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

on the one part,

the Research Executive Agency (REA) (‘the Agency’), under the powers delegated by the European Commission (‘the Commission’), represented for the purposes of signature of this Agreement by Head of Unit, Research Executive Agency, Excellent Science Department, Marie Sklodowska-Curie individual Fellowships European, Jean-Bernard VEYRET,

and

on the other part,

‘the beneficiary’:

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA, NYELVTUDOMANYI INTEZET (MTANYTI), established in BENCZUR UTCA 33, BUDAPEST 1068, Hungary, VAT number: HU15300571, represented for the purposes of signing the Agreement by PLSIGN, Gábor PRÓSZÉKY

The parties referred to above have agreed to enter into the Agreement under the terms and conditions below.

By signing the Agreement, the beneficiary accepts the grant and agrees to implement it under its responsibility and in accordance with the Agreement, with all the obligations and conditions it sets out.

The Agreement is composed of:

Terms and Conditions

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Annex 2 Estimated budget for the action
  2a Additional information on the estimated budget
Annex 3 Not applicable
Annex 4 Model for the financial statements
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Annex 6 Not applicable
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CHAPTER 1   GENERAL

ARTICLE 1 — SUBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT

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

CHAPTER 2   ACTION

ARTICLE 2 — ACTION TO BE IMPLEMENTED

The grant is awarded for the action entitled ‘Value to Linguistic Differences: Misspelled Inscriptions from Ancient Spain — VaLiD’ (‘action’), as described in Annex 1.

ARTICLE 3 — DURATION AND STARTING DATE OF THE ACTION

The duration of the action will be 24 months as of 1 October 2018 (‘starting date of the action’).

ARTICLE 4 — ESTIMATED BUDGET AND BUDGET TRANSFERS

4.1 Estimated budget

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

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

4.2 Budget transfers

Not applicable

CHAPTER 3   GRANT

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

5.1 Maximum grant amount

The ‘maximum grant amount’ is EUR 146,239.20 (one hundred and forty six thousand two hundred and thirty nine EURO and twenty eurocents).

5.2 Form of grant, reimbursement rate and form of costs

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

The estimated eligible costs of the action are EUR 146,239.20 (one hundred and forty six thousand two hundred and thirty nine EURO and twenty eurocents).
Eligible costs (see Article 6) must be declared under the following forms (‘form of costs’):

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

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

### 5.3 Final grant amount — Calculation

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

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

1. **Step 1** – Application of the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs
2. **Step 2** – Limit to the maximum grant amount
3. **Step 3** – Reduction due to substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or serious breach of obligations

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

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

#### 5.3.2 Step 2 — Limit to the maximum grant amount

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

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

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

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

- the amount obtained following Steps 1 and 2 or
- the reduced grant amount following Step 3.

### 5.4 Revised final grant amount — Calculation

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

This amount is calculated by the Agency on the basis of the findings, as follows:
- in case of **rejection of costs**: by applying the reimbursement rate to the revised eligible costs approved by the Agency;

- in case of **reduction of the grant**: in proportion to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations (see Article 43.2).

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

**ARTICLE 6 — ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE COSTS**

**6.1 General conditions for costs to be eligible**

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

(a) they are calculated as follows:

   \[
   \text{amounts per unit set out in Annex 2} \\
   \times \text{the number of actual units}.
   \]

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

   - the units must be actually used or produced in the period set out in Article 3;
   
   - the units must be necessary for implementing the action or produced by it, and
   
   - the number of units must be identifiable and verifiable, in particular supported by records and documentation (see Article 18).

**6.2 Specific conditions for costs to be eligible**

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

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

(a) the number of units declared:

   (i) corresponds to the actual number of months spent by the recruited researcher on the research training activities and

   (ii) does not exceed 24 months;

(b) the recruited researcher complies with the following conditions:

   (i) be recruited by the beneficiary under an **employment contract** (or other direct contract with equivalent benefits, including social security coverage) or — if not otherwise possible under national law — under a fixed amount fellowship agreement with minimum social security coverage, including periods of secondment to partner organisations.
(ii) be employed full-time, unless the Agency has approved a part-time employment for personal or family reasons (see Article 55), and

(iii) be working exclusively for the action.

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

This latter condition is met if:

\[
\{ \text{(total remuneration costs) (salaries, social security contributions, taxes and other costs included in the remuneration under the employment contract or other direct contract) or total fixed-amount fellowship costs for the researcher during the action} \\
\quad + \text{total mobility costs (household, relocation and travel expenses and, if they must be paid under national law, taxes, duties and social security contributions) for the researcher during the action} \\
\quad + \text{total family costs for the researcher during the action} \}
\]

\[
\text{divided by the number of actual units} \}
\]

is equal to or higher than the following amount:

\[
\{ \text{amount per unit cost set out in Annex 2 as living allowance} \\
\quad + \text{amount per unit cost set out in Annex 2 as mobility allowance} \\
\quad + \text{if it is due, amount per unit cost set out in Annex 2 as family allowance} \}
\]

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

6.3 **Ineligible costs**

‘Ineligible costs’ are:

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

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

6.4 **Consequences of declaration of ineligible costs**
Declared costs that are ineligible will be rejected (see Article 42).

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

CHAPTER 4  RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

SECTION 1  RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTING THE ACTION

ARTICLE 7 — GENERAL OBLIGATION TO PROPERLY IMPLEMENT THE ACTION

7.1 General obligation to properly implement the action

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

7.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

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

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

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

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

- call upon partner organisations to implement certain action tasks described in Annex 1 (i.e. hosting and training the researcher during a secondment).

In this case, the beneficiary retains sole responsibility towards the Agency for implementing the action.

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

Not applicable

ARTICLE 10 — PURCHASE OF GOODS, WORKS OR SERVICES

\(^1\) ‘Entities with a capital or legal link’ are entities that have a link with the beneficiary, in particular, a legal or capital link, which is neither limited to the action nor established for the sole purpose of its implementation.
Not applicable

ARTICLE 11 — USE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES AGAINST PAYMENT
Not applicable

ARTICLE 12 — USE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES FREE OF CHARGE
Not applicable

ARTICLE 13 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY SUBCONTRACTORS
Not applicable

ARTICLE 14 — IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION TASKS BY LINKED THIRD PARTIES
Not applicable

ARTICLE 15 — FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THIRD PARTIES
Not applicable

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

SECTION 2  RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 17 — GENERAL OBLIGATION TO INFORM

17.1 General obligation to provide information upon request

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

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

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

The beneficiary must immediately inform the Agency of any of the following:
(a) **events** which are likely to affect significantly or delay the implementation of the action or the EU's financial interests, in particular:

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

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

(b) **circumstances** affecting:

(i) the decision to award the grant or

(ii) compliance with requirements under the Agreement.

### 17.3 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

### ARTICLE 18 — KEEPING RECORDS — SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

18.1 **Obligation to keep records and other supporting documentation**

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

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

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

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

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

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

18.1.2 **Records and other documentation to support the costs declared**

The beneficiary must keep adequate records and other supporting documentation to prove the number of units declared and that the costs for the recruited researcher (living allowance, mobility allowance, family allowance) have been fully incurred for the benefit of the researcher.
18.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

ARTICLE 19 — SUBMISSION OF DELIVERABLES

19.1 Obligation to submit deliverables

The beneficiary must submit the ‘deliverables’ identified in Annex 1, in accordance with the timing and conditions set out in it.

19.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

ARTICLE 20 — REPORTING — PAYMENT REQUESTS

20.1 Obligation to submit reports

The beneficiary must submit to the Agency (see Article 52) the report(s) set out in this Article. They include the requests for payment and must be drawn up using the forms and templates provided in the electronic exchange system (see Article 52).

20.2 Reporting periods

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

- RP1: from month 1 to month 24

20.3 Periodic reports — Requests for interim payments

Not applicable

20.4 Final report — Request for payment of the balance

The beneficiary must — within 60 days following the end of the reporting period — submit a final report to the Agency.

The final report must include the following:

(a) a ‘final technical report’ containing:

(i) overview of the results towards the objectives of the action, including milestones and deliverables identified in Annex 1.

This report must include explanations justifying the differences between work expected to be carried out in accordance with Annex 1 and that actually carried out.
The report must also detail the exploitation and dissemination of the results.

The report must indicate the communication activities.

(ii) a summary for publication by the Agency;

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

(b) a ‘final financial report’ containing a ‘financial statement’ (see Annex 4) which includes the request for payment of the balance.

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

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

The beneficiary must certify that:

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

20.5 Information on cumulative expenditure incurred

Not applicable

20.6 Currency for financial statements

Financial statements must be drafted in euro.

20.7 Language of reports

The report(s) (including financial statements) must be submitted in the language of the Agreement.

20.8 Consequences of non-compliance

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

If the beneficiary breaches its obligation to submit the report(s) and if it fails to comply with this obligation within 30 days following a written reminder sent by the Agency, it may terminate the Agreement or apply any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.
ARTICLE 21 — PAYMENTS AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

21.1 Payments to be made

The following payments will be made to the beneficiary:

- one **pre-financing payment**;

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

- one **payment of the balance**, on the basis of the request for payment of the balance (see Article 20).

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

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

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

The amount of the pre-financing payment will be EUR **102,367.44** (one hundred and two thousand three hundred and sixty seven EURO and forty four eurocents).

The Agency will — except if Article 48 applies — make the pre-financing payment to the beneficiary within 30 days, either from the entry into force of the Agreement (see Article 58) or from 10 days before the starting date of the action (see Article 3), whichever is the latest.

An amount of EUR **7,311.96** (seven thousand three hundred and eleven EURO and ninety six eurocents), corresponding to 5% of the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1), is retained by the Agency from the pre-financing payment and transferred into the ‘**Guarantee Fund**’.

21.3 Interim payments — Amount — Calculation

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

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

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

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

Step 1 – Application of the reimbursement rates

Step 2 – Limit to 90% of the maximum grant amount

21.3.1 Step 1 — Application of the reimbursement rates

The reimbursement rate(s) (see Article 5.2) are applied to the eligible costs (actual costs, unit costs and flat-rate costs; see Article 6) declared by the beneficiary (see Article 20) and approved by the Agency (see above) for the concerned reporting period.
21.3.2 Step 2 — Limit to 90% of the maximum grant amount

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

\[
\text{\{90\% of the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1) minus \{pre-financing and previous interim payments}\}}.
\]

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

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

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

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

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

The amount due as the balance is calculated by the Agency by deducting the total amount of pre-financing and interim payments (if any) already made, from the final grant amount determined in accordance with Article 5.3:

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

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

- if the balance is positive: the amount released will be paid in full to the beneficiary together with the amount due as the balance;

- if the balance is negative (payment of the balance taking the form of recovery): it will be deducted from the amount released (see Article 44.1.2). If the resulting amount:

  - is positive, it will be paid to the beneficiary
  - is negative, it will be recovered.

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

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

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

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

21.6 Currency for payments

The Agency will make all payments in euro.

21.7 Payments to the beneficiary

Payments will be made to the beneficiary.

Payments will discharge the Agency from its payment obligation.

21.8 Bank account for payments

All payments will be made to the following bank account:

- Name of bank: HUNGARIAN STATE TREASURY
- Full name of the account holder: ELOIRANYZAT FELHASZNALASI KERETSZAMLA
- Full account number (including bank codes): HU40100320000173173200000000

21.9 Costs of payment transfers

The cost of the payment transfers is borne as follows:

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

21.10 Date of payment

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

21.11 Consequences of non-compliance

21.11.1 If the Agency does not pay within the payment deadlines (see above), the beneficiary is entitled to late-payment interest at the rate applied by the European Central Bank (ECB) for its main refinancing operations in euros (‘reference rate’), plus three and a half points. The reference rate is the rate in force on the first day of the month in which the payment deadline expires, as published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union.
If the late-payment interest is lower than or equal to EUR 200, it will be paid to the beneficiary only upon request submitted within two months of receiving the late payment.

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

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

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

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

21.11.2 Not applicable

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

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

22.1.1 Right to carry out checks

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

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

The Agency or the Commission may also request additional information in accordance with Article 17.

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

22.1.2 Right to carry out reviews

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

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

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

The beneficiary must provide — within the deadline requested — any information and data in addition to deliverables and reports already submitted (including information on the use of resources).
The beneficiary may be requested to participate in meetings, including with external experts.

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

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

On the basis of the review findings, a ‘**review report**’ will be drawn up.

The Agency or the Commission will formally notify the review report to the beneficiary, which has 30 days to formally notify observations (**contradictory review procedure**).

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

### 22.1.3 Right to carry out audits

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

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

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

The beneficiary must provide — within the deadline requested — any information (including complete accounts, individual salary statements or other personal data) to verify compliance with the Agreement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Agency or the Commission may also access the beneficiary’ statutory records for the periodical assessment of unit costs or flat-rate amounts.
22.2 Investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)

Under Regulations No 883/2013\(^2\) and No 2185/96\(^3\) (and in accordance with their provisions and procedures), the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may — at any moment during implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, to establish whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the EU.

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

Under Article 287 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 161 of the Financial Regulation No 966/2012\(^4\), the European Court of Auditors (ECA) may — at any moment during implementation of the action or afterwards — carry out audits.

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

22.4 Checks, reviews, audits and investigations for international organisations

Not applicable

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

22.5.1 Findings in this grant

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

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

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

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

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


\(^3\) Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/1996 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities’ financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2).

22.5.2 Findings in other grants

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

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

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

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

22.5.3 Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) does not submit revised financial statements.

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

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

- the revised financial statements, if approved;

- the proposed alternative correction method, if accepted;

or

- the initially notified correction rate for extrapolation if it does not receive any observations or revised financial statements, does not accept the observations or the proposed alternative correction method or does not approve the revised financial statements.
If the Agency or the Commission accepts the alternative correction method proposed by the beneficiary, it will formally notify the application of the accepted alternative correction method.

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

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

(b) the flat-rate the Agency or the Commission intends to apply according to the principle of proportionality.

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

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

- the proposed alternative flat-rate, if accepted

or

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

22.6 **Consequences of non-compliance**

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

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

**ARTICLE 23 — EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE ACTION**

23.1 **Right to evaluate the impact of the action**

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

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

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

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

23.2 **Consequences of non-compliance**

If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the Agency may apply the measures described in Chapter 6.
SECTION 3 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO BACKGROUND AND RESULTS

SUBSECTION 1 GENERAL

ARTICLE 23a — MANAGEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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

If the beneficiary is a university or other public research organisation it must take measures to implement the principles set out in Points 1 and 2 of the Code of Practice annexed to the Commission Recommendation on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities.\(^5\)

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

The beneficiary must ensure that the researchers and the third parties mentioned in Annex 1 are aware of them.

23a.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

SUBSECTION 2 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO BACKGROUND

ARTICLE 24 — AGREEMENT ON BACKGROUND

24.1 Agreement on background

The beneficiary must identify (in writing) the background for the action.

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

(a) is held by the beneficiary before its accession to the Agreement, and

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

24.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

ARTICLE 25 — ACCESS RIGHTS TO BACKGROUND

\(^5\) Commission Recommendation C (2008) 1329 of 10.4.2008 on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities and the Code of Practice for universities and other public research institutions attached to this recommendation.
25.1 Exercise of access rights — Waiving of access rights — No sub-licensing

To exercise access rights, this must first be requested in writing (‘request for access’).

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

Waivers of access rights are not valid unless in writing.

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

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

25.4 Access rights for affiliated entities

Not applicable

25.5 Access rights for the researcher

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

25.6 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

SUBSECTION 3 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO RESULTS

ARTICLE 26 — OWNERSHIP OF RESULTS

26.1 Ownership by the beneficiary that generates the results

Results are owned by the beneficiary that generates them.

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

26.2 Joint ownership by several beneficiaries

Not applicable

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

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

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

26.4 Agency ownership, to protect results

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

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

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

(c) the beneficiary intends to transfer the results to a third party established in an EU Member State or associated country⁶, which will protect them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The beneficiary that intends to stop protecting results or not seek an extension must — unless any of the cases above under Points (a) or (b) applies — formally notify the Agency at least 60 days before the end of this period.

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before the protection lapses or its extension is no longer possible and at the same time inform it of any reasons for refusing consent. The beneficiary may refuse consent only if it can show that its legitimate interests would suffer significant harm.

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

26.5 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

ARTICLE 27 — PROTECTION OF RESULTS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

27.1 Obligation to protect the results

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

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

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

When deciding on protection, the beneficiary must consider its own legitimate interests.

27.2 Agency ownership, to protect the results

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

27.3 Information on EU funding

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

“The project leading to this application has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 793808”.

27.4 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

ARTICLE 28 — EXPLOITATION OF RESULTS

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

(a) using them in further research activities (outside the action);

(b) developing, creating or marketing a product or process;

(c) creating and providing a service, or

(d) using them in standardisation activities.

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

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

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

“Results incorporated in this standard have received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 793808”.

28.3 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

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

29.1 Obligation to disseminate results

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

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

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

29.2 Open access to scientific publications

The beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge online access for any user) to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results. In particular, it must:
(a) as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the terms "Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action";
- the project name, acronym and grant number;
- the publication date and, if applicable, length of embargo period;
- a persistent identifier.

29.3 Open access to research data

Regarding the digital research data generated in the action (‘data’), the beneficiary must:

(a) deposit in a research data repository and take measures to make it possible for third parties to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate — free of charge for any user — the following:

   (i) the data, including associated metadata, needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications as soon as possible;

   (ii) other data, including associated metadata, as specified and within the deadlines laid down in the ‘data management plan’ (see Annex 1);

(b) provide information — via the repository — about tools and instruments at the disposal of the beneficiary and necessary for validating the results (and — where possible — provide the tools and instruments themselves).

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

As an exception, the beneficiary does not have to ensure open access to specific parts of its research data if the achievement of the action's main objective, as described in Annex 1, would be jeopardised by making those specific parts of the research data openly accessible. In this case, the data management plan must contain the reasons for not giving access.
29.4 **Information on EU funding — Obligation and right to use the EU emblem**

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

(a) display the EU emblem and

(b) include the following text:

“This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No 793808”.

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

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

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

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

29.5 **Disclaimer excluding Agency responsibility**

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

**ARTICLE 30 — TRANSFER AND LICENSING OF RESULTS**

30.1 **Transfer of ownership**

The beneficiary may transfer ownership of its results.

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

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

30.2 **Granting licenses**

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

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

(b) not applicable.

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

30.3 **Agency right to object to transfers or licensing**

The Agency may — up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — object to a transfer of ownership or the exclusive licensing of results, if:
(a) it is to a third party established in a non-EU country not associated with Horizon 2020 and
(b) the Agency considers that the transfer or licence is not in line with EU interests regarding competitiveness or is inconsistent with ethical principles or security considerations.

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

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

The Agency may request additional information.

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

No transfer or licensing may take place in the following cases:

- pending the Agency decision, within the period set out above;
- if the Agency objects;
- until the conditions are complied with, if the Agency objection comes with conditions.

### 30.4 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

**ARTICLE 31 — ACCESS RIGHTS TO RESULTS**

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

The conditions set out in Article 25.1 apply.

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

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable
31.4 Access rights of affiliated entities

Not applicable

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

The beneficiary must give access to its results — on a royalty-free basis — to EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, for developing, implementing or monitoring EU policies or programmes.

Such access rights are limited to non-commercial and non-competitive use.

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

31.6 Access rights for the researcher

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

31.7 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

SECTION 4 OTHER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE 32 — RECRUITMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR THE RECRUITED RESEARCHER

32.1 Obligations towards the recruited researcher

The beneficiary must respect the following recruitment and working conditions for the researcher recruited under the action:

(a) take all measures to implement the principles set out in the Commission Recommendation on the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers\(^7\) and ensure that the researcher is aware of them;

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

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

(i) the name of the supervisor for the research training activities as indicated in Annex 1;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) assist the researcher in the administrative procedures related to the recruitment;

(e) inform the researcher about:

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

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

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

(f) ensure that the researcher does not receive, for activities carried out in the frame of the action, other incomes than those received from the beneficiary (or any other entity referred to in Annex 1);

(g) host the researcher at its premises (or at the premises of an entity with a capital or legal link);

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

(i) ensure that the researcher is adequately supervised;

(j) ensure that — at the beginning of the research training activities — a career development plan is established together with the supervisor;

(k) support the secondment of the researcher to a partner organisation in a Member State or associated country as set out in Annex 1:
- for actions with a duration up to 18 months: for a maximum of three months or
- for actions with a duration of more than 18 months: for a maximum of six months;

32.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

ARTICLE 33 — GENDER EQUALITY

33.1 Obligation to aim for gender equality

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

33.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

ARTICLE 34 — ETHICS AND RESEARCH INTEGRITY

34.1 Obligation to comply with ethical and research integrity principles

The beneficiary must carry out the action in compliance with:

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

and

(b) applicable international, EU and national law.

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

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

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

(a) aim at human cloning for reproductive purposes;

(b) intend to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable (with the exception of research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads, which may be financed), or
(c) intend to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.

The beneficiary must respect the highest standards of research integrity — as set out, for instance, in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity\(^8\).

This implies notably compliance with the following essential principles:

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

This means that the beneficiary must ensure that persons carrying out research tasks:

- present their research goals and intentions in an honest and transparent manner;
- design their research carefully and conduct it in a reliable fashion, taking its impact on society into account;
- use techniques and methodologies (including for data collection and management) that are appropriate for the field(s) concerned;
- exercise due care for the subjects of research — be they human beings, animals, the environment or cultural objects;
- ensure objectivity, accuracy and impartiality when disseminating the results;
- allow — in addition to the open access obligations under Article 29.3 as much as possible and taking into account the legitimate interest of the beneficiary — access to research data, in order to enable research to be reproduced;
- make the necessary references to their work and that of other researchers;
- refrain from practicing any form of plagiarism, data falsification or fabrication;
- avoid double funding, conflicts of interest and misrepresentation of credentials or other research misconduct.

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\(^8\) European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity of ALLEA (All European Academies) and ESF (European Science Foundation) of March 2011.  
34.2 Activities raising ethical issues

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

Before the beginning of an activity raising an ethical issue, the beneficiary must have obtained:

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

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

needed for implementing the action tasks in question.

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

34.3 Activities involving human embryos or human embryonic stem cells

Activities involving research on human embryos or human embryonic stem cells may be carried out only if they comply with Article 34.1 and if:

- they are set out in Annex 1 or

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

34.4 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

ARTICLE 35 — CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

35.1 Obligation to avoid a conflict of interests

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

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

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

35.2 Consequences of non-compliance
If the beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43) and the Agreement may be terminated (see Article 50).

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

ARTICLE 36 — CONFIDENTIALITY

36.1 General obligation to maintain confidentiality

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

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

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

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

The beneficiary may disclose confidential information to its personnel, third parties mentioned in Annex 1 or a partner organisation only if they:

(a) need to know to implement the Agreement and

(b) are bound by an obligation of confidentiality.

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

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

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

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

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

The confidentiality obligations no longer apply if:

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

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

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

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

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

36.2 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

ARTICLE 37 — SECURITY-RELATED OBLIGATIONS

37.1 Results with a security recommendation

Not applicable

37.2 Classified information

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

37.4 Consequences of non-compliance

Not applicable

ARTICLE 38 — PROMOTING THE ACTION — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

38.1 Communication activities by the beneficiary

38.1.1 Obligation to promote the action and its results

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

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

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

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

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

(a) display the European Union emblem and

(b) include the following statement:

For communication activities: “This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 793808”.

For infrastructure, equipment and major results: “This [infrastructure][equipment][insert type of result] is part of a project that has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 793808”.

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

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

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

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

38.1.3 Disclaimer excluding Agency and Commission responsibility

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

38.2 Communication activities by the Agency and the Commission

38.2.1 Right to use the beneficiary’ materials, documents or information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) **translation**;

(e) giving **access in response to individual requests** under Regulation No 1049/200111, without the right to reproduce or exploit;

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 38.3 Consequences of non-compliance

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

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

### ARTICLE 39 — PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

#### 39.1 Processing of personal data by the Agency and the Commission

Any personal data under the Agreement will be processed by the Agency or the Commission under Regulation No 45/200112 and according to the ‘notifications of the processing operations’ to the Data Protection Officer (DPO) of the Agency or the Commission (publicly accessible in the DPO register).

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

The persons whose personal data are processed have the right to access and correct their own personal data. For this purpose, they must send any queries about the processing of their personal data to the data controller, via the contact point indicated in the privacy statement(s) that are published on the Agency and Commission websites.

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

39.2 Processing of personal data by the beneficiary

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

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

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

39.3 Consequences of non-compliance

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

ARTICLE 40 — ASSIGNMENTS OF CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT AGAINST THE AGENCY

The beneficiary may not assign any of its claims for payment against the Agency to any third party, except if approved by the Agency on the basis of a reasoned, written request.

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

In no circumstances will an assignment release the beneficiary from its obligations towards the Agency.

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

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

41.1 Roles and responsibility towards the Agency
The beneficiary has full responsibility for implementing the action and complying with the Agreement.

The beneficiary is itself responsible for:

(a) monitoring that the action is implemented properly (see Article 7);

(b) informing the Agency immediately of any events or circumstances likely to affect significantly or delay the implementation of the action (see Article 17);

(c) submitting the deliverables and report(s) to the Agency (see Articles 19 and 20);

(d) submitting to the Agency in good time any documents or information required by it

and may not delegate or subcontract these tasks to any third party (including entities with a capital or legal link and partner organisations).

41.2 Internal division of roles and responsibilities

Not applicable

41.3 Internal arrangements between beneficiaries — Consortium agreement

Not applicable

41.4 Relationship with complementary beneficiaries — Collaboration agreement

Not applicable

41.5 Relationship with partners of a joint action — Coordination agreement

Not applicable

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

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

ARTICLE 42 — REJECTION OF INELIGIBLE COSTS

42.1 Conditions

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

The rejection may also be based on the extension of findings from other grants to this grant (see Article 22.5.2).
42.2 Ineligible costs to be rejected — Calculation — Procedure

Ineligible costs will be rejected in full.

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

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

42.3 Effects

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

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

ARTICLE 43 — REDUCTION OF THE GRANT

43.1 Conditions

The Agency may — at the payment of the balance or afterwards — reduce the maximum grant amount (see Article 5.1), if:

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

   (i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or

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

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

43.2 Amount to be reduced — Calculation — Procedure

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

Before reduction of the grant, the Agency will formally notify a ‘pre-information letter’ to the beneficiary:
- informing it of its intention to reduce the grant, the amount it intends to reduce and the reasons why and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification

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

43.3 Effects

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

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

ARTICLE 44 — RECOVERY OF UNDUE AMOUNTS

44.1 Amount to be recovered — Calculation — Procedure

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

44.1.1 Recovery after termination of a beneficiary’s participation

Not applicable

44.1.2 Recovery at payment of the balance

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

- informing it of its intention to recover, the amount due as the balance and the reasons why;
- specifying that it intends to deduct the amount to be recovered from the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund; and
- inviting it to submit observations within 30 days of receiving notification.

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

- pay the difference between the amount to be recovered and the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund, if the difference is positive or
- formally notify to the beneficiary a debit note for the difference between the amount to be recovered and the amount retained for the Guarantee Fund, if the difference is negative. This note will also specify the terms and the date for payment.
If payment is not made by the date specified in the debit note, the Agency will recover the amount:

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

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

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

(i) not applicable

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

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

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

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

44.1.3 Recovery of amounts after payment of the balance

If, the revised final grant amount (see Article 5.4) is lower than the final grant amount, the beneficiary must repay the difference to the Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) not applicable

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

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

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

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

**ARTICLE 45 — ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

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

**SECTION 2   LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES**

**ARTICLE 46 — LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES**

46.1 **Liability of the Agency**

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

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

46.2 **Liability of the beneficiary**

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

**SECTION 3   SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION**

**ARTICLE 47 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT DEADLINE**

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

(a) it does not comply with the provisions of the Agreement (see Article 20);
(b) the report has not been submitted or is not complete or additional information is needed, or
(c) there is doubt about the eligibility of the costs declared in the financial statement and additional checks, reviews, audits or investigations are necessary.

47.2 Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 48 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS

48.1 Conditions

The Agency may — at any moment — suspend payments, in whole or in part, if:

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

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

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

If suspension concerns the payment of the balance, — once suspension is lifted — the payment or the recovery of the amount(s) concerned will be considered the payment of the balance that closes the action.

48.2 Procedure
Before suspending payments, the Agency will formally notify the beneficiary:

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 49 — SUSPENSION OF THE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

49.1 Suspension of the action implementation by the beneficiary

49.1.1 Conditions — Procedure

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

In this case, the beneficiary must immediately formally notify suspension to the Agency (see Article 52), stating:

(a) the reasons why and
(b) the expected date of resumption.

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

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

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

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

49.1.1.2 The beneficiary may request suspension of the action implementation (or any part of it) for professional, personal or family reasons (including parental leave).

For this purpose, the beneficiary must formally notify a request for amendment (to make the necessary changes and to set the date of resumption) in accordance with Article 55.
The suspension will take effect on the date set out in the amendment.

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

49.2 Suspension of the action implementation, by the Agency

49.2.1 Conditions

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

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

(i) substantial errors, irregularities or fraud or

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

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

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

49.2.2 Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs incurred during suspension are not eligible (see Article 6).
The beneficiary may not claim damages due to suspension by the Agency (see Article 46).

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

ARTICLE 50 — TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

50.1 Termination of the Agreement by the beneficiary

50.1.1 Conditions and procedure

The beneficiary may terminate the Agreement.

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

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

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

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

50.1.2 Effects

The beneficiary must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit: the report under Article 20.3.

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

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

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

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

50.2 Termination of the participation of one or more beneficiaries, by the beneficiaries

Not applicable

50.3 Termination of the Agreement, by the Agency

50.3.1 Conditions

The Agency may terminate the Agreement, if:

(a) not applicable;
(b) a change to the beneficiary's legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation or those of its third parties mentioned in Annex 1 is likely to substantially affect or delay the implementation of the action or calls into question the decision to award the grant;

(c) not applicable;

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

   (i) resumption is impossible, or

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

(e) the beneficiary is declared bankrupt, being wound up, having its affairs administered by the courts, has entered into an arrangement with creditors, has suspended business activities, or is subject to any other similar proceedings or procedures under national law;

(f) the beneficiary (or a natural person who has the power to represent or take decisions on its behalf) has been found guilty of professional misconduct, proven by any means;

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

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

   (i) not applicable;

   (j) not applicable;

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

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

   (i) substantial errors, irregularities, fraud or

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

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

(n) despite a specific request by the Agency, the beneficiary does not request an amendment to the Agreement to end the participation of an entity with a capital or legal link that is in one of the situations under points (e), (f), (g), (k), (l) or (m) and to reallocate its tasks;
(o) the beneficiary has not started the action or notified the effective starting date of the action within the period indicated in the Article 3;

(p) the researcher cannot continue implementing the research training activities, or has committed fraud, including submission of false information or failure to provide required information for the purpose of the action.

50.3.2 Procedure

Before terminating the Agreement, the Agency will formally notify the beneficiary:

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

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

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

The termination will take effect:

- for terminations under Points (b), (e), (g), (h), (l.ii) and (o) above: on the day specified in the notification of the confirmation (see above);

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

50.3.3 Effects

The beneficiary must — within 60 days from when termination takes effect — submit: the report under Article 20.3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 51 — FORCE MAJEURE

‘Force majeure’ means any situation or event that:

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

The following cannot be invoked as force majeure:

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 7   FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 52 — COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES

52.1 Form and means of communication

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

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

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

After the payment of the balance: formal notifications must be made by registered post with proof of delivery (‘formal notification on paper’).
Communications in the electronic exchange system must be made by persons authorised according to the Participant Portal Terms & Conditions. For naming the authorised persons, the beneficiary must have designated — before the signature of this Agreement — a ‘legal entity appointed representative (LEAR)’. The role and tasks of the LEAR are stipulated in his/her appointment letter (see Participant Portal Terms & Conditions).

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

52.2 Date of communication

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

Formal notifications through the electronic exchange system are considered to have been made when they are received by the receiving party (i.e. on the date and time of acceptance by the receiving party, as indicated by the time stamp). A formal notification that has not been accepted within 10 days after sending is considered to have been accepted.

Formal notifications on paper sent by registered post with proof of delivery (only after the payment of the balance) are considered to have been made on either:

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

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

52.3 Addresses for communication

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


The Agency will formally notify the beneficiary in advance any changes to this URL.

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

Research Executive Agency (REA)
Marie Sklodowska-Curie individual Fellowships European COV 2
B-1049 Brussels Belgium

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

ARTICLE 53 — INTERPRETATION OF THE AGREEMENT

53.1 Precedence of the Terms and Conditions over the Annexes

53.2 Privileges and immunities

Not applicable

ARTICLE 54 — CALCULATION OF PERIODS, DATES AND DEADLINES

In accordance with Regulation No 1182/71\(^\text{13}\), periods expressed in days, months or years are calculated from the moment the triggering event occurs.

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

ARTICLE 55 — AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT

55.1 Conditions

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

Amendments may be requested by any of the parties.

The beneficiary may, in particular, request a change of the time spent on the action (part-time employment) for personal or family reasons (including parental leave).

55.2 Procedure

The party requesting an amendment must formally notify a request to the other party (see Article 52).

The notification must include:

(a) the reasons why;

(b) the appropriate supporting documents.

The Agency may request additional information.

The party receiving the request must formally notify its agreement or disagreement, within 45 days of receiving notification (or any additional information the Agency has requested). This deadline may be extended, if necessary for the assessment of the request.

An amendment enters into force on the day of the signature by the Agency or the beneficiary, depending on which is later.

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

ARTICLE 56 — ACCESSION TO THE AGREEMENT

Not applicable

ARTICLE 56a — TRANSFER OF THE AGREEMENT TO A NEW BENEFICIARY

56a.1 Conditions

The beneficiary may request that the research training activities are transferred to a new beneficiary, if there are serious reasons affecting its capacity to implement the action (without being entitled to any additional EU funding for doing so).

56a.2 Procedure

The beneficiary must formally notify a request for amendment to the Agency (see Article 55).

The request must include:

- the reasons why;
- the date the change takes effect;
- the opinion of the researcher and its supervisor;
- a proposal for the necessary changes, including — if necessary — the appointment of the new supervisor and the Accession Form for the new beneficiary (see Annex 3).

The change will take effect on the day set out in the amendment.

56a.3 Effects

If the request for amendment is accepted by the Agency, the Agreement will be amended to introduce the necessary changes in order to reallocate the tasks of the former beneficiary (see Article 55).

In this case, the former beneficiary must:

- transfer immediately the remaining contribution to the new beneficiary and
- submit — within 30 days from the change — a ‘transfer report’, containing an overview of the progress of the work and the individual financial statement (see Article 20).

The maximum grant amount will be split between the former beneficiary and the new beneficiary, on the basis of the number of actual units in line with Article 6.

The former and the new beneficiary must agree on arrangements concerning the management of intellectual property rights and other issues under the Agreement.

If the Agency considers that the reasons provided do not justify the transfer, it will reject the request specifying the grounds for the rejection.

ARTICLE 57 — APPLICABLE LAW AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
57.1 Applicable law

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

57.2 Dispute settlement

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

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

ARTICLE 58 — ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AGREEMENT

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

SIGNATURES

For the beneficiary

For the Agency

Gábor PRÓSZÉKY with ECAS id nprogabo signed in the Participant Portal on 13/03/2018 at 16:11:26 (transaction id SigId-97538-5CfDhGmnIZTW/r9MQruaO5OjvZhv6Tmh/Z7ib85NI/NCq4a5W7cyMShVWojxD8xftb9kLUzNzmpaesgzoBJJx0-PHsIMVSYCzw/BNKzfiR9W-G1unfTMvr5V7dXreMN7/7kw2NaOfiGWdZsUgjZQcp53l). Timestamp by third party at Tue Mar 13 16:11:43 CET 2018

Signed by Maria SPULBER with ECAS id spulbma as an authorised representative on 13-03-2018 18:06:27 (transaction id SigId-98823-TR8nZlXqspshdphwpKltmLAILizUubKNPCr6pcTWzl25PP-ELYzuTv9aGukZwWE8x0C4xb3chuP436Jzj33saq-PHsIMVSYCzw/BNKzfiR9W-gu1KAFjvO0SrCznntXWnrqHnto/CzeGRzzT8zb09gYG). Tue Mar 13 18:06:34 CET 2018
ANNEX 1 (part A)

Standard European Fellowships

NUMBER — 793808 — VaLiD
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### 1.1. The project summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>793808</th>
<th>Project Acronym</th>
<th>VaLiD</th>
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#### General information

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Project title</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Value to Linguistic Differences: Misspelled Inscriptions from Ancient Spain</th>
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<td><strong>Starting date</strong>&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Duration in months</strong>&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td><strong>Call (part) identifier</strong>&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>H2020-MSCA-IF-2017</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Topic</strong></th>
<th>MSCA-IF-2017 Individual Fellowships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| **Fixed EC Keywords** | Typological, historical and comparative linguistics, Use of language: pragmatics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, second language teaching and learning, lexicography, terminol... |

| **Free keywords** | Latin Dialectology; Computerized Dialectology; Geolinguistics; Roman Provinces; Roman Spain; Hispania Citerior |

#### Abstract<sup>7</sup>

VaLiD aims to reconsider the nature and the significance of deviant spellings and errors in Latin inscriptions in the light of territorial and sociological diversities, by applying modern approaches to the ancient materials. The privileged field of study will be the Roman province Hispania Citerior but comparisons with other territories represent an essential aspect of the investigation. The project is expected to return important information about the spoken Latin of Hispania as well as about the literacy levels of the province, focusing on the social and gender components of the Hispanic society.
## 1.2. List of Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Short name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project entry month</th>
<th>Project exit month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA, NYELVTUDOMANYI INTEZET</td>
<td>MTANYTI</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
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### 1.3. Workplan Tables - Detailed implementation

#### 1.3.1. WT1 List of work packages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP Number</th>
<th>WP Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Start month</th>
<th>End month</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP1</td>
<td>Data Management</td>
<td>1 - MTANYTI</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
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</table>

*Associated with document Ref. Ares(2018)1383128 - 13/03/2018*
### 1.3.2. WT2 list of deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>WP number</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Data Management Plan</td>
<td>WP1</td>
<td>1 - MTANYTI</td>
<td>ORDP: Open Research Data Pilot</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
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</table>
## 1.3.3. WT3 Work package descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work package number</th>
<th>WP1</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
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<td><strong>Work package title</strong></td>
<td>Data Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Start month</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>End month</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Objectives

To improve and maximise access to and re-use of research data generated by the action.

### Description of work and role of partners

**WP1 - Data Management [Months: 1-24]**  
**MTANYTI**  
To develop a Data Management Plan, outlining how research data will be handled during the action, and after it is completed. The Plan is not a fixed document; it evolves and gains more precision and substance during the lifespan of the project.

### Participation per Partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner number and short name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### List of deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable Number</th>
<th>Deliverable Title</th>
<th>Lead beneficiary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dissemination level</th>
<th>Due Date (in months)</th>
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<tr>
<td>D1.1</td>
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<td>ORDP: Open Research Data Pilot</td>
<td>Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description of deliverables

The Data Management Plan describes the data management life cycle for all data sets that will be collected, processed or generated by the action. It is a document describing what data will be collected, processed or generated and following what methodology and standards, whether and how this data will be shared and/or made open, and how it will be curated and preserved.

D1.1 : Data Management Plan [6]  
The Data Management Plan describes the data management life cycle for all data sets that will be collected, processed or generated by the action. It is a document describing what data will be collected, processed or generated and following what methodology and standards, whether and how this data will be shared and/or made open, and how it will be curated and preserved.
1. Project number
The project number has been assigned by the Commission as the unique identifier for your project. It cannot be changed. The project number should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents (part A and part B) to prevent errors during its handling.

2. Project acronym
Use the project acronym as given in the submitted proposal. It can generally not be changed. The same acronym should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents (part A and part B) to prevent errors during its handling.

3. Project title
Use the title (preferably no longer than 200 characters) as indicated in the submitted proposal. Minor corrections are possible if agreed during the preparation of the grant agreement.

4. Starting date
Unless a specific (fixed) starting date is duly justified and agreed upon during the preparation of the Grant Agreement, the project will start on the first day of the month following the entry into force of the Grant Agreement (NB: entry into force = signature by the Commission). Please note that if a fixed starting date is used, you will be required to provide a written justification.

5. Duration
Insert the duration of the project in full months.

6. Call (part) identifier
The Call (part) identifier is the reference number given in the call or part of the call you were addressing, as indicated in the publication of the call in the Official Journal of the European Union. You have to use the identifier given by the Commission in the letter inviting to prepare the grant agreement.

7. Abstract

8. Project Entry Month
The month at which the participant joined the consortium, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all other start dates being relative to this start date.

9. Work Package number
Work package number: WP1, WP2, WP3, ..., WPn

10. Lead beneficiary
This must be one of the beneficiaries in the grant (not a third party) - Number of the beneficiary leading the work in this work package

11. Person-months per work package
The total number of person-months allocated to each work package.

12. Start month
Relative start date for the work in the specific work packages, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all other start dates being relative to this start date.

13. End month
Relative end date, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all end dates being relative to this start date.

14. Deliverable number
Deliverable numbers: D1 - Dn

15. Type
Please indicate the type of the deliverable using one of the following codes:
- R Document, report
- DEM Demonstrator, pilot, prototype
- DEC Websites, patent fillings, videos, etc.
- OTHER
- ETHICS Ethics requirement
- ORDP Open Research Data Pilot

16. Dissemination level
17. Delivery date for Deliverable
Month in which the deliverables will be available, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date.

18. Milestone number
Milestone number: MS1, MS2, ..., MSn

19. Review number
Review number: RV1, RV2, ..., RVn

20. Installation Number
Number progressively the installations of a same infrastructure. An installation is a part of an infrastructure that could be used independently from the rest.

21. Installation country
Code of the country where the installation is located or IO if the access provider (the beneficiary or linked third party) is an international organization, an ERIC or a similar legal entity.

22. Type of access
- VA if virtual access,
- TA-uc if trans-national access with access costs declared on the basis of unit cost,
- TA-ac if trans-national access with access costs declared as actual costs, and
- TA-cb if trans-national access with access costs declared as a combination of actual costs and costs on the basis of unit cost.

23. Access costs
Cost of the access provided under the project. For virtual access fill only the second column. For trans-national access fill one of the two columns or both according to the way access costs are declared. Trans-national access costs on the basis of unit cost will result from the unit cost by the quantity of access to be provided.
MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE ACTIONS

Individual Fellowships (IF)
Call: H2020-MSCA-IF-2017

PART B

“VaLiD”
“Value to Linguistic Differences: Misspelled Inscriptions from Ancient Spain”

This proposal is to be evaluated as:

[EF-ST]
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      1.1.3 Objectives
      1.1.4 Research Methodology and Approach
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   3.4 Appropriateness of the institutional environments (infrastructure)

Grant Chart
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Participating organisations</th>
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<td>Lendület (‘Momentum’) Research Group for Computational Latin Dialectology (LRGCLD) — Department of Finno-Ugric and Historical Linguistics</td>
<td>Prof. Dr Béla Adamik</td>
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<td>Latin Epigraphy</td>
<td>Dr Isabelle Mossong</td>
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1. EXCELLENCE

1.1 Quality, innovative aspects and credibility of the research

1.1.1 Introduction

Epigraphy represents a primary source for linguistic research on ancient languages, especially for linguistic variation. Indeed, inscriptions have the benefit to be varied in types and contents; moreover, they are geographically localizable and can be dated, at least per centuries, with a certain security. In this sense, the analysis of misspelled inscriptions is particularly fruitful, for textual errors reflect the interference of the spoken language into the written medium, thus allowing us to get in touch with ancient dialects and slangs; at the same time, they provide us with useful information about the literacy level of ancient societies, including its gender component and the lower classes.

1.1.2 State-of-the-Art

Deviations from the classical norm in Latin inscriptions have been traditionally used to investigate the so-called Vulgar Latin\(^1\), i.e. the colloquial speech in opposition to the purist language of the classical literary authors. The scholarly tradition in this field goes back to the second half of the 19th century\(^2\) and has commonly taken a dialectological approach, seeking for the regional diversification of Latin\(^3\). In the case of the Hispanic Latin, the last comprehensive work dates to 1906, when the second edition of Carnoy’s work was published\(^4\); immediately followed by Martin’s study on the syntax of Hispanic inscriptions (1909)\(^5\). Since then, only scattered studies have been undertaken, which have limited the investigation to small territorial extents\(^6\). In her case, the Applicant performed a detailed study of the provincial Latin of Lusitania throughout her PhD\(^7\). As for the Hispanic province Baetica, there is a recent dissertation, that focuses on the conventus Cordubensis and Astigitanus\(^8\). On the contrary, the linguistic research on the epigraphy of the Hispania Citerior still needs to be undertaken.

From the sociological perspective, epigraphic mistakes have been mostly neglected. Scholars have commonly gather together linguistic and orthographic errors in their works concerning the Vulgar Latin and have paid more attention to the former than to the latter. The lack of information in this sense is being partially compensating by the digital database CLASSes, which aims “to analyze the spelling variations in Latin epigraphic sources in the light of the sociolinguistic context of the Roman world” (http://classes-latin-linguistics.filedli.unipi.it/en). This project, led by Prof Dr Marotta of the University of Pisa, concerns Rome, Italy and Britain (a third section devoted to Egypt and the East Mediterranean is under construction), but Hispania remains out of consideration.

It is also surprising the lack of investigation concerning the mistakes of technical nature (omission of letters, repeated inverted characters, incomprehensible texts and such). So far, only Mallon focused on the problem of misspelled inscriptions, proving that many of them resulted from a misleading draft (\textit{minuta}) and from literacy deficits\(^9\). The process of making ancient inscriptions (\textit{ordinatio}) has been considered among the most problematic since Susini’s handbook of Latin epigraphy was published\(^10\). Yet, in recent times Grasby has expressed his interest for ancient engraving technics, providing us with useful information for further research on the field\(^11\). The Applicant herself has dealt with the topic in one of her articles\(^12\). Another relevant antecedent is Marchesini’s paper, that approaches misspelled inscriptions from the angle of the psycholinguistics and of the neurolinguistics, by considering the possibility of linguistic interferences (due to bilingualisms in ancient societies)\(^13\) or pathologies (e.g. dyslexia) as

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well as the specific engraving situation (like the absence of space on the stone and the specific writing output: based on a draft, from dictation, spontaneously, etc.)\textsuperscript{14}. Following Marchesini’s method, the Applicant has recently made a first attempt to study the alphabetisation levels in southern Lusitania, obtaining interesting outcomes\textsuperscript{15}. In the frame of the 15\textsuperscript{th} International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (Vienna, August 2017), also Charini has drawn the attention of the scientific community to misspelled inscriptions for the study of socio-linguistics and literacy studies in her paper “The Nonsense Dipinti on Attic Pottery: The Rediscovery of a Neglected Source for Socio-Linguistics and Literacy Studies”.

1.1.3. Objectives

VaLiD sets out to provide a full-scale reconsideration of the nature of linguistic, orthographic and technical errors documented in Latin inscriptions through a multidisciplinary and comparative study that should put into light linguistic differences from both dialectological and sociological perspective, specifically within the Hispanic province 
Citerior. The project is based on the following Objectives (O) and expected Results (R):

(O1) To collect and catalogue mistakes and misspellings from the inscriptions of the province Hispania Citerior.

(R1) On-line publication of the complete corpus in LLDB open-access database (s. below).

(O2) To study the cause of textual errors in ancient epigraphy and select relevant study cases form the Hispanic corpus, in order to detect the literacy level as well as the quality of the epigraphic workshops of the province.

(R2) A journal article.

(O3) To undertake dialectological (O3.1) and sociolinguistic surveys (O3.2) within the Hispanic corpus.

(R3) Two papers, to be held at WCLD 5 (O3.1) and at the 20\textsuperscript{th} International Conference on Latin Linguistics (ICLL) (O3.2) respectively, and to be published in the related proceedings (s. below for WCLD).

1.1.4. Research Methodology and Approach

O1. Data collection will be based on the exhaustive consultation of the epigraphic bibliography, that will be undertaken by the Fellow during her secondment at AEK. VaLiD will focus specifically on the Latin inscriptions of the Imperial age from the Hispania Citerior dating from the 1\textsuperscript{st} to the first half of the 5\textsuperscript{th} century AD (until the Visigoth invasion of the Iberian Peninsula). The expected number of inscriptions to be dealt with is of about 6.000. The research will enormously benefit of the CIL II project, promoted by the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities and led by AEK in co-operation with Iberian scholars, whose aim is to update E. Hübner’s Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum Hispaniae Latine (CIL II) (1869-1892). As for Hispania Citerior, the fascicles concerning Tarraco and the conventus Tarracencenis meridionalis have already seen the light of day (voll. XVI.1-IV), while the volumes corresponding to the conventus Caesaraugustan, Asturum, Cartaginensis and to the Insulae Baiare are currently being prepared, the first two with the collaboration of the Research Group LITTERA, of which the Applicant is member. During her investigation, the Fellow will keep in touch with the Spanish research centre Centro CIL II, directed by Dr H. Gimeno and Dr I. Mossong, that hosts the epigraphic archives of Hispania on which the CIL II project relies. Thus, she will be able to obtain every additional information about the Hispanic materials she may require (e.g. better pictures of the inscriptions, news about the latest discoveries, etc.). She will also undertake short visits to Spain, in order to make the autopsy of the most problematic texts.

Data will be collected into the Computerized Linguistic Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age (LLDB: lldb.elt.hu), a unique project coordinated by Dr Adamik at MTANYTI, whose aim is to gather the mistakes documented in the inscriptional material of the Imperial Age in order to enhance the linguistic and sociolinguistic research concerning the differentiation of Latin among the Roman provinces. LLDB allows to record different types of errors: linguistic deviations, general misspellings and technical mistakes. Phenomena are catalogued in separate data forms, which provide the relevant text (e.g. EX VOTV) and its classical variant (e.g. ex vot), labelled by means of specific codes (e.g. declinatio IV pro II / -VM > -o), as well as basic information about bibliography, place of founding, chronology and support. So far, LLDB includes 1.143 data for the Hispania Citerior, while the expected number of data to be collected is of ca. 3.000. Throughout the collection process, data will be identified in opposition


to what is called the “classical norm”, i.e. the language corpus of classical authors. To this end, Silvia Tantimonaco will resort to the principal linguistic tools, including printed as well as online dictionaries, grammars and repertories.16

O2. In order to get acquainted with the methodologies of the modern branches of psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics, the Fellow will resort to scientific literature at MTANYTI’s specialized library as well as to specific training provided in the frame of MTANYTI/ELTE’s master programme on theoretical and applied linguistics (s. below). She will pay attention to the debate concerning the very definition of textual and linguistic “error” within the academic word17 and she will investigate the evolution of the same concept in ancient and modern times.18

O3. The main dialectal features of the Hispanic Latin will be analyzed through the elaboration of charts and graphics by means of LLDB, that allow the comparison of linguistic phenomena within the same corpus and among different corpora in terms of relative figures and relative frequency. LLDB also offers the possibility to create geo-linguistic maps to study the territorial distribution of relevant phenomena within the considered territories. In this way, linguistic differences within the Hispanic territory and within the Roman Empire will be clearly set into light (O3.1). Graphics, charts and maps will be used also for the survey on specific sociolinguistic features (e.g. the frequency and distribution of orthographic mistakes like AE pro e or of archaicizing words/constructions, hypercorrections and such) as well as of technical errors (O3.2). Consequently, they will also provide information about the literacy levels and about the existence of specific writing traditions in the involved areas (like the use of K instead of C in the city of Gades, in the Baetica, that has also be related with the Punic substrate)19.

1.1.5. Originality and Innovative Aspects of the Research Programme

Since Carnoy and Martin’s times to the present day, the number of Hispanic inscriptions has enormously increased, passing from ca. 4,500 to 25,000 unities20. This fact makes the study of Hispanic misspelled inscriptions a very urgent topic, that is expected to return inedited results. On the other hand, the huge amount of material compels to undertake the investigation per partes. In this sense, VaLiD represents a great asset for Silvia Tantimonaco’s career, since it will allow her to continue her PhD and to collect an important amount of data that will constitute the matter for a future monography on the provincial Latin of Hispania, that will update the 19th-century publications.

In the last decades, new methodologies have been elaborated to guarantee a more effective treatment of epigraphic misspellings in the light of linguistic and socio-linguistic research. It was particularly the Hungarian linguist J. Herman, who stressed the need for a contrastive method that would give value to linguistic and sociolinguistic differences, by evaluating and comparing the frequency of deviant spellings within one provincial corpus and among different provincial corpora21. Consequently, he himself set the basis for the creation of LLDB. In this sense, Silvia Tantimonaco’s dissertation on the Vulgar Latin of Lusitania has been the first research of the kind to combine the traditional descriptive method with Herman’s innovative methodology, by using LLDB’s charting and mapping modules. As a continuation of the same project, VaLiD aims to resort to the modern tools of the computational dialectology, yet not disregarding the principles of the traditional philology and language description. In modern times, new ITs have been developed also to decipher bad preserved or erased inscriptions, like the Morphological Residual Model, an image processing technology, that allows to improve and correct previous readings of epigraphical texts, and has been recently applied to sever Hispanic inscriptions as first case study22.

By focusing not only on pure linguistic but also on sociolinguistic aspects, the VaLiD project goes beyond the traditional works on Vulgar and regional Latin. In this way, it will also bring together two different areas that are usually treated in isolation from each other, historical and modern linguistics.

All previous studies among Vulgar Latin based on the epigraphic evidence have been performed by pure linguists or philologists. Nevertheless, a deep knowledge of ancient epigraphic habits, epigraphic formulas as well as of its local variants constitute an essential premise to judge the level of correctness of an inscription. Moreover, sociolinguistic phenomena must be evaluated by considering different variables that go beyond the simple text, like the type of monument (form, material, technique of fabrication...), the shape of the letters (that is also the principal means to date inscriptions) and the formulaic text (e.g. the onomastic structure, that in some cases reveals the camouflage of the servile / libertine social status). In this sense, Silvia Tantimonaco’s solid education in classical philology, accompanied by a high specialization in Latin epigraphy, guarantees the quality of the investigation and, at the same time, constitutes an innovative approach to the topic from the point of view of an epigraphist.

1.1.6. Gender Aspects

The gender dimension of the project will emerge both from the research itself and from the dissemination activities. VaLiD has a real gender dimension, since it combines for the first time the linguistic investigation on the regional diversification of Latin with that on the sociolinguistic variation of the language. In this sense, special emphasis will be put on the use of epigraphy from the female component of the Hispanic society (special use of expressions and words, specific contexts and goals of writing, etc.). Moreover, the exhaustive study of spontaneous inscriptions (graffiti, course tablets, painted texts, etc.) specifically made by women will lead the Fellow to deal with the problem of female alphabetisation in ancient times, that has never been exhaustively studied as for Hispania so far. The Applicant, who is mother herself, is particularly engaged with the topic of maternity and child education. For this reason, she will promote dissemination activities that will engage families, kids and teenagers (s. below). On the other hand, classical studies, particularly epigraphy, have been somewhat dominated by male scholars in the past, so that the promotion of young female epigraphists like the Applicant constitutes in itself an important step towards the gender balance within this field of study. From her part, the Fellow in collaboration with LRGCLD will encourage the participation of female scholars in the international congresses WLCD 4 and 5 (s. below) as well as the integration of new feminine data collectors in the research team of LLDB. Lately, the Fellow will be mentored by one male and one female supervisor (Prof Dr Adamik and Dr Mossong respectively) with the help of two other female / male experts on the fields of linguistics and epigraphy (Dr A. Barta and Prof Dr Haensch respectively). In this way, gender equity will be respected also within the VaLiD project.

1.1.7 Interdisciplinary Aspects

VaLiD represents a high interdisciplinary project with a multilateral challenge, not only because the study of the Latin language and its internal variations will be based on inscriptions, that constitute archaeological materials, but also because VaLiD will engage different branches of the linguistics, from the traditional ones (general, historical and Latin linguistics) to the most recent ones (psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, linguistic geography and computational dialectology). Moreover, the outcomes of the VaLiD project will benefit to a wider spectrum of subjects, including romance philology (specifically, the evolution from Latin dialects to local romance languages), ancient history (of Hispania and the provinces), anthropology and gender studies on the Ancient World (the use of writing and the capacity of reading among the different social strata). VaLiD will bring tangible benefits to the European research community by reconsidering the problem of the provincial Latin of Hispania. Moreover, the outcomes of VaLiD will provide complementary information to (and receive complementary information from) other important research projects, which are currently being developed within EU, like LLDB, CIL II, CLASSes (s. above for all of them) and LatinNow (“The Latinization of the North-Western Provinces: Sociolinguistics, Epigraphy and Archaeology”), an ERC project that focuses on the spread and adoption of the Latin language in the Roman European provinces, with special focus on the relation of Latin with the local substrates.

1.2 Quality and appropriateness of the training and of the two-way transfer of knowledge between the researcher and the host

1. Silvia Tantimonaco will be hosted within the Lendület (‘Momentum’) Research Group for Computational Latin Dialectology (LRGCLD) and mentored by Prof Dr Adamik. The Fellow brings into the project her extensive knowledge of Latin Epigraphy, particularly of Hispania, but will have to acquire specific skills in theoretical and applied linguistics as well as a solid methodology for the critical treatment of linguistic and sociolinguistic data:

1. She will take part in the periodic meetings of LRGCLD, monitored by Prof Dr Adamik. In this forum, LLDB data collectors have the possibility to discuss problems related to their task or generally related to Latin linguistics. These sessions represent also a space to make suggestions for the improvement of LLDB and the common development of new tools for the database as well as to present relevant research outcomes of the participants. The Fellow will improve her training as data collector and consequently enhance the results of VaLiD as well as those of LLDB.

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2. She will collaborate in the organisation of the 4th and of the 5th International Workshop on Computational Latin Dialectology (WCLD), which will be held at MTANYTI in spring 2019 and 2020 respectively, in the frame of LRGCLD. The Fellow will improve her capability in the management of scientific events and gain experience in the creation of international relationship and scientific collaborations within the scholarly community.

3. Silvia Tantimonaco’s research will greatly benefit from close interaction with the members of the Department of Psycholinguistics, Neurolinguistics and Sociolinguistics. MTANYTI also runs the Theoretical Linguistics Programme jointly with Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), that occasionally hosts interchange students and covers many areas of interest of VaLiD, namely: the connections between language and psychology; the issues of language acquisition; the relationship between language and society; the comparison of languages; the problems of computational linguistics and the description of languages going beyond the concerns of traditional grammars. The Fellow will feel free to attend courses and seminars offered within the programme. Moreover, she will have available the specialized library of the Institute. The Fellow will also receive advice from Dr Andrea Barta, member of MTANYTI and LRGCLD and great specialist of Vulgar Latin, specifically of curse tablets.

4. Advanced epigraphic training on the epigraphy of the Hispania Citerior will be provided to the Fellow in the course of her secondment in Munich under the guidance of Dr Mossong and the advice of Prof Dr Haensch. The Fellow will take part into the periodical scientific meetings of AEK’s staff and will have available the library of the same institute as well as of the numerous research institutes located next door (s. below).

5. Throughout her stay in Hungary, Silvia Tantimonaco will have the possibility to get acquainted with the materials stored at the Museum and Archaeological Park of Aquincum as well as at the Hungarian National Museum, thus extending her knowledge on the Roman provincial world (different kind of monument types, of epigraphic formulas, etc.). She will consequently increase her research skills and capacities to perform critical comparisons and contrastive studies among the material produced in different parts of the Roman Empire.

6. The Fellow will improve her language communication skills in English and German, specifically in the field of linguistics and epigraphy. Besides, the possibility to attend Hungarian language courses (e.g. those offered by ELTE) would deeply enrich her experience as a linguist beyond the Indo-European domain.

II. In turn, MTANYTI will benefit from Silvia Tantimonaco’s world-class expertise as a Latin epigraphist, specifically of Hispania, that will be strengthen throughout her secondment. This will represent a great asset for LRGCLD, for it will generate a different scholarly approach to the linguistic matter within LLDB. In this sense, Silvia Tantimonaco’s academic and personal records guarantee her adequacy for the role as LLDB’s responsible data collector for Hispania. Her familiarity with Spanish bibliography (a language in which she owns an outstanding command) as well as with Spanish museums, research centres and archives represent a great advantage for LLDB. Moreover, the Fellow’s previous collaboration with LLDB in the frame of her PhD, with 3.479 collected data for Lusitania, guarantees the reliability of the Applicant in this task.

Silvia Tantimonaco will actively participate in the research activities promoted within the hosting institutions and her presence and contribution will represent a great asset for the hosting research groups also in terms of internationalisation. Both the hosting institution and the partner organization will take enormous benefit from VaLiD, since it will have positive consequences both on LLDB and on CIL IF projects, led by LRGCLD and AEK respectively. Knowledge transfer to Hungarian students will mainly be achieved via a series of lectures about the world of Roman Inscriptions, to be announced within ELTE’s Faculty of Humanities and open to the city audience. The Fellow will also present three papers concerning her project, respectively at MTANYTI, AEK and in one of the periodical session of the Hungarian Society for Ancient Studies. Several disseminations activities will be held by the Fellow both in Germany and in Hungary (s. below).

1.3 Quality of the supervision and of the integration in the team/institution

1.3.1 Qualifications and experience of the supervisors

Prof Dr Béla Adamik is one of the principal experts in the history of the Latin language, with special focus on Vulgar Latin. He is associate professor at the Latin Department of ELTE and scientific advisor at the Department of Finno-Ugric and Historical Linguistics of MTANYTI. Since its creation in 2006, he has been the Principal Investigator of LLDB, that has gained the financial support of the Hungarian National Research, Development and Innovation Office NKFIH (OTKA) and is now funded by a Lendület (‘Momentum’) grant (LRGCLD). Between 2004 and 2007, he has led 4 more projects concerning the history of the Latin language as well as bilingualism and the linguistic policy in the Roman Empire. At ELTE, Prof Dr Adamik holds the lecturing on the prehistory and history of the Latin language (since 1995) as well as on Vulgar Latin (since 2011); the leading of reading and translation lessons from Roman authors (Plautus, Terence, Sallust) (since 1999) and of tutorial groups on special topics, e.g. on Vulgar Latin texts, linguistics and dialectology of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age, Latin inscriptions of Pannonia, linguistic policy
in the Roman Empire, Latin Grammar and Stylistics (since 1994) and the teaching of Latin language for non-Latinists (1994-2015). Besides, he has held seminars abroad, like at the Masaryk University, Brno (Czech Republic) (2013-2016) and at the University of Barcelona (2015-2016). So far, he has supervised 17 MA and 1 PhD thesis and currently supervises two doctoral dissertations. Prof Dr Adamik is a standing member of the International Colloquium on Vulgar and Late Latin (1997-) as well as of the International Colloquium on Latin Linguistics (1995-). He has organized two international workshops on computational Latin dialectology (WCLD) at MTANYTI (2016 and 2017). He is member of the Hungarian Society for Ancient Studies (treasurer 2009-) as well as of the Société Internationale pour l’Étude du Latin Vulgaire et Tardif (vice-president 2016-), and Editorial Board of the Periodical ‘Antik Tanulmányok’ (Studia Antiqua) (2014-).

Dr Isabelle Mossong is specialized in Roman History and Epigraphy. She was scientific assistant at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences (2009), where she collaborated to the edition of the wall painted inscriptions of Pompeii (CIL IV) and was also foreign member at the French School of Rome (2010-2011; 2012-2014). She currently holds the position of scientific consultant for Latin Epigraphy at AEK and she is co-director of the research centre Centro CIL II, located at the University of Alcalá (UAH) (Madrid, Spain). She collaborates in the edition of the new volume of the CIL II concerning the Hispania Citerior (conventus Asturum) and is the editor of the prestigious monography series “Vestigia”. She is the author of scientific papers and book reviews and co-editor of one conference proceedings. She gained teaching experience at the Universities of Strasbourg (2011/2012) and Augsburg (2016-).

1.3.2 Hosting arrangements

Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: At MTANYTI, Silvia Tantimonaco will be in daily contact with scholars devoted to the promotion of linguistic research and to the dissemination of relevant results in the domain. She will research within a lively environment with a strong international profile. The Institute regularly receives visiting professors from abroad and from within Hungary and visiting scholars, who give lectures and seminars as part of MTANYTI’s monthly scientific programme (only between 2016 and the first half of 2017, MTANYTI has already hosted 36 guest lecturers). Bringing Hungarian science to world class pre-eminence has been in the forefront of the operation of the Academy. In the past years, a considerable number of young researchers have joined its Research Network: 13% of researchers are younger than 30, and a further 35% are aged between 30 and 40. MTANYTI has also a strong commitment with the society and is in continuous contact with important strata of the Hungarian society in a variety of ways and via a variety of channels: internet portals, standing presence of some of its members in radio programs, social and cultural events, collaboration with high schools, publication of educational linguistic articles formulated in a way which is understandable for the widest possible audience etc. The reputation of general and special linguistic research promoted at MTANYTI, mainly focusing to the research of the Hungarian Language or Finno-Ugric languages and General Linguistics respectively, is of international level. The domain of Latin linguistics, that in the past was represented by J. Herman († 2005), the world-famous researcher of Vulgar Latin and ex director of the same institute, is present nowadays thanks to LRGCLD, that continues and completes the research started by Herman. In 2018, LRGCLD’s Principal Investigator, Dr Adamik, will take in charge the organization at MTANYTI-ELTE of the prestigious international congress “Latin Vulgaire – Latin tardif” (13th edition), founded by Herman in 1987 in the same city. LRGCLD is made up of 10 MA / PhD data collectors, mainly of Hungarian and Czech nationality, and by 3 participating researchers, apart from the principal investigator, Dr Adamik. It involves four research centres among Hungary, Czech Republic and Spain. It receives HUF 20,000,000 (= 65,297 €) annual funding from the Lendület ‘Momentum’ Programme of MTA, that allows the professional maintenance of LLDB as well as the organisation of dissemination events like WCLD. Further funding from the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA K 108399, HUF 3,750,000 = 12,243 € / year) allows the payment of a small remuneration to data collectors (HUF 330 per data form, corresponding to 1,088 euros). The LLDB project, ruled by LRGCLD, has recently been awarded with further financial support from OTKA for the time span 2018-2021 (OTKA K 124170), what confirms the good reputation of the project in Hungary and its importance within the Hungarian research system. The Fellow will receive the practical support from the International Relations Office of the Academy and from the Finance Department of MTANYTI as for the management of her scholarship.

Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy (AEK) of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI): AEK is part of one of the most eminent cultural institutions of EU and of the World, DAI. Its permanent staff is composed of 5 scientific members, several post-docs (currently 3) and doctoral students (currently 6). The institute promotes the training of young academicians and provides a place to work to external researches and to interested public. It hosts lectures and colloquia that attract the attention of the international audience, some of them in co-operation with the Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU). During her stay in Munich, Silvia Tantimonaco will become part of the scientific staff of the institute and will be invited to attend the collaborator’s meetings, in the frame of which she will be encouraged to share the contents of her projects and will receive feedbacks and advice from other staff members. She will receive logistic support for the organisation of her secondment by Mrs Vedder, responsible for the
management of the Commission. Mrs. Gruber, librarian of the same institution, will provide Silvia Tantimonaco with all the scientific bibliography she may require through bibliographic assistance and by managing external loans of books and journals from LMU and the Bavarian State Library (BSL).

1.4 Capacity of the researcher to reach or re-enforce a position of professional maturity/independence

Despite her young age, Silvia Tantimonaco (1987) already enjoys a solid reputation in several EU universities and research centres as an expert classicist and an outstanding epigraphist. The international profile of her curriculum shows a special attitude towards research mobility and a great interest for participating in international projects, while the Fellow’s capacity of undertaking high quality research is evidenced by her long list of publications and conference presentations (including one paper at the prestigious International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy – AIEGL, Vienna, 2017), which is not very common for a pre-doc researcher. So far, her talented research career has been funded by means of important scholarships, including one “Jacobi Stipendium” bursary, that has allowed the Applicant to spend 2 months at AEK in the frame of her PhD. On the day 15th of September 2017, Silvia Tantimonaco will defend her dissertation on the Vulgar Latin of Lusitania at the University of Barcelona, aiming for the title of Doctor Europaeus. Immediately thereafter, she will move to the University of Heidelberg, where she has been awarded with a DAAD Postdoc grant (10 months) with a project on the Latin lexicon of the supernatural. Indeed, throughout her academic career, Silvia Tantimonaco has applied her epigraphic experience to the investigation of several aspects of the ancient world, namely Roman popular religiosity and language variation. In 2014, her MA thesis on the epigraphic formula Dis Manibus was awarded with the international prize “Fernando Gascó” and is now being published in the monographic series ARYS (Antiquity, Religion and Society). Since 2014, she collaborates with LLDB, being responsible for Lusitania. VaLiD represents the natural extension of Silvia Tantimonaco’s PhD, even though with a new interdisciplinary focus and a deeper commitment with the sociologic aspects of language variation. Thanks to MCSA, the Fellow would have the opportunity to tightening professional ties with the LLDB project through a more effective collaboration based on the daily work with LRGCLD’s staff. Researching at the prestigious MTANYTI would mean very much for Silvia Tantimonaco in terms of academic career and would provide her with new critical environments and research methods. Her secondment at AEK would allow her to consolidate her reputation within one of the most eminent research institutions of Europe.

2. IMPACT

2.1 Enhancing the potential and future career prospects of the researcher

VaLiD will considerably enhance Silvia Tantimonaco’s knowledge in Latin Linguistics and language variation in ancient times. She will get in touch for the first time with specialised literature on the subjects of psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics, having the possibility to receive advice and scientific support from expert scholars of the same field working at MTANYTI. The application of the basic principles of the modern branches of the linguistics to ancient materials will constitute an experimental feature of VaLiD and will allow the Fellow to apply new approaches and discover new paths of research within the epigraphical domain in a multidisciplinary sense. Thanks to MCSA, Silvia Tantimonaco will become not only the principal expert on the Vulgar Latin of Hispania, but also a great specialist on the aetiology of errors in ancient inscriptions depending on psychological and extra-linguistic variables. On the other hand, Dr. Adamik’s supervision will guarantee Silvia Tantimonaco’s advanced training as expert data collector within LLDB, that will possibly allow her to be promoted to data editor of the same database after the conclusion of MCSA. The Fellow’s long-term stay in the frame of LRGCLD will set the basis for the further dissemination of LLDB in other countries of Wester EU (including the possible involvement of other data collectors of foreign nationality) and strengthen the relationship among Hungary and Spain in the academic field. Silvia Tantimonaco’s curriculum will gain in terms of international mobility and participation into EU-actions and her initiative to promote international collaborations among EU will be encouraged as a direct consequence of MCSA.

The Fellow’s secondment at AEK will constitute an essential asset for her training as advanced expertise on the epigraphy of Hispania, with great benefits for her future career within the Spanish academic environment. Silvia Tantimonaco intends to develop her academic career in Spain, where postdoctoral mobility is considered as a fundamental step within the scholars’ curriculum. In this sense, MCSA will mark a major turning point in Silvia Tantimonacos’s scientific trajectory and put her in very good stead for that position. Thanks to MCSA, Silvia Tantimonaco will also improve the quality and increase the number of her publications and participations within the scholar community both in printed / online and in oral form and her experience in the transfer of knowledge.
2.2 Quality of the proposed measures to exploit and disseminate the action results

VaLiD is expected to be a fruitful project with an effective communication and public engagement strategy. The Fellow will disseminate contents and results of her project to the specialised public in the following ways:

1. Publication of data in the open-access platform LLDB (available in Hungarian and in English);
2. Presentation of papers at the following venues: International Conference on Latin Linguistics (ICLL), to be held in 2019 (20th edition, venue not known yet); WCLD 5th, to be held at MTANYTI in 2020 (s. above);
3. Online publication of papers (3 expected works) in academia.edu and in the institutional web of MTANYTI.

Intellectual property: Data derived from the research activity of the Fellow will be freely available to the whole research community and could be intelligently retrieved, as well as transferred to other contexts and used for other research projects. Nevertheless, the consultation of data by means of LLDB will be restricted to the public until VaLiD will not be near to completion (s. Grant Chart below).

2.3 Quality of the proposed measures to communicate the action activities to different target audiences

Disseminate to the general public will be a priority of the Fellow, with special focus to the new generations, whose knowledge of the European archaeological heritage and whose awareness of its relevance within the contemporary European culture represent the key point to ensure its safeguard in the next future. Among the disciplines related to the classical world, Epigraphy is one of the most neglected and unknown. Despite the great potential of this kind of source, that put us in direct contact with the Roman daily life, epigraphy is not taught to European students until they reach the University (and only at Humanities). This is one of the principal causes for the neglect of archaeological museums, where lots of materials remain unintelligible for most of the people. Moving from similar considerations, the Fellow plans to communicate the action activities to different target audience with an extensive European projection, that will include not only the countries of the hosting institutions (Hungary and Germany) but also the states where the Fellow used to live in the past (Italy and Spain). The action will be led as follows:

1. Workshops addressed to children aged 4-10 and their families to be held at the Munich’s public park (Englischer Garten) about the world of the Romans, their epigraphical practise and the Latin language: activities will be organized in collaboration with Dr Mossong and promoted towards a Facebook page that will be connected to already existing FB parental groups (like “Genitori italiani a München” or “Kinder in München”);
2. Guided tours in English, Italian and Spanish at the Archaeological Museum of Aquincum, that will be promoted in appropriate FB pages and addressed to the general public (tourists as well as foreigners living in the town): the participation of children, for whom a play area is available in the archaeological park, will be encouraged;
3. Two-day workshop at the “Liceo Scientifico Statale G. B. Benedetti” (high school specializing in scientific education) of Venice, to be held in the frame of Prof G. Pellegrinotti’s Latin course (+25 years of teaching experience), addressed to students aged 16-17: it will introduce the students to Latin Epigraphy and include a guided tour to the epigraphic collections of the “Museo Archeologico Nazionale” located at S. Marco’s square as well as to the “hidden” Latin inscriptions of Venice (i.e. inscribed stones that were re-used in modern times to build Venetian palaces); the workshop will have a strong practical component; basic knowledge of Vulgar Latin will be also provided, what will bring the students beyond the traditional programme of European high schools (based on the study of Classical Latin only), thus stimulating their interest towards the history of the Romance European languages and towards the Humanities in general;
4. A small seminar on Vulgar Latin addressed to the students of Spanish Philology of the University of Alcalá (Madrid) in the frame of Prof Dr A. Alvar’s annual course of Latin, including basic elements of Latin Epigraphy as well as a guided tour to the local “Museo Arqueológico Regional” and to the archaeological site of Complutum, that will be opened to the city audience and organized in co-operation with the Centro CIL II of the same University/AEK.

VaLiD will reach EU citizens also by means of the following strategies: online publication of linguistic data in the open-access database LLDB (s. above); participation of the Fellow in the European Researchers’ Night; popularizing lectures to be held in Budapest (s. above); creation of a blog called “Epi-training” by means of Google Sites, where an introduction to the world of ancient epigraphy and Latin language will be offered by the Fellow in Italian, Spanish, German and English. The blog will be linked to an email account, by means of which the Fellow will provide scientific advice and learning support to amateurs and answer to questions, curiosities, bibliographic requests, etc. in the domain of Latin epigraphy and Latin language.

Thanks to the planned dissemination activities, the Fellow will be implicated for the first time in the transference of scientific knowledge to different target audience and in the creation of a telematic channel therefor: she will train in the elaboration of new communication strategies, acquire new transference tools and gain teaching experience.
3. IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Coherence and effectiveness of the work plan

The work plan is divided into 5 Work Packages (WP1-5) leading to discrete Deliverables (D1-5) as per the Gantt Chart below. These have been designed as to ensure a logical progression of the research both in practical terms and in respect to the Applicant’s training and learning needs. Milestones (M) are placed at the end of every WP.

3.2 Appropriateness of the allocation of tasks and resources

The basic IT on which VaLiD will rely (LLDB) has been already developed by LRGLCD, proving to work successfully since 2006. The same Group provides the maintenance of the IT and takes on the costs of periodically administering performance, software developing and code-system improving. The work planning is structured to ensure that the research and training objectives will be met with the most adequate economical efforts. A 6-months secondment at the partner institution is scheduled at the very beginning of the scholarship, in order to give Silvia Tantimonaco the opportunity to collect the whole material for the development of her project before moving to the host institution. “Mobility allowance” will be required in order to attend to international colloquia and workshops, while additional “Research, training and network funding” will be used for language courses, short visits to Spain as well as for dissemination activities, some of them planned abroad.

3.3 Appropriateness of the management structure and procedures, including risk management

Silvia Tantimonaco will work closely with Prof Dr Adamik in the frame of a daily collaboration at the hosting institution. Formal meetings will be periodically held in order to evaluate the progress against the work plan and to receive scholarly feedback and practical advice as for her research objectives. The Fellow will also have the possibility to expose and enhance her work in the occasion of the meetings organized on a fortnightly basis by LRGLCD. When Silvia Tantimonaco will be on secondment in Munich or on research trips, she will keep in touch with Dr Adamik via email or Skype. Moreover, LLDB feedback system will guarantee the constant control of Silvia Tantimonaco’s data collection and will provide the tools for a telematic scholarly discussion. In this sense, LLDB double-check system will also guarantee the correctness of the data collection for Silvia Tantimonaco’s project. Supervisions will be complemented by the dissemination of completed objectives and results within the MTANYTI’s Annual report and by an annual conversation with the Director of MTANYTI, Dr G. Prószyk. Financial issues are dealt with by MTANYTI’s Finance Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of risk</th>
<th>Severity (1-5)</th>
<th>Probability (1-5)</th>
<th>Contingency/mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overwhelming quantity of Hispanic inscriptions to be dealt with during the secondment at AEK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>In case of sudden disproportion among the charge of material and the research chronogram, the Fellow may decide to limit her investigation to specific territories (conventus), according to specific interests or to the state of the related bibliography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical problems in LLDB’s working system</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LLDB is subject to constant maintenance by the software developer M. Kiss and the safety of data is secured by a solid backup system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Appropriateness of the institutional environment (infrastructure)

Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTANYTI): The Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) is the most important cultural institution in Hungary and one of the most prestigious in Europe, with a centenary tradition in supporting research and transfer of knowledge both in Hungary and outside. The research network of MTA focusing above all on discovery research is unparalleled in Hungary, accounting for one-third of all scientific publications produced in the country. Citation indices of publications posted by the Academy’s researchers surpass the Hungarian average by 25.5%. Dissemination is secured through a number of venues at which invited speakers as well as the Academy’s staff and students present their ongoing research. The Academy is responsible for the edition of several high-ranked journals, like Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Acta Linguistica Hungarica. An International Journal of Linguistics or The LEARNMe White Paper on Linguistic Diversity, these last being edited by MTANYTI. MTA’s central library, founded in 1826, is the best one in Hungary for Ancient Studies, being equipped with all the principal publication on the subject of Ancient History / Epigraphy and Classical Philology. At the same time, MTANYTI’s library is one of the best of Europe as for Linguistics, with nearly 45,000 volumes of books, printed and on-line periodicals. The library also organizes and coordinates the electronic publication of the research results (studies, databases) of the institute. MTANYTI functions as an independent academic information centre, the main instrument of which is its website, receiving a monthly average of 51,000 out regular newsletters on academic events, conferences, funding calls, and other current topics, to 575 external addresses.
The institute is also in charge of editing the contents of Nyelvész Portál [Linguist Portal] (http://www.MTANYTI.hu/portal/index.html), an independently run website partially associated with the institute, too. The Fellow will have access to world-class research facilities across MTANYTI and the Academy as a whole.

Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy (AEK) of the German Archeologic Institute (DAI): AEK is located in the proximity of Munich’s city centre and in the vicinity of LMU’s Faculties for Humanities and of the Bavarian State Library. AEK represents an ideal place to conduct Silvia Tantimonaco’s research for the numerous facilities provided by the local environments. The institute counts among the best stocked specialist libraries in the world (42,000 volumes and 170 journals) and attracts German and international scholars. The Commission hosts scientific venues and promotes the interchange of research in the frame of periodical meetings between its staff. Scholars from Germany and abroad are invited to hold lectures and conferences within such meetings. The Commission is also responsible for the publication of the journal Chiron and of the series Vestigia. The Fellow will be provided with excellent work conditions, including a reserved place of work within the library, unlimited loan possibilities from external libraries and 24h access to the institute (library and shared spaces). Outside her secondment, the Fellow will also be given the possibility to be hosted for free in AEK’s guest room for limited time periods (1-2 weeks), should she require further consultation of the library or additional meetings with Dr. Mossong in the light of enhancing her project.

GRANT CHART (WP = Work Packages; D = Deliverables; M = Milestones)

| Month (October 2018 – September 2020) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| WP1 Data collection in LLDB         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D1.1 Consultation of epigraphic corpora (Secondment at AEK) | X | X | X | X |
| D1.2 Consultation of other epigraphic bibliography (Secondment at AEK) | X | X |
| D1.3 Autopsy of relevant inscriptions (short visit to Spain) | X | X |
| M1 Milestone for WP1 (Objective 1) | M1 |
| WP2 Training in psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D2.1 Consultation of specialized bibliography | X | X | X | X | X |
| D2.2 Attendance of courses in the frame of the Theoretical Linguistics Programme | X | X | X | X | X |
| M2 Milestone for WP2 (Objective 2) | M2 |
| WP3 Data analysis and new methodological approach |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D3.1 Comprehensive study | X | X | X | X | X |
| D3.2 Selection of case studies among technical errors (study of literacy level) | X |
| D3.3 Elaboration of charts and maps for dialectological and sociolinguistic studies | X | X | X | X |
| M3 Milestone for WP3 (Objective 3) | M3 |
| WP4 Dissemination |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D4.1 Publication of 50 + 50% data in open-access LLDB | X |
| D4.2 Papers at international conferences (9 = ICLL; 18 = WCLD, approx. dates) | X | X |
| D4.3 Drafting of articles | X | X | X | X | X |
| M4 Milestone for WP4 | M4 |
| WP5 Engagement |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D5.1 Creation and maintenance of a didactic epigraphical blog (Google Sites) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| D5.2 Children workshops in Munich (during the secondment at AEK) | X |
| D5.3 High school Workshop on Latin Epigraphy and Vulgar Latin in Venice (Italy) | X | X |
| D5.4 Seminar on Hispanic Vulgar Latin at UAH / guided tour to general public (Spain) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

STOP PAGE COUNT – MAX 10
Part B-2 Section 4 – CV of the Experienced Researcher (max. 5 pages)

Personal Details

Full name Silvia Tantimonaco
Place and date of birth Venice, 5 October 1987
Nationality Italian
Email silvia.tantimonaco@gmail.com
Website https://greav.academia.edu/SilviaTantimonaco

Education
2014 – 2017 PhD at the Faculty of Philology, University of Barcelona (Spain) (October 2016 – January 2017: maternity leave)
2010 – 2012 Master in Classical Studies at the Ca’ Foscari University, Venice (Italy) – mark: 110/110 cum laude
2006 – 2010 Bachelor in Classics at the Ca’ Foscari University, Venice (Italy) – mark: 110/110 cum laude
2006 Maturità Classica (A-Levels in Classics), ‘Liceo Classico Statale Marco Polo’, Venice (Italy)

Doctoral Dissertation (to be defended on the day 15 of September 2017)
Title El latín de Hispania a través de las inscripciones. La provincia de la Lusitania
Supervisors
Javier Velaza Frías (University of Barcelona, Spain)
José Luís Moralejo Álvarez (University of Alcalá, Spain)
Committee
Béla Adamik, Esperança Borrell, José Luis Martínez Gázquez, Marc Mayer Olivé, José Luis Ramírez Sádaba

Language skills
Italian: Mother tongue; Spanish: C1 (DELE exam of the Cervantes Institute); English: B2; German: B2 (DaF Test of the German Academic Exchange Service); Portuguese: B2 (Proficiency certificate of the Camões Institute); French: B2; Catalan: B1; Ancient Greek and Latin: excellent professional knowledge.

Employment
November 2013 – February 2014
Research assistant at the Centro CIL II (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum Hispaniae Latinae) of the University of Alcalá / Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy of the German Archaeological Institute, Alcalá de Henares (Madrid, Spain)

November 2012 – October 2013
Scholar of the University of Alcalá at the Centro CIL II (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum Hispaniae Latinae) of the University of Alcalá / Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy of the German Archaeological Institute, Alcalá de Henares (Madrid, Spain)

April – June 2012
Trainee at the Centro CIL II (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum Hispaniae Latinae) of the University of Alcalá / Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy of the German Archaeological Institute, Alcalá de Henares (Madrid, Spain)

April 2011 – January 2012
Italian Teacher at ‘Lernforum Münster’, Münster (Germany)

Research Grants
October 2017 – Juli 2018
DAAD Year Grant at University of Heidelberg (Germany)
March 2014 – June 2017 PhD grant of the Catalan Government (FI-DGR 2014) at the University of Barcelona (Spain)

April – May 2017 ‘Jacoby’ scholarship at Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy of the German Archaeological Institute, Munich (Germany)

2012 – 2013 Postgraduate Research Grant of the University of Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares (Madrid, Spain)

Other Grants
October 2015 Travel and accommodation grant of the University of Poitiers (France) / Erasmus Funding to the European workshop ‘Épigraphie antique et médiévale en Europe: pratiques et méthodes de jeunes chercheurs’, University of Poitiers (France)

May 2013 Travel grant of the British Epigraphy Society / Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies to the ‘Epidoc Training Workshop’, Institute for Classical Studies, University of London (UK)

August–September 2011 Erasmus Intensive Programme scholarship to the ‘1st European Summer School in Epigraphy’, University of Poitiers (France)

2010–2011 One Year Erasmus scholarship, Westfälische Wilhelms University of Münster (Germany)

Research stays in other institutions
April–May 2017 Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy of the German Archaeological Institute, Munich (Germany) [PhD thesis]
November 2015–January 2016 Centre for Classical Studies, Faculty of Philology, University of Lisbon (Portugal) [PhD thesis]
September 2011–January 2012 Department of Ancient History and Epigraphy, Faculty of Ancient Philology, Westfälische Wilhelms University, Münster (Germany) [MA thesis]

Awards
2014 Second place awarded at the 3rd International Prize ‘Fernando Gascó’, promoted by the association ARYS: Antigüedad, Religiones y Sociedades, with the work ‘Dis Manibus. Il culto degli dei Mani attraverso la documentazione epigrafica funeraria’

Publications

Books
Dis Manibus: il culto degli Dei Mani attraverso la documentazione epigrafica funeraria, Anejos de ARYS: Antigüedad, Religiones y Sociedades, Servicio de publicaciones de la Universidad de Huelva (in press)

Papers in Journals (peer reviewed)
‘Applied Computational Latin Dialectology: Preliminary results from the conventus Pacensis (South Portugal). Continuity and linguistic innovation’, Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 58 (2017), 121-134 (f.c.)

‘Manes si saperent... Referentes reales y metafóricos del término Manes en la epigrafía de Hispania’, Veleia 34 (2017), 119-131 (f.c.)

‘Epigrafía de Cabrera y Formentera (Islas Baleares)’, *Sylloge Epigraphica Barcinonensis* 13 (2015), 111–134

‘Singolari e plurali, maschili e femminili. Alcune osservazioni sui Manes a partire dalle fonti epigrafiche’, *Erga Logoi* 3/1 (2015), 109–131

‘La ordinatio de inscripciones romanas sobre piedra: un testimonio inédito de Cacera de las Ranas (Aranjuez, Madrid)’, *Habis* 44 (2013) 185–201

(with J. Beltrán Fortes and H. Gimeno Pascual) ‘Una estela funeraria realizada pietatis causa (Santo Tomé, Jaén)’, *Habis* 47 (2016), 245–257

(with H. Gimeno Pascual) ‘Tres inscripciones inéditas de la Bética en RAH 2/Ms.23’, *Anales de Arqueología Córdubesa* 25/26 (2014/2015), 333–344


(with H. Gimeno Pascual) ‘Nuevos datos para la epigrafía de Complutum en una obra de Capistrano de Moya’, *Ficheiro Epigráfico* 121 (2014), nº 514–515

**Papers in Books (peer reviewed)**


**Papers in Conference Proceedings**


**Reviews**


‘José Luis Ramírez Sádaba, Badajoz antes de la ciudad. El territorio y su población durante la Edad Antigua (Colección Documentos para la Historia de Badajoz y su Alfoz 5), Badajoz, Departamento de

**Conference Reports**

**Invited lectures**
‘El latín de Hispania a través de las inscripciones. La provincia de la Lusitania’ (in English), Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy of the German Archaeological Institute, Munich (Germany), 5 April 2017

‘O culto dos defuntos entre república e principado: fontes literárias e epigráficas’, Faculty of Philology – University of Lisbon (Portugal), 1 December 2015

‘*Peregrina insolentia*. Sull'uso dell'epigrafia per lo studio delle varianti regionali del latino’, Department of Humanities – Ca’ Foscari University of Venice (Italy), 12 October 2015

**Invited talks**

‘*Ultra Anam flumen*. Apuntes sobre la alfabetización en la Lusitania meridional’, *A Baete ad fluvium Anam - Cultura epigráfica en la Bética Occidental y territorios fronterizos*, University of Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares (Madrid, Spain), 1–2 March 2016


(with Paloma Guijarro Ruano), ‘L’apport de l’épigraphie à l’étude des dialects grecs et du latin des provinces’, *Épigraphie antique et médiévale en Europe: pratiques et méthodes de jeunes chercheurs*, University of Poitiers (France), 2 October 2015

‘*Vivite felices nostrisque profundite Manis!* Mensajes de gozo y admoniciones al culto en las inscripciones funerarias’, *XV Coloquio Internacional Asociación ARYS*, Jarandilla de la Vera (Cáceres, Spain), 12 December 2014

**Paper presentations**
‘Iscrizioni miste e traduzioni greche di formule latine: il caso delle iscrizioni funerarie’, *XV International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy*, Vienna (Austria), 29 August–1 September 2017

‘Los Manes en Virgilio’, *XIV Congreso de Estudios Clásicos, Sociedad Española de Estudios Clásicos*, Barcelona (Spain), 14 July 2015

‘Usos y significados de la palabra manes en las inscripciones de Hispania’, *III Congreso Nacional Asociación Ganimedes*, Universidad del País Vasco, Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain), 12 March 2015
Posters
‘Le ragioni del gesto. Studio preliminare sulle iscrizioni votive della Lusitania romana (Hispania Ulterior)’, Sacrum facere. III Seminario di Archeologia del Sacro: gli ‘spazi’ e i ‘gesti’ del sacro, Università degli Studi di Trieste (Italy), 4 October 2014

‘La formula Dis Manibus nelle iscrizioni della Regio X’, Sacrum facere. I Seminario di Archeologia e Topografia del Sacro, Università degli Studi di Trieste (Italy), 17 February 2012

Participation in scientific committees
2015–2017 Member of the commission of the PhD Program ‘Cultures and Languages of the Ancient World and their lasting Presence’, Faculty of Philology, University of Barcelona
2015 Member of the organizing committee of the International Congress “INSVLAE: Insularity, Identity and Epigraphy in the Roman Mediterranean”, Faculty of Philology, University of Barcelona, 5–6 November 2015

Membership of scientific associations
Member of ARYS: Antigüedades, Religiones y Sociedad (2014–)
Member of Asociación Española de Estudios Clásicos (2014–)

Collaboration in research projects
January 2016– ‘Ecritura, cultura y sociedad en el conventus Scallabitanus’ (FFI2015-68571-P), PI: Dr Javier Velaza Frías, University of Barcelona (Spain)

March 2014– LLDB: ‘Computerized Historical Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age’, PI: Dr Béla Adamik, Eötvös Loránd University / Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (Hungary)

March 2014– ‘LITTERA (Laboratori per a la Investigació i Tractament de Textos Epigràfics, Romans i Antics)’, PI: Javier Velaza Frías, University of Barcelona (Spain)

March 2014–January 2015: ‘Ecritura, cultura y sociedad en el conventus Carthaginiensis (Insulae Baliares): Edición y estudio del CIL II² 13.3’ (FFI2011-25113), PI: Dr Javier Velaza Frías, University of Barcelona (Spain)
### Academic Qualifications counting towards the Total Full time postgraduate research experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University Degree giving access to PhD:</th>
<th>Date of award (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master in Classical Studies</td>
<td>14/02/2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doctorate:</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To (Date of expected Award)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultures and Languages of the Ancient World and their lasting Presence (Latin Philology)</td>
<td>01/03/2014</td>
<td>15/09/2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Full time research experience**
- **(4 months maternity leave)**

| Duration of research activities expressed in months (b) | 38 |

### Other research activities counting towards the Total Full time postgraduate research experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position: Scholar</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centro CIL II, University of Alcalá (Madrid, Spain)</td>
<td>01/11/2012</td>
<td>31/10/2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Full time research experience**

| Duration of research activities expressed in months (c) | 12 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position: Scientific assistant</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centro CIL II, University of Alcalá (Madrid, Spain)</td>
<td>01/11/2013</td>
<td>28/02/2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Full time research experience**

| Duration of research activities expressed in months (d) | 4 |

### Total Full time postgraduate research experience: 54 Months

| 38 + 12 + 4 | 54 Months |
## Part B-2 Section 5 - Capacity of the Participating Organisations

### Beneficiary: Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTANYTI)

#### General Description

Founded in 1825, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) is the oldest and greatest institution of Hungarian science. Its research network covers natural and life sciences, social sciences and humanities and comprises 15 legally independent research institutions (10 centres and 5 institutes). More than 130 research groups work at public institutions, mainly universities, co-financed by the Academy. The present structure of the research network is the outcome of an overarching renewal process that started in 2010 and has resulted in a sustainable, more competitive and more efficient research network with a significant cut in administration costs and a growing potential for self-financing. MTANYTI is made up of 6 departments and 162 members. Its fields of expertise include theoretical and applied research in general linguistic issues as well as in Hungarian linguistics, Uralic studies and phonetics.

#### Role and Profile of key persons (supervisor)

Dr Béla Adamik (PhD 2000, habil. 2009, ELTE Univ. Budapest) is associate professor at the Latin Department of Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) since 2010 and scientific advisor at the Department of Finno-Ugric and Historical Linguistics of MTANYTI since 2015. He is a renowned expert in Latin linguistics, Vulgar Latin and Computational Dialectology. Another member of staff, Dr Andrea Barta, will offer guidance and advice on the project, notably in sociolinguistic angle.

#### Key Research Facilities, Infrastructure and Equipment

MTANYTI’s library is one of the best in EU for linguistic research. It supports the work of the institute’s researchers and takes care of collecting the domestic and international literature needed for the ongoing projects. The institute is open to students and researchers. Borrowing privileges are reserved for the staff of the Institute. The library also coordinates the electronic publication of the research results (studies, databases) of the institute. MTANYTI will guarantee to the Fellow the necessary infrastructure (rooms, furniture, maintenance services, the use of communal facilities, safe installations, storage and operation conditions for instruments owned by MTA etc.) in accordance with existing regulations and legal measures of the institute. The Fellow will also have access to the Library of ELTE’s Latin Department and to the epigraphic materials stored in the Aquincum Museum/Archaeological Park. She will be encouraged to participate to the activities organised by the Institute and to submit papers to the scientific journals edited by the same.

#### Independent research premises?

Yes

#### Previous Involvement in Research and Training Programmes

The institute has been operating (jointly with ELTE) the undergraduate and graduate training programs in theoretical linguistics for 24 years now, providing for the courses, tutoring, and thesis supervising both at MA and PhD levels. The members of the institute have collaborated with numerous foreign institutions, and establish more and more international contacts each year, including co-operation in DAAD projects with German Universities (Humboldt University of Berlin, Potsdam University) and participations in different EU-projects (COST, Life Long Learning Programmes, ERC, Marie Curie, etc.), like a collaboration with the British Council in the frame of the Language Rich Europe project (DG EAC/41/09). The institute is also involved in overseas research, like in the case of the co-operation of MTANYTI’s Institute for Computer Science and Control and the University of Helsinki within the framework of an international HSRE project (Canadian Government).

Some researchers of the institute co-operated with German companies (TenBetterPages GmbH and BuildingRadar GmbH) in the development of several language technology applications, providing technical support and training to the extra-academic environments.

#### Current involvement in Research and Training Programmes

MTANYTI currently hosts 17 research groups, including one ERC, 15 HU, OTKA 118079 funded project and one Humboldt Partnership with the University of Bielefeld. The Lendület (‘Momentum’) Research Group for Computational Latin Dialectology (LRGCLD), led by Dr Adamik, is supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office NKFIH (former OTKA; no. K 108399, 2014-2017; no: K 81864, 2010-2013; no. K 62032, 2006-2009 and no. K 124170, 2018-2021) and by the ‘Momentum’ Program of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2015-2020). In 2017, the Institute will host the winner of the Distinguished Guest Scientist Program of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Some staff members belong to the Academia Europaea and others have been appointed professors at foreign Universities (e.g. University of Huddersfield, UK).

#### Relevant Publications and/or research/innovation products

5. Adamik B., «Fehlerhafte lateinische Inschriften aus Pannonien», in S. Kiss et al. (eds.), Latin et langues romanes. Études de linguistique offertes à József Herman à son 80ème anniversaire, Tübingen 2005, 257-266
Partner Organisation: Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy (AEK) of the German Archeologic Institute (DAI)

General description
The German Archaeological Institute is one of the most prominent research institutes of the world in the field of the Humanities. It carries out archaeological excavations, expeditions and other archaeology related projects in Germany and abroad. Research results are published in numerous books (currently over 60 titles per year). Besides the Head Office in Berlin, DAI comprises 7 departments and 3 research commissions, which are located all around Europe. Founded in 1951, the Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy of Munich, has been part of the DAI since 1967. The Commission represents a renowned research institute, whose activities focus on Greek and Latin epigraphy, numismatics, papyrology, historical topography, ancient history and archaeological studies in the Mediterranean region. The core of the Commission is its library, that finds its place among the world’s leading institutions dedicated to ancient history and epigraphy and attracts German and international scholars. The staff is composed by 10 permanent members and 2 fixed employers (general and financial management and library assistants). Throughout the year, the library offers hospitality to national and international scholars, to whom it also provides accommodation within the institute and/or logistic support within the town.

Key Persons and Expertise (supervisor)
Dr. Isabelle Mossong (PhD 2014, Freie Universität Berlin / Université de Strasbourg) is specialised in Roman History and Epigraphy. She is scientific consultant for Latin Epigraphy at AEK since 2016, co-director of the international CIL II Centre located at the University of Alcalá (Madrid, Spanien) and periodical lecturer in Ancient History at the University of Augsburg. The Fellow will receive scientific advice and guidance by other established experts in Latin Epigraphy, namely by Prof. Dr. Haensch, second director of AEK and supplementary professor at the University of Munich.

Key Research facilities, infrastructure and equipment
The fellow will get unlimited 24h access to AEK's first-class library and will be assigned a work place within the same. AEK’s library covers the entire field of Ancient History and Epigraphy and provides excellent working conditions. Its inventory currently consists of 42,000 volumes and 170 subscriptions to journals. The Commission is located next door to the Bavarian State Library and to main university in Munich (LMU) and to several important libraries for ancient history, classical archaeology, provincial archaeology and prehistory. The linguistic archives of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* are also placed nearby. The Fellow will receive the support of Mrs Regina Gruber as for bibliographic research and external loans. She will have available all the informatic tools of AEK (PC, scan, photocopier, etc.) and will get access to all common spaces and receive the internal mailing for the dissemination of scientific events and research funding opportunities. She will take part to the periodical meetings of AEK’s Fellows (Mitarbeiterbesprechungen), in the frame of which invited lectures of national and international scholars take place, as well as to all scientific events hosted in the Institute and in the research centres nearby.

Previous and Current Involvement in Research and Training Programmes
The Commission is part of the “Münchner Zentrum für Antike Welten (MZAW / Munich Centre for Antique Worlds)”. Within this joint platform of Munich classical studies, the Commission is involved in the cross-disciplinary doctoral program “Promotionsprogramm Altertumswissenschaften (PAW)” as well as in the graduate program “Distant Worlds”, which is funded as part of the excellence initiative. As it is common at other DAI locations, members of the Commission hold teaching responsibility, mainly at Munich’s Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (LMU), which has close ties with the Commission. AEK hosts doctoral and postdoctoral fellows financed by external and internal funding. Thanks to the financial support of the Elise und Annemarie Jacobi-Stiftung and the Gerda Henkel Foundation, the Commission has been awarding research scholarships in Ancient History to international PhD students four times a year since 2005. The scholarships encompass a place to work in the library along with apartment accommodation on the premises, travel expenses and an allowance towards living costs. The Fellow herself was awarded with a Jacobi Scholarship in 2017. The AEK ruled the Spanish research centre Centro CIL II and leads several research projects on the Iberian Peninsula as well as on other topics related with ancient history and epigraphy (currently 7 projects on Greek and Latin Epigraphy and 1 project on Ancient History). The Commission has always been committed to interdisciplinary research – a commitment that has lost none of its significance over the years – and is devoted in particular to the promotion of young academics. All of its members are engaged in international projects besides their activity in the AEK.

Relevant Publications and/or research/innovation product (max. 3)

Part B-2 Section 6 - Ethical Issues
VaLiD is a project without impediments of ethical or security nature.
ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of costs</th>
<th>A. Costs for the recruited researcher</th>
<th>B. Institutional costs</th>
<th>EU contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.1 Living allowance</td>
<td>A.2 Mobility allowance</td>
<td>Total costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.3 Family allowance</td>
<td>B.1. Research,</td>
<td>Reimbursement</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>training and</td>
<td>rate %</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>networking costs</td>
<td>Maximum EU</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>contrib.</td>
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<td>Maximum</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>grant amount</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Costs per unit</td>
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<td>Unit</td>
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1. MTANYTI  Number of units (person-months)  24.00

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<tr>
<th>MTANYTI</th>
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<td>146 239.20</td>
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<td></td>
<td>146 239.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions.
2. This is the theoretical amount of EU contribution that the system calculates automatically (by multiplying all the budgeted costs by the reimbursement rate). This theoretical amount is capped by the 'maximum grant amount' (that the Commission/Agency decided to grant for the action) (see Article 5.1).
3. The 'maximum grant amount' is the maximum grant amount decided by the Commission/Agency. It normally corresponds to the requested grant, but may be lower.
4. The indirect costs covered by the operating grant (received under any EU or Euratom funding programme; see Article 6.3(b)) are ineligible under the GA. Therefore, a beneficiary that receives an operating grant during the action duration cannot declare indirect costs for the year(s)/reporting period(s) covered by the operating grant (i.e. the unit cost for management and indirect costs will be halved for person-months that are incurred during the period covered by the operating grant), unless they can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action.
5. See Article 5 for forms of costs.
6. See Annex 2a 'Additional information on the estimated budget' for the details on the costs per unit.
7. Total = costs per unit x number of units (person-months).
8. ONLY FOR AMD: To be used if beneficiary changes during the action.
ANNEX 2a

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE ESTIMATED BUDGET

Marie Skłodowska-Curie unit costs

MSC-IF unit costs

Costs for the recruited researcher — Living allowance

Units: months spent by the researcher on the research training activities (‘person-months’)

Amount per unit *: see Annex 2

* Amount calculated as follows:

\[ \text{[4650,00 EUR \times \text{country-specific correction coefficient}] \times \text{country in which the researcher is recruited}} \]

Country-specific correction coefficient (in force at the time of the call):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU Member States</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>BG</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CZ</td>
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<td>DE</td>
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<table>
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<th>H2020 associated countries</th>
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<table>
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<th>Other countries</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>BY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grant Agreement number: [insert number] [insert acronym] [insert call identifier]

H2020 Model Grant Agreements: H2020 MGA MSC-IF — Mono

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<tr>
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<td>124.9%</td>
<td>102.0%</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>74.3%</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CL</td>
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<td>108.7%</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
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<td>47.2%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>75.3%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CN</td>
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<td>52.8%</td>
<td>128.9%</td>
<td>125.3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
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<td>88.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR</td>
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<td>JO</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
<td>92.4%</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Costs for the recruited researcher(s) — Mobility allowance

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities (‘person-months’)

Amount per unit¹; see Annex 2

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Costs for the recruited researcher(s) — Family allowance

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities (‘person-months’)

Cost Amount per unit²; see Annex 2

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Institutional costs — Research, training and networking costs

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities (‘person-months’)

Amount per unit³; see Annex 2

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

Institutional costs — Management and indirect costs

Units: months spent by the researcher(s) on the research training activities (‘person-months’)

Amount per unit⁴; see Annex 2

Estimated number of units: see Annex 2

¹ Same amount for all beneficiaries.
² Same amount for all beneficiaries.
³ Average based on the amount for the family allowance set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call.
⁴ Same amount for all beneficiaries.

Same amount for the mobility allowance set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call.

Average based on the amount for the family allowance set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call (half of the number of units with family, half without).

Amount for research, training and networking costs set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call.

Amount for management and indirect costs set out in the Main Work Programme — MSCA in force at the time of the call.
**MODEL ANNEX 4 FOR H2020 MGA MSCA-IF — MONO**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR BENEFICIARY [name] FOR REPORTING PERIOD [reporting period]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible costs (per budget category)</th>
<th>EU contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Costs for the recruited researcher</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total costs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1 Living allowance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2 Mobility allowance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.3 Family allowance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Institutional costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1 Research, training and networking costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.2 Management and indirect costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of costs</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total a</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total b</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total c</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total d</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs per 4 unit</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Costs per unit</td>
<td>Total b</td>
<td>Costs per 4 unit</td>
<td>Total c</td>
<td>Costs per 4 unit</td>
<td>Total d</td>
<td>Costs per 4 unit</td>
<td>Total e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beneficiary**

- **Number of units (person-months)**

**Checkbox 1:**

I confirm that the total amount of the allowances used (including compulsory deductions) for the researcher is equal to or higher than the living allowance, the mobility allowance and the family allowance as set out in Annex 2 of the Agreement.

**Checkbox 2:**

- **Did you receive any EU/Euratom operating grant during this reporting period?**
  - Yes
  - No

If yes, pls indicate how many of the total person-months (see 'total beneficiary' above) were incurred DURING the period covered by the operating grant?

The beneficiary hereby confirms that:

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

Please declare all eligible costs, even if - for actual costs, unit costs and flat-rate costs - they exceed the amounts indicated in the estimated budget (see Annex 2). Only amounts that were declared in your individual financial statements can be taken into account later on, in order to replace other costs that are found to be ineligible.

---

1. See Article 6 for the eligibility conditions
2. The indirect costs claimed must be free of any amounts covered by an operating grant (received under any EU or Euratom funding programme; see Article 6.3(b)). If you have received an operating grant during this reporting period, indirect costs will not be reimbursed for the person-months incurred during the period covered by the operating grant, unless you can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action.
3. See Article 5 for the forms of costs
4. See Annex 2a ‘Additional information on the estimated budget’ for the details on the costs per unit.
5. Total = costs per unit x number of units (person-months)
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