Health Holland

Science for Industry Call for public private partnerships in 2026

Call for submission of applications for PPP Innovation subsidy

1. Summary

Health Holland stimulates innovative research and development by financially supporting public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the Life Sciences & Health (LSH) sector. This call encourages companies and research organisations to jointly invest in research & development (R&D) with the aim of developing sustainable, innovative products and services within the Dutch LSH sector, thereby contributing to the economic growth and economic resilience of the Netherlands. Health Holland can financially support a collaborative project by awarding PPP subsidy.

Health Holland has allocated a minimum of €5.000.000,- of PPP subsidy for the Science for Industry Call 2026. This call focuses on the application of scientific knowledge, methodologies, and innovations to address concrete, industry-defined challenges within the LSH sector. It aims to bridge the gap between scientific research and the practical needs of companies, thereby stimulating economic growth, technological advancement, and societal impact.

In addition, Health Holland aims to contribute to strengthening the R&D capacity of the Dutch LSH-sector. Therefore, this call targets public-private partnership projects (PPP projects) in which the research and development activities take place in the Netherlands, addressing challenges from the Dutch LSH-sector that contribute to the development of marketable products and services.

The application process for the Science for Industry Call 2026 consists of the following steps:

- Step 1: Submission of a pre-registration – deadline Tuesday, 14 July 2026 17:00 CET
- Step 2: Submission of a full proposal – deadline Tuesday, 22 September 2026 17:00 CET

PPP subsidy application can be submitted via the submission portal on the website.

Key requirements:

- The main applicant is a for-profit enterprise (company) based in the Netherlands. Please note: micro-SME's are excluded as main applicant – see Appendix E for the SME-criteria.
- The consortium consists of at least one Dutch for-profit enterprise (company) and one Dutch research organisation.
- The project focuses on a concrete R&D-question, originating from the main applicant.
- Every company may be part of a maximum of two (2) applications.
- The duration of the project is between two (2) and four (4) years and starts between February 1st and May 1st, 2027.
- Dutch research organisations, Dutch SME's, and Dutch large companies are eligible for PPP subsidy.
- The project consists of applied research, including industrial research and/or experimental development.
- The project may apply for a minimum of €500.000 and a maximum of €1.200.000 PPP subsidy.
- Effective collaboration takes place; the project is executed at joint cost and risk and that all consortium partners contribute to the project substantially.
- The activities within the project, carried out by both the Dutch research organisations and the Dutch companies, shall primarily take place in the Netherlands (at least 80% of the personnel costs per respective party).
- The project contributes to the (further) development of one or more of the ten priority key technologies identified in the National Technology Strategy, thereby aligning with the Dutch Growth markets.

- The research fits within the social theme 'Health & Care', the central mission and at least one of the five focused missions that contribute to the central mission of this theme, as concretized in the Knowledge and Innovation Agenda 2024-2027.

Leading up to the deadline, consortia may request a personal meeting with a Health Holland representative in order to solve consortium or application specific questions. The requests can be applied for until no later than September 4th, 2026, by sending an e-mail to tki@health-holland.com. Please include *''Request Science for Industry Call application advice''* in the subject.

⚠ Please note: Consortia whose application was rejected after full evaluation under the SME Call 2026 (Phase 3) are **not** permitted to submit the same or a similar application under the Science for Industry Call. If this is detected, the application submitted under the Science for Industry Call will be declared ineligible.

It is also **not** permitted to submit the same or a similar application to both the SME Call 2027 (expected submission deadline in Q4 2026) and the Science for Industry Call 2026. If this is detected, the application submitted under the SME Call will be declared ineligible.

Health Holland

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2. Background information

2.1 Background Health Holland

Health Holland is the branding name of the Stichting Topconsortium for Knowledge and Innovation (TKI) – LSH. LSH. Health Holland stimulates and facilitates public-private partnerships. Together with its partners, Health Holland strengthens the Dutch LSH ecosystem. Within this dynamic ecosystem, Health Holland brings together science, entrepreneurship, policy, and society to translate scientific insights into innovative technologies and therapies that contribute to a healthier and more resilient society.

Health Holland invests strategically in a future-proof ecosystem by deploying smart financing instruments, sharing knowledge and experience, and leveraging a strong (inter)national network. Barriers to innovation are identified in a timely manner and actively addressed where possible, ensuring that promising innovations can reach practical application faster, more effectively, and with greater impact.

2.2 Relevance Health Holland & relevant policy documents

PPP Innovation Regulation

Health Holland implements the PPP Innovation Regulation for the LSH sector on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The PPP Innovation Regulation has two main objectives:

1) To stimulate public-private partnerships in R&D that are of medium- to long-term societal and economic relevance; and
2) To strengthen research that contributes to the Knowledge and Innovation Agendas (KIAs), thereby supporting the economic and societal goals of the Dutch mission-driven innovation policy.

The following laws and regulations apply to the PPP Innovation Regulation (see Section 5.2 for download links):

- Regulation National Grants of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy and Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality - BWBR0035474 – Chapter 3.2 PPS-Innovation;
- Framework Decision National Grants of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy and Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality - BWBR0024796;
- Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (2022/C 414/01);
- Commission Regulation (EU) nr. 651/2014 of 17 June 2014.

Policy context

To increase the Netherlands' resilience to economical and societal challenges, the Dutch government is implementing an industrial policy with focus. This policy focuses on three key goals: enhancing the country's earning capacity (''verdienvermogen''), increasing the resilience of the Dutch economy, and generating societal impact. This industry policy makes a significant contribution to innovative industrial development and aligns with the government's 2030 ambitions: a strong, diversified industry representing at least 15% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and public-private R&D investments of at least 3% of GDP.

The targeted industrial policy focuses on six sectors where the Netherlands already demonstrates strong traction and which, bases on various analyses such as the growth markets analysis, show a strong contribution to the country's earning capacity, economic resilience, and societal missions. Within this industry policy with focus, the National Technology Strategy (NTS) provides direction for coordinated public and private investments in research and development, with the aim of establishing a strong technological foundation for the growth of these six markets. In this context, start-ups and scale-ups constitute an important target group, as they are often active within these technological markets.

By funding PPP projects that contribute to the Health & Care missions developed by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, and the ten priority key enabling technologies identified in the NTS, both economic and societal value is generated in the short and long term. These investments also generate revenues that contribute to the welfare of current and future generations. In doing so, Health Holland contributes to the Netherlands' economic potential, resilience, and sustainable earning capacity.

National Technology Strategy
The National Technology Strategy (Ministry of Economic Affairs, 2024) defines ten prioritized key technologies as building blocks for a strategic technology policy. These technologies offer the Dutch knowledge sector and industry opportunities to make a positive global impact and are essential for future innovation. In nearly all of these technologies, application, further development, and market deployment in the medical domain play a significant role. The most prominent examples for the LSH sector include the key enabling technologies: Biomolecular and cell technologies, Imaging technologies, and Artificial Intelligence and Data Science. However, the other seven technologies also hold value for the LSH sector. Each submitted project must therefore actively contribute to the further development of at least one of the ten prioritized key technologies identified in the NTS. These are:

- Optical systems and integrated photonics
- Quantum technologies
- Process technology, including process intensification
- Biomolecular and cell technologies
- Imaging technologies
- Mechatronics and optomechatronics
- Artificial intelligence and data science
- Energy materials
- Semiconductor technologies
- Cybersecurity technologies

In February 2026, a specific action agenda was published for each of these ten priority key enabling technologies. These ten action agendas set out how the Netherlands' strategic ambitions can be realised through targeted innovation programmes. These innovation programmes build upon the Netherlands' existing strong knowledge and industrial positions in the international arena, while simultaneously responding to (emerging and desired) growth markets in order to further strengthen these positions.

Social theme 'Health & Care'
The societal theme Health & Care focuses on six missions, developed by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. These include one central mission and five specific missions. The central mission aims to ensure that people live five years longer in good health, while reducing the health gap between those with high and low socioeconomic status by 30%. The five specific missions contribute to this central goal by focusing on improving the living environment, more care at the right place, improving prospects for people with chronic illness, dementia, and better protection against societal disruptive health threats. In addition to reducing health disparities, labour-saving innovation is a cross-cutting theme that warrants particular attention, given current challenges around increased pressure on the healthcare workforce. The missions are designed with a time horizon up to 2040. The Knowledge and Innovation Agenda 2024–2027 outlines how technological innovation through PPPs can contribute to achieving both the central mission and the five specific missions within the Health & Care domain.

Given the current challenges related to workforce shortages and increasing workload pressures in the healthcare sector, labour-saving innovation, alongside the reduction of health inequalities, is a cross-cutting priority that warrants domain-crossing attention. Labour savings can be achieved in multiple ways, both by preventing or reducing the demand for care and by reorganising care delivery through technological and social innovations (i.e. labour-saving modes of working). Reducing the demand for care can be realised through prevention, lowering disease burden (thereby generating labour-saving effects), and through the substitution of care by enhancing the self-reliance and autonomy of patients and clients.

2.3 Types of organisations in a PPP subsidy application

In subsidy applications submitted to Health Holland, a distinction is made between different types of organisations. Correctly categorizing your organisation is, among other things, important to determine whether the consortium composition adheres to the terms and conditions of the call and if your organisation is eligible to apply for PPP subsidy. Within the PPP Innovation Regulation, the following types of organisations are defined:

Research organisation[1]
A research organisation is an entity primarily engaged in independent fundamental research, industrial research, or experimental development, and/or in broad knowledge dissemination through education, publications, or knowledge transfer. The legal form and method of funding (public or private) are not decisive. If the organisation also performs economic activities, separate accounts must be maintained for the financing and revenues of those activities. Enterprises that are able to exercise decisive influence (e.g. as a member or shareholder) must not have privileged access to the research results obtained. Examples of research organisations in the Netherlands include universities, university medical centres (UMCs), universities of applied sciences, and TO2-institutes, and KNAW-institutes.

Enterprise
According to established case law of the European Court of Justice, an enterprise is any entity engaged in economic activity, irrespective of its legal form and manner of funding. These economic activities generate revenue and income, for example by providing goods or services, for more than a symbolic fee. The entity must not be entirely funded through subsidies or donations. A for-profit status is not required, competition on the market is sufficient (economic activities).

For-profit enterprise
A for-profit enterprise carries out economic activities with the goal of generating profit that can be distributed to shareholders, owners, and/or participants.

⚠ Please note: Within Health Holland Calls, the term *company* always refers to a for-profit enterprise.

Non-for-profit enterprise
A non-profit enterprise meets the same general definition as a for-profit enterprise, in that it engages in economic activities that generate revenue and income. However, its profits are not distributed to shareholders, owners, or participants, but are entirely reinvested in the organisation's objectives, such as research and development, social goals, and/or cultural initiatives.

⚠ Please note: A foundation ('*Stichting*') cannot be categorised as a for-profit enterprise. It may only be classified as a non-for-profit enterprise, a research organisation (if it meets the relevant criteria), or 'Other organisation'.

Both for-profit and non-for-profit enterprises can be divided based on their size (FTE) and annual turnover or balance sheet total.

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)
According to Recommendation 2003/361/EC of the European Commission, an enterprise qualifies as a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) if it employs fewer than 250 full-time equivalents (FTEs), and either has an annual turnover not exceeding €50 million, or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding €43 million. Within the SME category, a further distinction is made between micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. More information on SME classification can be found in the User Guide and SME Wizard provided by the European Commission.

Large enterprise
An enterprise is considered a large enterprise if it employs 250 FTEs or more, and/or has an annual turnover that exceeds €50 million and a balance sheet total exceeding €43 million.

[1] For the definition of research organization, see Section 1.3 Definitions (Chapter 1.3, Article 16.ff) of the Framework on State Aid for Research, Development and Innovation. More information : https://www.rvo.nl/onderzoeksorganisatie

Other organisations
Organisations that do not meet the definition of research organisation or enterprise are considered as ''other organisations''. In general, this includes health funds, top-clinical hospitals, general hospitals, Regional Development Agencies (ROMs), and organisations with an *ANBI*-status.

2.4 Evaluation of health and care innovations

This option is only applicable if the innovation falls under the MDR/IVDR and it is likely that the innovator/consortium will apply for CE marking in the future or already has CE marking.

Collaboration Health Holland and Health Innovation Netherlands
Health Holland believes it is vital to analyse the actual impact and possibilities for implementation of innovations, i.e. while these are still in the R&D phase. Performing such an analysis for MedTech innovations is complex and involves many stakeholders. Therefore, Health Holland collaborates with Health Innovation Netherlands (HI-NL). HI-NL is a multidisciplinary infrastructure initiated by several prominent parties, including The National Health Care Institute, The Netherlands Federation of University Medical Centres, Health Holland, and The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. Through its activities, HI-NL facilitates an early, tailor-made dialogue (Animation) between innovators/entrepreneurs and all relevant stakeholders in the healthcare system, supporting and directing the development, evaluation, implementation, upscaling and reimbursement of promising and sustainable (health)care innovations for patients and citizens.

Insight into the innovation development path
The HI-NL innovation procedure provides innovators/entrepreneurs with expert support and multistakeholder advice about the development path of their specific innovation, tailored to the innovation type and development phase. The aim is to give innovators/entrepreneurs insight as early as possible into how their innovation will fit into the healthcare or prevention landscape and to provide them with concrete next steps for the further development path of their innovation. The HI-NL innovation procedure consists of four consecutive tailor-made phases:

- **The intake**, in which the fit, scope, direction and timing of the HI-NL innovation procedure is discussed. For scope and direction, examples are (not exhaustive): the intended claims, the target population, the strength of the current evidence and the required evidence, the comparison with the current standard in healthcare, the application and integration in the current healthcare context, CE, reimbursement, implementation and upscaling.
- Extensive **scoping & synthesis** of the innovation and its targeted context and setting by a team of health(care) innovation experts (a so-called case team) in collaboration with the innovator. This phase requires about 4 meetings (over a period of 8 weeks) between the case team and the innovator, which may also require some preparation time from the innovator/entrepreneur.
- A **Round Table session** with all relevant stakeholders (e.g. patient, medical specialist, health insurer, CE expert, policy makers etc.). In this phase, all relevant stakeholders in the healthcare domain that may play a role in the specific innovation are selected and brought together in the Round Table session to provide innovators with consensus advice about their innovation and necessary follow-up steps.
- Innovation guide; The gathered knowledge from the scoping & synthesis phase together with the multistakeholder advice is then compiled into a final comprehensive Innovation Guide and delivered to the innovator. The Innovation Guide is discussed through a close-out call and is a confidential document and the property of the innovator.

Which steps should the consortium undertake?
If the consortium is interested in learning more about HI-NL and the HI-NL innovation procedure and is considering including it as part of the project application, the consortium can contact HI-NL no later than three weeks before the closing of the call deadline. An intake interview will then be scheduled, in which HI-NL will explain the innovation procedure in more detail and how it could serve the innovation/project. Before the intake takes place, the consortium is requested to complete the intake form, so that HI-NL will get insight into the

current status of the innovation and its development (also in the context of the project application) and questions/desired topics. If, after contact with HI-NL, it appears that a HI-NL innovation procedure is of added value, this may be indicated on the application form. In addition, the IP holder may include an earmarked budget of € 33.275 (incl. VAT), covering the costs of the entire HI-NL innovation procedure, on the budget as part of the total requested PPP subsidy. This amount can be included under the heading “costs owed to third parties” together with the specification “HI-NL Innovation procedure”.

The evaluation committee will independently assess whether the HI-NL innovation procedure will be of value to the success of the application. After the application has been (conditionally) awarded, the consortium will be asked to elaborate on the plans related to the HI-NL Innovation procedure in the application. The details of this elaboration will be included in the award letter.

Contact person HI-NL
HI-NL can be reached via the following e-mail address: info@healthinnovation.nl. More information about HI-NL can be found at www.healthinnovation.nl.

2.5 Participation of target group & end users

To increase the likelihood of successful implementation and adoption of an innovative product or service, it is essential for the consortium to identify, at an early stage, who will be affected by the innovation. This can be divided into two groups: those directly affected by the implementation, the end users, and those indirectly experiencing its effects, the target group. To enhance future acceptance, it is important to clearly identify the relevant groups and actively involve them in the development of the innovative product or service. In some cases, the end user and the target group may be the same.

> *End users*
> End users are defined as the individuals or organisations who will directly work with the innovation or whose work will be affected by its implementation. End users interact directly with the innovation and can, based on their experience, provide valuable input to support its development, improvement, and implementation.
>
> *Target group*
> The target group is defined as the individuals or organisations who will indirectly benefit from the successful implementation of the innovation. The societal relevance of the project is often characterised by this group, which will experience the (positive) effects of the innovation without necessarily undergoing any change themselves.

For example: A consortium develops a novel immune therapy for patients with metastatic lung cancer. The target group consist of patients with metastatic lung cancer, for whom the therapy is being developed. The end users are the professionals who will work directly with the therapy, such as doctors and nurses.

To increase the success of innovations, Health Holland encourages equal collaboration with both the target group and the end users, including citizens in their roles as patients, users, clients, and family members. Where applicable, researchers must be able to apply participatory methods to enable safe and equitable collaboration and co-creation. It is permitted to hire an external centre of expertise to support this process. These costs, within the duration of the project, are eligible and fundable by PPP subsidy.

2.6 Impact on health disparities

Despite the collective efforts in the field of Health and Care on the part of government, business and knowledge institutions, people with low income and low education (primary education + pre-vocational secondary education) spend 15 years less in good health than people with a college or university education and a high income. In addition, the difference in life expectancy between these groups is 7 years. The central mission of the social theme Health and Care is consequently that "by 2040 all Dutch people should live in good health for an

additional five years and the health differences between the lowest and highest socio-economic groups must be reduced by 30%.

It is important to focus research and innovation efforts on specifically what makes innovations effective for people in vulnerable situations and with health impairments. In this respect, it is essential to involve the experiences and/or knowledge of people in lower socioeconomic positions in projects from the start. To stimulate active interaction with people in low socioeconomic positions, the ROCKET principles have been drawn up. This is just one form of a solid base of scientific and practical knowledge available on what is needed for a successful strategy in addressing health disparities. It is permitted to hire an external center of expertise in the area of reducing health disparities. These costs are, within the duration of the project, eligible and fundable with PPP subsidy.

2.7 ARRIVE-Guidelines

When research involves the use of animals, it is essential that the **ARRIVE Guidelines (Animal Research: Reporting of In Vivo Experiments)** are followed. These internationally established guidelines provide a clear framework for the thorough and transparent reporting of animal studies. Adhering to ARRIVE improves the quality of research publications, enhances the reproducibility of results, prevents unnecessary duplication of experiments, and ensures the ethical justification of animal use.

Following these guidelines also ensures alignment with international standards and the publication requirements of leading scientific journals and funders. In this way, the scientific value of the research is strengthened, while guaranteeing that the use of animals contributes to the greatest possible scientific and societal impact. More information about the ARRIVE-guidelines can be found here.

3. Context & Terms and conditions

3.1 Context of the Call

The goal of the Science for Industry Call is to purposefully deploy scientific knowledge for industrial innovation and economic development through intensive collaboration between research organizations and companies. By placing Dutch companies in the lead in developing ambitious projects focused on the innovation and development of their products, and implementing these projects in collaboration with research organisations, the likelihood of successful development and commercialisation of innovative products and services increases significantly. On the one hand, this approach strengthens the R&D capacity of companies in the Netherlands and contributes to raising the national R&D expenditure to 3% of GDP, including the private share. On the other hand, public–private collaboration and joint development enhance the likelihood of effective innovations that contribute to better health in the Netherlands.

3.2 Terms and conditions for the collaborative research project

The application must meet a number of conditions. Below you will find the requirements for the collaborative project, specific to this Science for Industry Call:

- The main applicant is a for-profit enterprise (company) based in the Netherlands. Please note: micro-SMEs are excluded as main applicant – see Appendix E for the SME criteria.
- The consortium consists of at least one Dutch for-profit enterprise (company) and one Dutch research organisation.
- A company may take part in a maximum of two (2) applications.
    - Additionally, it is not permitted to submit the same or a similar application to both the MKB Call 2027 (expected submission deadline at the end of 2026) and the Science for Industry Call 2026. If this is identified, the application submitted to the MKB Call will be declared ineligible.
- The project focuses on a concrete R&D-question, originating from the main applicant.
- The duration of the project is between two (2) and four (4) years and starts between 1 February and 1 May, 2027[2].
- The project consists of applied research, in the form of industrial research and/or experimental development.
- The application form, budget form, and consortium agreement used must be the versions specific to the Science for Industry Call outdated or other versions of these documents will not be accepted.

⚠ Please note: Consortia whose application was rejected after full evaluation under the SME Call 2026 (Phase 3) are **not** permitted to submit the same or a similar application under the Science for Industry Call. If this is detected, the application submitted under the Science for Industry Call will be declared ineligible.

It is also **not** permitted to submit the same or a similar application to both the SME Call 2027 (expected submission deadline in Q4 2026) and the Science for Industry Call 2026. If this is detected, the application submitted under the SME Call will be declared ineligible.

In addition, the following conditions apply to the PPP project:

Financial

- The project may apply for a minimum of €500.000 and a maximum of €1.200.000 PPP subsidy.
- Dutch research organisations, Dutch SMEs, and Dutch large companies are eligible to apply for PPP subsidy in accordance with the financial conditions set out in Section 3.5.
- A large company can apply for PPP subsidy based on their personnel costs incurred in the project, with a maximum of €250.000,- per large enterprise. Additional information on the financial conditions can be found in section 3.5.
- Cofinancing is required, as set out in section 3.5.

[2] A project start date of 1 February 2027 is possible, but only realistic if the consortium completes the required steps following conditional approval in a timely manner. This may require deviation from the planning as described in Section 4.4, and may necessitate an accelerated timeline for the rebuttal phase and the finalisation of the consortium agreement. Commencing the project prior to the signing of the PPP subsidy Agreement is undertaken at the consortium's own risk.

- Effective collaboration[3] takes place; this means, among other things, that the project is carried out at joint cost and risk and that all consortium partners make a substantive contribution to the project. This is also reflected in the fact that each consortium partners incurs personnel costs for R&D activities.
- The activities within the project, carried out by both the Dutch research organisations and the Dutch companies, shall primarily take place in the Netherlands (at least 80% of the personnel costs per respective party).
- All consortium partners provide an in-kind contribution. This means that all consortium partners must at least incur personnel costs and an in-kind contribution, which must be visible in the budget form.
- In addition to the in-kind contribution, it is also possible to contribute in-cash. An in-cash contribution from one party must be used within the project to cover the costs of another consortium partner.
- Applying for PPP subsidy and making an in-cash contribution by the same party is not permitted.
- Consortium partners may not hire or compensate each other for services or products within the project. Consequently, consortium partners may not invoice each other. Third parties may be hired for services; they are not consortium partners.
- If the consortium will receive, has received, or has applied for, other public grants for the submitted project, for example from NWO, ZonMw, TNO, TTW or Health Holland, the regulation regarding cumulation of different grants applies[4]. This must be indicated in the application form under question A.4-17.

Relevance

- The project's deliverables consist of innovative products or services that deliver both societal and economic added value and contribute to the Netherlands' economic earning capacity.
- The project makes a concrete contribution to the (further) development of one or more of the ten prioritized key technologies identified in the NTS (see Section 2.2).
- The research fits within the central mission and one of the five focused missions that contribute to the central mission as described in the Knowledge and Innovation Agenda (KIA) 2024-2027
- If the table of question 4 of the application form (section: Project information) indicates a potential conflict of interest, this must be addressed in a separate document, based on Appendix F.
- The consortium is encouraged to (re)use existing data where possible. Data generated during the project must be managed and made available in accordance with the FAIR principles.

3.3 Consortium composition

PPP subsidy applicants compose a consortium in which research organisations, companies, and preferably also relevant public organisations, jointly carry out a project while maintaining their own identity and responsibility, based on a clear and optimal division of tasks and risks. The consortium must consist of at least one research organisation and one company. Additional enterprises, research organisations, and other (public or private) parties may also join the consortium. Participation of foreign parties is possible, provided that the results of the project benefit the Dutch knowledge infrastructure and economy. All consortium partners must contribute equally in terms of both finances and content.

The consortium will provide one party as the main applicant for the project. The main applicant acts as the project coordinator and serves as the contact point for Health Holland throughout the entire process. Within this call, only Dutch small and medium enterprises and large companies are eligible to act as main applicant. All other parties in the consortium are co-applicants.

[3] For the definition of effective collaboration, see Section 1.3 Definitions, Article (h) of the Framework on State Aid for Research, Development and Innovation.

[4] The accumulation provisions are stated in Section 2, article 6, of the Framework Decision National Grants of the Ministry of Economic Affairs . The support limits with respect to the acquisition of PPP subsidy are stated in article 3.2.5 of the Regulation National Grants of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy and Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

3.4 Consortium agreement & policy on intellectual property

Before the start of the project, all consortium partners must sign a consortium agreement. This agreement sets out the mutual arrangements, responsibilities, rights and obligations of all parties involved. It provides a legal framework for the implementation of the project, and includes provisions on decision-making and conflict resolution, the accession or withdrawal of consortium partners, and the allocation and use of intellectual property rights (IP). The model consortium agreement for the Science for Industry Call is available via the website, both in a standard version and clinical studies version.

⚠ *Using the model consortium agreement made available for the Science for Industry Call is mandatory. Any modifications in the model must be clearly identifiable for Health Holland.*

Agreements on IP follow the Framework for State aid for research, development and innovation (specifically Article 2.2.2) and the PPP Innovation Regulation (Staatscourant, 20 October 2023, no. 28651).

IP rights

The general principal is that the party that independently develops a result shall be the owner thereof (ownership follows inventorship). However, there are three exceptions under which intellectual property generated by the research organisation may be assigned to the industrial partner. These three exemptions may be applied individually or in combination and are jointly included in the template.

Option A: Full funding (Art 8.2.1) – 'He who pays decides'

If a research organisation develops a result, but the associated costs are borne in full by the industrial partner, ownership of that result shall be assigned to the industrial partner. In practise, this situation will occur rarely, as PPP projects are based on effective collaboration involving shared contribution and co-financing. This option is included in the template for the sake of completeness.

Option B: Adequate reflection of the contribution (Art. 8.2.2 & 8.10 – OPTIONAL)

Where applicable, the parties may explicitly agree in advance that specific Foreground, developed (in part) by a research organisation, shall nevertheless be owned by the industrial partner. This is permissible where such allocation constitutes an adequate reflection of the industrial partner's significant contribution to the creation of those results. This construction is **optional** and requires a concrete description and substantiation in Article 8.10, specifying both the Foreground concerned and the respective contributions of the partners that justify this deviating allocation of ownership.

⚠ Adequate reflection of the contributions (article 8.2.2 and 8.10) is optional. The consortium may delete article 8.2.2 and 8.10 from the consortium agreement when this is not applicable.

Option C: Option Right (Art. 8.2.3 & 8.5-8.8)

Industrial partners that contribute substantially to the project budget (at least 10% in-cash and/or in-kind) can obtain Option Right to the Foreground developed by the research organisation for:

- Obtaining a (exclusive) licence to use Foreground owned by research organisations;
- Acquiring ownership of Foreground.

Where the option right is exercised, the parties shall, in mutual consultation, agree on the terms of a licence or transfer. At a minimum, such agreement shall include:

- Market-conform remuneration, taking into account and offsetting the company's financial contribution to the project.
- Anti-shelving clause: the company commits to the effective exploitation of the Foreground.
- Grant-back provision: the research organisation retains a royalty-free, non-exclusive licence for research and educational purposes.
- Indemnification: protection of the research organisation against claims arising from the company's use of the Foreground.
- Preservation of Access Rights: the Access Rights of other consortium members shall remain unaffected.

Parallel agreement (Art. 8.11 - OPTIONAL)

If two or more parties have already concluded (or intend to conclude) a separate agreement, such agreement may be applied within a PPP subsidy project, provided that it complies with the applicable framework regulation, has been submitted to Stichting LSH-TKI in a timely manner, and has been confirmed in writing as not being in conflict with the consortium agreement. In the event of any inconsistency, the consortium agreement shall prevail at all times. If no parallel agreement exists or is envisaged, Article 8.11 can be removed.

Results that are not subject to intellectual property rights must be disseminated broadly.

More information on the consortium agreement and the available options for IP allocation can be found in the supporting document available on the website.

3.5 What amount of funding can be applied for?

Within this call, PPP subsidy can be requested by Dutch research organisations and Dutch enterprises (both SME and large enterprises). Other parties are welcome to participate in consortia but cannot finance their costs using PPP subsidy. The total amount of PPP subsidy requested per project must be between €500.000,- and €1.200.000,-. The conditions for the use of PPP subsidy are outlined below per type of organisation.

Dutch Research organisations

Dutch research organisations may fund up to 70% of their own costs with PPP subsidy for industrial research and may fund up to 60% of their own costs with PPP subsidy in case of experimental development.

Dutch SMEs

Dutch SMEs (both for-profit and non-profit enterprises) may finance up to 60% of their own costs with PPP subsidy for industrial research. For experimental development, they may finance up to 40% of their own costs using PPP subsidy.

Conditions for applying for PPP subsidy by Dutch SME's

As substantiation of SME status, each SME must submit a completed 'SME check'. For all state aid subsidies, including the PPP Innovation Regulation, a company may only receive a PPP subsidy if it does not qualify as an Undertaking in Difficulty (OIM) according to the applicable definition. Accordingly, it is mandatory for all companies applying for PPP subsidy to submit a "Declaration of non-Undertaking in Difficulty", or '*verklaring geen onderneming in moeilijkheden'* accompanied by the completed decision tree, and where applicable, an organisational chart of the affiliated group, clearly indicating the shareholding structure and ownership relationships. The definition of OIM, declaration, and the decision tree can be found here.

Please note: Health Holland may request additional information on a random basis to verify the submitted declaration and completed decision tree. Applicants may be required to provide supporting documentation, including:

- The statutory and/or consolidated annual accounts of the undertaking (or group of undertakings) used for completing the decision tree (with a balance sheet date not older than 18 months).

Dutch large enterprises

In this call, PPP subsidy is also made available to Dutch large enterprises. To stimulate their R&D capacity in the Netherlands, Dutch large enterprises may apply for PPP subsidy to finance their personnel costs, directly contributing to the R&D-question that is being addressed in the project. Consult Section 3.6 for further clarification on eligible personnel costs. Dutch large enterprises may finance up to 60% of their personnel costs with PPP subsidy for industrial research activities. For experimental development activities, they may finance up to 40% of their personnel costs with PPP subsidy. A large enterprise may request a maximum of €250.000,- PPP subsidy per project. All their other costs must be contributed fully in-kind by large enterprises.

Conditions for applying for PPP subsidy by Dutch large companies
For all state aid subsidies, including the PPP regulation, a company may only receive a PPP subsidy if it does not qualify as an Undertaking in Difficulty (OIM) according to the applicable definition. Accordingly, it is mandatory for all companies applying for PPP subsidy to submit a "Declaration of non-Undertaking in Difficulty", or '*verklaring geen onderneming in moeilijkheden'* accompanied by the completed decision tree, and where applicable, the an organisational chart of the affiliated group, clearly indicating the shareholding structure and ownership relationships. The definition of OIM, declaration, and the decision tree can be found here.

Please note: Health Holland may request additional information on a random basis to verify the submitted declaration and completed decision tree. Applicants may be required to provide supporting documentation, including:

- The statutory and/or consolidated annual accounts of the undertaking (or group of undertakings) used for completing the decision tree (with a balance sheet date not older than 18 months).

Other parties
Dutch enterprises in difficulty (*ondernemingen in moeilijkheden*)[5], Dutch other parties and all foreign parties are not eligible to apply for PPP subsidy.

Financial conditions
Table 1.A shows these maximums in more detail. A project can consist of a combination of two types of research. Health Holland encourages consortia to jointly structure both the activities and the budget of the project, ensuring that both research organisations and enterprises contribute equally in terms of content. In addition, Dutch SMEs are given an equal opportunity to apply for PPP subsidy for their R&D activities, and Dutch large enterprises are also encouraged to substantively deploy and appoint R&D personnel in the Netherlands for the project, while making limited use of PPP subsidy for this purpose.

Table 1.B shows the minimum percentage of **total project costs** that must be contributed by the research organisation(s) and enterprise(s) in the project. These minimum contributions refer to the combined contribution of all organisations of the same type within the consortium. For illustration: if a consortium consists of two research organisations and two enterprises, the research organisations must jointly contribute at least 10% of the total project costs in-kind. The enterprises must jointly contribute either 25% of the total project costs in-kind (and in-cash).

Section 5.1 provides two calculation examples in which the funding conditions are applied to two different types of consortia.

Tabel 1.A: Funding per type of research
Partner level

Max % PPS subsidy base on eligible costs partner	Industrial research	Experimental development	Additional information
Dutch Research organisations	70%	60%	
Dutch SME	60%	40%	1. Declaration no 'OIM' required 2. SME-check required
Dutch large enterprises	60% of personnel costs	40% of personnel costs	1. Maximum €250.000 2. Declaration no 'OIM' required
Foreign parties, Dutch other parties, Dutch 'OIM's'	0%	0%	-

The percentages listed in Table 1.A are percentages taken over the total costs of the organization in question, Dutch large enterprises excluded

[5] For the definition of enterprise in difficulty or '*onderneming in moeilijkheden'* see Algemene Groepsvrijstellingsverordening (EG) nr. 651/2014, Pb L187/1 (hereafter AGVV).

Tabel 1.B: Minimal contributions

Project level

Minimal contribution based on total project cost	Industrial research and experimental development
Research organisations	min. 10%
For-profit and non-for-profit enterprises	min. 25%

The percentages listed in Table 1.B are percentages taken over total project costs

3.6 Calculating project costs

Only costs that are directly related to the R&D activities within the project are considered eligible and may be entered in the budget form. The budget form distinguishes between five types of eligible costs. Please consult the '*Toelichting kostensoorten'* tab in the budget form for additional information.

Personnel costs

Each consortium partner must include personnel costs in the budget form. Examples of personnel costs directly related to R&D include scientific staff (PhD candidate, postdoc, PI), technicians, and scientific support staff. One of the three costing methodologies outlined in the Framework Decision National EZK and LNV Grants (Section 4) must be used to calculate personnel costs. Each organisation may use only one of these methodologies.

Personnel costs + 50% overhead methodology ('Loonkosten + 50% opslagsystematiek')

The direct personnel costs (gross salary, holiday allowance, non-profit-based year-end bonus / 13th month, employer contributions, etc.) of project staff are entered and automatically increased by a 50% overhead. This overhead is intended to cover the indirect or overhead costs of the organisation. The hourly rate is calculated by dividing the direct personnel costs by the number of productive hours per year that is customary in your organisation. This method is mainly intended for staff in (permanent) employment.

Fixed hourly rate ('Vastuurtarief')

The fixed hourly rate is a reimbursement for the organisation's personnel/labour costs and indirect or overhead costs. Under the PPP Innovation Regulation, a fixed hourly rate of €60 per hour applies. Parties that do not use PPP subsidy may use their own hourly rate. However, a condition is that the calculation of the costs takes place on the basis of a customary and verifiable method and is based on business principles and standards that are considered acceptable in society and that the participants in a collaborative project apply systematically. These parties may adjust the default €60 hourly rate in the budget form.

Integral costing system ('Integrale kostensystematiek' or IKS)

The IKS method is suitable for large organisations that regularly apply for grants from RVO. This method must be pre-approved by RVO at the organisational level. When using IKS, the organisation must submit proof of RVO approval together with the application. **Please note: When using the (IKS), costs for materials, depreciation, travel and accommodation, etc. are often already included in the personnel costs. To avoid double funding, such costs may not be listed separately in the budget form.**

⚠ A complete and accurate time registration must be maintained for personnel costs throughout the duration of the project.

Costs for materials and supplies

Costs for materials and supplies include the cost of consuming materials from stock, as well as materials specifically purchased for this project. The cost of consuming materials not specifically purchased for the project may be listed if usage is properly documented. When listing consumables, the historical cost price must be used. Materials include consumable goods such as raw materials, components, chemicals, kits, etc.

Costs for equipment
Equipment costs include costs for the use of existing equipment, or the purchase of new equipment, machinery, and software licences. Usage costs of existing equipment, or equipment not specifically purchased for the project, must be calculated based on a verifiable record of use. This means that you must demonstrably track how much time or how many operations the equipment is used for the project. A cost per unit of time or operation must also be calculated. The purchase of equipment specifically for this project must be substantiated with an invoice and listed based on a linear depreciation method with a minimum depreciation period of five years.

⚠ When a company lists costs for a product, service or supply under this scheme, those costs must be based on the actual cost price. Charging profit margins, markups or other commercial rates is not permitted. Only directly attributable, real, market-based costs demonstrably incurred for the implementation of the project may be listed.

Third party costs
Third-party costs are direct project costs for which you receive invoices from external parties. It must be ensured that these costs are proportionate to the rest of the project budget. If this cost category is excessively high, it may negatively affect the evaluation by the review committee. Examples of third-party costs include outsourced animal experiments, hiring a consultant, compensation for volunteers, payments to board members through a separate legal entity, or secondment of personnel.

⚠ Consortium partners are **at no time** permitted to issue invoices to one another, or otherwise provide financial compensation to one another, for services or products within the project. Such arrangements are only permitted with third parties that are not members of the consortium.

Publication, travel and accommodation costs
Costs for Open Access publication, conferences, and travel and accommodation for international conference attendance may be listed here. Costs for domestic travel and commuting are not eligible for subsidy.

Examples of non-eligible costs
Below is an overview of examples of non-eligible costs. These costs may not be listed in the budget form:

- Patent applications and maintenance[6]
- Auditor's report
- Bench fee
- Overhead
- Support staff not directly related to substantive R&D activities, such as:
  - Project controller
  - Business developer
  - Administrative staff
- Costs related to the implementation of the developed innovation
- Preparation of a business case
- Conducting cost-effectiveness research (*Health Technology Assessment*)
- Non-scientific dissemination
- Project management tasks[7] not directly related to the substantive R&D activities, such as:
  - Escalation to a steering committee
  - Development of a risk management model
  - Administrative reporting

[6] Costs for patents that are purchased under arm's length conditions from, or licensed by, external sources are eligible for subsidy.
[7] Project management tasks that are directly related to R&D activities (e.g. discussions with employees, analysing technical risks, preparation of substantive reports, preparation of specifications) are eligible for subsidy.

Instruction budget form
Within the Science for Industry Call, a specific budget form must be used. This budget form contains several built-in functions and references. It is therefore important to follow the instructions of the budget form (see the "Instructions" tab in the budget form). Modifying the built-in functions and references in the budget form is not permitted.

For an explanation of the (calculation of) eligible costs see the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 651/2014 of June 17, 2014, Article 25 and the Framework Decision National EZK and LNV Grants, Chapter 4, Article 10-14.

3.7 Data management

Open access publications
Health Holland believes that research results that are (partially) funded with PPP subsidy (public funds) should be freely accessible worldwide. All scientific publications of research funded by PPP subsidy should therefore immediately (at the time of publication) be freely accessible worldwide (open access). Via the website http://www.openaccess.nl/nl/node/644, you can check whether your organization has made agreements with traditional publishers regarding open access. Among other things, this website provides an overview of over 8,000 journals in which corresponding authors from Dutch universities and UMCs can publish in open access for free or at a discount. Costs associated with open access publishing fall under eligible project costs.

FAIR
Health Holland encourages optimal use of research data and therefore requires this data to be stored according to the FAIR principles: findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. This means that the data generated in the projects can be found, understood and used by both humans and machines. The process of making data FAIR is explained by the GoFAIR foundation in the three-point FAIRification framework. Health Holland plans to expand its policy regarding FAIR data management in the future and will increasingly monitor the FAIRness of data.

Data management plan
Health Holland also wants to raise awareness among researchers about the importance of responsible data management. Applicants should therefore answer a number of questions on data management in the application form. After final approval of an application, applicants need to prepare a data management plan, using a Health Holland template. Approval of the data management plan by Health Holland is a condition for the provision of PPP subsidy.

4. Procedure

4.1 Application procedure and timeline

Publication Science for Industry Call	Thursday 12 March 2026
Deadline mandatory pre-registration	Tuesday 14 July 2026 17:00 CET
Deadline submission application	Tuesday 22 September 2026 17:00 CET
Eligibility check	Within two working days of receipt of the application
Assessment by the LSH Evaluation committee	±6 weeks after the deadline
Decision Board of Health Holland	±8-9 weeks after the deadline
Award or rejection letter	±10 week after the deadline – no later than 10 December 2026
Submission final unsigned concept version consortium agreement	Within six weeks of the award letter – *Before the start date of the project*
Submission signed consortium agreement	Within two weeks after approval of the final version by Health Holland
Submission signed PPP Subsidy Agreement	Within four weeks after receipt of the PPP Subsidy Agreement

Please note that this schedule is subjected to change.

Submitting a PPP subsidy application under the Science for Industry Call consists of the following two steps:

- Step1: Submission of a pre-proposal/pre-application – deadline Tuesday 14 July 17:00 CET
- Step 2: Submission of a full application – deadline Tuesday 22 September 17:00 CET

4.2 Step 1 – Mandatory pre-registration

The deadline for submitting a pre-registration is Tuesday 14 July 2026 at 17:00 CET. Pre-registration must be submitted via the submission portal, available via the orange button on the call-page on the website. Only pre-registrations using the template *HH – Pre-registration form – SFI26* will be processed.

⚠ Please note: submitting a pre-registration is required in order to be eligible to submit a full proposal. However, the pre-registration serves only for administrative purposes and will not be assessed on content. Applicants therefore do not need to await feedback or a formal invitation from Health Holland before proceeding with the preparation of the full application.

⚠ Please note: Each company may participate in a maximum of two applications in this call. This will be verified by Health Holland after the pre-registration submission deadline. It is therefore the responsibility of the companies themselves to internally coordinate which pre-registrations, and consequently which full applications, may be submitted.

4.3 Step 2 – Full application

4.3.1 Submission of a full application

The deadline for submitting the full application is Tuesday 22 September 2026 CET 17:00 and must be submitted via the submission portal, available via the orange button on the call-page on the website. All required documents are available on here as well. The full proposal must include:

- A fully completed application form using the *HH – Application form – SFI26.*
- Budget form; using the *HH – Budgetform – SFI26.*
- Letters of Commitment (Letters of Intent will not be accepted), in which each participant confirms its co-financing and specifies the amount of in-kind and/or in-cash contribution, signed by an authorised representative. The main applicant is not required to submit a Letter of Commitment.

- An unsigned concept version of the consortium agreement (a blank template is not accepted). The consortium is required to use the template consortium agreement provided by Health Holland[8]. The draft may only contain non-essential changes that do not conflict with the regulatory framework. In case of doubt, the consortium should consult an expert, such as the technology transfer office of the research organisation or a legal advisor.
- A signed '*verklaring geen onderneming in moeilijkheden*' (declaration of no enterprise in difficulty), accompanied by the completed decision tree, and where applicable, an organisational chart for all Dutch companies (both for-profit and no-for-profit enterprises) that apply for PPP subsidy.
- An SME check for all Dutch SMEs that intend to use PPP subsidy within the project. The outcome of the questionnaire must be included with submitting the application.

Instructions for completing the application form:

- The application form may be completed in either Dutch or English.
- Avoid repeating answers: every response must have a distinct added value compared to the previous ones.
- Additional annexes or documents other than those mentioned above are not allowed and will not be considered.
- Do not exceed the word limit per question in the application form.
- Avoid copying AI-generated content without editing; ensure the application reflects the consortium's own vision, context and expertise. It is the consortium's responsibility to fact-check and substantiate all claims.
- It is permitted to include images to support the proposal. However, using text tables as images or including images with excessive text to bypass word limits is not allowed. Images with limited, supporting text are allowed and do not count toward the word limit.
- Claims and data must be supported by sources cited in the reference list (Section D. References).
- The application form must be signed by a formally authorised representative of the organisation acting as main applicant.

⚠ The scope of the full application must remain essentially the same as in the pre-registration. In case of significant changes between the pre-registration and the full proposal, such as replacement or addition of partners to the consortium, Health Holland must be informed via tki@health-holland.com.

4.3.2 Eligibility check

Upon receipt, Health Holland will assess the full proposal for eligibility within two working days. This includes checking completeness and compliance with the requirements outlined in Section 3.2. If the proposal is incomplete, the consortium will have one working day to make corrections and provide the missing information. If the proposal is found not eligible, this will be communicated to the applicants within two working days.

4.3.3 Assessment of the PPP subsidy application

Eligible proposals will be assessed by Health Holland based on the terms and conditions of this call, including the research type and alignment with strategic policy documents such as the NTS. In addition, proposals will be evaluated by an independent expert evaluation committee. The final composition of the evaluation committee will be published on the website no later than the full proposal submission deadline. Health Holland may also consult external reviewers. All committee members and reviewers must sign a confidentiality agreement before assessing any proposals.

The evaluation committee will assess the applications across the four categories. Each category consists of several sub-criteria, as outlined below. The committee assigns a score (1–4) per category, taking the sub-criteria explicitly into account, but without scoring them individually. Based on these scores, a ranking of all proposals will be established. During the committee meeting, each full proposal will be discussed individually and provided with a recommendation for (conditional) approval or rejection. Depending on the number of positive recommendations and the available budget, a final ranking will be submitted as advice to the Health Holland

[8] In the event of an existing consortium agreement, the consortium is required to contact Health~Holland directly.

Board. The Board will make the final decision on awarding the proposal and the corresponding amount of PPP subsidy.

Note: Where necessary, applicants may request that Health Holland sign a non-disclosure agreement.

4.3.4. Evaluation criteria

The evaluation committee will assess the applications on the following criteria. The criteria are grouped in four categories: scientific quality, feasibility, economic value and societal value.

1. Scientific quality

a) The research is described clearly and the project objectives are well-defined.
b) The project is innovative and builds on the current state of knowledge and technology in the field (*state-of-the-art*), generating new (scientific) insights that lead to the development of a novel product or service, or to a significant improvement of an existing product or service of the main applicant (TRL4-7).
c) The research plan and methods are appropriate for the study and are described in sufficient detail, including a timeline, milestones, deliverables, and, if applicable, realistic estimates of study subjects, animals, and/or samples.
d) The work packages are well-aligned and clearly interrelated.
e) It is clear when the project can be labelled 'successful' and what criteria are used to do so.

2. Feasibility

a) The project's time schedule is realistic and takes into account possible iterations and adjustments based on interim findings.
b) The project's risks have been thoroughly assessed, and appropriate strategies for managing and mitigation these risks have been defined.
c) The consortium has the appropriate expertise, network, manpower, facilities and resources to ensure a successful outcome of the project.
d) The different roles of the consortium partners are complementary, well defined and effective collaboration takes place. Any potential conflict of interest is adequately addressed in a separate document.
e) The project makes a concrete contribution to strengthening the Dutch R&D activities of the main applicant. This is also reflected in the personnel costs presented in the budget form. Where applicable, it is clearly substantiated why the partial involvement of foreign personnel is essential.
f) The project's budget is realistic (including number of personnel hours per organization, realistic costs of materials and equipment and realistic third party costs).

3. Economic value

a) The value creation of the project for each individual partner, and in particular for the main applicant, is clearly described and realistic.
b) The market of the potential innovation is adequately addressed in terms of size, accessibility, potential customers, cost-effectiveness, and risks.
c) The planned activities to further development of the project's results towards market introduction (TRL 9) are well thought-out, including well-substantiated financial projections and a realistic timeline.
d) The competitive analysis identifies key competitors and convincingly explains the project's unique selling points and positioning. It is sufficiently substantiated how this project strengthens the company's competitive position.
e) The economic value of the whole project for the Netherlands is clearly described, and quantitatively substantiated, including why this specific project is necessary to achieve that value.

4. Societal value

a) The project addresses a clearly defined problem definition socially relevant in the Netherlands. The project provides a convincing and substantiated contribution to its resolution.
b) The end user of the innovation is clearly described and sufficiently involved in the design and execution of the project.

c) The target group of the innovation is clearly described and sufficiently involved in the design and execution of the project.
d) The planned activities to disseminate and implement the results of the proposed research are well considered and clearly defined for each partner.
e) The project aligns well with the Knowledge and Innovation Agenda 2024-2027 by contributing to the central mission and at least one of the five specific missions.

4.4 Award procedure, monitoring and payments

4.4.1 After a PPP subsidy application has been awarded

No later than six weeks after receiving the grant award letter, the project coordinator must submit an unsigned final version of the consortium agreement, as agreed upon by all partners, to Health Holland for review. Once the consortium agreement is approved by Health Holland, the consortium will be given two weeks to obtain signatures from all partners.

Once the consortium agreement has been fully signed and approved, Health Holland drafts up an implementation agreement, the PPP Subsidy Agreement, which must be signed by all partners within four weeks of receipt. The PPP Subsidy Agreement is a contract between Health Holland and all consortium partners in which, among other things, the rights, obligations, and contributions of the various partners are laid out.

Health Holland will publish information about all awarded projects on the project page of its website, based on a project profile completed by the consortium. In addition, the consortium must submit a data management plan (see Section 3.7). Templates for both documents will be provided by Health Holland and must be submitted together with the signed version of the PPP Subsidy Agreement.

Once Health Holland has received and approved the signed PPP Subsidy Agreement, the data management plan, and the project profile, the first instalment of the PPP subsidy will be paid. The remaining payments will be made annually, after receipt and approval of a progress report and, finally, the final report. Payments will be made to the institution where the project coordinator is employed; the project coordinator is responsible for any financial redistribution to the other consortium partners and for collective accountability for the use of the funds[9].

4.4.2 During the course of the project

Throughout the project duration, the following obligations apply:

- Communication about the PPP project must, at all times, reflect and carry out its public-private nature, including mention of the involved public and private partners. The full communication guidelines can be found in the Health Holland Brandbook.
- A time registration must be kept for every employee throughout the duration of the project.
- RVO is expected to request annual progress information for all ongoing PPP-funded projects. To this end, the project coordinator will be asked at the beginning of each calendar year to submit information regarding the consortium, project progress, and any changes that occurred in the previous year. The primary purpose of this request is to inform the Dutch Parliament and the general public annually about the progress of the PPP Innovation Programme.
- Each project will be assigned an account manager, who will act as the primary point of contact from Health Holland throughout the entire project. This person is also responsible for attending steering group meetings and reviewing the progress and final reports.
- Within six weeks after each project year, the coordinator must submit a progress report. A format will be provided. If the project duration is less than 18 months, only a final report is required.
- Each consortium must organise one steering group meeting per year. The coordinator must notify Health Holland in advance so the account manager (or another representative) can attend. If needed, a member of the evaluation committee may remain involved for monitoring.

[9] If the consortium wishes to deviate from this arrangement, it is possible to have the PPP subsidy paid to a consortium partner other than the main applicant, subject to consultation with Health Holland. However, Health Holland will in all cases disburse the PPP subsidy to a single party, which will be responsible for distributing the funds to the other consortium partners.

4.4.3 After project completion

Within eight weeks of the project's end date, the coordinator must submit the following documents to Health Holland:

- A final report (template provided by Health Holland).
- A board of directors' statement for each partner receiving less than €125.000 of PPP subsidy with respect to their total project costs. Each board of directors' statement must be accompanied by proof of signing authority, such as a Chamber of Commerce extract or mandate.
- An audit report (c*ontroleverklaring*) for each consortium partner receiving €125.000 or more of PPP subsidy with respect to their total project costs. It is also possible to provide a joint audit report for multiple parties.
- An updated project profile, including the results of the completed project.

The final PPP subsidy payment will be made once all of the above documents[10] have been received and approved by Health Holland.

[10] Please note: the required documentation for the final reporting may be subject to change, depending on any new requirements imposed by RVO.

5. Meer information

5.1 Calculation examples

Calculation example 1 – Research organisation and Dutch SME

This calculation example assumes a project consisting of industrial research

Parties	Costs
Dutch Medium-SME X	€ 800.000
Dutch Research Organisation Y	€ 400.000
Total	**€ 1.200.000**

Parties	Max. % PPS subsidy*	Max. € PPS subsidy
SME X	60%	€ 480.000
Research Organisation Y	70%	€ 280.000
Total	**63%**	**€ 760.000**

**Percentage of PPP subsidy is calculated over the total costs of that party*

Minimal required contributions	% of total costs*	Minimal contributions (€)
Research organisation(s)	10%	€ 120.000
(Non-)For-profit enterprises	25%	€ 300.000
Open amount to be freely funded based on cost and minimum required contribution	***= €1.200.000 (costs) - €760.000 (max. PPS subsidy) - €420.000 (min. contributions)***	**€20.000**

** Percentages for minimal required contributions are calculated over the total cost of the project.*

Financing per partner

Parties	Total costs	In kind	In cash	PPS subsidy
SME X	€ 800.000	€ 320.000	€ 0	€ 480.000
Research Organisation Y	€ 400.000	€ 120.000	€ 0	€ 280.000
Total	**€ 1.200.000**	**€ 440.000**	**€ 0**	**€ 760.000**

In this example, the open amount to be freely funded of €20.000 is provided in-kind by the SME, with both parties applying for the maximum amount of PPP subsidy.

Calculation example 2 - Consortium consisting of four parties

The calculation example assumes a project consisting entirely of industrial research.

Parties	Costs
Dutch large company X (of which personnel costs)	€ 650.000 (€450.000)
Research organisation Y	€ 500.000
Dutch SME Z	€ 300.000
Hospital A	€ 50.000
Total	**€ 1.500.000**

Parties	Max. % PPP subsidy*	Max. € PPP subsidy
Dutch large company X	39% (60%)**	€ 250.000***
Research organisation Y	70%	€ 350.000
SME Z	60%	€ 180.000
Hospital A	0%	€ 0
Total	**52%**	**€ 780.000**

**Percentage of PPP subsidy is calculated over the total costs of that party*

*** The Dutch large enterprise may cover 60% of its personnel costs with PPP subsidy, which corresponds to 42% of its total project costs.*
**** Dutch large companies can apply for a maximum of €250.000 PPP subsidy*

Minimal required contributions	% of total costs*	Minimal contributions (€)
Research organisation(s)	10%	€ 150.000
(Non-)For-profit enterprises	25%	€ 375.000
Open amount to be freely funded based on cost and minimum required contribution	***=€1.500.000 (costs) - €780.000 (max. PPS subsidy) - €525.000 (min. contributions)***	**€ 195.000**

**Percentage of PPS subsidy is calculated over the total costs of that party*

Financing per partner

Parties	Total costs	*In kind*	*In cash*	PPP subsidy
Dutch large company X (personnel costs)	€ 650.000 (€ 450.000)	€ 400.000	€ 0	**€250.000**
Research organisation Y	€ 500.000	€ 150.000	€ 0	**€ 350.000**
SME Z	€ 300.000	€ 120.000	€ 0	**€ 180.000**
Hospital A	€ 50.000	€ 50.000	€ 0	**€ 0**
Total	**€ 1.500.000**	**€ 720.000**	**€ 0**	**€ 780.000**

5.2 Downloads

Documents to be consulted

- Mission document 2024-2027
- Knowledge and Innovation Agenda 2024-2027
- Knowledge and Innovation Covenant 2024-2027
- National Technology Strategy

Relevant laws and regulations:

- Regulation National Grants of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy and Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
- Framework Decision National Grants of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy and Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
- Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation
- Commission Regulation (EU) nr. 651/2014 of 17 June 2014
- Definitions research and development from the EU Support Framework
- PPP Innovation Regulation Government Gazette 20 October 2023

5.3 Questions

For questions regarding the Science for Industry Call, please contact tki@health-holland.com.

5.4 Submission

Applications must be submitted to Health Holland via the submission portal, available via the orange button on website.