



# Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

Call for proposals

**Nature & Biodiversity - Standard Action Projects (SAP)**  
LIFE-2021-SAP-NAT

Version 1.0  
06 July 2021



<b>HISTORY OF CHANGES</b>			
<b>Version</b>	<b>Publication Date</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Page</b>
1.0	06.07.2021	▪ Initial version (new MFF).	



**EUROPEAN CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY (CINEA)**  
CINEA.D – Natural Resources, Climate, Sustainable Blue Economy and Clean Energy  
Unit D2 - LIFE Environment (Nature & Circular Economy)

## CALL FOR PROPOSALS

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## 0. Introduction

This is a call for proposals for EU **action grants** in the field of Nature and Biodiversity under the **Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)**.

The regulatory framework for this EU Funding Programme is set out in:

- Regulation 2018/1046 ([EU Financial Regulation](#))
- the basic act (LIFE Regulation [2021/783](#)<sup>1</sup>).

The call is launched in accordance with the 2021-2024 Multiannual Work Programme<sup>2</sup> and will be managed by the **European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)** ('Agency').

The call covers the following **topics**:

- **LIFE-2021-SAP-NAT-NATURE — Nature and Biodiversity**
- **LIFE-2021-SAP-NAT-GOV — Nature Governance**

Each project application under the call must address only one of these topics. Applicants wishing to apply for more than one topic, must submit a separate proposal under each topic.

We invite you to read the **call documentation** carefully, and in particular this Call Document, the Model Grant Agreement, the [EU Funding & Tenders Portal Online Manual](#) and the [EU Grants AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

These documents provide clarifications and answers to questions you may have when preparing your application:

- the [Call Document](#) outlines the:
  - background, objectives, scope, activities that can be funded and the expected results (sections 1 and 2)
  - timetable and available budget (sections 3 and 4)
  - admissibility and eligibility conditions (including mandatory documents; sections 5 and 6)
  - criteria for financial and operational capacity and exclusion (section 7)
  - evaluation and award procedure (section 8)
  - award criteria (section 9)
  - legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements (section 10)
  - how to submit an application (section 11)
- the [Online Manual](#) outlines the:

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).

<sup>2</sup> Commission Implementing Decision C(2021)4997 final of 9 July 2021 on the financing of the LIFE Programme and the adoption of the work programme for the years 2021 to 2024.

- procedures to register and submit proposals online via the EU Funding & Tenders Portal ('Portal')
- recommendations for the preparation of the application
- the AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement contains:
  - detailed annotations on all the provisions in the Grant Agreement you will have to sign in order to obtain the grant (*including cost eligibility, payment schedule, accessory obligations, etc*).

You are also encouraged to visit the [LIFE database](#) to consult the list of projects funded previously. For the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme, projects funded previously (under the Horizon 2020 programme) can be found on the [CORDIS website](#).

## 1. Background

### *What is the LIFE Programme?*

The LIFE Programme is the EU Programme for Environment and Climate Action.

As such, it is one of the key contributors to the European Green Deal<sup>3</sup> which aims to:

- transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use and
- protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment and climate related risks and impacts.

The LIFE Programme will contribute to these priorities through its four sub-programmes in particular by:

- boosting and integrating the implementation of the EU's policy objectives for halting and reversing loss of wildlife habitats and species across all sectors
- supporting the transition to a circular economy and protecting and improving the quality of EU's natural resources, including air, soil and water among others
- supporting implementation of the 2030 energy and climate policy framework, the EU's climate neutrality objective by 2050, and the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change and
- building capacity, stimulating investments and supporting implementation of policies focused on energy efficiency and small-scale renewables.

The LIFE Programme is structured in two fields and four sub-programmes (described in more detail below):

Environment:

- sub-programme Nature and Biodiversity
- sub-programme Circular Economy and Quality of Life

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<sup>3</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: The European Green Deal (COM (2019)640 final).

Climate Action:

- sub-programme Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- sub-programme Clean Energy Transition.

*Nature and Biodiversity*

The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Nature and Biodiversity' are the following:

- to develop, demonstrate, promote and stimulate scale up of innovative techniques, methods and approaches (including nature-based solutions and ecosystem approach) for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practices, including through the support of the Natura 2000
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of EU legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society, also taking into due consideration the possible contributions provided by citizen science
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful solutions/approaches for implementing EU legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

*Circular Economy and Quality of Life*

The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Circular Economy and Quality of Life' are:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on environment, and to contribute to the knowledge base and, where relevant, to the application of best practices
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy on environment, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the EU legislation and policy on environment, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

This sub-programme aims at facilitating the transition toward a sustainable, circular, toxic-free, energy-efficient and climate-resilient economy and at protecting, restoring and improving the quality of the environment.

It will contribute to the EU priorities by:

- reducing resource consumption and facilitating the transition toward a sustainable, circular, toxic-free, energy-efficient and climate-resilient economy
- developing circular systems, in line with the new Circular Economy Action Plan and reflecting its focus on sustainable products, material and energy intensive sectors and circular business models for value retention

- bringing down waste generation in line with the Waste Framework Directive [2019/1004](#)<sup>4</sup> and the reduction of hazardous waste in view of the EU's commitment under the [Basel Convention](#)<sup>5</sup>.
- improving waste management with respect to collection and storage of waste, recovery options and end-of-life disposal, including in islands where waste management has to face specific challenges
- reducing emissions of pollutants to air and ensuring clean air for EU citizens in line with the EU legislation and the objectives of the Zero Pollution Action Plan
- achieving and maintaining a good status of the EU water bodies
- ensuring clean surface water and ground-water, in sufficient quantities for human and other species, including by increasing efficiency of water use
- reducing production, use and emissions of hazardous chemicals as well as reducing the exposure of humans and the environment to those chemicals
- promoting the development, commercialisation and uptake of safe and sustainable-by-design substances, materials and products
- diminishing exposure to harmful noise levels
- protecting the quality of EU soil, preventing soil degradation through sustainable practices of soil and land management, remediating from soil pollution and enhancing the capacity to improve water quality through reduced nitrate leakage and to reduce emissions through carbon storage.

### *Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*

The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation' are:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on climate action and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy on climate action, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the EU legislation and policy on climate action by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

This sub-programme will contribute to the transformation of the EU into a climate-neutral and -resilient society, by supporting the implementation of the EU's climate policy and preparing the EU for the climate action challenges in the coming years and decades.

### *Clean Energy Transition*

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<sup>4</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004 of 7 June 2019 laying down rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of data on waste in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC (OJ L 163, 20.6.2019, p. 66).

<sup>5</sup> Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal



The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Clean Energy Transition' are the following:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on the transition to sustainable renewable energy and increased energy efficiency, and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy on the transition to sustainable renewable energy or increased energy efficiency, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the EU legislation on the transition to renewable energy or increased energy efficiency by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

This sub-programme aims at facilitating the transition toward an energy-efficient, renewable energy-based, climate-neutral and -resilient economy by funding coordination and support actions across Europe. These actions, of high EU added-value, aim at breaking market barriers that hamper the socio-economic transition to sustainable energy, typically engaging multiple small and medium-size stakeholders, multiple actors including local and regional public authorities and non-profit organisations, and involving consumers.

The sub-programme will contribute to the implementation of the energy-related actions of the Green Deal, including the 'Renovation wave' initiative for the building sector, and will give due consideration to territories not connected to the European grids such as the EU outermost regions. It will contribute to the Just Transition objectives by accompanying the territories and the groups of citizens negatively affected by the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, by building capacity of actors and fostering clean energy investments, mainly in energy efficiency and locally available, sustainable, renewable energy sources. Activities related to biofuels will not be included.

## **2. Type of action — Objectives — Themes and priorities — Activities that can be funded — Expected impact**

### Type of action

The topics under this call for proposals concern LIFE Standard Action Projects (SAPs).

SAPs represent the 'traditional LIFE projects' aimed to:

- develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches
 

'Innovative techniques, methods and approaches' means solutions which are new when compared to the state of the art at Member State and sector level and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion 'Impact' first paragraph (*see below*).
- contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice
 

'Best practice' means solutions, techniques, methods and approaches which are appropriate, cost-effective and state of the art (at Member State and

sector level), and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion 'Impact' first paragraph (*see below*).

- support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society
- catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy related solutions for implementing the EU legislation and policy by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

SAPs are a flexible tool available to entities from all sectors (public, non-governmental and private).

They can be close-to-market (i.e. aim not only at delivering improved environmental solutions, but also at making sure such solutions are widely taken up by society in general and, more particularly, by the economy through an explicit market-oriented approach). In this case, applicants will be required to highlight specific market-related information in their Application Forms (*e.g. planned production capacity, reference market, economic feasibility etc.*).

Applications for SAPs are typically expected under the sub-programme 'Circular Economy and Quality of Life', 'Nature and Biodiversity', 'Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation' and 'Clean Energy Transition'.

## **LIFE-2021-SAP-NAT-NATURE — Nature and Biodiversity**

### **Objectives**

Projects should fall under at least one of the two areas of intervention:

#### **– Intervention area: "Space for Nature"**

Any project aimed at improving the condition of species or habitats through area-based conservation or restoration measures falls within the eligible scope of the intervention area "Space for Nature". This may include, for example, projects for restoring or improving natural or semi-natural habitats, or habitats of species, both within and outside existing protected areas. This may also include projects for creating additional protected areas (or improving the biodiversity focus and contribution of existing protected areas), ecological corridors or other green infrastructure, projects testing or demonstrating new site management approaches, projects acting on pressures, etc.

#### **– Intervention area: "Safeguarding our species"**

Any project aimed at improving the condition of species (or, in the case of invasive alien species, reducing their impact) through any relevant activities other than area-based conservation or restoration measures falls within the scope of the intervention area "Safeguarding our species". Considering the broad range of threats that may act on species in addition to the degradation of their habitats, such projects may apply to a wide range of relevant measures, spanning from hard infrastructural works to awareness raising of stakeholders.

Applicants are should take into account, when conceiving their project applications, that only wild flora and fauna and natural and semi-natural habitats may be targeted by LIFE Nature and Biodiversity projects.

### Scope — Activities that can be funded

Under both areas of intervention, having clearly defined specific outcome-based biodiversity-related objectives for projects and their activities is a pre-condition for an objective prioritization of the proposals.

In order to allow for effective comparison of merits of proposals addressing different nature and biodiversity policy priorities the following principles will be applied for the prioritisation in terms of outcome-based targets under the two areas of intervention:

- For proposals targeting species and habitats covered by the EU Habitats Directive, priority is given to those that are clearly targeting habitats or species in unfavourable and declining conservation status based on the latest Article 17 reports assessments (<https://nature-art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/>), in particular when their status is unfavourable bad and declining (U2-) both in the EU and at national biogeographical region(s) level, where the project is taking place<sup>6</sup>.
- For bird species, and for species and habitats not covered by EU Nature legislation, priority is given to proposals clearly targeting species or habitats that are in higher extinction risk categories (in particular: endangered or worse) in the relevant EU red lists of habitats or species (or, for EU Outermost Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories, in the Global IUCN red lists).

Further prioritisation of the proposals will be based on the policy priorities below:

#### – EU Birds and Habitats Directives

Proposals for improving the conservation status or trends of species and habitats of EU importance, notably where such projects are implementing objectives and measures as outlined in national or regional *Prioritized Action Frameworks (PAFs)*. In particular:

- In relation to the intervention area “Space for Nature”, priority is given to projects that focus their activities on the implementation of conservation objectives for existing Natura 2000 sites, notably where such conservation objectives are clearly established, improving the condition of species and habitats for which the sites are designated.
- In relation to the intervention area “Protecting our species”, priority is given to projects that focus their activities on reducing the mortality of these species (e.g. poisoning, illegal killing, by-catch), preventing stakeholder conflicts, improving acceptance and promoting co-existence with protected species.

#### – Habitats and Species in Unfavourable conservation status

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<sup>6</sup> By way of exception from the above rule, considering the recent EU accession of Croatia and the high number of unknown status and/or trend assessments in the first Croatian national report under Article 17 (2019), only the EU biogeographical region level assessments will be considered for the prioritization of projects targeting relevant habitats and species in that Member States.

Priority will be given to certain habitats and species in unfavourable conservation status (including certain species listed in annex IV and V of the Habitats Directive), under the Biodiversity Strategy-related policy priority for “Implementing EU nature restoration targets for species and habitats”.

– Invasive Alien Species Regulation

Priority will be given to:

- invasive alien species included on the list of invasive alien species of Union concern pursuant to Article 4(1) of the Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014, and/or invasive alien species of Member State or regional concern pursuant to Articles 12 and 11 of the Regulation respectively; or
- other invasive alien species that negatively affect the conservation status or trends of species and habitats of EU importance, other species protected under EU legislation, or listed as threatened species in EU or global red lists (the latter for species groups and/or regions not covered by EU red lists).

– EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

- Establishing a coherent network of protected areas

Priority will be given to:

- Proposals focused on increasing the share of EU land or marine area under protection (within the definition of “protected areas” in the relevant EU Guidance under the Biodiversity Strategy). This may in particular be achieved through additional designations or enlargements of Natura 2000 site or nationally protected areas, or improving the biodiversity focus of existing protected areas. In addition, this may also consider alternative approaches that, while fulfilling the criteria agreed between the Commission and Member States, such as “Private land conservation” approaches, “Other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECMs), etc., will secure the sustainability of area-based activities through an appropriate long-term protection status or guarantee, to be achieved by the end of the project at the latest. In this context, priority is also given to the set-up of ecological corridors, such as green and blue infrastructure that reduce land or seascape fragmentation and pressures/threats, and that directly contribute to the resilience, effective management, and connectivity of protected areas.
- Proposals focused on increasing the share of EU land or marine area under strict protection (within the definition of “strictly protected areas” in the relevant EU Guidance under the Biodiversity Strategy). This may in particular be achieved through improving the level of protection of existing protected areas or through additional designations or enlargements of Natura 2000 site or nationally protected areas, including strict protection of remaining EU primary and old-growth forests, but may also consider alternative approaches that ensure equivalent sustainability, such as “Private land conservation” approaches, OECMs, etc. (provided this is in line with the criteria for strictly protected areas as agreed between the Commission and Member States).

– Implementing EU nature restoration targets for species and habitats

Once Member States have submitted their commitments or pledges in relation to this target, projects that are focused on implementing any such national commitments or pledges, including through trans-national or trans-boundary approaches are given priority for LIFE support.

– Restoring degraded and carbon-rich ecosystems; prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters

- Proposals with a focus on restoring degraded and/or carbon-rich ecosystems are given priority for LIFE support. For forests, this includes proposals aimed at forest restoration to primary forest structure, composition and functioning.
- Proposals with a focus on deploying Green and Blue Infrastructure in line with the EU guidance<sup>7</sup> as well as other nature-based solutions and restoration actions that would help prevent or reduce the impact of natural disasters, including river restoration projects, are given priority for LIFE support.

– Improving the health and resilience of managed forests

Proposals for demonstrating “closer to nature forestry” practices, meaning practices that try to achieve management objectives with minimum necessary human intervention and combine conservation with productivity objectives, are given priority for LIFE support; these are also defined as continuous cover forestry, reduced impact logging, retention forestry, mimicking natural disturbances. EU guidelines developed pursuant to the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, once available, will be the reference for closer-to-nature forestry.

– Reversing the decline of pollinators

Project proposals for the restoration of habitats where pollination by animals plays an important role, need to outline how the improvement of their associated pollinator communities is taken into account by the project activities.

Furthermore, even where proposals do not directly address pollinators, applicants are invited to measure the project’s success against, among others, the improvement of pollinator communities. Indicators for improvement could be based, for example, on measuring changes in the diversity or abundance of Apoidea, Syrphidae, Lepidoptera or any other relevant taxonomic groups. Proposals that have a positive impact on pollinator communities<sup>8</sup> based on at least one of the above requirements are given priority for LIFE support.

– Bringing nature back to agricultural land

Proposals that demonstrate innovative approaches to restoring high-biodiversity landscape features in agroecosystems that also bring benefits for farmers and communities (such as preventing soil erosion and depletion, filtering air and water, and supporting climate adaptation) and communicate such approaches, are given priority for LIFE support.

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<sup>7</sup> See: EU Guidance document on a strategic framework for further supporting the deployment of EU-level green and blue infrastructure SWD(2019) 193 final

<sup>8</sup> The focus is exclusively on wild pollinator species. Activities addressing domesticated species are not eligible.

– Greening urban and peri-urban areas

Proposals for the restoration of healthy and biodiverse ecosystems in urban green areas, as well as for the development of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions that bring about significant benefits for biodiversity while providing solutions to urban challenges and increasing access to nature, are given priority for LIFE support, especially if they implement biodiversity objectives and measures in urban greening plans.

– Measuring and integrating the value of nature

Proposals that lead to an effective accounting, measurement and integration of biodiversity values into public and private decision-making applying the guidance, methods, criteria and standards developed by the Commission are given priority for LIFE support.

The following matrix summarises the scoping and prioritization under the Nature and Biodiversity topic:

		<b>EU policy priorities for Nature and Biodiversity</b>	
		<b>Priority 1:</b> The extent to which the proposal contributes to the objectives of EU Nature and Biodiversity legislation in particular under the EU Birds and Habitats Directive (incl. Natura 2000) and the Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species	<b>Priority 2:</b> The extent to which the proposal contributes to the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 for a Trans-European Nature Network and the EU Restoration Plan
<b>Two areas of intervention that require specific and measurable (SMART) outcome based objectives</b>	<b>1:</b> "Space for nature": area-based conservation and restoration measures	Highest priority will be given to proposals that fall into at least one of the two areas of intervention <b>and</b> at least one of the two policy priorities.	
	<b>2:</b> "Safeguarding our species": measures targeting specific species		

Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as described in the Award criterion 'Impacts' (see section 9) in terms of conservation benefit.

All LIFE projects will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE Key Performance indicators (KPIs). These KPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE project on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population). All the indicators measured should be coherent with the conservation or biodiversity problem addressed and the type of activities planned. Projects dealing with Green Infrastructures are requested to report their impact on ecosystem conditions and ecosystem services.

Please review the indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. More detailed information will be requested during the project time.

### Funding rate

Maximum 60% funding rate (or higher for certain types of projects (*see section 10*))

### Additional conditions

## **Sustainability**

When designing their project, applicants need to take into account an obligation to maintain ecological effect of the project activities for at least 30 years after the project end.

Applicants need to ensure that any LIFE-related investments into the management or restoration of natural or semi-natural habitats will lead to improvements that can be sustained in the long term. This often requires that such actions are taking place on areas that do already benefit from legal protection (as Natura 2000 sites or nationally protected areas), or that an adequate level of legal protection can be given to such areas during the lifetime of the project.

Where the actions involve land acquisition and habitat restoration, the area in question should receive the most appropriate legal protection (nationally protected area, Natura 2000 etc.) with the view to contribute to the establishment of the Trans European Nature Network (TEN-N). For other investments that involve reducing pressures and threats (e.g. blocking of ditches or reducing nitrogen run off from agricultural land) on land which does not in itself have high natural value to justify designation, but acts as a buffer zone around Natura 2000 sites and/or protected areas, a long term contractual agreement (at least 30 years) to ensure that the pressures and threats are irreversibly alleviated is required.

When this is not possible, the applicant should provide evidence that the investment made is backed by an appropriate land use planning at the most relevant administrative level. Private land conservation initiatives can also be supported in this context.

## **Activities inside Natura 2000**

Actions targeting bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive or occurring migratory species should take place within the respective SPAs, actions targeting habitats or species of the Habitat Directives should take place within the respective pSCIs/SCIs/SACs .

Activities can only target species and habitats listed in the site's official Natura 2000

Standard Data Form (SDF). Applicants are advised to check this carefully. These SDFs can be viewed at the EU Natura 2000 Public Viewer - <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/> (note: this public database is updated generally with a couple of months delay from the time the Commission receives the data from the Member States, therefore the applicant should also check the national public SDF database). Where the species/habitats are in fact present in the site but are not in the SDF published in the EU Natura 2000 Public Viewer, activities targeting these species/habitats can only be accepted if the proposal contains a letter of commitment from the competent authority to update the data sheet before the end of the project or, if this update has already been sent to the Commission, a declaration from the competent authority should be provided.

For each Natura 2000 site targeted, the applicant should provide in Annex to Part B a general description and a map of the site, indicating where each action is planned to take place (see downloadable relevant annex templates).

Applicants are advised to check that the perimeters on their maps correspond to those on the EU Natura 2000 Public viewer (<http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu>).

### **Activities outside Natura 2000**

Projects that specifically support the objectives of the Birds and Habitats Directives or targeting habitat types or species (other than bird species) for which the EU-level threat status has been assessed as “endangered” or worse in the most up-to-date published version of a European species or habitats Red Lists. Actions outside Natura 2000 are allowed in the following cases:

- For the improvement of the ecological coherence/connectivity of the Natura 2000 network to build a coherent Trans-European Nature Network. In this case each of the following conditions should be met:
  - (i) Evidence is provided that the investments foreseen contribute to an “improvement of the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network” in terms of preventing genetic isolation, allowing for species migration, and maintaining and enhancing healthy ecosystems;
  - (ii) The national Natura 2000 network of sites is considered as sufficient for the species/habitats targeted by the project.
  - (iii) A guarantee is provided for the long-term continuation of these investments, in the form of a commitment for giving these sites the most appropriate legal or contractual protection (at least 30 years) status before the end of the project. Where the actions involve land acquisition and habitat restoration, the area in question should receive the most appropriate legal protection (nationally protected area, Natura 2000 etc.) with the view to contribute to the establishment of the Trans European Nature Network. In the proposal the applicant must provide detailed information on the proposed protection status and explain why it is considered as being sufficient for securing the long-term sustainability of the investments. For other investments that involve reducing pressures and threats (e.g. blocking of ditches or reducing nitrogen run off from agricultural land) on land which does not in itself have high natural value to justify designation but acts as a buffer zone around Natura 2000 sites and/or protected areas, a long term contractual agreement (at least 30 years) to ensure that the pressures and threats are irreversibly alleviated is required.
- For the improvement of the conservation status of species listed in Annex IV, but not in Annex II of the Habitats Directive or any habitat type or species (other than bird species) the EU-level threat status of which has been assessed as “endangered” or worse in the most up-to-date published version of a European



species or habitats Red Lists.

- Exceptionally, and for demonstration purposes only, projects may include actions for improving the habitats of species listed in Annex II and Annex III of the Birds Directive. However, a guarantee must be provided for the sustainability of any such investments (at least 30 years), in the form of commitment for a long term agreement with the land owner/land manager or for giving these sites the most appropriate legal protection status before the end of the project. When submitting the proposal, the applicant must provide detailed information on the identified mechanism to ensure the long-term sustainability of the investment and explain why it is considered as being sufficient. Land purchase is not possible in this context. For such projects, a plan for dissemination, replication and scaling up of the results should also be provided.

When for some reasons legal protection/contractual agreements of at least 30 years is not possible for any of the above cases, the applicant should provide a thorough justification and clear evidence that the investment to be made is backed by an appropriate land use planning at the most relevant administrative level. Private land conservation initiatives can also be supported in this context.

### **Species re-introduction and other conservation introductions/translocations within natural range**

Activities to reintroduce or introduce/translocate species within their natural range can only be considered eligible for funding, when the project proposals meet all conditions listed below. The applicant must address each of these conditions in his proposal, explaining how each condition is met.

- (i) the actions are justified, expected to yield quantitative conservation benefits based on a cost/benefit analysis, and have a high chance of success based on a thorough risk and feasibility analysis;
- (ii) the reintroduced or introduced/translocated organisms are likely to be able to cope with new pathogen and stresses encountered at the destination site and the risk of reintroducing new pathogens in the destination area are minimised;
- (iii) alternatives to reintroduction or introduction/translocation have been assessed as less effective or infeasible as a means to reach the specific and clearly defined conservation objectives of the reintroduction or introduction/translocation;
- (iv) the actions target areas where the causes of extinction of the species have been eliminated;
- (v) the removal of individuals from their present habitat for re-introduction or introduction/translocation is only considered if it does not endanger the captive or wild source populations;
- (vi) the actions target areas whose habitats and climate meet, in the foreseeable future, the conditions necessary for the survival of a viable population of the species;
- (vii) a prior agreement between all parties involved (e.g. between the competent authority for the donor population and the manager of the area of reintroduction or introduction/translocation) has been concluded and documented;
- (viii) the actions target only areas where the attitude of the local population towards the planned reintroduction or introduction/translocation is favourable

or where there is a reasonable expectation that local acceptance can be achieved during the project;

(ix) either

– organisms are only reintroduced in areas where they previously occurred

or

– organisms are deliberately introduced/translocated outside their indigenous ranges in order to

○ prevent the extinction of populations of the focal species where protection from current or likely future threats in its current range is deemed less feasible than at alternative sites or

○ re-establish an ecological function lost through extinction through introduction/translocation of organisms which are a close relative of the extinct species, within the same genus, and which belong to the closest and most similar population available (in terms of genetics, ecology, etc.).

In case of such conservation introduction/translocation, it must be possible to reliably assess that they present low risks, also in relation to their potential to become invasive.

(x) the proposal must include a preparatory phase, a re-introduction or introduction/translocation phase and a follow-up phase, as well as an exit strategy, in case the reintroduction or introduction/translocation does not proceed according to plan;

(xi) sustainability of the re-introduction or introduction/translocation needs to be guaranteed.

Re-introduction and other conservation introduction/translocation actions outside existing Natura 2000 sites or protected areas are only eligible if the proposal meets each of the following additional conditions:

(i) it includes a commitment from the competent authority to designate the core reproductive and feeding areas of the (re)introduced/translocated population as Natura 2000 sites (in case of species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive and bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive or regularly occurring migratory species) or as protected areas, before the end of the project (provided the reintroduction or introduction/translocation has been successful);

(ii) it ensures that the Member State's competent authority is a beneficiary of the project (coordinator or associated beneficiary). A specific action, implemented by the competent authority for the designation, must be included in the proposal.

Further guidelines on re-introduction and conservation introductions/translocations can be found in the following document:

[http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/RSG\\_ISSG-Reintroduction-Guidelines-2013.pdf](http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/RSG_ISSG-Reintroduction-Guidelines-2013.pdf)

### **Ex situ conservation actions**

These concern actions such as captive breeding, seed banks, etc., and may include sustainable investments in infrastructure / equipment. In order to be eligible, as well as to be considered as a concrete conservation action, ex situ conservation must be

linked to a reintroduction during the project. Exceptionally, these investments will be considered eligible in the absence of a planned reintroduction if clear justification is given to prove that *ex situ* conservation is the only possible/useful type of conservation action at present for that/those species.

### **Land purchase**

The eligibility of any costs for land purchase is subject to the conditions listed below. The applicant must address each of these conditions in the proposal, explaining how each condition is met or will be met during the project.

- (i) The land purchase must be clearly related to the objectives of the project.
- (ii) The land purchased must contribute to improving, maintaining or restoring the integrity of the Natura 2000 network.
- (iii) The purchase is the only or most cost-effective way of achieving the desired conservation outcome.
- (iv) The purchased land is reserved in the long-term for uses consistent with the objectives set out in Article 3 of the LIFE Regulation, through the most appropriate form of legal protection.
- (v) The beneficiaries must ensure that the sales contract / notary act and/or entry in the land register includes a guarantee that the land is assigned definitively (without time limitation) to nature conservation purposes. Where both possibilities exist (sales contract and land registry entry), the beneficiaries must use the option that offers the strongest long-term protection. Note that at the latest with the final report, the beneficiaries will have to submit a copy of the sales contract and/or entry in the land register including the above mentioned guarantee. Should they fail to provide such documents, the corresponding land purchase costs and associated costs will be considered ineligible. For countries where it would be illegal to include such a guarantee in both the land register and in the sale contract, the granting authority may accept an equivalent guarantee, provided it offers the same legal level of protection in the long term.
- (vi) The land must be purchased by one of the project beneficiaries who is either a well-established private organisation (e.g. nature conservation NGO or other) or a public body with nature conservation responsibility, and must remain in its ownership after the end of the project.
- (vii) The proposal must demonstrate that each beneficiary that will carry out land purchase has the necessary competence and experience in land purchase for nature conservation, and that the planned target is realistic within the time framework of the project.
- (viii) If the purchasing body is a private organisation, its statutes must include a provision that, in case of dissolution, the land will be transferred to another legal body primarily active in the field of nature conservation (e.g. another conservation NGO or appropriate public body).
- (ix) Evidence must be provided in the proposal that the purchase price is consistent with the current market prices for the type of land and the region concerned.
- (x) Evidence must be provided that the land purchased was not owned by a public authority in the 24 months prior to the project application date.
- (xi) The purchased land must be the subject, during the project, of specific

restoration and/or active management or restrictions of use that go beyond legal obligations and existing restrictions that could not be imposed without purchasing the land. The purchase of land that is in excellent conservation status (i.e. that requires no restoration or specific management or restrictions of use) is only eligible if strategic to the objectives of the project.

### **Long-term land lease, purchase of rights and one-off compensation payments**

The same conditions for land purchase listed above apply here, as and where appropriate, to these types of payments. The applicant must address each of these conditions in the proposal, explaining how each condition is met or will be met during the project. The duration of a lease must be sufficient to guarantee the durability of the conservation investment (e.g. 30 years or longer). See also the General Conditions of the Model LIFE Grant Agreement.

### **Short term land lease or temporary compensation payments**

Land lease or compensation payments with a limited duration, within the project period, will only be eligible insofar as they are necessary for the demonstration of pilot actions favourable to the conservation status of the species, habitats or ecosystem targeted. Note that appropriate justification for the cost-effectiveness of short term lease payments (consistency with current market prices for the type of land and the region concerned) will have to be provided with the project's final report.

### **Ineligible costs concerning land purchase, one-off compensation payments and lease payments**

Any land purchase payments, one-off compensation payments or lease payments to public bodies are not eligible, with the exception of compensation or short-term lease payments to local authorities (i.e. municipalities or similar).

For the exception to be valid, it must be explicitly foreseen in the project and beneficiaries must demonstrate that it is the only cost-effective solution to reach the objectives of the project. Moreover, it is recommended that local authorities re-invest the income from such payments into conservation or public awareness-raising measures for Natura 2000 network or for achieving the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030. Those proposals which include a commitment from the local authorities in question to do so will be considered for a higher scoring on EU added value in the project evaluation process and may therefore have a higher chance of being selected for co-funding.

### **Ongoing management of habitats and recurring activities**

Annual or otherwise recurring habitat management actions that were already ongoing before the start of the project are not eligible. Where additional or new recurring management actions are established during the project (for example to kick-start the long-term management of an area restored through project actions), applicants need to explain and justify in their proposal why these actions should be financed through the LIFE Programme and how their continuation will be financed after the end of the project.

Where actions to be undertaken in the project are significantly different from previous or ongoing activities in terms of frequency or intensity, they are not considered ongoing. The applicant must provide adequate information in the proposal that allows to assess this aspect.

At the time of the final payment, the Agency will verify that the recurring actions are still being undertaken at the required periodicity, that they are indeed indispensable

for the management of the habitat, and that all administrative and budgetary conditions are fulfilled to ensure their continuation after the end of the project. If there is no clear assurance that the recurrent action will be continued after the end of the project, all related costs will be ineligible.

### **Infrastructure**

The entity that directly owns or will own the infrastructure assets should be part of the project partnership. This also applies to infrastructure costs that are related to refurbishment or renovation of an existing infrastructure. An exception can be made if the owner of the infrastructure cannot be included in the partnership, provided that the budget for this investment is limited. In this case the owner should sign a long-term commitment (for no less than 30 years), such as a convention or a land stewardship agreement, to dedicate the infrastructure to nature and biodiversity conservation purposes (i.e. to serve as nesting site for a protected species).

Normally, the infrastructure should be located inside Natura2000. In case it is outside Natura 2000, the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure should be guaranteed in the most appropriate way (e.g. land use planning, contractual agreements) and one of the following conditions for its eligibility should be met:

- (i) The infrastructure is necessary for achieving the conservation objectives of the targeted Natura 2000 sites;
- (ii) The infrastructure acts as a migration corridor (e.g. eco-ducts, fish passes) and evidence is provided that is indispensable to ensure connectivity and movement of species;
- (iii) The infrastructure is necessary for ex situ conservation of species (e.g. captive breeding, seed banks, etc) and the reintroduction/restocking of species must take place during the project implementation.

Visitor infrastructures are a priori not eligible. However, in exceptional cases the creation of small scale visitor infrastructures might be eligible, but only if all of the following criteria are fulfilled:

- (i) The need for such infrastructure must be well justified towards achieving project objectives and clearly related to a threats/pressure addressed in the project.
- (ii) The investment in the infrastructure is limited in comparison to the overall project budget and it is cost effective.
- (iii) The investment cannot be financed by other funding instruments at regional, national or EU level. The applicant should justify in the proposal why other sources of funding cannot be used to finance this investment.

### **Green Infrastructure**

Independently from the focus of the project, if the project targeting sites inside and/or outside Natura 2000 is conceived as part of a green/blue infrastructure, the following cumulative criteria outlined in the EC SWD ([https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/pdf/SWD\\_2019\\_193\\_F1\\_STAFF\\_WORKING\\_PAPER\\_EN\\_V4\\_P1\\_1024680.PDF](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/pdf/SWD_2019_193_F1_STAFF_WORKING_PAPER_EN_V4_P1_1024680.PDF)), should also be met:

- (i) Make a clear contribution towards the conservation and/or enhancement of multiple ecosystem services at a significant scale;
- (ii) Contribute to improving the conservation status of species or habitats types covered by EU nature legislation and the condition of the corresponding

ecosystems;

- (iii) Be implemented at a scale that is significant in the sense that it transcends administrative boundaries; or involve a minimum of two Member States (or a Member State and a neighbouring country); or implement a national GI strategy or a national restoration prioritisation framework.

## **LIFE-2021-SAP-NAT-GOV — Nature Governance**

### Objectives

Proposals under this topic must address EU Nature and Biodiversity legislation compliance assurance and access to justice by:

- establishing new or, where in place, enhancing existing cross-border, national or regional networks of compliance assurance practitioners or experts; and/or establishing or, where in place, improving professional qualifications and training to improve compliance with binding EU legal instruments on nature and biodiversity, through promoting, checking and enforcing compliance, or
- applying the polluter pays principle, using a mix of administrative law, criminal law and environmental liability; and/or
- by developing and implementing strategies and policies and/or developing and using innovative tools and actions to promote, monitor and enforce compliance with binding EU instruments on nature and biodiversity, or ensure application of the polluter pays principles through environmental liability; and/or
- improving relevant information systems operated by public authorities; and/or
- engaging with citizens and others to promote and monitor compliance, and ensure application of environmental liability in relation to EU nature and biodiversity legislation.

### Scope — Activities that can be funded

Environmental compliance assurance practitioners can include those working for authorities and bodies with compliance assurance responsibilities such as local, regional, police and customs authorities, agencies and inspectorates, supreme public audit bodies and the judiciary. They can also include non-governmental organisations and academics and researchers specialised in one or more aspects of compliance assurance. With regard to professional qualifications and training, projects should ensure academic credentials and maximise the potential of information technology through means such as webinars and massive open online courses (MOOCs) to allow distance learning to reach as many practitioners as cost-effectively as possible. Promotion systems and techniques could involve the use of guidance, advisory services, awareness-raising campaigns, partnership agreements, or self-monitoring systems that assist duty-holders to comply. Strategies and policies are aimed at high-level organization of activities and interventions, especially risk-based ones. Monitoring systems and techniques could relate to site inspections, surveillance (including through use of satellites and drones), spot checks, intelligence-gathering, industry analysis, police investigation, data analysis and environmental audits. Follow-up and enforcement techniques can have a similarly wide coverage. Electronic complaint-handling systems, hot lines, citizen observatories and other citizen science platforms can all facilitate citizen engagement. Citizen science platforms may, amongst other things, allow competent national, regional and local authorities to engage citizens in state-of-the-environment and other forms of monitoring, while also

generating more harmonized and useable data.

Promoting effective public participation and access to justice in nature and biodiversity policy and legislation-related matters amongst the public, NGOs, lawyers, the judiciary, public administrations or other stakeholders with a view to improving knowledge, understanding and application of effective means of public participation and/or access to justice, with a particular focus on protecting nature and biodiversity via the nature, biodiversity, water and environmental liability instruments.

Projects should draw on existing modules and know-how in the area of environmental law training developed by the Commission and the Commission Notice on access to justice in environmental matters and related materials.

#### Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as described in the Award criterion 'Impacts' (see section 9).

All LIFE projects will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE Key Performance indicators (KPIs). These KPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE project on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population). All the indicators measured should be coherent with the conservation or biodiversity problem addressed and the type of activities planned.

Please review the indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. More detailed information will be requested during the project time.

#### Funding rate

Maximum 60% funding rate.

#### Additional conditions

The same considerations listed for the Nature and Biodiversity topic apply (see above).

### **3. Available budget**

The available call budget is **EUR 135 470 000**.

Specific budget information per topic can be found in the table below.

Topic	Topic budget	Indicative range of project budgets	Estimated number of projects to be funded
1 — Nature and Biodiversity	<b>EUR 132 470 000</b>	<b>EUR 2-13 Mln</b>	<b>35 projects</b>
2 — Nature Governance	<b>EUR 3 000 000</b>	<b>EUR 0,7-2 Mln</b>	<b>2 projects</b>

We reserve the right not to award all available funds or to redistribute them between the call priorities, depending on the proposals received and the results of the evaluation.

#### 4. Timetable and deadlines

Timetable and deadlines(indicative)	
Call opening:	13 July 2021
Deadline for submission:	<u>30 November 2021 – 17:00:00 CET</u> (Brussels)
Information on evaluation results:	April 2022
GA signature:	July/August 2022

#### 5. Admissibility and documents

Proposals must be submitted before the **call deadline** (see timetable section 4).

Proposals must be submitted **electronically** via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System (accessible via the Topic page in the [Search Funding & Tenders](#) section). Paper submissions are NOT possible.

Proposals (including annexes and supporting documents) must be submitted using the forms provided *inside* the Submission System (⚠ NOT the documents available on the Topic page — they are only for information).

**Project acronym** — Your project acronym must include the word LIFE.

Proposals must be **complete** and contain all the requested information and all required annexes and supporting documents:

- Application Form Part A — contains administrative information about the participants (future coordinator, beneficiaries and affiliated entities) and the summarised budget for the project (*to be filled in directly online*)
- Application Form Part B — contains the technical description of the project (*to be downloaded from the Portal Submission System, completed and then assembled and re-uploaded*)
- Part C (*to be filled in directly online*) containing additional project data
- **mandatory annexes and supporting documents** (*to be uploaded*):
  - detailed budget table (*mandatory excel template available in the Submission System*)
  - participant information
- **Non mandatory annexes (but crucial to complement Application Form Part B when applicable)**



- maps (*template available in the Submission System*)
- description of sites (*template available in the Submission System*)
- description of species and habitats (*template available in the Submission System*)
- co-financing declaration (*template available in the Submission System*)
- letters of support (no specific template available)
- Annual activity report – N/A
- Other annexes – N/A


Please note that the amounts entered into the summarised budget table (filled in directly online) must correspond to the amounts calculated in the detailed budget table. In case of discrepancies, the amounts in the online summarised budget table will prevail.

At proposal submission, you will have to confirm that you have the **mandate to act** for all applicants. Moreover you will have to confirm that the information in the application is correct and complete and that the participants comply with the conditions for receiving EU funding (especially eligibility, financial and operational capacity, exclusion, etc). Before signing the grant, each beneficiary and affiliated entity will have to confirm this again by signing a declaration of honour (DoH). Proposals without full support will be rejected.

Your application must be **readable, accessible and printable**.

Proposals are limited to maximum **120 pages** (Part B). Evaluators will not consider any additional pages.

You may be asked at a later stage for further documents (*for legal entity validation, financial capacity check, bank account validation, etc*).

 For more information about the submission process (including IT aspects), consult the [Online Manual](#).

## 6. Eligibility

### *Eligible participants (eligible countries)*

In order to be eligible, the applicants (beneficiaries and affiliated entities) must:

- be legal entities (public or private bodies)
- be established in one of the eligible countries, i.e.:
  - EU Member States (including overseas countries and territories (OCTs))
  - non-EU countries:
    - listed EEA countries and countries associated to the LIFE Programme ([participating countries](#)) or countries which are in ongoing negotiations for an association agreement and where the agreement enters into force before grant signature
- the coordinator must be established in an eligible country

Beneficiaries and affiliated entities must register in the [Participant Register](#) — before

submitting the proposal — and will have to be validated by the Central Validation Service (REA Validation). For the validation, they will be requested to upload documents showing legal status and origin.

Other entities may participate in other consortium roles, such as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions, etc (*see section 13*).

### *Specific cases*

Exceptional funding — Entities from other countries (not listed above) are exceptionally eligible, if the granting authority considers their participation essential for the implementation of the action (*see work programme*). Natural persons — Natural persons are NOT eligible (with the exception of self-employed persons, i.e. sole traders, where the company does not have legal personality separate from that of the natural person).

International organisations — International organisations are eligible. The rules on eligible countries do not apply to them.

Entities without legal personality — Entities which do not have legal personality under their national law may exceptionally participate, provided that their representatives have the capacity to undertake legal obligations on their behalf, and offer guarantees for the protection of the EU financial interests equivalent to that offered by legal persons<sup>9</sup>.

EU bodies — EU bodies (with the exception of the European Commission Joint Research Centre) can NOT be part of the consortium.

Associations and interest groupings — Entities composed of members may participate as 'sole beneficiaries' or 'beneficiaries without legal personality'<sup>10</sup>. ⚠ Please note that if the action will be implemented by the members, they should also participate (either as beneficiaries or as affiliated entities, otherwise their costs will NOT be eligible).

Countries currently negotiating association agreements — Beneficiaries from countries with ongoing negotiations (*see above*) may participate in the call and can sign grants if the negotiations are concluded before grant signature (with retroactive effect, if provided in the agreement).

EU restrictive measures — Special rules apply for certain entities (*e.g. entities subject to [EU restrictive measures](#) under Article 29 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU)*<sup>11</sup> and entities covered by Commission Guidelines No [2013/C 205/05](#)<sup>12</sup>). Such entities are not eligible to participate in any capacity, including as beneficiaries, affiliated entities, associated partners, subcontractors or recipients of financial support to third parties (if any).

 For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

### *Consortium composition*

n/a

<sup>9</sup> See Article 197(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

<sup>10</sup> For the definitions, see Articles 187(2) and 197(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

<sup>11</sup> Please note that the EU Official Journal contains the official list and, in case of conflict, its content prevails over that of the [EU Sanctions Map](#).

<sup>12</sup> Commission guidelines No [2013/C 205/05](#) on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU from 2014 onwards (OJEU C 205 of 19.07.2013, pp. 9-11).

### Eligible activities

Eligible activities are the ones set out in section 2 above.

Projects must comply with EU policy interests and priorities (*such as environment, social, security, industrial and trade policy, etc.*).

Financial support to third parties is allowed in topic Nature & Biodiversity and Nature Governance for grants and prizes under the following conditions:

- the calls must be open, published widely and conform to EU standards concerning transparency, equal treatment, conflict of interest and confidentiality

Financial support to third parties will be accepted in projects which aim to assist entities outside the project partnership (*e.g. non-profit organisations, local authorities or citizens groups*) in the implementation or development of local initiatives that will contribute to the project's objectives.

Your project application must clearly specify why financial support to third parties is needed, how it will be managed and provide a list of the different types of activities for which a third party may receive financial support. The proposal must also clearly describe the results to be obtained.

### Geographic location (target countries)

Proposals must relate to activities taking place in the eligible countries (*see above*). Projects with activities outside the eligible countries must be necessary to achieve EU (or Non-EU eligible countries) environmental and climate objectives and ensure the effectiveness of interventions carried within the eligible countries (*e.g. actions aimed at the conservation of migratory birds in wintering areas, actions implemented on a trans-boundary river, or projects aimed to address environmental problems that cannot be solved successfully or efficiently unless actions are carried out also in non-eligible countries*). The objectives of Non-EU eligible countries cannot be in contrast with those of the EU.

## **7. Financial and operational capacity and exclusion**

### Financial capacity

Applicants must have **stable and sufficient resources** to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share. Organisations participating in several projects must have sufficient capacity to implement all these projects.

The financial capacity check will be carried out on the basis of the documents you will be requested to upload in the [Participant Register](#) during grant preparation (*e.g. profit and loss account and balance sheet, business plan, audit report produced by an approved external auditor, certifying the accounts for the last closed financial year, etc.*). The analysis will be based on neutral financial indicators, but will also take into account other aspects, such as dependency on EU funding and deficit and revenue in previous years.

The check will normally be done for all coordinators except:

- public bodies (entities established as public body under national law, including local, regional or national authorities) or international organisations
- if the project requested grant amount is not more than EUR 60 000.

If needed, it may also be done for affiliated entities.

If we consider that your financial capacity is not satisfactory, we may require:

- further information
- an enhanced financial responsibility regime, i.e. joint and several responsibility for all beneficiaries or joint and several liability of affiliated entities (*see below, section 10*)
- prefinancing paid in instalments
- (one or more) prefinancing guarantees (*see below, section 10*)

or

- propose no prefinancing
- request that you are replaced or, if needed, reject the entire proposal.

 For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

### Operational capacity

Applicants must have the **know-how, qualifications** and **resources** to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share (including sufficient experience in projects of comparable size and nature).

This capacity will be assessed together with the 'Resources' award criterion, on the basis of the competence and experience of the applicants and their project teams, including operational resources (human, technical and other) or, exceptionally, the measures proposed to obtain it by the time the task implementation starts.

If the evaluation of the award criterion is positive, the applicants are considered to have sufficient operational capacity.

Applicants will have to show their capacity via the following:

- general profiles (qualifications and experiences) of the staff responsible for managing and implementing the project
- description of the consortium participants (and previous projects, if any).

Additional supporting documents may be requested, if needed to confirm the operational capacity of any applicant.

### Exclusion

Applicants which are subject to an **EU exclusion decision** or in one of the following **exclusion situations** that bar them from receiving EU funding can NOT participate<sup>13</sup>:

- bankruptcy, winding up, affairs administered by the courts, arrangement with creditors, suspended business activities or other similar procedures (including procedures for persons with unlimited liability for the applicant's debts)
- in breach of social security or tax obligations (including if done by persons with unlimited liability for the applicant's debts)

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<sup>13</sup> See Articles 136 and 141 of EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

- guilty of grave professional misconduct<sup>14</sup> (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- committed fraud, corruption, links to a criminal organisation, money laundering, terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing), child labour or human trafficking (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- shown significant deficiencies in complying with main obligations under an EU procurement contract, grant agreement, prize, expert contract, or similar (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- guilty of irregularities within the meaning of Article 1(2) of Regulation No [2988/95](#) (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- created under a different jurisdiction with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or other legal obligations in the country of origin or created another entity with this purpose (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant).

Applicants will also be refused if it turns out that<sup>15</sup>:

- during the award procedure they misrepresented information required as a condition for participating or failed to supply that information
- they were previously involved in the preparation of the call and this entails a distortion of competition that cannot be remedied otherwise (conflict of interest).

## 8. Evaluation and award procedure

The proposals will have to follow the **standard submission and evaluation procedure** (one-stage submission + one-step evaluation).

An **evaluation committee** (assisted by independent outside experts) will assess all applications. Proposals will first be checked for formal requirements (admissibility, and eligibility, *see sections 5 and 6*). Proposals found admissible and eligible will be evaluated (for each topic) against the operational capacity and award criteria (*see sections 7 and 9*) and then ranked according to their scores.

For proposals with the same score (within a topic or budget envelope) a **priority order** will be determined according to the following approach:

Successively for every group of *ex aequo* proposals, starting with the highest scored group, and continuing in descending order, the *ex aequo* proposals will be


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<sup>14</sup> Professional misconduct includes: violation of ethical standards of the profession, wrongful conduct with impact on professional credibility, false declarations/misrepresentation of information, participation in a cartel or other agreement distorting competition, violation of IPR, attempting to influence decision-making processes or obtain confidential information from public authorities to gain advantage.

<sup>15</sup> See Article 141 EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

prioritised according to the scores they have been awarded for the award criterion 'Impact'. If these scores are equal, priority will be based on their scores for the criterion 'Relevance', then 'Quality', then 'Resources'.

All proposals will be informed about the evaluation result (**evaluation result letter**). Successful proposals will be invited for grant preparation; the other ones will be put on the reserve list or rejected. Proposals that are below the budget threshold (i.e. passed, but not ranked high enough to receive funding) will be awarded a Seal of Excellence.

 No commitment for funding — Invitation to grant preparation does NOT constitute a formal commitment for funding. We will still need to make various legal checks before grant award: *legal entity validation, financial capacity, exclusion check, etc.*

**Grant preparation** will involve a dialogue in order to fine-tune technical or financial aspects of the project and may require extra information from your side. It may also include adjustments to the proposal to address recommendations of the evaluation committee or other concerns. Compliance will be a pre-condition for signing the grant.

If you believe that the evaluation procedure was flawed, you can submit a **complaint** (following the deadlines and procedures set out in the evaluation result letter). Please note that notifications which have not been opened within 10 days after sending are considered to have been accessed and that deadlines will be counted from opening/access (see also [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms and Conditions](#)). Please also be aware that for complaints submitted electronically, there may be character limitations.

## 9. Award criteria

The **award criteria** for this call are as follows:

### 1. Relevance (0-20 points)

- Relevance of the contribution to one or several of the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme and the targeted sub-programme
- Extent to which the proposal is in line with the description included in the call for proposals, including, where relevant, its specific priorities
- Concept and methodology: soundness of the overall intervention logic
- Extent to which the proposal offers co-benefits and promotes synergies with other policy areas relevant for achieving environment and climate policy objectives

### 2. Impact (0-20 points)

- Ambition and credibility of impacts expected during and/or after the project due to the activities, including ensuring that no substantial harm is done to the other specific objectives of the LIFE Programme
- Sustainability of the project results after the end of the project
- Quality of the measures for the exploitation of project results
- Potential for the project results to be replicated in the same or other sectors or places, or to be up-scaled by public or private actors or through mobilising larger investments or financial resources (catalytic potential).

### 3. Quality (0-20 points)

- Clarity, relevance and feasibility of the work plan
- Identification and mobilisation of the relevant stakeholders
- Appropriate geographic focus of the activities
- Quality of the plan to monitor and report impacts
- Appropriateness and quality of the measures to communicate and disseminate the project and its results to different target groups

#### **4. Resources** (0-20 points)

- Composition of the project team - in terms of expertise, skills and responsibilities and appropriateness of the management structure
- Appropriateness of the budget and resources and their consistency with the work plan
- Transparency of the budget, i.e. the cost items should be sufficiently described
- Extent to which the project environmental impact is considered and mitigated, including through the use of green procurement. The use of recognised methods for the calculation of the project environmental footprint (*e.g. PEF or OEF methods or similar ones such as PEFCRs/OEFSRs*) or environmental management systems (*e.g. EMAS*) would be an asset
- Value for money of the proposal

#### **Bonus points:**

- **Bonus 1:** The proposal offers exceptional synergies and promotes significant co-benefits between LIFE sub-programmes. (2 points).
- **Bonus 2:** The proposal is primarily implemented in the Outermost Regions. Where specific regional features are relevant to the needs addressed in the call for proposals, *e.g. islands for waste, coal-intensive regions for clean energy, etc.*, the bonus could be extended to other geographical areas with specific needs and vulnerabilities (2 points).
- **Bonus 3:** The proposal substantially builds on or up-scales the results of other EU funded projects. (2 points).
- **Bonus 4:** The proposal offers an exceptional catalytic potential. (2 points).
- **Bonus 5:** The proposal envisages a transnational cooperation among Member States essential to guarantee the achievement of the project objectives. (2 points).

Award criteria	Minimum pass score	Maximum score	Weighting
Relevance	10	20	1
Impact	10	20	1.5
Quality	10	20	1
Resources	10	20	1
<b>Overall weighted (pass) score (without bonus)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>90</b>	N/A
Bonus 1	N/A	2	1
Bonus 2	N/A	2	1
Bonus 3	N/A	2	1
Bonus 4	N/A	2	1
Bonus 5	N/A	2	1
<b>Overall weighted (pass) scores (with bonus)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>90 to 100</b>	N/A

Maximum points: 90 to 100 points.

Individual thresholds per criterion: 10 points.

Overall threshold: 55 points.

Proposals that pass the individual thresholds AND the overall threshold will be considered for funding — within the limits of the available call budget. Other proposals will be rejected.

## 10. Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements

If you pass evaluation, your project will be invited for grant preparation, where you will be asked to prepare the Grant Agreement together with the EU Project Officer.

This Grant Agreement will set the framework for your grant and its terms and conditions, in particular concerning deliverables, reporting and payments.

The Model Grant Agreement that will be used (and all other relevant templates and guidance documents) can be found on [Portal Reference Documents](#).

### Starting date and project duration

The project starting date and duration will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 1*). Normally the starting date will be after grant signature. Retroactive application can be granted exceptionally for duly justified reasons — but never earlier than the proposal submission date.

Indicative project duration: between 36 and 84 months (extensions are possible, if duly justified and through an amendment).

### Milestones and deliverables



The milestones and deliverables for each project will be managed through the Portal Grant Management System and will be reflected in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement.

*Form of grant, funding rate and maximum grant amount*

The grant parameters (*maximum grant amount, funding rate, total eligible costs, etc.*) will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3 and art 5*).

Project budget (maximum grant amount): *see section 3 above*. The grant awarded may be lower than the amount requested.

The grant will be a budget-based mixed actual cost grant (actual costs, with unit cost and flat-rate elements). This means that it will reimburse ONLY certain types of costs (eligible costs) and costs that were *actually* incurred for your project (NOT the *budgeted* costs). For unit costs and flat-rates, you can charge the amounts calculated as explained in the Grant Agreement (*see art 6 and Annex 2 and 2a*).

The costs will be reimbursed at the funding rate fixed in the Grant Agreement (maximum **60%**).

You can apply for a higher project funding rate if your project is:

- a 'project targeting exclusively priority habitats/species' (**75%**), i.e. targets exclusively:
  - a priority habitat or species for the implementation of the EU Habitats Directive [92/43](#), as listed in the relevant annexes of this Directive
  - a bird species considered as "[priority for funding](#)" by the Committee for Adaptation to Technical and Scientific Progress set up pursuant to Article 16 of the EU Birds Directive [2009/147](#)<sup>16</sup> ([https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/life\\_priority/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/life_priority/index_en.htm))
  - a habitat type or species listed in the annexes of the Habitats Directive 92/43, the conservation status of which has been assessed as unfavorable-bad and with a declining trend (U2-) in the most recent available EU- and national-level biogeographical region assessments
  - a habitat type or species (other than birds) the EU-level threat status of which has been assessed as "endangered" or worse in the most up-to-date published version of a European [species red list](#) or [habitats red list](#), including in territories not covered by these lists
  - any other habitat or species in territories not covered by the European species or habitats red lists, the threat status of which has been assessed as "endangered" or worse in the most up-to date published version of global IUCN red lists of species or habitats.
- a 'project targeting priority and non-priority habitats/species' (**67%**), i.e.:
  - targets both, but with a clear focus on priority species or habitats and in a way that most of its activities are designed to explicitly target the priority species or habitats in a direct way, bringing them concrete direct benefits.

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<sup>16</sup> Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

Grants may NOT produce a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). For-profit organisations must declare their revenues and, if there is a profit, we will deduct it from the final grant amount (*see art 22.3*).

Moreover, please be aware that the final grant amount may be reduced in case of non-compliance with the Grant Agreement (*e.g. improper implementation, breach of obligations, etc*).

### Budget categories and cost eligibility rules

The budget categories and cost eligibility rules are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3, art 6 and Annex 2*).

*Budget categories for this call:*

- A. Personnel costs
  - A.1 Employees, A.2 Natural persons under direct contract, A.3 Seconded persons
  - A.4 SME owners and natural person beneficiaries
  - A.5 Volunteers
- B. Subcontracting costs
- C. Purchase costs
  - C.1 Travel and subsistence
  - C.2 Equipment
  - C.3 Other goods, works and services
- D. Other cost categories
  - D.1 Financial support to third parties
  - D.2 Land purchase
- E. Indirect costs

*Specific cost eligibility conditions for this call:*

- personnel costs:
  - SME owner/natural person unit cost<sup>17</sup>: Yes
  - volunteers unit cost<sup>18</sup>: Yes (without indirect costs)
- travel and subsistence unit cost<sup>19</sup>: No (only actual costs)
- equipment costs: full cost + depreciation for listed equipment
- other cost categories:


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<sup>17</sup> Commission [Decision](#) of 20 October 2020 authorising the use of unit costs for the personnel costs of the owners of small and medium-sized enterprises and beneficiaries that are natural persons not receiving a salary for the work carried out by themselves under an action or work programme (C(2020)7715).

<sup>18</sup> Commission [Decision](#) of 10 April 2019 authorising the use of unit costs for declaring personnel costs for the work carried out by volunteers under an action or a work programme (C(2019)2646).

<sup>19</sup> Commission [Decision](#) of 12 January 2021 authorising the use of unit costs for travel, accommodation and subsistence costs under an action or work programme under the 2021-2027 multi-annual financial framework (C(2021)35).

- costs for financial support to third parties: allowed for grants and prizes; maximum total amount for financial support to third parties EUR 100 000; maximum amount per third party EUR 20 000
- land purchase costs: subject to the conditions specified in Art. 6.2 - D.2 Eligible and ineligible costs and contributions of the LIFE General Model Grant Agreement. The applicant must address each of these conditions in his proposal, explaining how each one is met or will be met during the project. Such conditions refer, for example, to the contribution to the integrity of the Natura 2000 network, to the guarantee that in the long term the land will be used consistently with the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme, to the fact that land purchase is the only or most cost-effective way of achieving the desired conservation outcome etc.
- indirect cost flat-rate: 7% of the eligible direct costs (categories A-D, except volunteers costs and exempted specific cost categories (land purchase), if any)
- VAT: non-deductible VAT is eligible (but please note that since 2013 VAT paid by beneficiaries that are public bodies acting as public authority is NOT eligible)
- other:
  - in-kind contributions for free are allowed, but cost-neutral, i.e. they cannot be declared as cost
  - kick off meeting: costs for kickoff meeting organised by the granting authority are eligible (travel costs for maximum 2 persons, return ticket to Brussels and accommodation for one night) only if the meeting takes place after the project starting date set out in the Grant Agreement; the starting date can be changed through an amendment, if needed
  - project websites: communication costs for presenting the project on the participants' websites or social media accounts are eligible; costs for *separate* project websites are in principle not eligible unless duly justified by the project objectives
  - common information and dissemination activities: foresee resources to increase synergies between, and the visibility of LIFE and EU supported actions
  - other ineligible costs: No

 **Volunteers costs** — Volunteers costs are not a classic cost category. There are no costs because volunteers work for free, but they may nonetheless be added to the budget in the form of a prefixed unit cost (per volunteer) and thus allow you to benefit from the volunteers' work for the grant (by increasing the amount of reimbursement up to 100% of the normal costs, i.e. cost categories other than volunteers). More information is available in the [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement, art 6.2.A.5](#).

### *Reporting and payment arrangements*

The reporting and payment arrangements are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 21 and 22*).


After grant signature, you will normally receive a **prefinancing** to start working on the project (float of normally **30%** of the maximum grant amount; exceptionally less or no prefinancing). The prefinancing will be paid 30 days from entry into force/financial guarantee (if required) — whichever is the latest.

There will be one or more **additional prefinancing payments** linked to a prefinancing report.

In addition, for longer or more complex projects, you may be expected to submit one or more progress reports not linked to payments.

**Payment of the balance:** At the end of the project, we will calculate your final grant amount. If the total of earlier payments is higher than the final grant amount, we will ask you (your coordinator) to pay back the difference (recovery).

All payments will be made to the coordinator.

 Please be aware that payments will be automatically lowered if one of your consortium members has outstanding debts towards the EU (granting authority or other EU bodies). Such debts will be offset by us — in line with the conditions set out in the Grant Agreement (*see art 22*).

Please also note that you are responsible for keeping records on all the work done and the costs declared.

### Prefinancing guarantees

If a prefinancing guarantee is required, it will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4*). The amount will be set during grant preparation and it will normally be equal or lower than the prefinancing for your grant.

The guarantee should be in euro and issued by an approved bank/financial institution established in an EU Member State. If you are established in a non-EU country and would like to provide a guarantee from a bank/financial institution in your country, please contact us (this may be exceptionally accepted, if it offers equivalent security).

Amounts blocked in bank accounts will NOT be accepted as financial guarantees.

Prefinancing guarantees are formally NOT linked to individual consortium members, which means that you are free to organise how to provide the guarantee amount (*by one or several beneficiaries, for the overall amount or several guarantees for partial amounts, by the beneficiary concerned or by another beneficiary, etc*). It is however important that the requested amount is covered and that the guarantee(s) are sent to us in time to make the prefinancing (scanned copy via Portal AND original by post).

If agreed with us, the bank guarantee may be replaced by a guarantee from a third party.

The guarantee will be released at the end of the grant, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Grant Agreement.

### Certificates

Depending on the type of action, size of grant amount and type of beneficiaries, you may be requested to submit different certificates. The types, schedules and thresholds for each certificate are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 24*).

### Liability regime for recoveries

The liability regime for recoveries will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet point 4.4 and art 22*).

For beneficiaries, it is one of the following:

- limited joint and several liability with individual ceilings — *each beneficiary up*

to their maximum grant amount

- unconditional joint and several liability — *each beneficiary up to the maximum grant amount for the action*

or

- individual financial responsibility — *each beneficiary only for their own debts.*

In addition, the granting authority may require joint and several liability of affiliated entities (with their beneficiary).

### Provisions concerning the project implementation

IPR rules: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 16 and Annex 5):*

- rights of use on results: Yes

Communication, dissemination and visibility of funding: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 17 and Annex 5):*

- communication and dissemination plan: Yes
- additional communication and dissemination activities: Yes
- special logos: Yes

Specific rules for carrying out the action: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 18 and Annex 5):*

- durability: Yes
- specific rules for blending operations: No

### Other specificities

n/a

### Non-compliance and breach of contract

The Grant Agreement (chapter 5) provides for the measures we may take in case of breach of contract (and other non-compliance issues).



For more information, see [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

## **11. How to submit an application**

All proposals must be submitted directly online via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System. Paper applications are NOT accepted.

Submission is a **2-step process**:

### **a) create a user account and register your organisation**

To use the Submission System (the only way to apply), all participants need to [create an EU Login user account](#).

Once you have an EU Login account, you can [register your organisation](#) in the Participant Register. When your registration is finalised, you will receive a 9-digit participant identification code (PIC).

## b) **submit the proposal**

Access the Electronic Submission System via the Topic page in the [Search Funding & Tenders](#) section (or, for calls sent by invitation to submit a proposal, through the link provided in the invitation letter).

Submit your proposal in 4 parts, as follows:

- Part A includes administrative information about the applicant organisations (future coordinator, beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners) and the summarised budget for the proposal. Fill it in directly online
- Part B (description of the action) covers the technical content of the proposal. Download the mandatory word template from the Submission System, fill it in and upload it as a PDF file
- Part C containing additional project data. To be filled in directly online.
- Annexes (*see section 5*). Upload them as PDF file (single or multiple depending on the slots). Excel upload is sometimes possible, depending on the file type.

The proposal must keep to the **page limits** (*see section 5*); excess pages will be disregarded.

Documents must be uploaded to the **right category** in the Submission System otherwise the proposal might be considered incomplete and thus inadmissible.

The proposal must be submitted **before the call deadline** (*see section 4*). After this deadline, the system is closed and proposals can no longer be submitted.

Once the proposal is submitted, you will receive a **confirmation e-mail** (with date and time of your application). If you do not receive this confirmation e-mail, it means your proposal has NOT been submitted. If you believe this is due to a fault in the Submission System, you should immediately file a complaint via the [IT Helpdesk webform](#), explaining the circumstances and attaching a copy of the proposal (and, if possible, screenshots to show what happened).

Details on processes and procedures are described in the [Online Manual](#). The Online Manual also contains the links to FAQs and detailed instructions regarding the Portal Electronic Exchange System.

## **12. Help**

As far as possible, ***please try to find the answers you need yourself***, in this and the other documentation (we have limited resources for handling direct enquiries):

- [Online Manual](#)
- FAQs on the Topic page (for call-specific questions in open calls; not applicable for actions by invitation)
- [Portal FAQ](#) (for general questions).
- [LIFE Info Days](#)

Please also consult the Topic page regularly, since we will use it to publish call updates. (For invitations, we will contact you directly in case of a call update).

### Contact

For individual questions on the Portal Submission System, please contact the [IT Helpdesk](#).

Non-IT related questions should be sent to the following email address: [CINEA-LIFE-ENQUIRIES@ec.europa.eu](mailto:CINEA-LIFE-ENQUIRIES@ec.europa.eu).

 Please:

- send your questions at the latest 7 days before the submission deadline (see *section 4*)
- indicate clearly the reference of the call and topic to which your question relates (*see cover page*).

## 13. Important



### IMPORTANT

- **Don't wait until the end** — Complete your application sufficiently in advance of the deadline to avoid any last minute **technical problems**. Problems due to last minute submissions (*e.g. congestion, etc.*) will be entirely at your risk. Call deadlines can NOT be extended.
- **Consult** the Portal Topic page regularly. We will use it to publish updates and additional information on the call (call and topic updates).
- **Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Exchange System** — By submitting the application, all participants **accept** to use the electronic exchange system in accordance with the [Portal Terms & Conditions](#).
- **Registration** — Before submitting the application, all beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners must be registered in the [Participant Register](#). The participant identification code (PIC) (one per participant) is mandatory for the Application Form.
- **Consortium roles** — When setting up your consortium, you should think of organisations that help you reach objectives and solve problems.

The roles should be attributed according to the level of participation in the project. Main participants should participate as **beneficiaries** or **affiliated entities**; other entities can participate as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions. **Associated partners** and third parties giving in-kind contributions should bear their own costs (they will not become formal recipients of EU funding). **Subcontracting** should normally constitute a limited part and must be performed by third parties (not by one of the beneficiaries/affiliated entities). Subcontracting going beyond 30% of the total eligible costs must be justified in the application.

- **Coordinator** — In multi-beneficiary grants, the beneficiaries participate as consortium (group of beneficiaries). They will have to choose a coordinator, who will take care of the project management and coordination and will represent the consortium towards the granting authority. In mono-beneficiary grants, the single beneficiary will automatically be coordinator.
- **Affiliated entities** — Applicants may participate with affiliated entities (i.e. entities linked to a beneficiary which participate in the action with similar rights and obligations as the beneficiaries, but do not sign the grant and therefore do not become beneficiaries themselves). They will get a part of the grant money and must therefore comply with all the call conditions and be validated (just like beneficiaries); but they do not count towards the minimum eligibility criteria for consortium composition (if any).
- **Associated partners** — Applicants may participate with associated partners (i.e. partner organisations which participate in the action but without the right to get grant money). They participate without funding and therefore do not need to be validated.
- **Consortium agreement** — For practical and legal reasons it is recommended to set up internal arrangements that allow you to deal with exceptional or unforeseen circumstances (in all cases, even if not mandatory under the Grant Agreement). The consortium agreement also gives you the possibility to redistribute the grant money according to your own consortium-internal principles and parameters (for instance, one beneficiary can reattribute its grant money to another beneficiary). The consortium agreement thus allows you to customise the EU grant to the needs inside your consortium and can also help to protect you in case of disputes.



- **Balanced project budget** — Grant applications must ensure a balanced project budget and sufficient other resources to implement the project successfully (*e.g. own contributions, income generated by the action, financial contributions from third parties, etc*). You may be requested to lower your estimated costs, if they are ineligible (including excessive).
- **No-profit rule** — Grants may NOT give a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). This will be checked by us at the end of the project.
- **No double funding** — There is a strict prohibition of double funding from the EU budget (except under EU Synergies actions). Outside such Synergies actions, any given action may receive only ONE grant from the EU budget and cost items may under NO circumstances declared to two different EU actions.
- **Completed/ongoing projects** — Proposals for projects that have already been completed will be rejected; proposals for projects that have already started will be assessed on a case-by-case basis (in this case, no costs can be reimbursed for activities that took place before the project starting date/proposal submission).
- **Combination with EU operating grants** — Combination with EU operating grants is possible, if the project remains outside the operating grant work programme and you make sure that cost items are clearly separated in your accounting and NOT declared twice (see [AGA — Annotated Model Grant Agreement, art 6.2.E](#)).
- **Multiple proposals** — Applicants may submit more than one proposal for *different* projects under the same call (and be awarded a funding for them).  
Organisations may participate in several proposals.  
BUT: if there are several proposals for *very similar* projects, only one application will be accepted and evaluated; the applicants will be asked to withdraw one of them (or it will be rejected).
- **Resubmission** — Proposals may be changed and re-submitted until the deadline for submission.
- **Rejection** — By submitting the application, all applicants accept the call conditions set out in this Call Document (and the documents it refers to). Proposals that do not comply with all the call conditions will be **rejected**. This applies also to applicants: All applicants need to fulfil the criteria; if any one of them doesn't, they must be replaced or the entire proposal will be rejected.
- **Cancellation** — There may be circumstances which may require the cancellation of the call. In this case, you will be informed via a call or topic update. Please note that cancellations are without entitlement to compensation.
- **Language** — You can submit your proposal in any official EU language (project abstract/summary should however always be in English). For reasons of efficiency, we strongly advise you to use English for the entire application.

- **Transparency** — In accordance with Article 38 of the [EU Financial Regulation](#), information about EU grants awarded is published each year on the [Europa website](#).

This includes:

- beneficiary names
- beneficiary addresses
- the purpose for which the grant was awarded
- the maximum amount awarded.

The publication can exceptionally be waived (on reasoned and duly substantiated request), if there is a risk that the disclosure could jeopardise your rights and freedoms under the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights or harm your commercial interests.

- **Data protection** — The submission of a proposal under this call involves the collection, use and processing of personal data. This data will be processed in accordance with the applicable legal framework. It will be processed solely for the purpose of evaluating your proposal, subsequent management of your grant and, if needed, programme monitoring, evaluation and communication. Details are explained in the [Funding & Tenders Portal Privacy Statement](#).