

ANNEX II — GENERAL CONDITIONS

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1.1. PART A — LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

ARTICLE II.1 - DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply for the purpose of the Agreement:

‘Action’: grant for an action: the set of activities or the project for which the grant is awarded, to be implemented by the beneficiary as described in Annex I;

‘Breach of obligations’: failure by the beneficiary to fulfil one or more of its contractual obligations;

‘Confidential information or document’: any information or document (in any format) received by either party from the other or accessed by either party in the context of the implementation of the Agreement that any of the parties has identified in writing as confidential. It does not include information that is publicly available;

‘Conflict of interests’: a situation where the impartial and objective implementation of the Agreement by the beneficiary is compromised for reasons involving family, emotional life, political or national affinity, economic interest, any other direct or indirect personal interest or any other shared interest with Frontex or any third party related to the subject matter of the Agreement;

‘Direct costs’: those specific costs which are directly linked to the implementation of the action and can therefore be attributed directly to it. They may not include any indirect costs;

‘Force majeure’: any unforeseeable, exceptional situation or event beyond the control of the parties that prevents either of them from fulfilling any of their obligations under the Agreement, which is not attributable to error or negligence on their part or on the part of the subcontractors affiliated entities or third parties in receipt of financial support and which proves to be inevitable despite their exercising due diligence. The following cannot be invoked as force majeure: labour disputes, strikes, financial difficulties or any default of a service, defect in equipment or materials or delays in making them available, unless they stem directly from a relevant case of force majeure;

‘Formal notification’: form of communication between the parties made in writing, by mail or electronic mail which provides the sender with compelling evidence that the message was delivered to the specified recipient;

‘Fraud’: any act or omission relating to the use or presentation of false, incorrect or incomplete statements or documents, which has as its effect the misappropriation or wrongful retention of funds or assets from the Union budget, the non-disclosure of information in violation of a specific obligation, with the same effect or the misapplication of such funds or assets for purposes other than those for which they were originally granted;

‘Grave professional misconduct’: a violation of applicable laws or regulations or ethical standards of the profession to which a person or entity belongs, or any wrongful conduct of a person or entity which has an impact on its professional credibility where such conduct denotes wrongful intent or gross negligence;

‘Implementation period’: the period of implementation of the activities forming part of the action, as specified in Article 1.2.2;

'Indirect costs': those costs which are not specific costs directly linked to the implementation of the action and which therefore cannot be attributed directly to it. They may not include any costs identifiable or declared as eligible direct costs;

'Irregularity': any infringement of a provision of Union law resulting from an act or omission by the beneficiary, which has or would have the effect of prejudicing the Union's budget;

'Maximum amount of the grant': the maximum EU contribution to the action, as defined in Article I.3.1;

'Pre-existing material': any materials, document, technology or know-how which exists prior to the beneficiary using it for the production of a result in the implementation of the action;

'Pre-existing right': any industrial and intellectual property right on pre-existing material; it may consist in a right of ownership, a licence right and/or a right of use belonging to the beneficiary or any other third parties;

'Related person': any natural or legal person who is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory body of the beneficiary or who has the powers of representation, decision or control with regard to the beneficiary;

'Starting date': the date on which the implementation of the action starts as provided for in Article I.2.2;

'Subcontract': a procurement contract within the meaning of Article II.10, which covers the implementation by a third party of tasks forming part of the action as described in Annex I.

ARTICLE II.2 – GENERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE BENEFICIARY

The beneficiary:

- (a) is liable for carrying out the action in accordance with the Agreement;
- (b) must comply with any legal obligations it is bound by under applicable EU, international and national law;
- (c) must inform Frontex immediately of any events or circumstances of which the beneficiary is aware, that are likely to affect or delay the implementation of the action;
- (d) must inform Frontex immediately:
 - (i) of any change in its legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation and of any change in its name, address or legal representative;
 - (ii) of any change in the legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation of its affiliated entities and of any change in their name, address or legal representative;
 - (iii) of any change regarding the exclusion situations listed in Article 136 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1046, including for its affiliated entities.

ARTICLE II.3 – COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PARTIES

II.3.1 Form and means of communication

Any communication relating to the Agreement or to its implementation must:

- (a) be made in writing (in paper or electronic form) in the language of the Agreement;
- (b) bear the number of the Agreement; and
- (c) be made using the communication details identified in Article I.7.

If a party requests written confirmation of an electronic communication within a reasonable time, the sender must provide an original signed paper version of the communication as soon as possible.

II.3.2 Date of communications

Any communication is considered to have been made when the receiving party receives it, unless the Agreement states that communication is considered to have been made on the date when the communication was sent.

Email is considered to have been received by the receiving party on the day of dispatch of that email, provided that it is sent to the email address indicated in Article I.7. The sending party must be able to prove the date of dispatch. If the sending party receives a non-delivery report, it must make every effort to ensure that the other party actually receives the communication by email or mail. In such a case, the sending party is not held in breach of its obligation to send such communication within a specified deadline.

Mail sent to Frontex using the postal or courier services is considered to have been received by Frontex on the date on which it is registered by the department identified in Article I.7.2.

Formal notifications are considered to have been received by the receiving party on the date of receipt indicated in the proof received by the sending party that the message was delivered to the specified recipient.

ARTICLE II.4 – LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

II.4.1 Frontex may not be held liable for any damage caused or sustained by the beneficiary, including any damage caused to third parties as a consequence of or during the implementation of the action.

II.4.2 Except in cases of force majeure, the beneficiary must compensate Frontex 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.

ARTICLE II.5 – CONFLICT OF INTEREST

II.5.1 The beneficiary must take all necessary measures to prevent any situation of conflict of interests.

II.5.2 The beneficiary must inform Frontex without delay of any situation constituting or likely to lead to a conflict of interests. It must take immediately all the necessary steps to rectify this situation.

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

ARTICLE II.6 - CONFIDENTIALITY

II.6.1 During implementation of the action and for five years after the payment of the balance, the parties must treat with confidentiality any confidential information and documents.

II.6.2 The parties may only use confidential information and documents for a reason other than to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement if they have first obtained the prior written agreement of the other party.

II.6.3 The confidentiality obligations do not apply if:

- (a) the disclosing party agrees to release the other party from those obligations;
- (b) the confidential information or documents become public through other means than a breach of the confidentiality obligations;
- (c) the disclosure of the confidential information or documents is required by law.

ARTICLE II.7 – PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA**II.7.1 Processing of personal data by Frontex**

Any personal data included in the Agreement must be processed by Frontex in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725.

Such data must be processed by the data controller identified in Article I.7.1 solely for implementing, managing and monitoring the Agreement or to protect the financial interests of the EU, including checks, audits and investigations in accordance with Article II.27.

The beneficiary has the right to access, rectify or erase its own personal data and the right to restrict or, where applicable, the right to data portability or the right to object to data processing in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725. For this purpose, it must send any queries about the processing of its personal data to the data controller identified in Article I.7.1.

The beneficiary may have recourse at any time to the European Data Protection Supervisor.

II.7.2 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 ensure that the personnel authorised to process personal data has committed itself to confidentiality or is under appropriate statutory obligation of confidentiality.

The beneficiary must adopt appropriate technical and organisational security measures having regard to the risks inherent in the processing and to the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing of the personal data concerned. This is in order to ensure, as appropriate:

- (a) the pseudonymisation and encryption of personal data;
- (b) the ability to ensure the ongoing confidentiality, integrity, availability and resilience of processing systems and services;
- (c) the ability to restore the availability and access to personal data in a timely manner in the event of a physical or technical incident;
- (d) a process for regularly testing, assessing and evaluating the effectiveness of technical and organisational measures for ensuring the security of the processing;
- (e) measures to protect personal data from accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of or access to personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

ARTICLE II.8 – VISIBILITY OF UNION FUNDING

Unless Frontex requests otherwise, any external communication or publication by the Beneficiary about an operational activity, including conferences or seminars, shall indicate that this activity has received funding from the Union and was coordinated or otherwise supported by Frontex. Any such communication or publication by the Beneficiary, in any form and medium, shall indicate that sole responsibility lies with the author and that Frontex is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

ARTICLE II.9 – OWNERSHIP AND USE OF THE RESULTS

Due to specific nature of law enforcement activities, Frontex acquires irrevocably worldwide ownership of the reports submitted by the Beneficiary and of all related intellectual and industrial property rights. The intellectual property rights so acquired include any rights, such as copyright and other intellectual or industrial property rights, to any of the reports and other documents related to it. Frontex may freely exploit and use the acquired rights as it deems fit.

ARTICLE II.10 – AWARD OF CONTRACTS NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION

II.10.1 If the implementation of the action requires the beneficiary to procure goods, works or services, it may award the contract in accordance with their usual purchasing practices provided that the contract is awarded to the tender offering best value for money or, as appropriate, to the tender offering the lowest price. In doing so, it must avoid any conflict of interests.

The beneficiary must ensure that Frontex, the European Court of Auditors and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Article II.27 also towards the beneficiary' contractors.

II.10.2 The beneficiary that is a 'contracting authority' within the meaning of Directive 2014/24/EU or 'contracting entity' within the meaning of Directive 2014/25/EU must comply with the applicable national public procurement rules.

The beneficiary must ensure that the conditions applicable to it under Articles II.4, II.5, II.6 and II.9 are also applicable to the contractors.

II.10.3 The beneficiary remains solely responsible for carrying out the action and for compliance with the Agreement.

II.10.4. If the beneficiary breaches its obligations under Article II.10.1 the costs related to the contract concerned are considered ineligible in accordance with Article II.19.2 (c), (d) and (e).

If the beneficiary breaches its obligations under Article II.10.2 the grant may be reduced in accordance with Article II.25.4.

ARTICLE II.11 – SUBCONTRACTING OF TASKS FORMING PART OF THE ACTION

II.11.1 The beneficiary may subcontract tasks forming part of the action. If it does so, it must ensure that, in addition to the conditions specified in Article II.10, the following conditions are also complied with:

- (a) subcontracting does not cover core tasks of the action;
- (b) recourse to subcontracting is justified because of the nature of the action and what is necessary for its implementation;
- (c) the estimated costs of the subcontracting are clearly identifiable in the estimated budget set out in Annex III;
- (d) any recourse to subcontracting, if not provided for in Annex I, is communicated by the beneficiary and approved by Frontex. Frontex may grant approval:
 - (i) before any recourse to subcontracting, if the beneficiary requests an amendment as provided for in Article II.13; or
 - (ii) after recourse to subcontracting if the subcontracting:

- is specifically justified in the interim, or final technical report referred to in Articles I.4.3 and I.4.4; and
- does not entail changes to the Agreement which would call into question the decision awarding the grant or be contrary to the equal treatment of applicants;

(e) the beneficiary ensures that the conditions applicable to it under Article II.8 are also applicable to the subcontractors.

II.11.2 If the beneficiary breaches its obligations under Article II.11.1 (a), (b), (c) or (d), the costs related to the contract concerned are considered ineligible in accordance with Article II.19.2 (f).

If the beneficiary breaches its obligation under Article II.11.1 (e) the grant may be reduced in accordance with Article II.25.4.

ARTICLE II.12 – FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THIRD PARTIES

II.12.1 If, while implementing the action, the beneficiary has to give financial support to third parties, the beneficiary must give such financial support in accordance with the conditions specified in Annex I. Under those conditions, the following information must be stated at least:

- (a) the maximum amount of financial support. This amount may not exceed EUR 60 000 for each third party except if achieving the objective of the action as specified in Annex I would otherwise be impossible or overly difficult ;
- (b) the criteria for determining the exact amount of the financial support;
- (c) the different types of activity that may receive financial support, on the basis of a fixed list;
- (d) the persons or categories of persons which may receive financial support;
- (e) the criteria for giving the financial support.

II.12.2 As an exception to Article II.12.1, if the financial support takes the form of a prize, the beneficiary must give such financial support in accordance with the conditions specified in Annex I. Under those conditions, the following information must at least be stated:

- (a) the eligibility and award criteria;
- (b) the amount of the prize;
- (c) the payment arrangements.

II.12.3 The beneficiary must ensure that the conditions applicable to it under Articles II.4, II.5, II.6, II.8, II.9 and II.27 are also applicable to the third parties receiving financial support.

ARTICLE II.13 – AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT

II.13.1 Any amendment to the Agreement must be made in writing.

II.13.2 An amendment may not have the purpose or the effect of making changes to the Agreement which would call into question the decision awarding the grant or be contrary to the equal treatment of applicants.

II.13.3 Any request for amendment must:

- (a) be duly justified;
- (b) be accompanied by appropriate supporting documents; and

(c) be sent to the other party in due time before it is due to take effect, and in any case one month before the end of the implementation period.

Point (c) does not apply in cases duly substantiated by the party requesting the amendment if the other party agrees.

II.13.4 In case of an operating grant the period set out in Article I.2.2 may not be extended via amendments.

II.13.5 Amendments enter into force on the date on which the last party signs or on the date of approval of the request for amendment.

Amendments take effect on a date agreed by the parties or, in the absence of such an agreed date, on the date on which the amendment enters into force.

ARTICLE II.14 – ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS FOR PAYMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES

II.14.1 The beneficiary may not assign any of its claims for payment against Frontex to any third party, except if approved by Frontex on the basis of a reasoned, written request by the beneficiary.

If Frontex does not accept the assignment or the terms of it are not complied with, the assignment has no effect on it.

II.14.2 In no circumstances may an assignment release the beneficiary from its obligations towards Frontex.

ARTICLE II.15 – FORCE MAJEURE

II.15.1 A party faced with force majeure must send a formal notification to the other party without delay, stating the nature of the situation or of the event, its likely duration and foreseeable effects.

II.15.2 The parties must take the necessary measures to limit any damage due to force majeure. They must do their best to resume the implementation of the action as soon as possible.

II.15.3 The party faced with force majeure may not be considered in breach of its obligations under the Agreement if it has been prevented from fulfilling them by force majeure.

ARTICLE II.16 – SUSPENSION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION

II.16.1 Suspension of implementation by the beneficiary

The beneficiary may suspend the implementation of the action or any part of it, if exceptional circumstances make such implementation impossible or excessively difficult, in particular in the event of force majeure.

The beneficiary must immediately inform Frontex, stating:

(a) the reasons for suspension, including details about the date or period when the exceptional circumstances occurred; and

(b) the expected date of resumption.

Once the circumstances allow the beneficiary to resume implementing the action, the beneficiary must inform Frontex immediately and present a request for amendment of the Agreement as provided for in Article II.16.3.

This obligation does not apply if the Agreement is terminated in accordance with Articles II.17.1 or points (b) or (c) of Article II.17.2.1.

II.16.2 Suspension of implementation by Frontex

II.16.2.1 Grounds for suspension

Frontex may suspend the implementation of the action or any part thereof:

- (a) if Frontex has evidence that the beneficiary has committed irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement;
- (b) if Frontex has evidence that the beneficiary has committed systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations in other grants funded by the Union or the European Atomic Energy Community ('Euratom') awarded to the beneficiary under similar conditions and the irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations have a material impact on this grant; or
- (c) if Frontex suspects irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations committed by the beneficiary in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement and needs to verify whether they have actually occurred.

II.16.2.2 Procedure for suspension

Step 1 Before suspending implementation of the action, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary:

- (a) informing it of:
 - (i) its intention to suspend the implementation;
 - (ii) the reasons for suspension;
 - (iii) the necessary conditions for resuming the implementation in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.16.2.1; and
- (b) inviting it to submit observations within 30 calendar days of receiving the formal notification.

Step 2 If Frontex does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it of:

- (a) the suspension of the implementation;
- (b) the reasons for suspension; and
- (c) the final conditions for resuming the implementation in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.16.2.1; or
- (d) the indicative date of completion of the necessary verification in the case referred to in point (c) of Article II.16.2.1.

The suspension takes effect on the day the formal notification is received by the beneficiary or on a later date specified in the formal notification.

Otherwise, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it that it is not continuing the suspension procedure.

II.16.2.3 Resuming implementation

In order to resume the implementation, the beneficiary must meet the notified conditions as soon as possible and must inform Frontex of any progress made.

If the conditions for resuming the implementation are met or the necessary verifications are carried out, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary:

- (a) informing it that the conditions for lifting the suspension are met; and
- (b) requiring it to present a request for amendment of the Agreement as provided for in Article II.16.3. This obligation does not apply if the Agreement is terminated in accordance with Articles II.17.1 or points (b), (f) or (g) of Article II.17.2.1.

II.16.3 Effects of the suspension

If the implementation of the action can be resumed and the Agreement has not been terminated, an amendment to the Agreement must be made in accordance with Article II.13 in order to:

- (a) set the date on which the action is to be resumed;
- (b) extend the duration of the action; and
- (c) make other changes necessary to adapt the action to the new situation.

The suspension is 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 the period of suspension that relate to the implementation of the suspended action or the suspended part of it may not be reimbursed or covered by the grant.

Suspending implementation of the action does not affect Frontex's right to terminate the Agreement in accordance with Article II.17.2, reduce the grant or recover amounts unduly paid in accordance with Articles II.25.4 and II.26.

Neither party may claim damages due to suspension by the other party.

ARTICLE II.17 – TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

II.17.1 Termination of the Agreement by the beneficiary

The beneficiary may terminate the Agreement.

The beneficiary must send a formal notification of termination to Frontex, stating:

- (a) the reasons for termination; and
- (b) the date on which the termination takes effect. This date must be set after the formal notification.

If the beneficiary does not state the reasons for the termination or if Frontex considers that the reasons do not justify termination, the Agreement is considered to have been terminated improperly.

The termination takes effect on the day specified in the formal notification.

II.17.2 Termination of the Agreement by Frontex

II.17.2.1 Grounds for termination

Frontex may terminate the Agreement, if:

- (a) a change to the beneficiary's legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation is likely to affect the implementation of the Agreement substantially or calls into question the decision to award the grant, or a change regarding the exclusion situations listed in Article 136 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1046, that calls into question the decision to award the grant;
- (b) the beneficiary, any related person or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement have committed serious breach of obligations, including improper implementation of the action as described in Annex I;
- (c) the implementation of the action is prevented or suspended due to force majeure or exceptional circumstances and either:
 - (i) resumption is impossible; or
 - (ii) the necessary changes to the Agreement would call into question the decision awarding the grant or be contrary to the equal treatment of applicants;
- (d) the beneficiary or a natural or legal person that assumes unlimited liability for the debts of the beneficiary:
 - (i) is declared bankrupt, is subject to insolvency or winding up procedures, its assets are being administered by a liquidator or by a Court, has entered into an agreement with creditors, has suspended business

activities or is in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for under the Union or national law;

(ii) is in breach of its obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions in accordance with the applicable law;

(e) the beneficiary or any related person or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement has committed:

(i) grave professional misconduct proven by any means;

(ii) fraud;

(iii) corruption;

(iv) conduct related to criminal organisations;

(v) money laundering;

(vi) terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing);

(vii) child labour or other offences concerning trafficking of human beings;

(f) Frontex has evidence that the beneficiary or any related person or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement has committed irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement, including if the beneficiary or related person or natural person has submitted false information or failed to provide required information;

(g) Frontex has evidence that the beneficiary has committed systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations in other Union or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions and such irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations have a material impact on this grant;

(h) a beneficiary or any related person or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement has created an entity under a different jurisdiction with the intend to circumvent fiscal, social or any other legal obligations in the jurisdiction of its registered office, central administration or principal place of business;

(i) a beneficiary or any related person has been created with the intend referred to in point (h) or

(j) Frontex has sent the beneficiary a formal notification asking it to end the participation of its affiliated entity because that entity is in a situation provided for in points (d) to (i) and the beneficiary has failed to request an amendment ending the participation of the entity and reallocating its tasks.

II.17.2.2 Procedure for termination

Step 1- Before terminating the Agreement, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it of:

(i) its intention to terminate;

(ii) the reasons for termination; and

(b) requiring it, within 45 calendar days of receiving the formal notification:

(i) to submit observations; and

(ii) in the case of point (b) of Article II.17.2.1, to inform Frontex of the measures to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

Step 2 – If Frontex does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it of the termination and the date on which it takes effect.

Otherwise, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it that the termination procedure is not continued.

The termination takes effect:

- (a) for terminations under points (a), (b) and (d) of Article II.17.2.1: on the day specified in the formal notification of termination referred to in the second subparagraph (i.e. in Step 2 above);
- (b) for terminations under points (c), (e) to (j) of Article II.17.2.1: on the day after the beneficiary receives the formal notification of termination referred to in the second subparagraph (i.e. in Step 2 above).

II.17.3 Effects of termination

Within 60 calendar days from the day on which the termination takes effect, the beneficiary must submit a request for payment of the balance as provided for in Article I.4.4.

If Frontex does not receive the request for payment of the balance by the above deadline, only costs or contributions which are included in an approved technical report and, where relevant, in an approved financial statement, are reimbursed or covered by the grant.

If the Agreement is terminated by Frontex because the beneficiary has breached its obligation to submit the request for payment, the beneficiary may not submit any request for payment after termination. In that case the second subparagraph applies.

Frontex calculates the final grant amount as referred to in Article II.25 and the balance as referred to in Article I.5.4 on the basis of the reports submitted. Only activities undertaken before the date when the termination takes effect or the end date of the implementation period as specified in Article I.2.2, whichever is the earliest, must be taken into account. Where the grant takes the form of reimbursement of costs actually incurred as provided for in Article I.3.2(a)(i), only costs incurred before termination takes effect are reimbursed or covered by the grant. Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not taken into account and are not reimbursed or covered by the grant.

Frontex may reduce the grant in accordance with Article II.25.4 in case of:

- (a) improper termination of the Agreement by the beneficiary within the meaning of Article II.17.1; or
- (b) termination of the Agreement by Frontex on any of the grounds set out in points (b) to (j) of Article II.17.2.1.

Neither party may claim damages on the grounds that the other party terminated the Agreement.

After termination, the beneficiary's obligations continue to apply, in particular those under Articles I.4, II.6, II.8, II.9, II.14, II.27 and any additional provisions on the use of the results, as set out in the Special Conditions.

ARTICLE II.18 – APPLICABLE LAW, SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND ENFORCEABLE DECISIONS

The Agreement is governed by the applicable Union law, complemented, where necessary, by the law of Belgium. In accordance with Article 272 TFEU, the General Court or, on appeal, the Court of Justice of the European Union, has sole jurisdiction to hear any dispute between the Union and any beneficiary concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement, if such dispute cannot be settled amicably.

In accordance with Article 299 TFEU, for the purposes of recovery within the meaning of Article II.26, Frontex may adopt an enforceable decision to impose pecuniary obligations on persons other than States.

An action may be brought against such decision before the General Court of the European Union in accordance with Article 263 TFEU.

1.2. PART B — FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE II.19 – ELIGIBLE COSTS

II.19.1 Conditions for the eligibility of costs

Eligible costs of the action are costs actually incurred by the beneficiary and which meet the following criteria:

- (a) they are incurred within the implementation period, with the exception of costs relating to the request for payment of the balance and the corresponding supporting documents referred to in Article I.4.4;
- (b) they are indicated in the estimated budget. The estimated budget is set out in Annex III;
- (c) they are incurred in connection with the action as described in Annex I and are necessary for its implementation;
- (d) they are identifiable and verifiable, in particular they are recorded in the beneficiary's accounting records and determined according to the applicable accounting standards of the country where the beneficiary is established and according to the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices;
- (e) they comply with the requirements of applicable tax and social legislation; and
- (f) they are reasonable, justified and comply with the principle of sound financial management, in particular regarding economy and efficiency.

II.19.2 Eligible direct costs

To be eligible, the direct costs of the action must comply with the eligibility conditions set out in Article II.19.1. In particular, the following categories of costs are eligible direct costs, provided that they satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in Article II.19.1 as well as the following conditions:

- (a) costs of the administrative and logistical staff;
- (b) costs related to the training infrastructure needed for the implementation of the Basic Training Programme for the Standing Corps Category 1;
- (c) costs related to the specific training equipment needed for the implementation of the Basic Training Programme for the Standing Corps Category 1;
- (d) costs of consumables and supplies, provided that they are identifiable and assigned to the implementation of the Basic Training Programme for the Standing Corps Category 1;
- (e) costs arising directly from the provision of the full board accommodation and meals and logistical support (e.g.: accommodation costs, catering costs, medical support, cleaning and laundry costs-to the extent that they are relevant to the use of training equipment, organisational support, organization of field visits).
- (f) costs arising directly from requirements linked to the implementation of the Basic Training Programme for the Standing Corps Category 1 (e.g.: dissemination of information, translations, reproduction, publication, training materials).
- (g) costs of travel (field visits, etc.) provided that these costs are in line with the grant beneficiary's usual practices on travel;
- (h) costs related to the organisation of meetings (e.g. catering, equipment rental);

A flat-rate amount of 5% of the total eligible direct costs of the action is eligible under indirect costs, representing the grant beneficiary's general administrative costs which can be regarded as chargeable to the action. Indirect costs may not include costs entered under another budget heading.

In the case of organisations receiving an operating grant, indirect costs are not eligible.

II.19.3 Ineligible costs

In addition to any other costs which do not fulfil the conditions set out in Article II.19.1, the following costs may not be considered eligible:

- (a) return on capital and dividends paid by the beneficiary;
- (b) debt and debt service charges;
- (c) provisions for losses or debts;
- (d) interest owed;
- (e) doubtful debts;
- (f) exchange losses;
- (g) costs of transfers from Frontex charged by the bank of the beneficiary;
- (h) costs declared by the beneficiary under another action receiving a grant financed from the Union budget. Such grants include grants awarded by a Member State and financed from the Union budget and grants awarded by bodies other than Frontex for the purpose of implementing the Union budget. In particular, if the beneficiary receives an operating grant financed by the EU or Euratom budget, it may not declare indirect costs for the period(s) covered by the operating grant, unless it can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the action;
- (i) contributions in kind from third parties;
- (j) excessive or reckless expenditure;
- (k) deductible VAT.
- (l) contribution in kind;
- (m) depreciation costs;

ARTICLE II.20 – IDENTIFIABILITY AND VERIFIABILITY OF THE AMOUNTS DECLARED

II.20.1 Declaring costs and contributions

The beneficiary must declare as eligible costs or as a requested contribution:

- (a) for unit costs or unit contributions: the amount obtained by multiplying the amount per unit specified in Article I.3.2(a)(ii) or (b) by the actual number of units used or produced;
- (b) for unit costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: the amount obtained by multiplying the amount per unit calculated in accordance with the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices by the actual number of units used or produced;

For the forms of grant referred to in points (b), (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h), the amounts declared must comply with the conditions specified in points (a) and (b) of Article II.19.1.

II.20.2 Records and other documentation to support the costs and contributions declared

The beneficiary must provide the following if requested to do so in the context of the checks or audits described in Article II.27:

- (a) for actual costs: adequate supporting documents to prove the costs declared, such as contracts, invoices and accounting records.

In addition, the beneficiary's usual accounting and internal control procedures must permit direct reconciliation of the amounts declared with the amounts recorded in its accounting statements and with the amounts indicated in the supporting documents;

- (b) for unit costs or unit contributions: adequate supporting documents to prove the number of units declared. The beneficiary does not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered or to provide supporting documents, such as accounting statements, to prove the amount declared per unit;

(c) for lump sum costs or lump sum contributions: adequate supporting documents to prove that the action has been properly implemented.

The beneficiary does not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered or to provide supporting documents, such as accounting statements, to prove the amount declared as a lump sum;

(d) for flat-rate costs or flat-rate contributions: adequate supporting documents to prove the eligible costs or requested contribution to which the flat rate applies.

The beneficiary does not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered or to provide supporting documents, such as accounting statements, for the flat rate applied;

(e) for financing not linked to costs: adequate supporting documents to prove that the action has been properly implemented;

The beneficiary does not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered or to provide supporting documents, such as accounting statements, to prove the amount declared as a financing not linked to costs;

(f) for unit costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: adequate supporting documents to prove the number of units declared;

(g) for lump sum costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: adequate supporting documents to prove that the action has been properly implemented;

(h) for flat-rate costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: adequate supporting documents to prove the eligible costs to which the flat rate applies.

II.20.3 Conditions to determine the compliance of cost accounting practices

II.20.3.1 In the case of points (f), (g) and (h) of Article II.20.2, the beneficiary does not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered, but it must ensure that the cost accounting practices used for the purpose of declaring eligible costs are in compliance with the following conditions:

(a) the cost accounting practices used constitute its usual cost accounting practices and are applied in a consistent manner, based on objective criteria independent from the source of funding;

(b) the costs declared can be directly reconciled with the amounts recorded in its general accounts; and

(c) the categories of costs used for the purpose of determining the costs declared are exclusive of any ineligible cost or costs covered by other forms of grant as provided for in Article I.3.2.

II.20.3.2 If the Special Conditions so provide, the beneficiary may submit to Frontex a request asking it to assess the compliance of its usual cost accounting practices. If required by the Special Conditions, the request must be accompanied by a certificate on the compliance of the cost accounting practices ('certificate on the compliance of the cost accounting practices').

The certificate on the compliance of the cost accounting practices must be:

(a) produced by an approved auditor or, if the beneficiary is a public body, by a competent and independent public officer; and

(b) drawn up in accordance with Annex VII.

The certificate must certify that the beneficiary's cost accounting practices used for the purpose of declaring eligible costs comply with the conditions laid down in Article II.20.3.1 and with the additional conditions that may be laid down in the Special Conditions.

II.20.3.3 If Frontex has confirmed that the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices are in compliance, costs declared in application of these practices may not be challenged ex post, if:

(a) the practices actually used comply with those approved by Frontex; and

(b) the beneficiary did not conceal any information for the purpose of the approval of its cost accounting practices.

ARTICLE II.21 – ELIGIBILITY OF COSTS OF ENTITIES AFFILIATED TO THE BENEFICIARY

If the Special Conditions contain a provision on entities affiliated to the beneficiary, costs incurred by such an entity are eligible, if:

- (a) they satisfy the same conditions under Articles II.19 and II.20 as apply to the beneficiary; and
- (b) the beneficiary ensures that the conditions applicable to it under Articles II.4, II.5, II.6, II.8, II.10, II.11 and II.27 are also applicable to the entity.

ARTICLE II.22 – BUDGET TRANSFERS

The beneficiary is allowed to adjust the estimated budget set out in Annex III by transfers between the different budget categories, if the action is implemented as described in Annex I. This adjustment does not require an amendment of the Agreement as provided for in Article II.13.

However, the beneficiary may not add costs relating to subcontracts not provided for in Annex 1, unless such additional subcontracts are approved by Frontex in accordance with Article II.11.1(d).

The first two subparagraphs do not apply to amounts which, as provided for in Article I.3.2(a)(iii) or (c), take the form of lump sums or which, as provided for in Article I.3.2(e), take the form of financing not linked to cost.

ARTICLE II.23 – NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

Frontex may terminate the Agreement as provided for in Article II.17.2.1(b) and may reduce the grant as provided for in Article II.25.4 if the beneficiary:

- (a) did not submit a request for interim payment or payment of the balance accompanied by the documents referred to in Articles I.4.3 or I.4.4 within 60 calendar days following the end of the corresponding reporting period; and
- (b) still fails to submit such a request within further 60 calendar days following a written reminder sent by Frontex.

ARTICLE II.24 – SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS AND TIME LINE FOR PAYMENT

II.24.1 Suspension of payments

II.24.1.1 Grounds for suspension

Frontex may, at any time during the implementation of the Agreement, suspend the pre-financing payments, interim payments or payment of the balance:

- (a) if Frontex has evidence that the beneficiary has committed irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement;
- (b) if Frontex has evidence that the beneficiary has committed systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or serious breach of obligations in other grants funded by the Union or the European Atomic Energy Community ('Euratom') awarded to the beneficiary under similar conditions and such irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations have a material impact on this grant; or
- (c) if Frontex suspects substantial irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations committed by the beneficiary in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement and needs to verify whether they have actually occurred.

II.24.1.2 Procedure for suspension

Step 1 – Before suspending payments, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary:

(a) informing it of:

- (i) its intention to suspend payments;
- (ii) the reasons for suspension;
- (iii) in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.24.1.1, the conditions that need to be met for payments to resume; and

(b) inviting it to submit observations within 30 calendar days of receiving the formal notification.

Step 2 – If Frontex does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it of:

- (i) the suspension of payments;
- (ii) the reasons for suspension;
- (iii) the final conditions under which payments may resume in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.24.1.1;

(d) the indicative date of completion of the necessary verification in the case referred to in point (c) of Article II.24.1.1.

The suspension takes effect on the day Frontex sends formal notification of suspension (Step 2).

Otherwise, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it that it is not continuing with the suspension procedure.

II.24.1.3 Effects of suspension

During the period of suspension of payments the beneficiary is not entitled to submit any requests for payments and supporting documents referred to in Articles I.4.2, I.4.3 and I.4.4.

The corresponding requests for payments and supporting documents may be submitted as soon as possible after resumption of payments or may be included in the first request for payment due following resumption of payments in accordance with the schedule laid down in Article I.4.1.

The suspension of payments does not affect the right of the beneficiary to suspend the implementation of the action as provided for in Article II.16.1 or to terminate the Agreement as provided for in Article II.17.1.

II.24.1.4 Resuming payments

In order for Frontex to resume payments, the beneficiary must meet the notified conditions as soon as possible and must inform Frontex of any progress made.

If the conditions for resuming payments are met, the suspension will be lifted. Frontex will send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it of this.

II.24.2 Suspension of the time limit for payments

II.24.2.1 Frontex may at any moment suspend the time limit for payment specified in Articles I.5.2, I.5.3 and I.5.4 if a request for payment cannot be approved because:

- (a) it does not comply with the Agreement;
- (b) the appropriate supporting documents have not been produced; or
- (c) there is a doubt about the eligibility of the costs declared in the financial statements and additional checks, reviews, audits or investigations are necessary.

II.24.2.2 Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it of:

- (a) the suspension; and
- (b) the reasons for the suspension.

The suspension takes effect on the day Frontex sends the formal notification.

II.24.2.3 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 Frontex if the suspension will continue.

If the payment deadline has been suspended because the technical reports or financial statements do not comply with the Agreement and the revised report or statement is not submitted or was submitted but is also rejected, Frontex may terminate the Agreement as provided for in Article II.17.2.1(b) and reduce the grant as provided for in Article II.25.4.

ARTICLE II.25 – CALCULATION OF THE FINAL AMOUNT OF THE GRANT

The final amount of the grant depends on the extent to which the action has been implemented in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

The final amount of the grant is calculated by Frontex at the time of the payment of the balance. The calculation involves the following steps:

- Step 1 – Application of the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs and addition of the financing not linked to costs, unit, flat-rate and lump sum contributions
- Step 2 – Limit to the maximum amount of the grant
- Step 3 – Reduction due to the no-profit rule
- Step 4 – Reduction due to improper implementation, irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations.

II.25.1 Step 1 – Application of the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs and addition of the financing not linked to costs, unit, flat-rate and lump sum contributions

This step is applied as follows:

- (a) If, as provided for in Article I.3.2(a)(i), the grant takes the form of the reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred, the reimbursement rate specified in that Article is applied to those eligible costs as approved by Frontex for the corresponding categories of costs, for the beneficiary and its affiliated entities
- (b) If, as provided for in Article I.3.2(a) (ii) to (v), the grant takes the form of the reimbursement of eligible unit costs, , lump sum costs or flat rate costs, the reimbursement rate specified in that Article is applied to the those eligible costs as approved by Frontex for the corresponding categories of costs, for the beneficiary and its affiliated entities;

II.25.2 Step 2 – Limit to maximum amount of the grant

The total amount paid to the beneficiary by Frontex may in no circumstances exceed the maximum amount of the grant. If the amount obtained following Step 1 is higher than this maximum amount, the final amount of the grant is limited to the latter.

II.25.3 Step 3 – Reduction due to the no-profit rule

The grant may not produce a profit for the beneficiary, unless specified otherwise in the Special Conditions.

The profit must be calculated as follows:

- (a) calculate the surplus of the total receipts of the action, over the total eligible costs of the action, as follows:

{receipts of the action minus the consolidated total eligible costs and contributions approved by Frontex corresponding to the amounts determined in accordance with Step 1}

(b) The receipts of the action are calculated as follows:

{the revenue generated by the action for the beneficiary and its affiliated entities other than non-profit organisations plus the amount obtained following Steps 1 and 2}

The revenue generated by the action is the consolidated revenue established, generated or confirmed for the beneficiary and its affiliated entities other than non-profit organisations on the date on which the request for payment of the balance is drawn up by the beneficiary.

The following are not considered receipts:

- (i) in kind and financial contributions made by third parties,
- (ii) in case of an operating grant, amounts dedicated to the building up of reserves.

(b) If the amount calculated under (a) is positive, this amount will be deducted from the amount calculated following Steps 1 and 2 in proportion to the final rate of reimbursement of the actual eligible costs of the action approved by Frontex for the categories of costs referred to in Article 1.3.2(a)(i).

II.25.4 Step 4 — Reduction due to improper implementation, irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations

Frontex may reduce the maximum amount of the grant if the action has not been implemented properly as described in Annex I (i.e. if it has not been implemented or has been implemented poorly, partially or late), or in case of irregularity, fraud or breach of an obligation under the Agreement.

The amount of the reduction will be proportionate to the degree to which the action has been implemented improperly or to the seriousness of the irregularity, fraud or breach of obligation.

Before Frontex reduces the grant, it must send a formal notification to the beneficiary:

(a) informing it of:

- (i) its intention to reduce the maximum amount of the grant;
- (ii) the amount by which it intends to reduce the grant;
- (iii) the reasons for reduction; and

(b) inviting it to submit observations within 30 calendar days of receiving the formal notification.

If Frontex does not receive any observations or decides to pursue reduction despite the observations it has received, it will send a formal notification informing the beneficiary of its decision.

If the grant is reduced, Frontex must calculate the reduced grant amount by deducting the amount of the reduction (calculated in proportion to the improper implementation of the action or to the seriousness of the irregularity, fraud or breach of obligations) from the maximum amount of the grant.

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

- (a) the amount obtained following Steps 1 to 3; or
- (b) the reduced grant amount following Step 4.

ARTICLE II.26 – RECOVERY

II.26.1 Recovery

Where an amount is to be recovered under the terms of the Agreement, the beneficiary must repay Frontex the amount in question.

The beneficiary is responsible for the repayment of any amount unduly paid by Frontex as a contribution towards the costs incurred by its affiliated entities.

II.26.2 Recovery procedure

Before recovery, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary:

- (a) informing it of its intention to recover the amount unduly paid;
- (b) specifying the amount due and the reasons for recovery; and
- (c) inviting the beneficiary to make any observations within a specified period.

If no observations have been submitted or if, despite the observations submitted by the beneficiary, Frontex decides to pursue the recovery procedure, Frontex may confirm recovery by sending a formal notification to the beneficiary consisting of a debit note, specifying the terms and the date for payment.

If payment has not been made by the date specified in the debit note, Frontex will recover the amount due:

- (a) by offsetting it, without the beneficiary's prior consent, against any amounts owed to the beneficiary by Frontex or an executive agency (from the Union or the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) budget) ('offsetting');

In exceptional circumstances, to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, Frontex may offset before the due date.

An action may be brought against such offsetting before the General Court of the European Union in accordance with Article 263 TFEU;

- (b) by drawing on the financial guarantee where provided for in accordance with Article I.5.2 ('drawing on the financial guarantee');
- (c) by taking legal action as provided for in Article II.18.2 or in the Special Conditions or by adopting an enforceable decision as provided for in Article II.18.3.

II.26.3 Interest on late payment

If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the amount to be recovered will be increased by late-payment interest at the rate set out in Article I.5.6 from the day following the date for payment in the debit note up to and including the date Frontex receives full payment of the amount.

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

II.26.4 Bank charges

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

ARTICLE II.27 – CHECKS, AUDITS AND EVALUATIONS

II.27.1 Technical and financial checks, audits, interim and final evaluations

Frontex may, during the implementation of the action or afterwards, carry out technical and financial checks and audits to determine that the beneficiary is implementing the action properly and is complying with the obligations under the Agreement. It may also check the beneficiary's statutory records for the purpose of periodic assessments of lump sum, unit cost or flat-rate amounts.

Information and documents provided as part of checks or audits must be treated on a confidential basis.

In addition, Frontex may carry out an interim or final evaluation of the impact of the action, measured against the objective of the Union programme concerned.

Commission checks, audits or evaluations may be carried out either directly by Frontex's own staff or by any other outside body authorised to do so on its behalf.

Frontex may initiate such checks, audits or evaluations during the implementation of the Agreement and during a period of five years starting from the date of payment of the balance. This period is limited to three years if the maximum amount of the grant is not more than EUR 60 000.

The check, audit or evaluation procedures are considered to be initiated on the date of receipt of the letter of Frontex announcing it.

If the audit is carried out on an affiliated entity, the beneficiary must inform that affiliated entity.

II.27.2 Duty to keep documents

The beneficiary must keep all original documents, especially accounting and tax records, stored on any appropriate medium, including digitalised originals when they are authorised by their respective national law and under the conditions laid down therein, during a period of five years starting from the date of payment of the balance.

The period during which documents must be kept is limited to three years if the maximum amount of the grant is not more than EUR 60 000.

The periods set out in the first and second subparagraphs are longer if there are ongoing audits, appeals, litigation or pursuit of claims concerning the grant, including in the cases referred to in Article II.27.7. In such cases, the beneficiary must keep the documents until such audits, appeals, litigation or pursuit of claims have been closed.

II.27.3 Obligation to provide information

The beneficiary must provide any information, including information in electronic format, requested by Frontex or by any other outside body authorised by Frontex.

If the beneficiary does not comply with the obligation set out in the first subparagraph, Frontex may consider:

- (a) any cost insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as ineligible;
- (b) any financing not linked to costs, unit, lump sum or flat-rate contribution insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as undue.

II.27.4 On-the-spot visits

During an on-the-spot visit, the beneficiary must allow Commission staff and outside personnel authorised by Frontex to have access to the sites and premises where the action is or was carried out, and to all the necessary information, including information in electronic format.

The beneficiary must ensure that the information is readily available at the moment of the on-the-spot visit and that information requested is handed over in an appropriate form.

If the beneficiary refuses to provide access to the sites, premises and information as required in the first and second subparagraphs, Frontex may consider:

- (a) any cost insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as ineligible;
- (b) any financing not linked to costs, unit, lump sum or flat-rate contribution insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as undue.

II.27.5 Contradictory audit procedure

The procedure would be conducted in accordance with the Frontex policy on ex-post control (ED decision No R-ED-2018-158 of 28/12/2018), subject to possible amendments.

II.27.6 Effects of audit findings

On the basis of the final audit findings, Frontex may take the measures it considers necessary, including recovery of all or part of the payments made by it, as provided for in Article II.26.

In the case of final audit findings after the payment of the balance, the amount to be recovered corresponds to the difference between the revised final amount of the grant, determined in accordance with Article II.25, and the total amount paid to the beneficiary under the Agreement for the implementation of the action.

II.27.7 Correction of systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations

II.27.7.1 Frontex may extend audit findings from other grants to this grant if:

- (a) the beneficiary is found to have committed systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations in other EU or Euratom grants awarded under similar conditions and such irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations have a material impact on this grant; and
- (b) the final audit findings are sent to the beneficiary through a formal notification, together with the list of grants affected by the findings within the period referred to in Article II.27.1

The extension of findings may lead to:

- (a) the rejection of costs as ineligible;
- (b) reduction of the grant as provided for in Article II.25.4;
- (c) recovery of undue amounts as provided for in Article II.26;
- (d) suspension of payments as provided for in Article II.24.1;
- (e) suspension of the action implementation as provided for in Article II.16.2;
- (f) termination as provided for in Article II.17.2.

II.27.7.2 Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it of the systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations and of its intention to extend the audit findings, together with the list of grants affected.

If the findings concern eligibility of costs the procedure is as follows:

Step 1 – The formal notification must include:

- an invitation to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings;
- a request to submit revised financial statements for all grants affected;
- where possible, the correction rate for extrapolation established by Frontex to calculate the amounts to be rejected on the basis of the systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations, if the beneficiary:
 - considers that the submission of revised financial statements is not possible or practicable; or
 - will not submit revised financial statements.

Step 2 – The beneficiary has 60 calendar days from when it receives the formal notification to submit observations and revised financial statements or to propose a duly substantiated alternative correction method. This period may be extended by Frontex in justified cases.

Step 3 – If the beneficiary submits revised financial statements that take account of the findings Frontex will determine the amount to be corrected on the basis of those revised statements.

If the beneficiary proposes an alternative correction method and Frontex accepts it, Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it:

- that it accepts the alternative method;
- of the revised eligible costs determined by applying this method.

Otherwise Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it:

- that it does not accept the observations or the alternative method proposed;
- of the revised eligible costs determined by applying the extrapolation method initially notified to the beneficiary.

If the systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations are found after the payment of the balance, the amount to be recovered corresponds to the difference between:

- the revised final amount of the grant, determined in accordance with Article II.25 on the basis of the revised eligible costs declared by the beneficiary and approved by Frontex or on the basis of the revised eligible costs after extrapolation; and
- the total amount paid to the beneficiary under the Agreement for the implementation of the action;

If the findings concern improper implementation or a breach of another obligation the procedure is as follows:

Step 1 – The formal notification must include:

- an invitation to the beneficiary to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings and
- the correction flat rate Frontex intends to apply to the maximum amount of the grant or to part of it, according to the principle of proportionality.

Step 2 – The beneficiary has 60 calendar days from receiving the formal notification to submit observations or to propose a duly substantiated alternative flat-rate.

Step 3 – If Frontex accepts the alternative flat rate proposed by the beneficiary, it must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it:

- that it accepts the alternative flat-rate;
- of the corrected grant amount by applying this flat rate.

Otherwise Frontex must send a formal notification to the beneficiary informing it:

- that it does not accept the observations or the alternative flat rate proposed;
- of the corrected grant amount by applying the flat rate initially notified to the beneficiary.

If the systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations are found after the payment of the balance, the amount to be recovered corresponds to the difference between:

- the revised final amount of the grant after flat-rate correction; and
- the total amount paid to the beneficiary under the Agreement for the implementation of the action.

II.27.8 Rights of OLAF

The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) has the same rights as Frontex, particularly the right of access, for the purpose of checks and investigations.

Under Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 and Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 OLAF may also carry out on the spot checks and inspections in accordance with the procedures laid down by Union law for the protection of the financial interests of the Union against fraud and other irregularities.

Where appropriate, OLAF findings may lead to Frontex recovering amounts from the beneficiary.

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

II.27.9 Rights of the European Court of Auditors and EPPO

The European Court of Auditors and the European Public Prosecutor's Office established by Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 ('the EPPO') have the same rights as Frontex, particularly the right of access, for the purpose of checks, audits and investigations.

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