

Appendix A: Definition of enterprise

English

According to established case law from the European Court of Justice, an enterprise is any unit that carries out economic activity irrespective of its legal status and manner of funding.

In this regard, the following points are important:

- The legal status (e.g. a private company or a foundation) of the entity is not important;
- A for-profit status is not required, competition on the market is sufficient (economic activities). This means that the entity participates in economic dealings and that there is business funding. Business funding means that the funding cannot consist entirely of grants, gifts and endowments. A turnover needs to be made and there has to be income from economic activity;
- An entity that carries out both economic and non-economic activities will only be designated as an enterprise with respect to the economic activities;
- The European Court of Justice has further determined that entities that (legally or de facto) fall under the authority of the same main entity should be viewed as a single enterprise;
- Having a Dutch ANBI or charitable status (serving the common interest, no profit-making status, 90% rule) means that such an entity with ANBI status cannot also be an enterprise. That is because an entity with ANBI status enjoys fiscal advantages that a business does not enjoy.

With respect to economic activity, the following aspects are, amongst others, considered in line with the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration:

- Registration with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce (KvK);
- Having a Dutch VAT (BTW) number and/or corporate income tax (VPB) number;
- Goods and/or services are delivered;
- The remuneration received for these is more than symbolic;
- The entity participates in the economic arena and enjoys income from this.

By definition, a foundation is not a for-profit enterprise, as it is legally required to pursue solely a societal or social purpose, and any profits from economic activities are not distributed to founders, board members or others, but are reinvested in support of the foundation's objectives.

Nederlands

Volgens vaste rechtspraak van het Europees Hof van Justitie is een onderneming elke eenheid die een economische activiteit uitvoert ongeacht haar rechtsvorm en wijze van financiering.

Hierbij zijn de navolgende punten van belang:

- De juridische status (b.v. BV of een stichting) van de eenheid is niet van belang;
- Er is géén winstoogmerk vereist, concurrentie op de markt is voldoende (economische activiteiten). Dit houdt in dat er wordt deelgenomen aan economisch verkeer en er ondernemingsfinanciering plaatsvindt. Ondernemingsfinanciering betekent dat de financiering niet volledig kan bestaan uit subsidies, giften en schenkingen. Er zal omzet en inkomsten uit economische activiteit moeten plaatsvinden;
- Een eenheid die zowel economische als niet economische activiteiten verricht, wordt alleen met betrekking tot de economische activiteiten aangemerkt als onderneming;
- Het EU Hof van Justitie heeft verder bepaald dat entiteiten die (juridisch of feitelijk) onder de zeggenschap staan van dezelfde entiteit, als één onderneming dienen te worden beschouwd.
- Het hebben van een ANBI-status (algemeen belang dienen, geen winstoogmerk, 90% regel) sluit uit dat een entiteit met ANBI-status ook een onderneming is. Een entiteit met ANBI-status geniet namelijk fiscale voordelen welke een onderneming niet heeft.

Bij economische activiteit wordt, in lijn met de Belastingdienst, onder andere gekeken naar:

- Inschrijving KVK;
- Het hebben van een BTW-nummer en/of VPB-nummer;
- Er worden goederen en/of diensten geleverd;
- Hier staat een meer dan symbolische vergoeding tegenover;
- Men neemt deel aan het economisch verkeer en daar komen inkomsten uit.

Een stichting is per definitie geen onderneming met winstoogmerk, omdat zij volgens de wet uitsluitend een maatschappelijk of sociaal doel nastreven en hierbij eventuele winst uit economische activiteiten niet uitkeren, maar herinvesteren ten behoeve van het doel van de stichting.

Appendix B: European Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC regarding SME definition

The European Commission's Recommendation 2003/361/EC, adopted on 6 May 2003, provides a standardized definition of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) across the European Union. This harmonized framework ensures consistency in eligibility for support programs, regulatory exemptions, and statistical reporting. The criteria are based on three main factors: **staff headcount**, **annual turnover**, and **annual balance sheet total**.

The classification of SMEs is as follows:

Micro-enterprises are defined as enterprises that employ fewer than 10 persons and whose annual turnover or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 2 million.

Small enterprises are defined as enterprises that employ fewer than 50 persons and whose annual turnover or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million.

Medium-sized enterprises are defined as enterprises that employ fewer than 250 persons and either have an annual turnover that does not exceed EUR 50 million, or an annual balance sheet not exceeding EUR 43 million.

For more details 'The revised User Guide to the SME definition' can be downloaded [here](#).
Or use the European [SME Wizard](#).

Health~Holland will evaluate, if necessary, the results of the self-assessment questionnaire using the three main criteria: staff headcount, annual turnover, and annual balance sheet total. If any one of these criteria falls within a 'higher' category, the company will be considered a small-sized or medium-sized enterprise for the purposes of the application.

Appendix C: Conflict of Interest

This Appendix is also available in Dutch and can be requested by sending an email to tki@health-holland.com

1. Introduction and Legal Framework

According to Articles 29.d and 30.c of the Framework, applicable to the PPP Subsidy regulation, research organisations must receive remuneration equivalent to the market price for the intellectual property rights generated during the project. The absence, or inadequacy of agreements pertaining to a remuneration based on the market price leads to the indirect granting of state aid to the participating industrial parties.

'Remuneration equivalent to the market price' entails a best-effort obligation for the parties involved. It means that the research organisation and the participating industrial parties are expected to actively negotiate this remuneration on so-called 'arm's length' terms – conditions that reflect what would reasonably be agreed upon between unrelated parties in a competitive, commercial setting. Any transaction resulting from an open, transparent and non-discriminatory procedure will be deemed to comply with the arm's length procedure.

2. Definition of Conflict of Interest (COI)

Every project has the potential for a conflict of interest between the research organisation and one or more industrial partners. A conflict of interest can exist on a personal (individual) level or on an organisational (institutional) level. An objective conflict of interest exists when a situation has the potential to create undue advantage or disadvantage – regardless of whether harm or benefit actually occurs. The presence of a conflict of interest means that the arm's length conditions are potentially not met.

Conflict of Interest often arises when financial interests are present that may influence the objectivity of decision-making or project execution. Examples of financial interest may be: the PI or its direct family member have shares, options and/or other participation in any of the industrial participant(s); a participating company is a recent spin-off from the research organisation with, for example, overlapping personnel, shared IP rights, or ongoing financial interests

Individual Conflict of Interest: *An individual conflict of interest arises when a person's personal interests — such as financial gain, intellectual property rights, or family ties — have the potential to influence their professional responsibilities and objectivity within the project.*

Examples, but not limited to:

- A researcher, for example, the Principal Investigator (PI), working on the project holds shares in or has a formal role (founder, advisor, or board member) within a (spin-off) company participating in the consortium.
- A researcher receives royalty payments from a patent licensed to an industrial partner within the consortium.
- A project member has been paid over €10,000 in consulting fees by a partner company in the last year.
- A researcher is employed by both the research institution and a company in the consortium.
- A close relative of a researcher is a shareholder or executive at one of the participating industrial partners.

Institutional Conflict of Interest: An institutional conflict of interest occurs when an organisation involved in the project has financial, structural, or governance-related ties to another participating organisation, which could affect objective project decisions or create preferential outcomes.

Examples, but not limited to:

- A participating company is a recent spin-off from the research organisation, with, for example, overlapping personnel, shared IP rights, or ongoing financial interests.
- A research organization and a participating industrial partner share employees, board members or management.
- One consortium partner holds equity in another partner without being a formal affiliate.
- An industrial partner funds sponsored research in the same department that is executing the PPP project.
- Decision-making authority within the consortium is disproportionately influenced by a single institution.

It is up to the parties concerned – and in particular the directors of the participants – to recognize, interpret and report such an objective conflict of interest. This obligation to report may already exist at the time of the application being made.

3. Identifying Conflicts of Interest

To help identify potential conflicts of interest, the following questions can be used as a reference. These are not exhaustive but aim to prompt transparent disclosure.

3.1 Individual potential COI

- Is any individual involved employed by both (one of) the research organization(s) and (one of) the industrial partner(s)?
- Does the Principal Investigator (PI) in the project have any financial interest in (one of) the industrial participant(s)? If so, how many shares, options and/or other financial benefits do the PI (or the relatives) have rights to?
- Does any other investigator(s)/employee(s) of the research organisation have any financial interest in the industrial participant(s)? If so, how many shares, options and/or benefits do the investigator (or the relatives) have rights to?
- Have the PI or their immediate relatives received financial benefits (e.g. shares, patent rights, consultancy fees) from any industrial participant(s) involved in the project?
- Does the Principal Investigator (PI) have an inventorship role in a patent that has been licensed to, or is being developed by, a participant in the project?
- In the last 12 months, did any commercial entity or any of the entities that are participating in the project pay for or reimburse you (your employer, or your relatives) for consulting services, salaries or otherwise? If, so does such payments exceed €10.000 per year? If so, will the company in question benefit from the outcome of the Project?

3.2 Institutional potential COI

- Are any of the consortium partners in the project affiliated or associated with another consortium partner in the project? If so, how?
- Does any consortium partner have directly or indirectly any shares, options and/or any other participation in another consortium partner despite not being an affiliated entity? If so, how many shares, options and/or participations?
- If the financial interest as stated in the two points above does not apply, would a consortium partner exercise any control over any of the other consortium partners' decision-making? If so, how?
- In the last 12 months, did any Industrial partner in the Project pay for or reimburse any sponsored research or services to the Research Organisation(s) to the same research group(s) involved in the Project? If, so does such payments exceed €10.000 per year? If so, will the company in question benefit from the outcome of the Project?

4. Reporting Obligations

Upon identification of a (potential) conflict of interest, Health~Holland must be notified immediately. This included situations already present at the time of application.

The following questions must be answered **in a separate document**:

- What is the nature of the potential conflict of interest? Please use the questions in 3.1 and/or 3.2 to describe the nature of the potential COI.
- Have the involved participants, including relevant directors, adequately weighed the interests?
- Has the potential conflict of interest been adequately addressed?
- Is there a transparent procedure in place to ensure that the participants, PI's, researchers or directors can abstain from involvement in certain decisions (which may involve a conflict of interest)?
- How are the arm's length conditions adequately met?
- Has the participant/director provided for the involvement of other researchers who can make these decisions without bias?
- Can the director involve his or her fellow director(s) in the decision-making process and is it possible in the management relationship for the director concerned to abstain from making management decisions (four eyes principle)?

The responsibility for answering these questions rests exclusively with the consortium partners. This means that the consortium parties involved have to assess whether and to what extent the potential conflict of interest has been adequately addressed and whether they are satisfied with the precautionary measures that the director(s) concerned have taken.

5. Role of Health~Holland

Health~Holland will not subjectively evaluate the conflict of interest. Health~Holland will assess whether the performance of the consortium will be hindered or compromised by the existence of such a potential conflict of interest. Health~Holland will therefore require full transparency if and when an objective conflict of interest arises or is likely to arise.

If, as a result of a conflict of interest, situations occur that violate the arm's length conditions, the consortium parties are liable for any resulting damage, including implications of indirect state aid.

6. Legal Support

For the sake of completeness, Health~Holland recommends involving legal support from the consortium partners, preferably from the research organisation, in order to adequately address a potential conflict of interest.

Appendix D: Definitions of the three types of research¹

Fundamental research means experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any direct commercial application or use in view.

Industrial research means the planned research or critical investigation aimed at the acquisition of new knowledge and skills for developing new products, processes or services or for bringing about a significant improvement in existing products, processes or services. It comprises the creation of components parts of complex systems, and may include the construction of prototypes in a laboratory environment or in an environment with simulated interfaces to existing systems as well as of pilot lines, when necessary for the industrial research and notably for generic technology validation.

Experimental development means acquiring, combining, shaping and using existing scientific, technological, business and other relevant knowledge and skills with the aim of developing new or improved products, processes or services. This may also include, for example, activities aiming at the conceptual definition, planning and documentation of new products, processes or services. Experimental development may comprise prototyping, demonstrating, piloting, testing and validation of new or improved products, processes or services in environments representative of real life operating conditions where the primary objective is to make further technical improvements on products, processes or services that are not substantially set. This may include the development of a commercially usable prototype or pilot which is necessarily the final commercial product and which is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purposes. Experimental development does not include routine or periodic changes made to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, services and other operations in progress, even if those changes may represent improvements.

Please refer to Appendix A of the **Organ-on-Chip Call 2025** for more detailed support on the type of research and the corresponding TRL levels.

¹ In case of drug development, pre-clinical research in animals falls within the research category 'industrial research'. In principle, the clinical phases 1 and 2 fall within the research category 'experimental development'. Phase 3 clinical trials (and beyond) are seen as competitive development and fall outside the scope of the PPP Subsidy Regulation.

Appendix E: Technology Readiness Levels

TRL	Definition
TRL 1	Basic principles observed
TRL 2	Technology concept formulated
TRL 3	Experimental proof of concept
TRL 4	Technology validated in lab
TRL 5	Technology validated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
TRL 6	Technology demonstrated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
TRL 7	System prototype demonstration in operational environment
TRL 8	System complete and qualified
TRL 9	Actual system proven in operational environment (competitive manufacturing in the case of key enabling technologies; or in space)

Guidance on Technology Readiness Levels in relation to type of research

Phase	TRL	Meaning	Phase within PPP-I regulation	Organ-on-Chip research - <u>per example</u>
Discovery phase	1	Fundamental research/concept and design	Fundamental research	Specification micro-environment, cell types, microfluidic layout
	2			Initial CAD-design
	3	Evaluation – <i>proof-of-concept</i>		Basic <i>in vitro</i> Proof-of-Concept setup to verify barrier functions and transport processes
Development phase	4	Implementation/ testing prototype	Industrial research	Prototype fabrication: Physical prototype with integrated basic sensors
	5	Validating prototype		Laboratory validation: Multiple cell donors; measurement of physiological parameters under flow conditions
	6	Demonstration in a relevant test environment		Optimisation: Refinement of extracellular matrix coatings and flow parameters; improved longevity and reproducibility
Demonstration phase	7	Demonstration in an operational environment	Experimental development	Preclinical evaluation: Validation using test-set reference compounds (and relevant human cells); simulation of pathological conditions
	8	Product is complete and operational	Outside of PPP-I regulation	Scale-up: Reproducibility testing across multiple laboratories; Development of standardised testing protocols
Deployment phase	9	Market introduction		Commercial scale-up and implementation

Appendix F: HH-tool National Technology Strategy

National Technology Strategy: Definitions key technologies

Key technology	Definition (NTS)
Biomolecular & cell technologies	<i>Biomolecular and cell technologies fall within the broader field of biotechnology, but the focus here is on molecules and cells. This key technology includes mapping, measuring and using molecules such as DNA, RNA, and proteins/metabolites. Sub-technologies include omics, gene editing, stem cell technology and synthetic cell technology.</i>
Imaging Technology	<i>Imaging technologies deal with the generation, collection, duplication, analysis, modification and visualisation of images (optical and non-optical). They involve the integral chain of imaging, requiring both hardware and software. They are widely used in the medical sector, semiconductor industry, security domain, agriculture, industry, traffic and aerospace.</i>
Artificial Intelligence & Data	<i>Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a systems technology aimed at realising behaviour by machines that resembles natural intelligence. Data science, data analytics and data spaces concern all aspects of collecting, managing, accessing, sharing and analysing data to create value.</i>
Optical Systems & integrated photonics	<i>Optical systems are engineered systems to refract, reflect or manipulate light to perform particular optical functions. For example, communication is possible using photons as information carriers. Integrated photonics is the technology that integrates various photonic functions (generation, modulation, sensing, etc.) in a functional photonic chip.</i>
Mechatronics & optomechatronics	<i>Mechatronics involves the integrated design of mechanical systems and associated control and regulation systems and combines physics, mechanical and electrical engineering, and ICT. Optomechatronics involves the integration of optical technology into mechatronic systems. Optomechatronic systems play an important role in semiconductor manufacturing, scientific instruments, 3D printing, medical equipment, aerospace and robotics.</i>
Semiconductor technologies (Microelectronics)	<i>Semiconductor technologies concern semiconductor components and/or highly miniaturised electronic subsystems and their integration into larger products and systems. They include the fabrication, design, packaging and testing of semiconductor components into microscale systems that integrate multiple functions on a chip and the development of machines for this purpose.</i>
Quantum technologies	<i>Quantum technologies utilise the dual nature of the smallest particles we know, such as photons, atoms and electrons, as well as similar systems that exhibit quantum properties. They facilitate the quantum computer, quantum communication and quantum sensing, which can be used to find solutions to complex problems.</i>
Cybersecurity technologies	<i>Cyber security technologies focus on the reduction of relevant digital risks, also including dealing with risks of damage or failure of digital systems and the availability, integrity and confidentiality of data. They are aimed at preventing cyber incidents and - when cyber incidents have occurred - detecting them, mitigating damage and making recovery easier.</i>
Process technologies, including process intensification	<i>This key enabling technology focuses on the optimal, stable and safe design of (green) chemical production processes. This includes matters such as: scalability, heat integration, safety, optimal downstream processing, space utilisation and cost efficiency. We want to make more use of sustainable raw materials, reduce by-products and waste streams and reuse and recycle them as much as possible.</i>
Energy materials	<i>Energy materials comprise all materials that facilitate the storage of (sustainably generated) energy, transport it, efficiently capture and transform it into another form of stored energy. They make an essential contribution to the energy and climate transition, for example in wind turbines, batteries or electrolyzers.</i>

Appendix G: Project page content for Health~Holland website

Health-Holland Project Page

An overview of all public private projects and partnerships supported by the Top Sector Life Sciences & Health

The Top Sector Life Sciences & Health (LHS) wants to illustrate all its currently accepted and ongoing public private projects and partnerships to our international audience throughout the world. Therefore, the Health-Holland website will be complemented by the new Health-Holland [project page](#). This page will provide an overview of all the projects and partnerships hosted in the Top Sector LSH from the start of the top sector approach. To successfully launch our new project and partnership webpage, we ask you to provide us with a correct, clear, and legible content on your public private partnership's project (all in British English).

Project page content

Health-Holland wants to collect content on your public private partnership's project. Can you provide us with the following aspects on your partnership/project:

1. Project number

HH-PPS-.....

2. Clear popular title

This title (max. 10 words) appears above the project. No use of abbreviations.

3. Clear scientific title

No use of abbreviations and the title must be understandable for the lay public. In addition, the project acronym can be mentioned.

4. One liner

The one liner (max. 15 words) includes a short summary of your project, acts as a trigger to read more or describes the relevance of the project.

5. Short summary of the project

A short summary of two sentences (max. 50 words) that includes a brief explanation of the project. This summary will be visible on the project page and helps the reader to decide whether to continue reading about the project. The text has to be both informative and excitatory to continue reading. Please do not use jargon or abbreviations that the lay public may not understand.

6. A. Public summary at the start of the project

The public summary consists of 250 to max. 300 words. The summary is intended for a broad audience with a secondary education language level. In short, the public summary describes the who, what, where, when, why and how of the project. Focus on the core message of the project instead of elaborating on explanations and background information.

Health-Holland would like you to follow these guidelines:

- *First paragraph: short summary of the whole project (see point 5) with a highlight on the (newly) established public-private partnership.*
- *Second paragraph: introduction on the societal/economic impact and relevance of the health/disease/vital functioning/etc. and why innovation is necessary. Make use of numbers, statistics, or rankings to illustrate the relevance of the project to the lay public.*
- *Third paragraph: explanation of the project's approach and conceptualisation, and how this innovative solution will contribute to the previously described societal challenge(s).*
- *Fourth paragraph: description of deliverables.*

6. B. Public summary at the end of the project (after completion of the project)

Please provide a similar summary as 6A. Please use the same guidelines for the paragraphs as given above. However, write the summary in the past tense and include the results of the project, instead of the deliverables, in the fourth paragraph.

7. Keywords

Define a maximum of five clear keywords.

8. Consortium partners

Indicate all partners that contribute and send us the original logos of their organisation/company.

9. Start date of the project

10. A. End date (intended) of the project:

B. Final end date of the project (after completion of the project):

11. A. Project duration (intended, in months):

B. Project duration (after completion of the project, in months):

12. Image (free of copyright)

The image will be used to illustrate the project, this can include a picture of the laboratory, consortium partners, target audience, product, innovation, building, university, or ambience of the project. It is important that the image is free of copyright so Health-Holland is able to use it in their communication channels.

13. Link

If possible a link to a webpage with more information.

Project page filters

Health-Holland makes use of several filters to facilitate the search of projects. Can you select filters that address your public private partnership's project:

1. **Objective:** prevention, cure or care (select one)
2. **Kind of research:** fundamental, industrial or experimental development
3. **Missions of the Top Sector LSH:**
 - a. Central Mission: By 2040, all people in the Netherlands will live at least five years longer in good health, while the health inequalities between the lowest and highest socio-economic groups will have decreased by 30%.
 - b. Mission I: By 2040, the burden of disease resulting from an unhealthy lifestyle and living environment will have decreased by 30%.
 - c. Mission II: By 2030, the extent of care provided to people within their own living environment will be 50% more than today or such care will be provided 50% more frequently than at present.
 - d. Mission III: By 2030, the proportion of people with a chronic disease or lifelong disability who can play an active role in society according to their wishes and capabilities will have increased by 25%.
 - e. Mission IV: By 2030, quality of life for people with dementia will have improved by 25%.
 - f. Mission V: By 2035, the population is better protected from socially disruptive health threats.
4. **Major TKI-LSH roadmap of project:** (select one)
 - 1) molecular diagnostics
 - 2) imaging & image-guided therapies
 - 3) homecare & self-management
 - 4) regenerative medicine
 - 5) pharmacotherapy
 - 6) one health
 - 7) specialized nutrition, health & disease
 - 8) health technology assessment & quality of life
 - 9) enabling technologies & infrastructure
 - 10) global health, emerging diseases in emerging markets
5. **Minor TKI-LSH roadmap of project:** (select one)
 - 1) molecular diagnostics
 - 2) imaging & image-guided therapies
 - 3) homecare & self-management
 - 4) regenerative medicine
 - 5) pharmacotherapy
 - 6) one health
 - 7) specialized nutrition, health & disease
 - 8) health technology assessment & quality of life
 - 9) enabling technologies & infrastructure
 - 10) global health, emerging diseases in emerging markets
6. **Key Enabling Technologies of project:** (select one)
 - a. Advanced materials
 - b. Chemical technologies
 - c. Digital technologies

- d. Engineering and fabrication technologies
 - e. Life science technologies
 - f. Quantum technologies
 - g. Nanotechnologies
 - h. Photonics and light technologies
 - i. Not applicable
7. **Operating in:** bio(pharma), medical technology or healthcare (select one)
8. **Technology readiness level (TRL) of project:** select the current and predicted TRL (see attachment A)
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Current TRL: | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- | -8- | -9- |
| Predicted TRL: | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- | -8- | -9- |

Comments

If you have any comments or questions, please note here.

Editorial rights

Health-Holland will perform a check on the submitted text prior to publication. If we have any questions regarding the provided content, we will contact you before we publish the content of the project. For more information, please contact communication@health-holland.com.

Appendix H: Template Letter of Commitment

LETTER OF COMMITMENT

for the

[name of] PROJECT

Dear [main applicants' duly authorised representative],

I, [first name and family name], in my capacity of [position in the organisation (has to be a duly authorised person)] at [name legal entity] hereby confirm that [legal entity] is committed to contribute to the [project name] project, on the condition that Stichting LSH-TKI grants the PPP Subsidy as applied for by the main applicant, [first name and family name], [position] at [name research organisation].

[Name legal entity] is aware that it is mandatory for the consortium to use the most recent updated version of the model consortium agreement of Health~Holland. [Name legal entity] is aware that only minimal non-essential changes to this template are permitted and agrees to the content of the model consortium agreement regarding Foreground and intellectual property.

[Name legal entity] will contribute € [•] in cash towards the project costs in accordance with the budget in the project proposal and budget form.

[Name legal entity] will provide an in-kind contribution of [description of the contribution], representing a monetary value of € [•] and further detailed in the project proposal and budget form.

Yours sincerely,

Name:

Position:

Date:

Appendix I: Checklist application form

- The consortium must consist of at least one research organisation and one for-profit enterprise.
- The main applicant is located in the Netherlands.
- The project meets the requirement for the maximum project duration (42 months).
- The starting date is between March 1st and June 1st 2026.
- The chamber of commerce number or equivalent is listed for all consortium partners.
- Effective collaboration takes place. This means, for example, that the project is realised at joint cost and risk.
- The project consists of industrial research, experimental development, or a combination thereof. A description of the three types of research is provided in Appendix D.
- All consortium partners should at least incur payroll costs.
- All consortium partners should make an *in kind* contribution.
- Dutch research organisations may finance a maximum of 70% of their costs (e.g. man hours, consumables and the use of equipment etc.) with PPP subsidy in the case of industrial research and a maximum of 60% of their costs in the case of experimental development.
- Dutch SMEs may finance a maximum of 60% of their costs (e.g. man hours, consumables and the use of equipment etc.) with PPP subsidy in the case of industrial research and a maximum of 40% of their costs in the case of experimental development.
- The research organisation(s) must contribute at least 10% of the total project costs.
- Depending on the type of research the enterprise(s) must contribute at least 15% in case of industrial research to 30% in case of experimental development of the total project costs.
- All parties, with the exception of the main applicant, must submit a letter of commitment using the template provided by Health~Holland; a letter of intent is not sufficient.
- The consortium must submit an (unsigned) draft consortium agreement using the mandatory Health~Holland template; a blank format is not sufficient.
- All Dutch SME's that apply for PPP Subsidy must submit a signed version of '*Verklaring geen onderneming in moeilijkheden*'
- The budgeted costs are directly related to the R&D activities, and do not include non-eligible costs, for example: bench fee costs, travel within the Netherlands, supporting/project management tasks that are not directly related to the project's R&D activities.
- All questions on the application form are answered.
- The right versions of the application form, budget form and consortium agreement specific to the **Organ-on-Chip Call 2025** have been used.