, project-specific expertise.

1.4.2 Synergies between participants
All FATIGUE universities provide specialist dissertation supervision in their own areas of expertise, which overlap with those of other partners. The FATIGUE universities will pool their institutional support and resources to create a shared research environment in which students benefit from enlarged critical mass; combine the consortium’s complementary strengths in supervision and research expertise to support a comprehensive range of topics and full regional coverage; set up a structured training programme that combines subject- and region-specific with institutional-level generic and professional training; combine effort in the creation of opportunities for additional training through internships and overseas visits; and build on FATIGUE partnerships beyond academia to shape postgraduate research and training in relation to the needs and priorities of non-academic users.

1.4.3 Exposure of recruited researchers to different (research) environments and the complementarity thereof
ESRs will spend ten months in their second year at one of the other consortium universities and a non-academic training partner, enabling them to experience the different research culture of another university and gain hands-on experience with our non-academic training partners, producing policy-relevant research and engaging with a broad range of non-academic users. Visiting ESRs will experience a different research environment, safe in the
knowledge that the host supervisors will be just as able to offer insight into their PhDs as the home supervisors, while benefiting from their different perspectives. Equally, the non-academic training partners are chosen because their specialisations complement the research focus of the individual ESRs. Specific details on the relevance of the second-year university and non-academic training partner to the individual ESR research projects are set out in Table 3.1.1 ‘Individual research projects’ on p. 17.

2. Impact

2.1 Enhancing the career perspectives and employability of ESRs and contribution to their skills development

The training programme will relate to four domains (A: Knowledge and Intellectual Abilities; B: Personal Effectiveness; C: Research Governance and Organisation; and D: Engagement, Impact and Influence), while also meeting the subject-specific remit of the training network.\(^{10}\) On completion of the FATIGUE programme ESRs can expect to have met the following objectives that will enhance their career perspectives and employability and contribute to their skills development:

- expertise in applying a range of research methods, allied with the ability to work in a multi/inter-disciplinary research environment;
- knowledge and understanding of the political, economic, social, historical and cultural specificities of CEE and the region’s relationship with the wider European and international context and its problems;
- intercultural competence and an awareness of the European space, its commonalities, diversity and dynamics;
- proficiency in a CEE language, including the ability to use original language sources;
- experience of conducting an advanced research project in the European environment;
- familiarity with the intellectual diversity within and across disciplines in multiple countries and sectors;
- comprehension of the relationship between empirical research and theory generation and testing, and skills of analysis, critical reflection and argumentation;
- awareness of and compliance with ethical, legal and gender issues;
- the capacity to communicate effectively research findings, rationale and methods, to diverse audiences, in both written and oral English, via a range of media;
- management ability developed through involvement in the organisation of network activities, including writing proposals to secure funding
- ability to formulate policy recommendation based on original research.

2.2 Contribution to structuring doctoral/ESR training at the European level and to strengthening European innovation capacity, including the potential for the meaningful contribution of the non-academic sector to the doctoral/research training:

As Carlos Moedas, the EU Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, recently stated: ‘Europe has been shaken to its very foundations – its European values. Yet, to every great question of our time, Europe is the answer – and I believe the social sciences and humanities can show us how.’ The FATIGUE programme is designed precisely to deal with a “great question” by relying on the cutting-edge thinking in the social sciences and humanities. The question is what are the causes and consequences of the recent rise of various forms of populism and how can “Europe” respond to this phenomenon. Research conducted as part of the FATIGUE programme will bring together researchers from across the continent to engage in an innovative, multi-national, and cross-disciplinary attempt to answer this question. By doing so it will also demonstrate the invaluable role of the social sciences and humanities in promoting better mutual understanding and trust among the peoples of Europe.\(^{11}\)

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\(^{10}\) See http://www.vitae.ac.uk/researchers/234471/Framework-content.html

By asking a truly important question and by looking for an answer via a programme built on rigorous theoretical and methodological foundations, FATIGUE will enhance European university competitiveness as the destination of choice for international students and scholars of European economics, business, politics, security, society, history and culture. The programme raises the European and global capacity of expertise in a critically important area. It addresses strategic challenges facing liberal democracy in several dimensions, including the economy, politics (for example, civil society and party systems), society and culture, in particular in CEE. But it is also designed to advance the field of comparative area studies, both intellectually and in terms of policy relevance, and to contribute to the development of the methodology and theory of multi/interdisciplinarity.

The FATIGUE consortium actively contributes to the broader aims and objectives of the European HEA. It demonstrably advances the Bologna Process goals of: profiling the multi-centre excellence of European HE worldwide; breaking down barriers to student and scholar mobility within Europe and beyond; and establishing a common structure of HE across Europe founded on common approaches to quality assurance, credit accumulation and cross-sector involvement. The integration and cooperation across the consortium will also promote European mobility at other levels.

The incorporation of partner organisations provides a foundation for more closely associating graduate research and professional training with the needs of employers and the priorities of research funding initiatives, such as those organised through the Horizon 2020 programme as well as the national funding councils. In this way, the consortium embraces and promotes the idea of flexible domains of research and training, drawing on cross-sector expertise and multi/inter-disciplinary approaches, as outlined in the Commission’s Grand Challenges and further consistent with the 2009 Lund Declaration.

2.3 Quality of the proposed measures to disseminate the project results and communicate the project activities to different target audiences

As the proposed measures to disseminate the project results and to communicate the project activities to different target audiences are closely related, they will be discussed together.

Dissemination of the research results to different target audiences

One of our central concerns of the project is to have an impact on research, policy-making and activism not only during the project but also beyond the completion of FATIGUE. Diffusing and disseminating the work and the findings of FATIGUE to a range of target audiences is thus an essential part of the overall objectives.

One of our key target groups will be civil society actors working through a range of channels to promote support for democracy and respect for equality, such as Poland’s Komitet Obrony Demokracji.

A second target group consists of policy-makers – politicians and other law-makers – at the local, national, European and international levels. Policy briefs and papers as well as the research-to-policy/stakeholder engagement workshop will help us to engage policy-makers in our work.

A third target group is academics. This project will generate a wealth of theoretical insights, qualitative and quantitative empirical data as well as a range of publications, web material and public events, thereby producing a step-change in the academic study of illiberalism. For the academic audience, our partners’ publications and participation in international conferences will provide the necessary basis for academic discussion and exchange.

Given the strong emphasis on dissemination and interactive media, FATIGUE will be able to incorporate the feedback we receive from academics, policy-makers and activists into our work and use this input to formulate an agenda for follow-up research. Before the FATIGUE project is concluded, all consortium partners will identify and frame research questions that emerge from FATIGUE’s own work and the feedback from stakeholders that have not been answered during the duration of the project itself. By disseminating all our findings through our networks and being part of an on-going exchange in the stakeholder community, we will ensure a sustainable and vivid discussion about our key findings that will not stop with the formal expiration of FATIGUE.

In order to achieve this, we will benefit from the existing platforms and distribution channels that our consortium partners bring into this project. The electronic communications of UCL’s European Institute alone have more than 18,000 subscribers, comprising academics, civil society activists, diplomats and politicians all over the world. By having direct access to a range of different networks with an outreach that is worldwide, we have a global audi-
ence of end-users and researchers working on illiberalism and related questions. They will help disseminate our findings and engage in discussions on our work completed to date and on the future directions of research.

2.4 Communication and public engagement strategy of the project

Our dissemination strategy outlined here is only the starting point and serves as a preliminary blueprint that will guide us as we seek to reach the maximum possible outreach to academic, policy-making, business and civil society circles within the EU and beyond. The detailed dissemination plan will be thoroughly discussed at the kick-off meeting and will be subject to further refinement at each consortium meeting. The overall objective of FATIGUE is to ensure that the research activities and findings of the ESRs enjoy maximum visibility, multimedia versatility as well as use and engagement by a range of relevant audiences and stakeholders. Our guiding principles and the rationale for the dissemination strategy are the following:

- Stakeholders will not only be treated as dissemination targets but will also engage early on in the design and content of the training programmes in order to achieve maximum policy relevance and use of the results.
- Dissemination activities will draw on the networks of the academic beneficiaries and partner organisations – at the local, national, European and international levels as well as with reference to specific sectors – to ensure the most targeted and effective outreach to different stakeholder groups at the most appropriate level.
- Multimedia and social media afford new opportunities to present, disseminate and engage in research. We are committed to taking full advantage of these opportunities in a strategic way, not by adding to information overload and embracing novelty for its own sake, but by carefully reviewing and selecting new tools and channels in view of the specific dissemination audience and purpose.

In order to disseminate the project results as broadly as possible both during the project and after its completion, the dissemination strategy of FATIGUE will include the following measures:

1. Provide a communication platform for the consortium that makes it easy for all partners to communicate with each other and to engage with policy-makers, targeted practitioners and other stakeholders. The website will be an interactive means of profiling, disseminating and discussing results and publications. The platform will host the following:
   - Working papers, thought pieces, open-access academic articles and policy papers
   - Video clips (in the form of bite-size vignettes) of researchers explaining their findings
   - Inter-active blog posts, written by the FATIGUE ESRs
   - Links to the project Facebook site and Twitter account
   - General information in multiple languages on different aspect of illiberal democracy, linking to the websites of the organisations of our academic beneficiaries and partner organisations.

2. In addition to the 15 PhDs, FATIGUE plans to publish work highlighting the synergies between the various projects by means of at least 1 edited book and 1 special journal issue in addition to numerous individual articles and research reports, which will be available via open access (gold model). This includes policy briefs and papers on different WP topics and comprehensive policy papers, highlighting the objectives of the research, the scientific approach and methodology with the new knowledge produced within the frame of the project and identifying key messages for FATIGUE’s target groups. In addition to being uploaded to the project’s website, all policy briefs and publications will be disseminated via other platforms available to our consortium, while all ESRs will send publications to their respective networks.

3. Use multimedia and data visualisation tools as well as social network tools – including Facebook, Twitter and video clips – to make research findings accessible in the most engaging ways for activists and the broader public and ensure that lessons learned are widely debated and circulated. We will use a selected set of research outputs that are conducive to multimedia representation and appeal to a broader audience and produce in conjunction with the authors engaging data visualisations, audio-visual packages and interactive multimedia representations tailored to specific target audiences (all available on the FATIGUE website). This set of visually engaging and multimedia-enhanced materials will document key research findings, including a
podcast author interview series and an online data platform that allows users to interactively visualise and explore some of the datasets and case studies generated.

4. Convene panels and roundtables at academic conferences (e.g. BASEES and ASEES). In addition, individual researchers will promote their findings of the FATIGUE project at national and international workshops and conferences. At the end of the project, we will hold an academic conference at JU in Krakow.

5. Convene a series of research-to-policy workshops to facilitate essential face-to-face communication and discussion of results between academics and policy makers and lay the foundation for policy impact. These workshops will be organised in co-operation with our partner organisations. All the workshops and stakeholder conference will allow for the exchange of information and discussion between researchers, civil society activists, political and economic actors and members of the public.

6. Publish op-eds, articles in national and international print media and relevant blogs, such as the Freedom House Blog. It is the intention of the project to encourage the publication of short articles, commentaries or essays in national and international print and online media during the lifecycle of the project. Both academic and non-academic partners will make use of their existing connections to newspapers for that purpose.

7. Influence the current academic debate on illiberalism in order to make it more responsive to policymakers’ and practitioners’ needs and inform evidence-based programmes with measurable impact by exploiting the channels provided by our partner organisations, which have links with national and EU legislative bodies.

From an internal consortium perspective, FATIGUE will contribute to stronger links and exchange between the participating partners and different academic disciplines. At the same time, the consortium comprises institutions from old and new EU member states and accession states, manifesting the continuous need to foster the cooperation of research institutions across Europe, thus contributing to the progress of the European Research Area.

3. Implementation

3.1 Coherence and effectiveness of the work plan

3.1.1: Individual Research Projects

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Project Title and WP: Illiberal trends in incumbent parties and comparative democratic development in Central Europe (WP1)

Objectives: ESR1 will investigate illiberal trends in incumbent parties and comparative democratic development in Central Europe. The research will investigate the development in illiberal directions of major parties which play or have played a leading role in government and deal both with political formations that present themselves as being on the (centre-)right and, where relevant, on the (centre-)left. The researcher may choose to narrow the topic through the choices of country, parties, period or sectors.

Expected Results: The research will demonstrate how incumbent parties’ illiberalism has intersected with and fed social demands and frustrations - broadly conceived as delayed transformation fatigue – and how such parties’ development and institutionalisation relate to processes of ‘backsliding’ and democratic regression.

Contribution to WP1: ESR1’s research will contribute to the aims of WP1 by demonstrating the political factors fuelling the ‘rise of the right’ and the different forms it can take.

Planned secondment(s): In the period M21-32 ESR1 will spend 10 months at JU and FISS. The academic visit to JU will enable the ESR to carry out fieldwork in a Central European state that has experienced one of the sharpest increases in illiberalism in the political sphere, and benefit from the supervision of Prof. Grażyna Skąpska, an expert in populism in Poland. The secondment at FISS will provide the ESR with hands-on experience in the field of democracy promotion, a core focus of the PhD.

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**Project Title and WP: The role of culture and tradition in the shift towards illiberal democracy (WP1)**

**Objectives:** ESR2 will investigate the social and cultural factors explaining the transformation of liberal into illiberal democracies. Particular attention will be paid to the traditionalism and dogmatic thinking connected, in some countries, to religious traditions, ethnic nationalism and xenophobia, which may be partly seen as a legacy of communist isolation and the past of a ‘closed society’.

**Expected Results:** ESR2’s research will demonstrate how the shift to the right has been legitimised with reference to safeguarding national and religious cultures and traditions.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR2’s research will contribute to the aims of WP1 by demonstrating the social and cultural factors fuelling the ‘rise of the right’ and the different forms it can take.

**Planned secondment(s):** In the period M21-32 ESR2 will spend 10 months at CUNI and PCSC. The academic visit to CUNI will enable the ESR to conduct fieldwork in a former communist ‘closed society’, which has experienced an increase in xenophobic discourse among the state’s political actors, and benefit from the supervision of Drs Jiří Vykoukal and Maria Asavei, experts in the cultural politics of memory. ESR2 will also undertake a secondment at PCSC to gain hands-on experience in the civil society sector and, in particular, to learn how to understand and counteract increased xenophobia, a core focus of the PhD.

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**Project Title and WP: Illiberal democracy in Russia and right-wing politics Europe (WP1)**

**Objectives:** ESR3 will investigate the impact of increasing illiberalism in Russia on social and political developments in post-communist states and/or the role of Russia in fostering ties with radical right populist movements and political parties across Europe.

**Expected Results:** ESR3’s research will demonstrate the impact of illiberalism in one state on the social and political situation in another.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR3’s research will contribute to the aims of WP1 by demonstrating the interrelationships between right-wing political forces across borders.

**Planned secondment(s):** In the period M21-32 ESR3 will spend 10 months at JU and FISS. The academic visit to JU will enable the ESR to conduct fieldwork on the impact of illiberalism in Russia on the latter’s relations with Poland, one of the most tense inter-state relationships in the region. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Prof. Zdzisław Mach, an expert in radical right populism. ESR3 will also undertake a secondment at FISS to gain hands-on experience in the field of democracy promotion, with a particular emphasis on international affairs and security, a key focus of the PhD.

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**Project Title and WP: The politics of memory in the post-socialist city (WP2)**

**Objectives:** Recognising the importance of the past in offering points of identification and ideological material for political forces and for nation-building, ESR4 will investigate how political actors in post-communist Central and Eastern Europe deal with the physical manifestations of the past, such as communist-era memorials, street signs and architecture.

**Expected Results:** ESR4’s research will demonstrate the impact of tangible manifestations of the past Exploration on issues relating to transitional justice, democracy, populism, (re)nostalgia or right-wing movements.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR4’s research will contribute to the aims of WP2 by demonstrating the links between communist material culture and transitional justice, democracy, populism, (re)nostalgia or right-wing movements.

**Planned secondment(s):** In the period M21-32 ESR4 will spend 10 months at UB and JOB/JHM. The academic visit to UB will enable the ESR to conduct fieldwork in a post-communist city, the material culture of which bears witness to its long history of nationalist conflict. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Prof. Nikola Samardžić, an expert in East European history. ESR4 will also undertake a secondment at JOB/JHM to gain hands-on experience in the museum sector. In particular, the ESR will learn how specific minorities (in this case Jews) are able to resist hegemonic memorialisation, a key focus of the PhD.
### ESR5: The politicisation of commemorative practices in Eastern Europe (WP2)

**Objectives:** ESR5 will investigate commemorative practices in Central Europe, South East Europe and the post-Soviet area with a view to identifying similarities and differences in the ways in which politicians and historians interpret the events being remembered. The ESR can choose to focus on the memory of World Wars I and II, the annihilation of Jews and Roma, post-war migration, or communism and post-communism.

**Expected Results:** The research will demonstrate, through the study of commemorative practices, how different meanings can be attached to single historical events for social and political purposes and show how these practices are ‘packaged’ for popular consumption, thus helping explain the role and function of memory in contemporary politics.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR5’s research will contribute to the aims of WP2 by demonstrating the links between memory and feelings of justice/injustice, thereby helping us understand the impact of different interpretations of the past on the quality of democracy in the present.

**Planned secondment(s):** In the period M21-32 ESR5 will spend 10 months at UCL and the BL. The academic visit to UCL will enable the ESR to conduct fieldwork in the rich historical archives of the British Library and Public Records Office and also benefit from the supervision of Prof. Jan Kubik, an expert in illiberalism in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as historians of Eastern Europe at UCL. ESR5 will also undertake a secondment at the BL to gain hands-on experience in fashioning the past through exhibitions, a key focus of the PhD.

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### ESR6: The impact of conflicting memories on ethnic relations (WP2)

**Objectives:** ESR6 will examine how memories of the distant and recent past differ between ethnic majorities and minorities and what effect these differences have on ethnic relations. Tensions between ethnic communities and neighbouring states often arise over differing interpretations of past events or injustices. How these tensions are instrumentalised or alleviated will be the focus of this ESR.

**Expected Results:** ESR6’s research will demonstrate the various means by which collective memories are instrumentalised for social and political purposes.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR6’s research will contribute to the aims of WP2 by analysing the links between history and politics in the post-communist world.

**Planned secondment(s):** In the period M21-32 ESR6 will spend 10 months at CUB and MRGE. The academic visit to CUB will enable the ESR to conduct fieldwork in a country which has experienced perhaps the most marked rise in illiberal politics, driven in part by xenophobic attitudes towards the country’s minorities as well as by perceived injustices experienced by Hungarian minorities in neighbouring states. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Dr Miklos Hadas, an expert in post-communist identities. ESR6 will also undertake a secondment at MRGE to gain hands-on experience in the civil society sector, with a particular emphasis on minority rights protection, a key focus of the PhD.

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### ESR7: The determinants of economic populism in Central and Eastern Europe (WP3)

**Objectives:** ESR7 will investigate the internal and external factors leading to the recent surge of economic populism across Europe as a whole, where the austerity measures triggered by the 2008-10 economic crisis and the legacies of corruption provide fertile ground for politicians to use populist economic policies to further their own political ends. The ESR will be consider the particular case of the states of Central and Eastern Europe, many of which are still dealing with the economic legacies of the post-communist transformations.

**Expected Results:** The research will demonstrate the ‘supply’ and ‘demand’ of populist economic policies and identify similarities and differences between Western Europe, on the one hand, and Central and Eastern Europe, on the other.

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Contribution to WP: ESR7’s research will contribute to the aims of WP3 by demonstrating how economic populism emerged and also provide the empirical context for the research of ESR8 and ESR9.

Planned secondment(s): In the period M21-32 ESR7 will spend 10 months at CUB and TI. The academic visit to CUB will enable the ESR to conduct fieldwork in a country, the politicians of which have successfully utilised the language of economic populism to promote their social and political agendas. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Prof. István Benczes, an expert in political economy. ESR7 will also undertake a secondment at TI to gain hands-on experience in the civil society sector, with a particular emphasis on corruption monitoring, a key focus of the PhD.

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Project Title and WP: The impact of economic populism on growth and convergence (WP3)

Objectives: ESR8 will research the impact of economic populism on the long-term growth and convergence of the Central and East European economies (compared with West European EU member-states), investigating the effect of populist policies on long-term economic sustainability, which will pose a potentially serious problem when the EU cohesion funds dry up.

Expected Results: ESR8’s research will demonstrate the effect of economic populism on growth and convergence and allow policy makers to develop empirically grounded responses to the phenomenon of economic populism.

Contribution to WP: Building on the findings of ESR8’s research on the causes of economic populism, ESR8’s research will contribute to the aims of WP3 by demonstrating the consequences of economic populism.

Planned secondment(s): In the period M21-32 ESR8 will spend 10 months at UCL and the EBRD. The academic visit to UCL will enable the ESR to compare the research conducted on CEE with data relating to a major Western EU member-state. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Dr Julia Korosteleva, an expert in transition economics. ESR8 will also undertake a secondment at the EBRD to gain hands-on experience in the field of international economic development, conducting research into and producing reports on macro-economic developments in contemporary Central and Eastern Europe, a key focus of the PhD.

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Project Title and WP: The impact of economic populism on inequality (WP3)

Objectives: ESR9 will research the economic impact of populist politics on inequality in Central and Eastern Europe (compared with West European EU member-states), investigating the ways in which individuals or social groups in one or more post-communist states have benefited or lost out as a result of populist policies.

Expected Results: ESR9’s research will demonstrate the effect of economic populism on inequality and allow policy makers to develop empirically grounded responses to the phenomenon of economic populism.

Contribution to WP: Building on the findings of ESR9’s research on the causes of economic populism, ESR8’s research will contribute to the aims of WP3 by demonstrating the consequences of economic populism.

Planned secondment(s): In the period M21-32 ESR9 will spend 10 months at UCL and the EBRD. The academic visit to UCL will enable the ESR to compare the research conducted on CEE with data relating to a major Western EU member-state. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Dr Elodie Douarin, an expert in transition economics. ESR8 will also undertake a secondment at the EBRD to gain hands-on experience in the field of international economic development, conducting research into and producing reports on economic inequality in contemporary Central and Eastern Europe, a key focus of the PhD.

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Project Title and WP: Anti-Semitism in the former Yugoslavia (WP4)
Objectives: ESR10 will investigate the increase in anti-Semitism since the end of the Cold War and the Yugoslav civil wars. The ESR can narrow the topic by focusing on a specific state, region or city of former Yugoslavia or by conducting comparative research into the anti-Semitic trends in the former Yugoslav states and other neighboring post-communist states.

Expected Results: ESR10’s research will demonstrate the influence of nationalism, radical political groups on the extreme left and right, historical revisionism vis-à-vis WWII collaborators, the influence of the Catholic and Orthodox Churches in the post-Yugoslav states on increased anti-Semitism.

Contribution to WP: ESR10’s research will contribute to the aims of WP4 by demonstrating how the loss of ‘mental security’, caused by the collapse of communism, triggered fear of difference.

Planned secondment(s): In the period M21-32 ESR10 will spend 10 months at JU and HNLAC. The academic visit to JU will enable the ESR to carry out fieldwork on anti-Semitism in a city, which experienced some of the worst atrocities of the Holocaust. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Prof. Zdzisław Mach, an expert in nationalism. ESR10 will also undertake a secondment at HNLAC to gain hands-on experience in the civil society sector, with a particular emphasis on protecting the human rights of individuals persecuted because of their ethnic or religious identities, a key focus of the PhD.

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Project Title and WP: Cultures of reaction: anti-migrant feeling (WP4)

Objectives: ESR11 will investigate the causes, nature and extent of hostility towards migrants in contemporary Central and Eastern Europe and to investigate the efficacy of NGOs working to counter intolerant views. The ESR may choose to narrow the topic by focusing on particular categories of migrant and investigating any specific country or countries/localities in the region.

Expected Results: ESR11’s research will demonstrate the key factors fuelling anti-immigrant feeling in the CEE region. It will also identify similarities and differences between Western Europe, on the one hand, and Central and Eastern Europe, on the other.

Contribution to WP: ESR11’s research will contribute to the aims of WP4 by demonstrating why increased mobility has resulted in a subjective feeling of living in an unfamiliar, unpredictable world, generating fear, anxiety and a sensation of risk.

Planned secondment(s): In the period M21-32 ESR11 will spend 10 months at CUNI and IOM. The academic visit to CUNI will enable the ESR to carry out fieldwork in a country whose government actors have employed anti-migrant discourse in an attempt to legitimise their social and political agendas. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Dr Emil Aslan, an expert in human security. ESR11 will also undertake a secondment at IOM to gain hands-on experience in the civil society sector, with a particular emphasis on providing humane responses to the growing migration challenges of today, a key focus of the PhD.

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<th>Fellow</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>PhD enrolment</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Deliverables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESR12</td>
<td>JU</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Month 9</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Title and WP: Escape from liberalism. The right-wing turn in Central and Eastern Europe and the problem of ‘otherness’ (WP4)

Objectives: ESR12 will investigate the political cultures of Central and Eastern Europe from the point of view of the attitude towards ‘others’. The research will focus on the role that xenophobia, anti-Semitism, homophobia and anti-migrant sentiment play in constructing the Other against which national identity is defined.

Expected Results: ESR12’s research will demonstrate why ethnic and religious nationalism has become a common feature of right-wing politics in Central and Eastern Europe.

Contribution to WP: ESR12’s research will contribute to the aims of WP4 by demonstrating how the loss of ‘mental security,’ resulting from rapid change and lack of understanding of its mechanisms, fuels fear of ‘others’.

Planned secondment(s): In the period M21-32 ESR12 will spend 10 months at UB and JOB/JHM. The academic visit to UB will enable the ESR to carry out fieldwork in a country whose politicians repeatedly stoke fear of ethnic, religious or sexual otherness to promote their own political aims. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Dr Isidora Jaric, an expert in xenophobia and homophobia. ESR12 will also undertake a secondment at JOB/JHM to gain hands-on experience in the museum sector, with a particular emphasis on dealing with persecution on the basis of religious and ethnic otherness, a key focus of the PhD.
**Project Title and WP: LGBTQ and anti-LGBTQ social movements in CEE (WP5)**

**Objectives:** Against the backdrop of homophobic political discourse from politicians, the media and the Church, ESR13 will investigate the strategies of public representations used by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) social movements in CEE and how these strategies support the political articulation of their societal, (sub)cultural and ideological interests.

**Expected Results:** ESR13’s research will demonstrate the key factors fuelling homophobia in CEE as well as the relative success of the strategies of LGBTQ social movements to counter intolerance.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR13’s research will contribute to the aims of WP5 by identifying how civil society movements in post-communist countries can be used both to promote and undermine democracy.

**Planned secondment(s):** In the period M21-32 ESR13 will spend 10 months at CUB and AI. The academic visit to CUB will enable the ESR to carry out fieldwork in a country which went from being an early champion of LGBTQ rights to a state whose politicians seek to limit the rights of its LGBT citizens. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Dr Beata Nagy, an expert in gender and sexuality. ESR13 will also undertake a secondment at AI to gain hands-on experience in the civil society sector, with a particular emphasis on protecting human rights, a key focus of the PhD.

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**Project Title and WP: The depoliticisation of civil society in Central and Eastern Europe (WP5)**

**Objectives:** While struggles for democracy in CEE in the 1980s led to the resurgence of the concept of civil society in the Western political discourse, subsequent developments have pointed to a certain depoliticisation and the exhaustion of the potential of civil society in the region. Against this backdrop, ESR14 will investigate changing status and role of civil society in contemporary Eastern Europe.

**Expected Results:** ESR14’s results will demonstrate how and why forms of and attitudes towards civil society in CEE have changed since 1989 and will, in particular, examine the extent to which civil society organisations have been hijacked by nationalist actors.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR14’s research will contribute to the aims of WP5 by identifying changing forms of and attitudes towards civil society in post-communist countries.

**Planned secondment(s):** In the period M21-32 ESR14 will spend 10 months at UT and MEIS. The academic visit to UT will enable the ESR to carry out fieldwork in a country which regained its independence from the USSR thanks to its well-developed civil society actors but which in recent years has seen some NGOs weaken rather than reinforce social cohesion in the country. The ESR will also benefit from the supervision of Prof. Andres Kasekamp, an expert in post-communist politics. ESR14 will also undertake a secondment at MEIS to gain hands-on experience in the civil society sector, with a particular emphasis on the role of civil societies in promoting social cohesion, a key focus of the PhD.

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**Project Title and WP: Protest movements as a form of popular movement (WP5)**

**Objectives:** The project will focus on popular movements spreading across Central and Eastern Europe during the period of late communism and in the post-1989 era. The specific focus will be on the impact of these movements and groups on the politics of their respective countries since 2006, i.e. during the phase of ‘delayed transformational fatigue’.

**Expected Results:** ESR15’s research will demonstrate how forms of mobilisation, protest magnitude and protest rhetoric and symbolism have influenced the political and cultural changes observed in Europe since the 2008 crisis.

**Contribution to WP:** ESR15’s research will contribute to the aims of WP5 by identifying various forms of citizen engagement in public life and politics and reassess the still prevailing view that civil society in post-communist countries is weak.
3.2 Appropriateness of the management structures and procedures

3.2.1 Network organisation and management structure

The joint management structure of the FATIGUE programme will build on the joint management structure of the pre-existing IMESS consortium, which has been in operation since 2006 and in which all academic beneficiaries of the FATIGUE consortium are already represented. The pre-existing IMESS Management Board, which meets twice a year by rotation among the university partners, will extend its strategic management remit to assume responsibility for the overall operation, finance and training objectives of the FATIGUE programme. While the current IMESS Programme Committee oversees the design, delivery and assessment of the IMESS Master's programme, a new body, the Supervisory Board, will be established to oversee the development and delivery of the joint training programme, i.e. progress of individual projects; network-wide training activities and beneficiary-specific training courses (including career-development transferable skills training); ESR secondments and visits and secondments; and knowledge exchange through networking. The Supervisory Board’s membership will comprise the Scientist-in-Charge of each FATIGUE university, at least three representatives elected by rotation from among the non-academic partner organisations, two external academic advisors and ESR representatives from different WPs. The FATIGUE Managing Director will chair the Supervisory Board. As UCL is responsible for the management of the programme, the first FATIGUE Managing Director will be the UCL Scientist-in-Charge. The IMESS Finance and Administration Manager will also act as the FATIGUE Finance and Administration Manager and will attend Board meetings. The current IMESS Director will act as FATIGUE Programme Director, overseeing the day-to-day running of the programme. The Supervisory Board will meet twice a year, timed to link up with the IMESS Management Board meetings, to discuss the quality of the programme and the balance between scientific/technological and transferable skills training.

Mirroring the IMESS arrangements, the FATIGUE Finance and Administration Manager role will be undertaken, on behalf of the consortium, by the Assistant Director (Finance and Administration) of the UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES), who is supported by a team of SSEES staff and also UCL’s financial administration. The Finance and Administration Manager ensures that appropriate support and funding are available to enable the consortium to deliver the FATIGUE programme. This includes provision of administration staff who will undertake specific tasks associated with (i) ESR recruitment, (ii) delivery of network-wide training events, (iii) organisation of meetings of the Management and Supervisory Board, (iv) distributing finance for the ITN beneficiaries and (v) producing reports for ITN sponsors. As for IMESS, this Manager will regularly review the FATIGUE business plan and make financial recommendations to the Management and Supervisory Boards to ensure planned activities are properly resourced, including adequate contingency margins. All financial transactions will be conducted in accordance with the Horizon 2020 requirements and with UCL Financial Regulations, available here: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/finance/policies-procedures/financial-regulations.

3.2.2 Quality Management

Each university has individual quality assurance (QA) mechanisms reflecting the specificities of national legislation and practice. In addition and distinct from this, the FATIGUE programme has separate internal and external evaluation mechanisms, embedded through the FATIGUE governance structure, which ensure that the quality and coherence of the programme are sustained. Final responsibility for the consortium’s internal QA procedures lies with the IMESS/FATIGUE Management Board, which meets bi-annually. The Management Board will receive reports from the Supervisory Board, which has responsibility for ensuring common standards of quality assurance and monitoring the operation of common elements such as the training workshops. Specifically, the Management Board through the Supervisory Board undertakes to guarantee:

- a joint review of the network-wide training programme structure, contents and operation
• regular involvement of the non-academic partners in the development of the training programme
• regular review of ESR feedback on network-wide courses, institutions and the overall programme
• knowledge transfers through two annual consortium-wide meetings plus video-, telephone-, web-conferencing, as appropriate
• implementation of effective communication and dissemination strategies
• optimal management of resources and production of high-quality progress and final reports to the European funders

In addition to their individual QA structures, each institution commits to:
• interpretation of national legislation and changes therein, insofar as this affects the FATIGUE programme
• observation of the agreed FATIGUE-level QA and assessment procedures (listed below)
• on-going review of local training courses under local and national QA guidelines and for any substantive changes, the timely reporting of these to the FATIGUE Director and submission of formal report with recommendations to the Supervisory Board
• production of a transparent summary outline for each local course, detailing its objectives, outcomes, assessment methods and key readings

Internal Quality Assurance (QA) mechanisms

Modules and syllabi:
• Each institution defines their courses through course outlines, which identify specific learning aims and objectives for each module.
• All new modules pass through internal quality controls and are presented to the Supervisory Board (including through virtual e-meetings) before being incorporated.

ESR evaluation
• At each institution the individual evaluation of modules (including supporting facilities) takes place annually in the form of anonymous questionnaires supplemented by ESR feedback sessions.
• Additionally, all ESRs are required anonymously to complete jointly developed FATIGUE questionnaires, at the end of each year, to assess the individual components and the overall coherence of the programme. These are considered by the Supervisory Board on an annual basis and are a vital tool in ongoing efforts to assure consistency and quality.

ESR participation
• The Supervisory Board, which consults regularly and has twice-yearly meetings where it reviews the joint training programme, teaching methods and pedagogy and ESR feedback, includes up to five ESR representatives (one from each WP) who are invited to contribute detailed feedback regarding their experiences. This guarantees appropriate cross-consortium staff-ESR consultation.
• Distinct from this, within each institution, ESRs will be eligible for involvement as local student representatives and will be consulted by the local sub-boards on an ongoing basis with regards to the curriculum, teaching and learning, and facilities.

External QR mechanisms
As with all European HEI, the members of the FATIGUE consortium are individually regulated through their respective external professional quality assurance bodies. In addition to these two mechanisms, the consortium itself has put in place a number of consortium level external evaluation processes.

External academic advisors
Two external academic advisors will sit on the Supervisory Board. Their role is to review a selection of Literature Reviews and research design documents and, where appropriate, chapters submitted for upgrade; and report on the overall quality of the training programme.
Partner organisations
The partner organisations will offer advice on the development of the training curriculum; the selection of research domains; the provision of data, literature and research materials relating to the PhD dissertations; and the appropriateness of the skills and methods training offered to ESRs.

3.2.3 Recruitment strategy
Advertisements for the ESR positions will be published 10 months in advance of the appointment start date via on the FATIGUE and host institution websites, the EURAXESS - Researchers in Motion portal and a range of national and international academic job search websites. Detailed specification for each post will provide information on appointment terms and conditions and a general description of the PhD project and the aims of its associated WP, but will leave sufficient leeway for the applicant to produce a proposal in line with their interests, experience and skills. Candidates will apply directly to the university advertising the PhD position and the application process will follow the university’s institutional procedures. The university will provide a description of the working conditions and entitlements, including career development prospects. To ensure consistency across the consortium, all applicants will be asked to provide a detailed research proposal, containing the following information:

- A working title
- An extended statement describing the research project, including the aims and objectives, any parameters in space (country case study) and time (period), and a statement as to why this topic is important and relevant to the overall research programme.
- An outline of the key research questions
- Mobility plans and their fit to the proposed research project
- An analytic discussion of the scholarly research to date on the topic
- A description of the theoretical framework and methodological approach
- An ethics statement (identification of potential ethical issues and strategy for addressing them)
- A brief statement on their particular qualifications and skills

Applications will be assessed on the qualifications and skills of the candidate (40%) and the quality of the research proposal (60%). Each WP will have its own Selection Committee, the members of which will come from different partner countries and, where appropriate, represent different academic disciplines. Each Committee will comprise an equal number of women and men and representatives of at least one partner organisation. Shortlisted candidates – five for each ESR position – will be invited for interview (via Skype), in which they will be asked for more detailed information about their previous academic experience, their research project and future career plans. Individual WP Selection Committees may wish to use additional means of assessing the candidates, e.g. testing the latter’s quantitative or foreign-language skills.

The best-performing candidate for each ESR position will be selected from the five shortlisted candidates. Every effort will be taken to ensure an equal number of men and women are selected. The recruitment process will be guided by the European Charter and Code for Researchers: Commission Recommendation of 11 March 2005 on the European Charter for Researchers and on a Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers, C(2005)576 of 11 March 2005 to ensure that the procedures are open, efficient and transparent.

3.2.4 Progress monitoring and evaluation of individual projects
Supervisors bear the primary responsibility for monitoring the progress of individual ESR projects. They are best placed to assess whether the ESR is working effectively and producing the required deliverables by the agreed deadlines. More formal monitoring of ESRs’ progress occurs through several mechanisms, at the heart of which lies the personal Career Development Plan, which provides an individualised record of the entire PhD and lays out a mandatory schedule. The plan, which is monitored by supervisors, requires ESRs to document progress by recording key supervisory meetings, setting tasks and objectives, and registering the acquisition of skills through courses and other activities, including the acquisition of useful transferable skills, multicultural awareness, gender issues, research integrity, communications, scientific writing, involvement in the organisation of network activities, entrepreneurship, management, and proposal writing. This plan is reinforced by the annual Training Needs
Analysis in which ESRs log training completed and assess continuing training needs in consultation with their supervisor. A schedule of regular meetings between the ESR and supervisor, and also periodically with the secondary supervisor, provides the key forum for person-to-person discussion, agreement and monitoring. Throughout the programme, supervisors are required to submit reports twice a year. These reports are reviewed by the Supervisory Body.

The mid-term review takes place early in the second year, i.e. it is planned for 12-15 months into the research. Based on the submission of the mid-term review portfolio (a substantive chapter, research design and literature review), the supervisor plus two other researchers assesses the quality and viability of the research project, the feasibility of the projected timeframe and any additional or continuing training needs. The supervisory and progress monitoring process is fully maintained through to completion via the formal mechanisms outlined above. If an ESR is falling behind schedule, an action plan is agreed between the supervisor and the ESR, recorded in the plan and monitored by the Supervisory Board.

3.2.6 Intellectual Property Rights

The FATIGUE consortium is committed to encouraging the successful exploitation of intellectual property (IP) by its ESRs and maximising the value of IP for the benefit of those involved in its creation. Prior to the launch of FATIGUE, each partner will identify the background it is bringing to the programme (e.g. social scientific knowledge, methods and data) and how this will be used, both individually and jointly, for generating and exploiting results. The principles for the use of partners’ background as well as the conditions under which partners can/cannot disclose information will be set out in a separate Memorandum of Understanding. Special attention will be paid to ensuring that any third parties’ rights are not infringed in the generation and exploitation of project results. Any potentially valuable IP produced by ESRs will be recognised, protected and exploited in line with national and EU legislation (especially, 2008/416/EC) and we will encourage ESRs to make full use of the European IPR Helpdesk (https://www.iprhelpdesk.eu) as well as the legal services of their home institutions. At UCL, for example, IP generated by ESRs will be developed in co-operation with UCL Consultants (the university’s internal IP specialists) and governed by the university’s IP Policy (www.ucl.ac.uk/current-students/guidelines/intel_propRights). A UCL Consultants representative will act as IP rights manager for the project, while ultimate responsibility for the management of IP lies with the FATIGUE Supervisory Board.

3.2.7 Gender aspects

Every effort will be taken to ensure that an even gender balance is maintained in all aspects of the programme. An equal number of male and female ESRs will be recruited by selection committees comprising an equal number of men and women. The supervisors will, as far as possible, comprise an equal number of men and women, while membership of the Supervisory Board – Scientists-in-Charge, Finance and Administration Manager and ESR representatives – will also be balanced in terms of gender.

3.3 Appropriateness of the infrastructure of the participating organisations

All partner universities are among the best, if not the best, universities in their respective countries. As such, they have outstanding research collections, including access to a broad range of the latest online journals. Most partner universities are located in their nation’s capitals, thereby granting the ESRs access to the vast collections of, for example, the British Library, National Library of the Czech Republic and National Library of Serbia. All partner universities can boast top-class research facilities, including the latest quantitative and qualitative methodological software. Each ESR will be guaranteed their own desk and PC either in their own or a shared office. The ESRs will thus have the sources required to review existing literature and develop their theoretical frameworks, support to generate their primary research, the electronic resources needed to process and analyse the data and the space and IT resources required to write their theses. The non-academic participating organisations will also provide the ESRs with their own desk and PC either in their own or a shared office. Depending on the partner organisations, ESRs will also be able to make use of specialist libraries, in-house studies and reports, primary source material, databases as well as the expertise of the in-house personnel and gatekeepers to potential interview respondents.
3.4 Competences, experience and complementarity of the participating organisations and their commitment to the programme

3.4.1 Consortium composition and exploitation of partners’ complementarities
The FATIGUE consortium comprises academic and non-academic partners from Western Europe, Central Europe, South-Eastern Europe and the Baltic and, as such, includes ‘old’ and ‘new’ EU member states and an EU candidate country. The social, political and economic developments in most of these states constitute the focus of the research programme and the ESRs will thus experience the problems associated with ‘delayed transformational fatigue’ not just in the classroom but in their day-to-day lives. The leading beneficiary of the five research WPs has outstanding expertise in the respective fields: UCL, JU and UT [WP1] host some of the world’s leading centres for the study of post-communist politics; ESRs working on the use and abuse of history in Eastern Europe will benefit from the knowledge and approaches of a wide range of experts at JU, CUNI and UT [WP2]; both CUB and UCL are home to some of the world’s leading experts in transition economics [WP3]; world-renowned experts in sociology and anthropology are working on issues relating to nationalism, anti-Semitism and anti-migrant sentiment at UB, UCL and JU [WP4] and protest movements and civil society at UB, CUB and CUNI [WP5]. Our non-academic partners also map onto these disciplinary and subject areas: economic (EBRD), political (Transparency International, Foundation Institute for Strategic Studies), social (Minority Rights Group, Amnesty International, International Organisation for Migration, Halina Nieć Legal Aid Center) and cultural and historical (Jewish Historical Museum, British Library). The academic partners have been working together since 2006 on the Erasmus Mundus IMESS programme and have many years’ experience of developing joint teaching, supervision and academic procedures. UCL will apply its experience of managing the IMESS consortium to the management of the FATIGUE programme, while, given its involvement in the development of the IMESS methods programme, UT will assume responsibility for the training programmes. We will make full use of the experience of the various non-academic partners in the fields of policy development, public and stakeholder engagement and research dissemination for the aims and objectives of the FATIGUE programme.

3.4.2 Commitment of beneficiaries and partner organisations to the programme
Each academic partner has expressed its full support of and commitment to the aims of the FATIGUE programme. This is expressed through taking a full part in the design, content and implementation of the training programme; giving lectures, running workshops and seminars and hosting conferences at both the network-wide and institutional levels; providing ESRs with PCs, desks and office space; offering supervision, support and feedback to ESRs throughout the 36-month programmes. As evidenced by their letters of commitment, the non-academic partner organisations will participate in the training of the ESRs by offering internships/secondments; contributing to the design and content of the training programmes; providing access to primary and secondary research materials; giving specialist or employment-perspective presentations; and offering training in turning research into policy and in stakeholder and public engagement.
4. GANNT Chart

| Months | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ESR1   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR2   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR3   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR4   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR5   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR6   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR7   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR8   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR9   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR10  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR11  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR12  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR13  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR14  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| ESR15  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  | S  |
| WP6    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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| WP7    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| WP8    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Meetings| K | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | E |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

S = Secondment (NB: the 12 months indicated is the period within which the ESR will spend up to 10 months at a partner university and non-academic partner.)
K = Kick-off meeting    E = End of project
6. Ethics Issues

FATIGUE comprises 15 different PhDs, each with a different research focus and methodology. As a result, the ethics issues that arise and the required responses to them will differ from case to case. Each partner university will follow its own national ethics regulations, which will in all cases and at the very least meet the minimum EU requirements for ethics approval. To ensure a harmonised approach to research ethics, the FATIGUE Supervisory Board will oversee the ethics approval procedures for each individual ESR project and confirm that the following requirements will be met:

- details on the procedures and criteria to be used to identify/recruit research participants will be provided;
- detailed information will be provided on the informed consent procedures that will be implemented for the participation of humans;
- templates of the informed consent forms and information sheet will be kept on file and submitted on request;
- the ESR will clarify whether vulnerable individuals/groups will be involved. Details will be provided about the measures taken to prevent the risk of enhancing vulnerability/stigmatisation of individuals/groups;
- copies of ethics approvals for the research with humans will be obtained, kept on file and submitted to the REA upon request.

6.1 Involvement of humans

Some survey, ethnographical study or interview participants are potentially vulnerable due to their ethnicity, migration status, sexual orientation and/or gender identity. As the surveys, ethnographies and interviews may ask participants to reflect on their personal experiences of life as an ethnic minority, LGBT individual or migrant, some of these experiences may have been difficult and the memories therefore painful.

Individual ESRs – in consultation with their supervisors – will decide which methods are most appropriate to their proposed research project. Whichever methods they eventually choose, all ESRs will receive training in case studies, large-n quantitative surveys, ethnographical studies, interviews, content analysis and critical discourse analysis, and all training will include a discussion of the potential ethical implications of using these methods as well as ways of addressing them. Case studies, content analyses and critical discourse analyses of primary written sources such as government documents, media articles and political speeches are unlikely to raise ethical issues as the data generated will be from publicly available sources. Data generated from surveys, ethnographical studies or interviews conducted by the ESRs (as well as content analysis or critical discourse analysis of materials generated by these methods) may give rise to ethical issues, which will be addressed by following the procedures below.

All potential participants will have to be over 18 and demonstrate competence to make a rational and autonomous decision about involvement. Potential participants will be given appropriate information in their native language about the project and adequate time to consider their participation. Before the participants take part in the survey, ethnographic study or interview, they will be asked to sign a consent form (Appendix 1). Informed consent procedures will emphasise the voluntary nature of participation and provide assurance that consent may be withdrawn at any time. It will be made clear to participants that, during the survey, ethnographic study or interview, they are free not to discuss specific issues and can withdraw from the survey, ethnographic study or interview altogether at any time. Appropriate care will be taken to ensure that study procedures are non-obtrusive and that confidentiality is protected at all times. No identifying data will be kept with the interview transcripts.

6.2 Personal Data

For each individual ESR project the FATIGUE Supervisory Board confirms that the following requirements will be met:
• copies of opinion or confirmation by the competent Institutional Data Protection Officer and/or authorisation or notification by the National Data Protection Authority will be obtained, kept on file and submitted on request (which ever applies according to the Data Protection Directive (EC Directive 95/46 and the national law);
• justification will be given in case of collection and/or processing of personal sensitive data;
• detailed information will be provided on the procedures that will be implemented for data collection, storage, protection, retention and destruction and confirmation that they comply with national and EU legislation;
• detailed information on the informed consent procedures that will be implemented in regard to the collection, storage and protection of personal data will be submitted on request;
• templates of the informed consent forms and information sheet will be kept on file and submitted to the REA upon request;
• the ESR will explicitly confirm that the data used are publicly available;
• in the event that data are not publicly available, relevant authorisations will be obtained, kept on file and submitted upon request.

Survey, ethnographical study or interview participants will be identified only by a number and the date of the study. Both a spreadsheet listing the participants’ names as well as all data files will be kept on the researcher’s PC in password-protected files. No information will be kept linking the data files to the participants. Once the data files have been transcribed, they will be deleted. All references to the participants in subsequent presentations and publications will be anonymised and pseudonyms used to protect their identities, and will comply with the general requirements of Directive 95/46/EC. Participants will not be asked for their names or addresses and it will not thus be possible for the researchers or anyone else to trace the information provided by the participants back to them. Further to this, any necessary authorisations for collecting and processing sensitive data will be acquired via the national data protection authorities.

6.3 Involvement of Third Countries
The FATIGUE Supervisory Board confirms that the ethical standards and guidelines of Horizon 2020 will be rigorously applied, regardless of the country in which the research is carried out. The FATIGUE consortium includes one partner from Serbia, an EU candidate country. UB is well aware of the political and economic situation in its country and of any potential health risks that may occur. UCL and UB conduct joint teaching projects, without any security or health risks having emerged.
Appendix 1

Consent form

Project title: ____________________________________________

This study has been approved by the UCL Research Ethics Committee (ID Number): ______________

Thank you for your interest in taking part in this research. Before you agree to take part, the person organising the research must explain the project to you. If you have any questions arising from the Information Sheet or explanation already given to you, please ask the researcher before you to decide whether to join in. You will be given a copy of this Consent Form to keep and refer to at any time.

Please tick the appropriate box:

☐ Yes, I would like to participate in this study.

☐ No, I do not want to participate in this study.

If Yes, please complete the following:

☐ I have read the Information Sheet and understand the nature of the project.

☐ I understand that I do not have to take part in this study if I do not want to.

☐ I understand I may withdraw from the study at any time without giving a reason.

☐ I have had the opportunity to ask any questions I wish to ask.

☐ I understand that such information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Name: ___________________________ Date: ______________

Signature: ________________________

Thank you!
### ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE ACTION (page 1 of 2)

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1 See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions.
2 This is the theoretical amount of EU contribution that the system calculates automatically (by multiplying all the budgeted costs by the reimbursement rate). This theoretical amount is capped by the 'maximum grant amount' (that the Commission/Agency decided to grant for the action) (see Article 5.1).
3 The 'maximum grant amount' is the maximum grant amount decided by the Commission/Agency. It normally corresponds to the requested grant, but may be lower.
4 The indirect costs covered by the operating grant (received under any EU or Euratom funding programme; see Article 6.3(b)) are ineligible under the GA. Therefore, a beneficiary that receives an operating grant during the action's duration cannot declare indirect costs for the year(s)/reporting period(s) covered by the operating grant (i.e. the unit cost for management and indirect costs will be halved for person-months that are incurred during the period covered by the operating grant).
5 See Article 5 for the form of costs.
6 See Annex 2a 'Additional information on the estimated budget' for the details on the costs per unit.
7 Total = costs per unit x number of units (person-months)
8 The amount for the family allowance inserted by the system represents an average (with/without family). For the financial statements (Annex 4), this amount will be adjusted according to the actual family status of the recruited researchers (as specified in the 'researcher declaration').
ANNEX 2a

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE ESTIMATED BUDGET

Marie Skłodowska-Curie unit costs

MSC-ITN unit costs

Costs for the recruited researcher(s) — Living allowance

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities ('person-months')

Amount per unit *: see Annex 2

* Amount calculated as follows:

\{(3110.00 \text{EUR} \times \text{country-specific correction coefficient of the country in which the researcher is recruited})\}

Country-specific correction coefficient (in force at the time of the call):

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

H2020 Model Grant Agreements: H2020 MGA MSC-ITN — Multi

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Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Costs for the recruited researcher(s) — Mobility allowance

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities ('person-months')

| Amount per unit | see Annex 2 |

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Costs for the recruited researcher(s) — Family allowance

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities ('person-months')

| Cost Amount per unit | see Annex 2 |

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Institutional costs — Research, training and networking costs

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities ('person-months')

| Amount per unit | see Annex 2 |

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Institutional costs — Management and indirect costs

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities ('person-months')

| Amount per unit | see Annex 2 |

1 Same amount for all beneficiaries. Amount for the mobility allowance set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call.

2 Same amount for all beneficiaries. Average based on the amount for the family allowance set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call (half of the number of units with family, half without).

3 Same amount for all beneficiaries. Amount for research, training and networking costs set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call.

4 Same amount for all beneficiaries. Amount for management and indirect costs set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call.
Estimated number of units: see Annex 2
ACCESSION FORM FOR BENEFICIARIES

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA (CHARLES UNI), established in OVOCNY TRH 5/3, PRAHA 1 11636, Czech Republic, VAT number: CZ00216208, (‘the beneficiary’), represented for the purpose of signing this Accession Form by the undersigned, hereby agrees

to become beneficiary No (‘2’)

in Grant Agreement No 765224 (‘the Agreement’)

between UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON and the Research Executive Agency (REA) (‘the Agency’), under the powers delegated by the European Commission (‘the Commission’),

for the action entitled ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe (FATIGUE)’.

and mandates

the coordinator to submit and sign in its name and on its behalf any amendments to the Agreement, in accordance with Article 55.

By signing this Accession Form, the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to implement it in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

SIGNATURE

For the beneficiary
ANNEX 3

ACCESSION FORM FOR BENEFICIARIES

UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLONSKI (UJ), established in Ul. Golebia 24, KRAKOW 31007, Poland, (‘the beneficiary’), represented for the purpose of signing this Accession Form by the undersigned,

hereby agrees

to become beneficiary No (‘3’)

in Grant Agreement No 765224 (‘the Agreement’)

between UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON and the Research Executive Agency (REA) (‘the Agency’), under the powers delegated by the European Commission (‘the Commission’),

for the action entitled ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe (FATIGUE)’.

and mandates

the coordinator to submit and sign in its name and on its behalf any amendments to the Agreement, in accordance with Article 55.

By signing this Accession Form, the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to implement it in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

SIGNATURE

For the beneficiary

Stanislaw KISTRYN with ECAS id nkistitr signed in the Participant Portal on 03/08/2017 at 17:30:58 (transaction id SigId-198753-FzKReUCYkaNRm3hzV4hHCu0RoOX4QDwmWWWg06J lSvpLTLtsoDNmRFmNSZQ2YUcqVEmcDHUT2tBKKN3qIF Po9oK-Jj71zzYb8yr3zrdnnBAjvh-
ANNEX 3

ACCESSION FORM FOR BENEFICIARIES

BUDAPESTI CORVINUS EGYETEM (CUB), established in FOVAM TER 8, BUDAPEST 1093, Hungary, VAT number: HU15329743, (‘the beneficiary’), represented for the purpose of signing this Accession Form by the undersigned,

hereby agrees

to become beneficiary No (‘4’)
in Grant Agreement No 765224 (‘the Agreement’)

between UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON and the Research Executive Agency (REA) (‘the Agency’), under the powers delegated by the European Commission (‘the Commission’),

for the action entitled ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe (FATIGUE)’.

and mandates

the coordinator to submit and sign in its name and on its behalf any amendments to the Agreement, in accordance with Article 55.

By signing this Accession Form, the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to implement it in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

SIGNATURE

For the beneficiary

András LÁNCZI with ECAS id nrostozs signed in the Participant Portal on 07/08/2017 at 07:47:10 (transaction id SigId-1293-baWznt2uGIR3sgpVArsNJDqVA0ws6prfl0phZERSJnoMr2aOxUvQozNdwVIrFjVE1Rm5j4ozvzqHQPwBAamAQW-PHsiUMVSXYCKWftr4vVIIssq-
ACCESSION FORM FOR BENEFICIARIES

TARTU ULIKOOL (UTARTU), established in ULIKOOLI 18, TARTU 50090, Estonia, VAT number: EE100030417, (‘the beneficiary’), represented for the purpose of signing this Accession Form by the undersigned,

hereby agrees

to become beneficiary No (‘5’) in Grant Agreement No 765224 (‘the Agreement’)

between UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON and the Research Executive Agency (REA) (‘the Agency’), under the powers delegated by the European Commission (‘the Commission’),

for the action entitled ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe (FATIGUE)’.

and mandates

the coordinator to submit and sign in its name and on its behalf any amendments to the Agreement, in accordance with Article 55.

By signing this Accession Form, the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to implement it in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

SIGNATURE

For the beneficiary

Annell SARO with ECAS id rsroanne signed in the Participant Portal on 07/08/2017 at 08:21:29 (transaction id Sigld-1595-etarT9MAr63szrCqC88hFgBDWcNiJGN2n2HJUjgGzTQDjZIOYSgvdvpzqFpm9F9JB3R3jN06xahFDn4eZ4Y2ANDu-PHiLUMVSYCKWvr4wVlSq-
ANNEX 3

ACCESSION FORM FOR BENEFICIARIES

UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU (UB), established in STUDENTSKI TRG 1, BEOGRAD 11000, Serbia, (‘the beneficiary’), represented for the purpose of signing this Accession Form by the undersigned,

hereby agrees

to become beneficiary No (‘6’)
in Grant Agreement No 765224 (‘the Agreement’)

between UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON and the Research Executive Agency (REA) (‘the Agency’), under the powers delegated by the European Commission (‘the Commission’),

for the action entitled ‘Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe (FATIGUE)’.

and mandates

the coordinator to submit and sign in its name and on its behalf any amendments to the Agreement, in accordance with Article 55.

By signing this Accession Form, the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to implement it in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

SIGNATURE

For the beneficiary

Vladimir BUMBASIREVIC with ECAS id nbumbvla signed in the Participant Portal on 07/09/2017 at 09:35:44
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MODEL ANNEX 4 FOR H2020 MGA MSCA-ITN — MULTI

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR BENEFICIARY [name] FOR REPORTING PERIOD [reporting period]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible costs (per budget category)</th>
<th>EU contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Costs for recruited researchers</td>
<td>Reimbursement rate %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1 Living allowance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2 Mobility allowance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.3 Family allowance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1 Research, training and networking costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.2 Management and indirect costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form of costs</td>
<td>Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs per unit</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs per unit</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs per unit</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs per unit</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total = a+b+c+d+e</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total beneficiary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of person-months</th>
<th>Cost of living allowance</th>
<th>Cost of mobility allowance</th>
<th>Cost of family allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Note:** The costs can be substantiated by adequate records and supporting documentation that will be produced upon request or in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations (see Articles 17, 18 and 22).

1. See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions.
2. The indirect costs claimed must be free of any amounts covered by an operating grant (received under any EU or Euratom funding programme; see Article 6.3(b)). If you have received an operating grant during this reporting period, indirect costs will not be reimbursed for the person-months incurred during the period covered by the operating grant.
3. See Article 5 for the forms of costs.
4. See Annex 2a 'Additional information on the estimated budget' for the details on the costs per unit.
5. Total = costs per unit x number of units (person-months)
6. Name of the researcher and related units for living (A.1) and family (A.3) allowances will be prefilled on the basis of the information provided by the beneficiary in the 'researcher declaration'.

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**Checkbox 1:**
I confirm that the total amount of the allowances used (including compulsory deductions) for the researcher is equal to or higher than the living allowance, the mobility allowance and the family allowance as set out in Annex 2 of the Agreement or that any underpayments in Reporting Period 1 will be corrected by the end of the action.

**Checkbox 2:**
Did you receive any EU/Euratom operating grant during this reporting period? Yes No

If yes, pls indicate how many of the total person-months (see 'total beneficiary' above) were incurred DURING the period covered by the operating grant?

[ ]

**The beneficiary hereby confirms that:**
The information provided is complete, reliable and true.
The costs declared are eligible (see Article 6).
The costs can be substantiated by adequate records and supporting documentation that will be produced upon request or in the context of checks, reviews, audits and investigations (see Articles 17, 18 and 22).
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