



**Open call for the RadoNorm  
citizen science projects  
Guide for applicants**

**Call opens: 7 November 2022**

**Call closes: 17 February 2023**

*Note: Deadlines will be strictly adhered to. Any submission past the deadline will not be considered.*



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**Document information**

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## Glossary

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency

IPR – Intellectual Property Rights

GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation

NGO – Non Governmental Organisation

NORM – Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material

SSH – Social Sciences and Humanities

WHO – World Health Organisation

## 1. Introduction

This guide is designed to support applicants through the application process for the RadoNorm call for citizen science projects. This guide is intended to be the main source of information for the RadoNorm citizen science call and has been consulted with RadoNorm partners from France, Ireland, Hungary and Norway. The present call will be opened on 7 November 2022 and will be closed on 17 February 2023.

Should you have any outstanding queries regarding the application process following reading this document, please contact us at [cscalls@radonorm.eu](mailto:cscalls@radonorm.eu).

## 2. What is RadoNorm?

RadoNorm is a European project funded by the European Commission under the Euratom research and training programme 2019-2020 under Grant Agreement No 900009. RadoNorm stands for “Towards effective radiation protection based on improved scientific evidence and social considerations – focus on Radon and NORM” and is the biggest EC co-funded project in the area which aims to provide answers to open questions related to radon and NORM exposure of humans and the environment and to provide sound, feasible and applicable solutions for radiation risk reduction which are widely acceptable for the individuals and the public.

RadoNorm is coordinated by the Federal Office for Radiation Protection in Germany ([BfS](#)) and delivered by a total of 56 institutions from 22 countries around Europe. The project started in September 2020 and will finish in August 2025.

One of the aspects investigated by RadoNorm is the potential contribution of citizen science in promoting radon testing and radon remediation. For this, RadoNorm encourages proposals from local authorities, NGOs, universities, civil society organisations, etc for establishing citizen science initiatives in the field of radon. Successful applicants will receive an important financial and advisory boost to their idea, with support to develop a sustainable citizen science project in their radon prone area.

More information at: <https://www.radonorm.eu>.

## 3. What is radon?

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that has no smell, colour or taste and which may be found in high concentrations in indoor environments, such as homes and workplaces. Radon is produced from the natural radioactive decay of uranium, which is found in all rocks and soils, and is one of the leading causes of lung cancers. Radon is much more likely to cause lung cancer in people who smoke.

Radon concentration indoors can easily be measured with a small passive detector. Testing normally involves placing two small detection devices in the house for a period of time (usually three months). At the end of this period, the detectors can be posted to the testing laboratory which calculate the radon levels in becquerels per cubic metre (Bq/m<sup>3</sup>). If the radon level in the house is over the reference level, of 300 Bq/m<sup>3</sup> based on the European Basic Safety Standards Directive, national authorities usually recommend taking action to reduce the level of radon (this is called radon remediation). The two main methods of radon remediation are to prevent radon entering the home from the ground underneath or remove the radon after it has entered the home.

## 4. What is citizen science?

Citizen science is an umbrella term which is used for the different ways in which citizens are involved in scientific activities. There is a wide variety of terms (e.g. participatory action research, amateur science, community science, crowdsourced science, etc) which have important overlaps with the concept of citizen science.

There are different levels of citizen participation in citizen science initiatives (Table 1), from the most basic level in which citizens conduct radon measurements and collect basic data (e.g. house type, year of construction, etc), to more active contributions in the research project. For instance, citizens can help researchers with collecting and interpreting data, they can be involved in refining research questions, drawing conclusions or co-creating knowledge by being engaged in many core activities of the scientific process (e.g. problem definition, data collection, analysis and interpretation).

Table 1. Levels of participation and engagement in citizen science initiatives applied to radon research

Levels according to Haklay (2013)		Radon research objectives	Examples in the field of ionising radiation
Level 1.	Crowdsourcing	A centralised organisation recruits citizens who contribute to research by conducting radon measurements and collecting basic data (e.g. house type, year of construction, etc) according to a predefined protocol. The data are sent back to a centralised organisation for interpretation and dissemination.	D-Shuttle project in Japan (Naito & Uesaka, 2018)  Project Ramesis in Czech Republic (Helebrant & Kuča, 2019)
Level 2.	Distributed intelligence	Projects are designed by scientists, and members of the public contribute with data, but also help with basic interpretation of the radon data.	OpenRadiation in France (Bottolier-Depois et al. 2017)
Level 3.	Participatory science	Citizens refine the research questions, contribute to data collection, adjust protocols, draw conclusions and draft reports.	CS at the Mexican Mesoamerican Reef (Fulton et al.2018)
Level 4.	Extreme citizen science	Citizens are deeply engaged in most parts or the entire development of the scientific process together with researchers: defining the research question, collecting and analysing data, interpreting the data and disseminating the results (e.g. writing papers).	The global radiation monitoring network Safecast (Brown et al. 2016)  Measurement project by high school students (Adachi et al., 2015)

Source: Martell et al. (2021) Evaluation of citizen science contributions to radon research. Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 237. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvrad.2021.106685>

For RadoNorm, citizen science should be framed as such, therefore, traditional activities like national or regional surveys on radon concentration in dwellings, schools or workplaces, which are not conceived as citizen science activities, will not be eligible for funding. In addition, citizen science projects should

have a clear research goal and go beyond science outreach, educational activities or public awareness campaigns.

## 5. What is the RadoNorm toolkit?

The RadoNorm toolkit offers practical tools and resources to help community groups to test and mitigate their homes for radon. The toolkit developed by RadoNorm can be adapted by each country or applicant. The RadoNorm toolkit provides:

- Information for householders about testing and /or remediation options;
- A video explaining remediation options in Ireland;
- Professional advice as needed<sup>1</sup>;
- Information on citizen science, RadoNorm and related issues to the citizen science call on radon remediation (in this document);
- Information from four case studies on how citizen science project projects on radon have been undertaken or are planned to be undertaken in four countries: France, Hungary, Ireland and Norway;
- Webinar on citizen science as part of RICOMET 2020 international conference;
- RadoNorm specific webinars organised in the period from November 2022 to February 2023;
- RadoNorm citizen science communication plan;
- Citizen science model for radon prone areas (citizen science incubator)<sup>2</sup>.

## 6. Open call for citizen science in RadoNorm – competition

### 6.1 What is the funding for?

RadoNorm is looking to support citizen science initiatives related to radon testing or radon mitigation in radon prone areas. RadoNorm is seeking to partner with:

- New citizen science projects on radon looking for support, financial and otherwise, to grow and become sustainable;
- Communities interested in co-designing research into radon;
- Organisations in the public and private sectors exploring the use of citizen science in their work related to radon measurements and / or radon remediation.

RadoNorm will subcontract organisations to carry out citizen science activities related to radon mitigation for a **six-month duration**. Applicants will have the chance to co-design and try out the RadoNorm toolkit and work together with RadoNorm researchers and professionals to tailor the support they need to achieve their goals. The results of this six-month project will need to be submitted to RadoNorm in the form of a report and if applicable, a tool, video, device, etc.

### 6.2 Conditions

RadoNorm will run this open call to be published in autumn 2022. This call will be made available to any European country (EU Member State or associated state) eligible to receive funding through Euratom Research and Training Programme (2019-20) grants or an associated country.

### 6.3 How much funding is available and how it can be spent?

The total amount of funding available for all funded projects is 225,000 € (taxes included) and the maximum funding per applicant is set at 25,000€ (taxes included). The funding can be spent on salaries,

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<sup>1</sup> In the CS project in Ireland, EPA has a contract for professional advice for the pilot project but expert advice from EPA is freely available through a freephone number, email, etc).

<sup>2</sup> This document corresponds to RadoNorm Deliverable 6.9

equipment, consumables, travel, subcontracting to other entities and indirect expenditure (calculated as 25% of the total direct costs), in accordance with Horizon 2020 guidelines<sup>3</sup>. Everything in excess of 25,000€ must be borne by the applicant.

In the application, your effort and resources should be described, taking into account that cost items must be eligible and relevant for the delivery of your project. See Annex I of this document for further explanation.

## 6.4 How many projects will be funded?

There is not a specific number of citizen science projects to be funded. This will depend on the number of applications received. However, the maximum funding per applicant is set at 25,000€ and the same applicant can only send one application.

## 6.5 How do I apply?

- i. The starting point is the section on citizen science in the RadoNorm website: <https://www.radonorm.eu/activities/radonorm-citizen-science/>
- ii. Read this guide as well as the FAQs in Annex IV of this guide.
- iii. Answer all questions on the application form and date and sign a declaration of honour (see Annex III). The signed declaration of honour should be submitted as a separate document. Do not change the template of the application (nor the font size and keep the maximum length to 6 pages). Changing the template (font, questions, etc) or exceeding the page limit may result in your application being discarded without a review. All information provided must be in English. Only completed applications submitted before the deadline will be considered for review.
- iv. Submit the proposal by sending your application to the email address [cscalls@radonorm.eu](mailto:cscalls@radonorm.eu) before the deadline.

## 6.6 Who is eligible?

The resources from RadoNorm for citizen science projects are available to legal entities and consortia established in a country or territory eligible to receive funding through Euratom Research and Training Programme (2019-20) grants or an associated country<sup>4</sup>. Associated countries should submit to the regulation of allowing the European Court of auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) to carry out audits. Every entity legally registered and operating in an EU member state is allowed to participate in one application, either on its own or as part of a consortium. Individuals cannot apply. Non-profit organisations, educational institutions, consortia, research institutes and universities can apply. If you are interested but do not find yourself under these categories, please contact us at [cscalls@radonorm.eu](mailto:cscalls@radonorm.eu) to clarify your situation.

Partners of the RadoNorm consortium are not eligible to apply for this call. If you have a prior relationship with anyone contributing to RadoNorm that you feel may constitute a conflict of interest, please email [cscall@radonorm.eu](mailto:cscall@radonorm.eu) for clarification.

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<sup>3</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants\\_manual/amga/h2020-amga\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Eligibility is provided at WP Euratom 2019-2020 ACs to Euratom Programme: [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants\\_manual/hi/3cpart/h2020-hi-list-ac\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/3cpart/h2020-hi-list-ac_en.pdf)

## 6.7 Can I get funding from other sources for the same project?

The activities you plan to carry out with RadoNorm cannot receive double funding. Synergies with other sources of funding, including other Horizon 2020 projects, are encouraged as long as the grants are used for complementary, not overlapping purposes.

Any complementary funding (public or private) should be mentioned in the applications.

## 7. Proposals selected

### 7.1 How are proposals selected?

These subsequent steps will be followed to select proposals.

#### Step 1 – Eligibility criteria

Firstly, non-eligible proposals will be discarded (see Annex II for review criteria).

#### Step 2 – Reviews and shortlist

The eligible proposals will be sent to evaluators bound by confidentiality agreements. Every proposal will be evaluated by at least two different experts. The criteria for evaluation are detailed in Annex II (review criteria on overall concept, implementation, impact and team). Following the individual evaluation, there will be a consensus meeting to agree on the final ranking and decide which projects are formally approved.

#### Step 3 – Preliminary selection and interview

Selected applicants will be invited for an on-line interview where they can present their project proposal and if necessary, the evaluation committee may give recommendations on how to improve the project.

#### Step 4 – Decisions

Final decisions will be made after the interviews. Every applicant will receive a letter informing the decision and the evaluation of the proposal.

#### Step 5 – Negotiation

Successful applicants will be invited to negotiations in order to finalise the paperwork needed for the contract. RadoNorm and the applicant need to agree on milestones and success criteria before starting the project. We will also assess the costs associated with the project to ensure they are eligible. See Annex IV for more information on negotiation documents.

#### Step 6 – Payments

Funds will be transferred in two stages – 50% at the beginning of the project and the remaining 50% at the end with the completion of the activities required in the contract (e.g. provide monthly updates, attend interviews with RadoNorm team, present project achievements; attend workshops; provide a short video about your work, etc).

### 7.2 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Although you are the owner of the results and outcomes of your project and all associated intellectual property, we expect proposals to follow an open approach, sharing results and experiences widely with the community. We will give priority to those applications that have articulated a plan for this. In addition, RadoNorm or the European Commission may ask you to present your work as part of our dissemination and networking events, in order to showcase the benefits of the citizen science in the RadoNorm project.

In addition, any communication or publication of the selected third parties shall clearly indicate that the project has received funding from the European Union and the RadoNorm project, therefore displaying the corresponding logo on all printed and digital materials, including websites and press releases.

### 7.3 Ethics

RadoNorm expects all successful applicants to the citizen science accelerator to abide by guidelines for ethical research. Most significantly, projects will be expected to ensure the informed consent of any human participants, who should be provided clear and concise instructions on what is expected of them, what personal or sensitive data will be gathered about them and how they can request the deletion of this data. Moreover, we require all projects to ensure adequate data protection practises are in place to securely store any data gathered by or about volunteers including, but not limited to: pseudonymisation, anonymisation and aggregation of data; encryption and use of secure servers. We expect applicants to outline their plans to ensure this in their proposal. In addition, RadoNorm will provide advice and support on dealing with these aspects.

### 7.4 GDPR issues

For citizen science projects in which citizens will produce data to help with scientific inquiries, the application needs to include details about the way data will be managed during and after the project, including, if relevant, any GDPR concerns. As noted earlier, we will give preference to proposals that are committed to making their data available for reuse, following an open science approach. RadoNorm will provide tailored technical, legal and operational support to successful applicants to do so.

In addition, RadoNorm will require citizen science projects funded through the programme to collect, manage and share data with and for the RadoNorm team. This may include the contributions of the citizens, as well as anonymised and/or aggregated data on citizen participation. Both are needed for the RadoNorm team to tailor their support, toolkit and resources to help the projects in questions related to data quality, motivating participation, citizen empowerment, diversity, public engagement and impact.

### 7.5 Is subcontracting allowed?

Applicants may subcontract some of their activities to other parties as long as they are also from a H2020 eligible country. No indirect costs (overhead) can be charged on subcontracting costs. Note that we expect the applicant to carry out most of the tasks of the project.

### 7.6 Is the beneficiary allowed to change team members during the project?

Only if there is a justified *force majeure*, team members are allowed to change. New members can be added to the team.

### 7.7 Do I have to keep track of my expenses for justifying the costs?

Direct costs must comply with the applicable national law on taxes, labour and social security, and they must be reasonable, justified and must comply with the principle of sound financial management, in particular regarding economy and efficiency. Applicants must justify their costs along these principles. Otherwise, beneficiaries who employ subcontractors and declare these costs run the risk of having these costs rejected by the Commission. Therefore, the applicant will need to keep track of expenses for later justification of costs.

## 7.8 Can I get any support to write my application?

RadoNorm plans to organise two webinars to help the applicants to submit their application, one on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2022 and the other on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2023. Information will be available from the RadoNorm website and will be sent to RadoNorm partners and any interested organisation. The webinars will address an overview of the RadoNorm citizen science open call as well as the “experience of the CS projects in the RadoNorm pilot projects: lessons learned to get inspired”.

## Annexes

### Annex I. Eligible costs

The assigned grant may be spent only on eligible costs (e.g. test kits, surveys, personnel costs of people working in the citizen science project, etc). These are costs that meet the following criteria:

- Incurred by the applicant in connection with or during the project;
- Identifiable and verifiable in the applicant's accounts;
- Compliant with national law;
- Reasonable, justified, in accordance with sound financial management (economy and efficiency);
- Indicated in the budget you submitted.

RadoNorm will provide training and guidance to all funded projects on financial matters.

#### *Cost categories and reimbursement guidelines*

The budget submitted will have to include different cost categories: direct costs, subcontracting and indirect costs (or overheads). Indirect costs are calculated at 25% of the direct costs; no indirect costs can be charged on subcontracting.

All costs, except for purchased equipment (see below) are recovered 100%, and need to include indirect costs, charged on top of the total direct costs. All costs should be stated inclusive of any irrecoverable VAT.

- *Direct costs: personnel (100% reimbursed + indirect costs):* applicants can spend RadoNorm funds on staff who are directly involved in the execution of the project.
- *Direct costs: equipment (15% reimbursed + indirect costs):* equipment with a useful life in excess of the project duration can only be reimbursed to the extent the asset would be depreciated for the six-month project period. Therefore, the standard rate allowed under the contracted project will be 15% of the total costs of the asset for a six-month period. Indirect costs can be applied to the 15% of costs charged to the project. The costs of equipment rental for the project period can be charged at full cost, as long as the rental cost is not greater than the depreciation cost had the equipment been purchased.
- *Direct costs: consumables, other good and services (100% reimbursed + indirect costs):* Applicants can spend on consumables and other goods and services (including travel), if they are directly relevant for the achievement of the project. There is no hard-and-fast rule about the distinction between equipment and other costs; small items such as sensors may be budgeted as ‘other goods and services’.
- *Subcontracting (100% reimbursed, no indirect costs):* Applicants may subcontract some of their activities to other parties as long as they are also from a H2020 eligible country. No indirect costs (overhead) can be charged on subcontracting costs. Note that we expect the applicant to carry out most of the tasks of the project – subcontracting cannot be used to carry out key tasks in the project.
- *Indirect costs:* Indirect costs are within the €25,000 limit and cover items such as rent, admin, printing, photocopying, amenities etc. These costs are eligible if they are declared on the basis of the flat rate of 25% of the eligible costs, from which are excluded: costs of subcontracting and costs of in-kind contributions provided by third parties which are not used on the applicant's premises.

## Annex II. Review criteria

### Overall concept (25%)

- Overall project idea and objectives: does the idea focus on the call requirements? Does it actively engage citizen scientists? Can it be achieved?
- Relevance to the call: does the idea focus on radon measurement and/or radon remediation? Does the idea make use of citizen science as an opportunity to actively engage citizens in research?
- Openness: will any data or outputs be openly accessible? Does the project proposed follow open science principle? Does the approach account for data protection and any personal or sensitive data?

### Implementation (25%)

- Planned activities: are the planned activities achievable for citizen scientists and the general public? Is there an effective strategy to engage citizen scientists? Is there a sufficiently detailed and feasible plan for citizen science engagement?
- Budget: are the requested resources relevant and suitable for the proposal?

### Impact (25%)

- Behavioural and socio-cultural impact: will the idea benefit the citizen scientists taking part and change their knowledge towards radon? will there be additional value through participation in RadoNorm?
- Sustainability: is sustainability considered? Are the idea and outputs maintained beyond the life of the project? Are new sources of funding available or likely to become available? Will participation in RadoNorm improve the longevity of the project?

### Team (25%)

- Knowledge and skills: does the team have experience of research activities, managing citizen science projects, etc? Do they have sufficient capacity to manage the citizen science project?
- Previous work relevant to the proposal: can they demonstrate their capacity to manage the project based on previous experience?
- Overall impression of the team, balanced and complementary profiles, capacity and motivation to implement the idea

## Annex III. Declaration of honour

I declare:

- a. the organisation that I represent is not bankrupt or being wound up, is not having its affairs administered by the courts, has not entered into an arrangement with creditors, has not suspended business activities, is not the subject of proceedings concerning those matters, nor is in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for in national legislation or regulations;
- b. neither the organisation that I represent nor persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over it have been convicted of an offence concerning their professional conduct by a judgment which has the force of res judicata;
- c. neither the organisation that I represent nor persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over it have been guilty of grave professional misconduct proven by any means which the contracting authority can justify including by decisions of the European Investment Bank and international organisations;
- d. the organisation that I represent is in compliance with its obligations relating to the payment of social security contributions or the payment of taxes in accordance with the legal provisions of the country in which it is established or with those of the country of the contracting authority or those of the country where the contract is to be performed;
- e. neither the organisation that I represent nor persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over it have been the subject of a judgment which has the

- force of res judicata for fraud, corruption, involvement in a criminal organisation or any other illegal activity, where such illegal activity is detrimental to the Union's financial interests;
- f. the organisation that I represent is not subject to an administrative penalty for being guilty of misrepresenting the information required by the contracting authority as a condition of participation in a grant award procedure or another procurement procedure or failing to supply this information, or having been declared to be in serious breach of its obligations under contracts or grants covered by the Union's budget.
2. I declare that I:
- a. am not subject to a conflict of interest;
  - b. have not made false declarations in supplying the information required by the as a condition of participation in the RadoNorm call or does not fail to supply this information;
  - c. am not in one of the situations of exclusion, referred to in the above mentioned points 1a) to 1f).
3. I certify that I:
- a. am committed to participate in the above mentioned project;
  - b. have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain activity throughout participation in the above mentioned project and to provide any counterpart funding necessary;
  - c. have or will have the necessary resources as and when needed to carry out involvement in the above mentioned project.
4. I declare that I and other representatives of my organisation will:
- a. ensure the quality, integrity and accuracy of research activities and outputs within the scope of the project;
  - b. ensure informed consent of any and all volunteers taking part in the project, both data subjects (such as in the case of surveys) and project participants (such as citizen scientists)
  - c. take all steps to protect and ensure the confidentiality of all project participants;
  - d. take all necessary steps to protect vulnerable groups who may participate within the project (particularly minors and those with a reduced capacity for consent);
  - e. actively seek to encourage participation from underrepresented minority groups;
  - f. comply with any and all legal requirements, both within the country or countries in which the project shall operate and at the European level, in particular the European Union General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679;
  - g. take all reasonable steps to ensure project outputs are made openly available and accessible to the widest possible audience, where this does not infringe upon the rights and expectations of project participants, or contravene the legal requirements of the territories in which the project shall operate.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am eligible to apply for the RadoNorm call and all the information I provided in the form is true.

Name

Signature

Date

## Annex IV. Negotiation documents

If you have passed the interview stage, you will be asked to submit a series of documents, as follows.

### 1. Confirmation of affiliation

RadoNorm will ask you to confirm your affiliation through a letter signed by the legal representative of your organisation. In a consortium, we will be carrying out this step for the leading organisation.

### 2. Project plan

During negotiations, the RadoNorm team will work with the project to finalise a project plan for the 6 months. Receiving any amount of funding from RadoNorm requires the applicant to set and achieve a set of milestones. During this time, we will also provide more details on the workshops and other events which the projects will have to attend. The project plan will include a (revised) budget. RadoNorm reserves the right to adjust the budget outlined by the applicant in the original submission based on feedback received during the interview.

### 3. Contract

Once a project plan has been agreed, the applicant will be asked to sign a contract. A preliminary template of the contract will be made available in due time. The terms of the contract are the same for every project accepted and cannot be negotiated. The contract must be signed by the legal representative of the applicant. When projects are delivered by a consortium, the contract will be signed by the leading organisation.

### 4. Bank account information

If negotiations are successful, RadoNorm will require bank account information of where to transfer the funding. Applicants will be asked to fill out this bank information template. For consortia, we will distribute the funding to the leading entity. The bank information document will have to be signed (and, if applicable, stamped) by the legal representative of your organisation.

The form will also need to be signed by your bank to validate the information you have provided. Alternatively, you can provide a recent bank statement which confirms the details you have included in the form. Please note that bank account information forms will not be accepted until they are signed by the organisation representative and approved by your bank (or bank statement provided).

### 5. Other documents

RadoNorm reserves the right to solicit any other document that allows us to assess the capacity and capability of the applicants to deliver the project.

## Annex V. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Most of the FAQs are answered in the main guidance document. There are some additional questions which are detailed below:

### Which kind of projects is RadoNorm looking for?

RadoNorm is looking for legally established organisations (e.g. local authorities, schools, universities, NGOs, etc) in EU member states or associated states who can launch and establish a citizen science project on radon in Europe. Successful applicants will receive up to 25,000 euros to deliver a six-month project with the help of the RadoNorm team. The funding can be spent on salaries, equipment, consumables, travel, subcontracting to other entities and indirect expenditure (calculated as 25% of the total direct costs), in accordance with EU Horizon 2020 guidelines. The RadoNorm team will offer training, online mentoring, an online toolkit and guidance on how to apply it, promotion via news, peer learning and networking, etc.

## Where does the funding come from?

Funding is provided by the RadoNorm consortium under a sub-contracting agreement signed by the selected third parties and the Belgian Nuclear Research Institute SCK CEN on behalf of the RadoNorm consortium. The funds are given by the European Commission through the Euratom research and training programme.

## Can I submit more than one application under the same call?

Only one grant can be awarded per organisation. Therefore, we ask each organisation to submit a maximum of one application.

## When will I hear back regarding my application?

The call is closed on 17 February 2023. An answer can be expected by the end of May – beginning of April 2023.

## What are the 25% overheads in the application form?

The 25% overhead, also known as indirect costs, are general operating costs incurred within the project but not directly linked to the project tasks. Indirect costs contribute to the proper project implementation, but they are also indispensable to successfully run your business. Overhead costs will apply to personnel, travel, equipment and other goods and services but not to subcontracting. Your grand total budget request must include the 25% overhead costs.

## When will payment(s) be made?

During the negotiation phase, a payment calendar will be included in the agreement. As a general rule, there will be a payment of 50% before the start of the project and a payment of 50% at the end of the project.

## Can the results obtained during the project be published?

There is no problem regarding publishing papers with the results, but beware that you might need permission from the owner of certain data, e.g. citizens. RadoNorm and the Euratom programme as the funder of your project should be acknowledged in all publications by stating: "This work was part of the RadoNorm project funded by the Euratom research and training programme 2019-2020 under grant agreement No. 900009."