



CENTRAL BALTIC  
INTERREG IV A  
PROGRAMME  
2007–2013

# Project Applicant's Programme Manual

Version 2.0

2<sup>nd</sup> Call for Proposals: 9 March – 15 April 2009

Approved by the Programme's Monitoring Committee on 13 February 2009



EUROPEAN UNION  
EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND  
**INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE**

Dear project developer, dear applicant,

This Project Applicant's Programme Manual aims at providing you, the applicant for co-financing from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, all the necessary information – this including all information you need to develop a project idea, to prepare your project, to write the project application and, if your project was approved for co-financing, to enable you to launch and successfully implement your project. And further, to hereby make the Central Baltic area a globally recognised, dynamic, sustainable and competitive region that is attractive for business and visitors and where people want to live, work and invest. The background for this Manual are the relevant regulations by the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission mentioned in the Programme Document (→ *its chapter 1.3*) and partly listed in chapter 8.1.1. of this manual.

This very document is the revised version of the Programme Manual which had been issued originally in 2008 for the 1<sup>st</sup> call for applications. When preparing this revised version 2.0, we have taken into account feedback received from you, the project level. But also changes in the national eligibility rules and other relevant changes on the Programme level have been integrated. You can find in Annex 2 an overview on the main changes compared to the original manual version 1.0. **Please be aware that each project has to follow the manual version which was in force when submitting the project application and getting the positive Steering Committee funding decision.** This means that you have to follow the manual version of "your" call for proposals. You though should carefully study also later versions of the manual. In case the later, most recent manual version contains any changed rules or requirements which are favourable for you as approved project, this more favourable rule applies. Though, keep in mind that this does concern only the rules on the Programme level set out in the Programme Manual, but does not apply to the national eligibility rules.

It is impossible to predict every single case for the programming period 2007-2013 and as the programme was designed to be flexible, to be able to adapt to the resources, needs and developments in the Central Baltic area. Therefore, it has again to be underlined that this Programme Manual also after this revision is a living document – and it has to be read together with the Programme Document. The Programme Manual should not be seen as a document imposed by the programme's management structures on you, the project owners. Rather see this manual as your document – your feedback was and is important, be it positive or constructively critical.

A lot can be written on paper, but sometimes personal contacts and discussion are the better way. Therefore, use the Joint Technical Secretariat of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 from the very beginning – we are at your service, at the service of the Central Baltic area. At the same time, we would like to strongly encourage you to also participate in one of our project development seminars which will be held for the 2<sup>nd</sup> call during March and for the 3<sup>rd</sup> call during August-September 2009 at various locations. Statistical evaluations of the relation between participating in such event and the number of projects passing the technical admissibility check in the 1<sup>st</sup> call (18 June – 18 September 2008) have clearly proven the benefit of participating. You can find our detailed contact information in Annex 1. Or visit our website at [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu) to find out more about upcoming events.



Philipp Schwartz  
Head of the Joint Technical Secretariat

# CONTENT

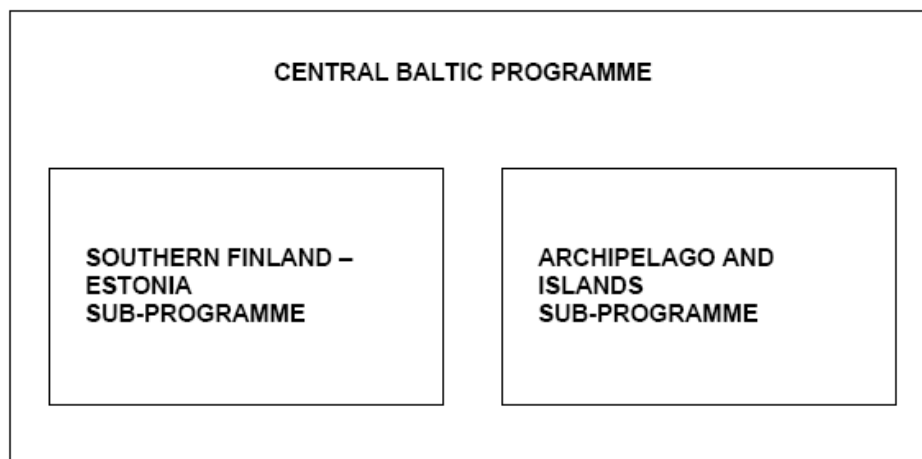
<b>1. THE PROJECT LIFE-SPAN – A QUICK OVERVIEW OF THE MANUAL</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2. WHAT IS A PROJECT?</b> .....	<b>7</b>
2.1. Defining a project by its objectives, tasks, duration and budget .....	7
2.2. Cross-border co-operation.....	8
<b>3. ELIGIBLE PROJECT PARTNERS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1. Geographical Eligibility.....	9
3.1.1. <i>Central Baltic Programme</i> .....	10
3.1.2. <i>Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme</i> .....	11
3.1.3. <i>Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme</i> .....	12
3.2. Eligibility as project (lead) partner .....	14
3.2.1 <i>Who can be a project partner?</i> .....	14
3.2.2. <i>Who can be a Lead Partner?</i> .....	16
<b>4. A PROJECT'S LIFE-SPAN IN DETAIL</b> .....	<b>17</b>
4.1. Preparing a cross-border project .....	17
4.1.1. <i>Joint project</i> .....	18
4.1.2. <i>Cross-border relevance of the project</i> .....	19
4.1.3. <i>Specific criteria for each priority and (sub-)programme</i> .....	19
4.1.4. <i>General principles</i> .....	24
4.1.5. <i>Ineligible types of action</i> .....	25
4.2. Activity and financial planning.....	26
4.2.1. <i>The duration of the project</i> .....	26
4.2.2. <i>Planning the project budget</i> .....	27
4.2.3. <i>Planning national co-financing</i> .....	28
4.2.4. <i>The Lead Partner principle - Distribution of responsibilities and Partnership Agreement</i> .....	30
4.3. Call for proposal and application procedure.....	34
4.3.1. <i>Preparing the application</i> .....	34
4.3.2. <i>Submitting the application</i> .....	36
4.4. Decision process and approval of project applications.....	37
4.4.1. <i>Technical admissibility check</i> .....	37
4.4.2. <i>Content assessment</i> .....	38
4.4.3. <i>Decision-making by the Steering Committee and following procedures</i> .....	38
4.4.4. <i>Subsidy Contract and administrative decision on rejection</i> .....	39
<b>5. ELIGIBILITY OF PROJECT COSTS</b> .....	<b>40</b>
5.1. Office and rent costs (Budget line 1).....	41
5.2. Personnel (Budget line 2).....	42
5.2.1 <i>Sub-budget line: Personnel employed by the project</i> .....	42
5.2.2. <i>Sub-budget line: Other partner personnel contributing to the project</i> .....	43
5.2.3. <i>Sub-budget line: Unpaid voluntary labour</i> .....	44
5.3. Travel and accommodation (Budget line 3) .....	45
5.4. External expertise (Budget line 4) .....	46
5.5. Equipment (Budget line 5) .....	47
5.6. Investments (Budget line 6) .....	49
5.7. Other direct costs (Budget line 7).....	51
5.8. In-kind contributions (Budget line 8) .....	52
5.9. Income (Budget line 9).....	53

<b>6. OTHER FINANCIAL ISSUES .....</b>	<b>54</b>
6.1. Value Added Tax (VAT) .....	54
6.2. Expenditures incurred outside the European Union .....	54
6.3. State Aid and the De minimis-rule .....	55
6.4. Public Procurement Procedures.....	56
6.5. Decommitment of funds for projects with substantial delay (N+2/+3 Rule).....	58
<b>7. CHANGES .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>8. REPORTING AND (FINANCIAL) MONITORING OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>61</b>
8.1. The project's Steering Group and its tasks .....	61
8.2. Project monitoring and reports .....	62
8.2.1. Partner Payment Claim and Progress Report and Payment Claim .....	63
8.2.2. Interim Report and Payment Claim.....	65
8.2.3. Final Report at the closure of the project.....	65
<b>9. AUDIT AND CONTROL .....</b>	<b>67</b>
9.1. Audit trail .....	67
9.2. First Level Control.....	67
9.3. Other controls (incl. Second Level Control) .....	72
9.3.1. Second Level Control.....	72
9.3.2. Other controls.....	72
9.4. Irregularities.....	72
<b>10. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES AFTER THE PROJECT'S END.....</b>	<b>74</b>
10.1. Durability and ownership of project outputs .....	74
10.2. Storage of project documents and accounting records .....	74
<b>11. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY .....</b>	<b>75</b>
11.1. Communication plan.....	75
11.2. References to the European Union and the programme .....	75
11.3. Co-operation with the Joint Technical Secretariat.....	77
<b>12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>13. RELEVANT LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND FURTHER READING.....</b>	<b>81</b>
13.1. Relevant legal documents .....	81
13.1.1. EU Legislation.....	81
13.1.2. National and Åland legislation.....	82
13.2. Further reading .....	84
<b>ANNEX 1 – CONTACT INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>85</b>
A1.1. Joint Technical Secretariat.....	85
A1.2. Managing Authority .....	87
A1.3. Certifying Authority .....	87
A1.4. Audit Authority .....	87
<b>ANNEX 2 – CHANGES COMPARED TO PROGRAMME MANUAL V1.0 .....</b>	<b>88</b>
A2.1. Major changes in content.....	88
A2.2. Chapter division comparative table (V1.0 > V2.0) .....	93

# 1. The project life-span – A quick overview of the Manual

The **eligibility is geographically defined**. As the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 consists of the overall *Central Baltic Programme*, the *Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme* as well as the *Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme*, the first step in project preparation is to find out which (sub-)programme you need to apply for. This will then allow you to read the proper guidelines and descriptions in the Programme Document and Manual.

## CENTRAL BALTIC INTERREG IV A PROGRAMME 2007-2013



*The structure of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013*

Any project with partners from two or more countries in the programme area, including adjacent areas, will submit its application to the overall *Central Baltic Programme*. This does, however, not apply to Finnish-Estonian bilateral co-operation. Whenever there are project partners solely from Finland and Estonia, the project has to be submitted to the *Southern Finland - Estonia Sub-programme*.

In all cases where the project focuses on sea island and archipelago issues and development the project must be submitted to the *Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme*. This is the only exception where Finnish-Estonian bilateral co-operation is not submitted to the *Southern Finland - Estonia Sub-programme*.

Sometimes, it might be difficult to identify in which (sub-)programme your project should apply for co-financing. This might actually also concern other relevant INTERREG programmes as the Estonia-Latvia ([www.estlat.eu](http://www.estlat.eu)) or the South Baltic Programme ([www.southbaltic.eu](http://www.southbaltic.eu), both cross-border co-operation) as well as the Baltic Sea Region Programme (transnational co-operation, [www.eu.baltic.net](http://www.eu.baltic.net)). If you have any doubt which (sub-)programme you should go for with your project, contact the Joint Technical Secretariat at the earliest possible (→ *Annex 1 Contact Information*). We would then discuss together with you which (sub-)programme is the most suitable for your project.

When planning a project within the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 it is crucial to bear in mind the **principle of joint projects**. This requires that at least two of the following criteria are met: joint development, joint implementation, joint staffing and joint financing (→ *Chapter 4.1.1*).

The projects are required to fulfil the programme's **content criteria of cross-border activities** (→ *Chapter 4.1.*) and have to follow the **Lead Partner principle** (→ *Chapter 4.2.4.*). The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 does not support projects that could be implemented independently in any one country.

Once the Lead Partner has sent the completed project application package to the Joint Technical Secretariat, it will be assessed and brought to the respective Steering Committee for a funding decision. The Joint Technical Secretariat will then inform the Lead Partner in written about the **Steering Committee's funding decision**. In case the decision is positive, the Managing Authority will sign a Subsidy contract with the Lead Partner. The project is then ready to start. Be aware that **no major changes** (e.g. change from one (sub-)programme to another) can be made to the project application **after it has been officially submitted** to the Joint Technical Secretariat. This does not exclude the possibility to clarify and complement your application during the technical admissibility check (→ *Chapter 4.4.1.*). Therefore, it is highly recommended to use the services and expertise of the Joint Technical Secretariat from an early stage in your project preparation, not only when you have finalised the project application. Experiences with the 1<sup>st</sup> call for proposals (18 June – 18 September 2008) have clearly proven the benefit for the projects of participating in training seminars or individual consultations offered by the Joint Technical Secretariat. We would therefore like to strongly encourage you to participate in one of our project development seminars which will be held for the 2<sup>nd</sup> call during March and for the 3<sup>rd</sup> call during August-September 2009 at various locations.

Throughout the project there will be a strong emphasis on **information and publicity** in order to effectively disseminate the results of your project (→ *Chapter 11*). Each project will be **monitored** both in regards to how the project uses money and lives up to the content as described in the project plan (→ *Chapter 8*)

The **only language** of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 with its overall *Central Baltic Programme* and its *Southern Finland – Estonia* and the *Archipelago and Islands Sub-programmes* is **English**. This concerns all official correspondence and documentation including the application forms and all reporting to be submitted in English. Though, there are some exceptions as e.g. invoices, necessary evaluations or permits, where for the latter it might be sufficient to include a short summary in English (in case of any doubt, consult the Joint Technical Secretariat). And further, the language requirement does not exclude that in the day-to-day contact and communication within your project or between your project and the Joint Technical Secretariat other languages are used on an ad-hoc base.

## 2. What is a project?

### 2.1. Defining a project by its objectives, tasks, duration and budget

A project is by definition an operation that is limited by its objectives and tasks, its duration and its budget.

- A project has limited and fixed objectives and tasks. Their implementation, the project activities must be additional to the activities normally carried out by the organisations involved and not part of their ordinary activities.
- A project has a limited budget. Objectives and tasks are to be met with the financial resources foreseen in the project budget.
- A project has a limited lifetime. Objectives and tasks are to be met within the time specified and the project is then closed.

The objectives and tasks of any project must be clearly defined. A project tackles a certain problem or task using a pre-defined set of measures. Tasks that are part of an organisations regular work and that are intended to carry on indefinitely cannot be labelled projects and will not receive project funding. In order to avoid this, the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 does not finance follow-up projects with the same content and aims (i.e. Project I, Project II). Each project should set its individual aims. Projects are particularly good for trying out or spreading new innovations, models or methods or to establish new co-operations.

The **duration** and the tasks of a project are interlinked. The duration of a project is set according to the objectives and tasks at hand, but should always be only a few years. The general rule for projects in the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 is that they should last no longer than 3 years – though this being more of an indication as the “suitable” project duration very much depends on the concrete content of the project.

For achieving the set aims, a project must have a realistic and viable **budget**. As all other aspects of budget life, the budget is pre-set for a certain period of time. Projects cannot be used to sustain operations or to fund the every-day work of the partner organisations.

The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 will only support projects that bear these realities in mind. The project proposals must also respond to a real need. Needless to say, projects should not be planned for the sole purpose of receiving funding, securing someone’s salary or as a favour to a partner organisation.

Despite the limited life-span of a project, it is crucial to consider the **sustainability** of the project activities and achievements. A successful project creates practices, models, solutions, networks and/or knowledge that live on after the project ends even without project funding. The sustainability of the results must already be taken into account when planning a project.

To facilitate the building-up of partnerships, the programme’s website [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu) contains a partner and project search tool. If you have a project idea, you might use this partner search engine to either publish your own idea to attract possible project partners. Or you might browse through the project ideas published by others looking for co-operation partners.

## 2.2. Cross-border co-operation

The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 always requires co-operation between eligible areas of **at least two of the programme's Member States**. Therefore, in case of a project involving partners from the Åland Islands, there has to be at least one other partner from Estonia, Latvia or Sweden. Projects with only Åland and mainland Finland participation are not considered as being international respectively cross-border. Co-operation should be equal and balanced between the participating countries and benefiting all partners.

Cross-border co-operation should always bring added value to the project – and vice versa. In the project application partners are asked to explain why the project is best carried out by cross-border co-operation and with the chosen partners. The aims of the project have to be best fulfilled in the chosen cross-border partnership, rather than with partners from only one country or other international partners.

Co-operation in the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 is about working together to solve joint problems or support joint possibilities of the Central Baltic region or to disseminate and further develop good practices for the region. For this to take place, the Programme expects the partners to work together as equals. Each project partner should contribute to the project by bringing in expertise, ideas, personnel or other resources. The Programme does not support projects, where one partner has the role of a teacher and the other(s) simply copy a model. Keep the word "joint" in mind!

## 3. Eligible project partners

### 3.1. Geographical Eligibility

As already stated above, the **eligibility is geographically defined**. As the overall *Central Baltic Programme* as well as the *Southern Finland – Estonia* and the *Archipelago and Islands Sub-programmes* cover different geographical areas, the question if you are an eligible project partner depends on for which of the (sub-)programmes you are aiming for. The following table gives you a quick geographical overview on where you have to be located to be an eligible project partner for one of the (sub-)programmes.

	Estonia	Finland (except Åland)	Latvia	Sweden	Åland
Central Baltic Programme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

To be an eligible project partner, the respective organisation/structure has to be located either **within the (sub-)programme area** or the adjacent area of the respective (sub-) programme. In practise this means that the legal address of the organisation has to be in the (sub-)programme or its adjacent area. Certain special rules apply for the Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme (→ *Chapter 3.1.3*). The difference between (sub-) programme area and adjacent area is that only up to 20% of the total ERDF funding of the programme may be used to finance operations or parts of operations in the adjacent areas.

Partners which according to their legal address are located outside the (sub-) programme or its adjacent area but within the national borders of the participating Member States/Åland and which are active in the (sub-)programme or its adjacent area in question may participate as full-fledged partners generating ERDF co-financing in case their jurisdiction (operational status) covers also the respective (sub-)programme area. The partner in question is obliged to verify this jurisdiction and its active engagement in the area in question by providing adequate proof in written to be annexed to the Registration Certificate/Statute and submitted with the Application Form. This means that even national and international organisations located in the participating Member State/Åland may participate as partners generating ERDF co-financing if they can verify their jurisdiction on national level and their activity covering the (sub-)programme or its adjacent area in question.

Other organisations/structures located **outside the respective (sub-)programme or its adjacent area but within the EU** can participate in a project as so called additional partners not generating ERDF co-financing. Though they must justify their participation in the project application and all activities related to these partners must always be targeted to and benefit the respective (sub-)programme area.

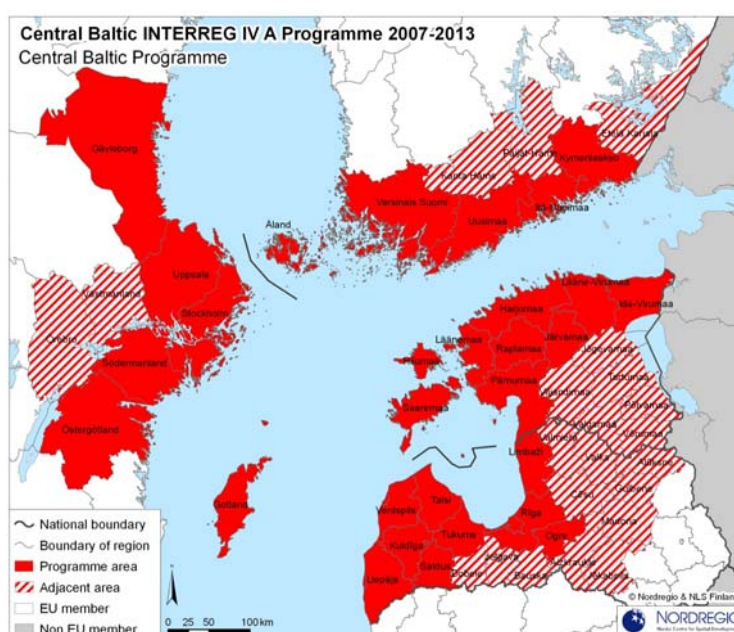
Special rules apply for possible **actors outside the EU**. Up to 10% of the total ERDF funding of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 can be used to finance expenditure incurred in implementing operations or parts of operations outside the EU as long as they are for the benefit of the area and the regions participating in the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. These expenditures would have to be included into the budgets of one or

maximum two of the eligible project partners located within the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 area, i.e. in Estonia, Finland (including Åland), Latvia or Sweden.

Hereby, it should be ensured that special expertise and input which can come only from outside the EU can be an integral part of a project in the Central Baltic area. The reasoning behind being that some challenges to the Central Baltic region, certain issues to be tackled and solutions to be found cannot be limited geographically to the area covered by the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. Though, keep in mind that this 10% rule does not aim at enabling cross-border co-operation with partners from outside the EU as for such co-operation other EU funding programmes are available.

### 3.1.1. Central Baltic Programme

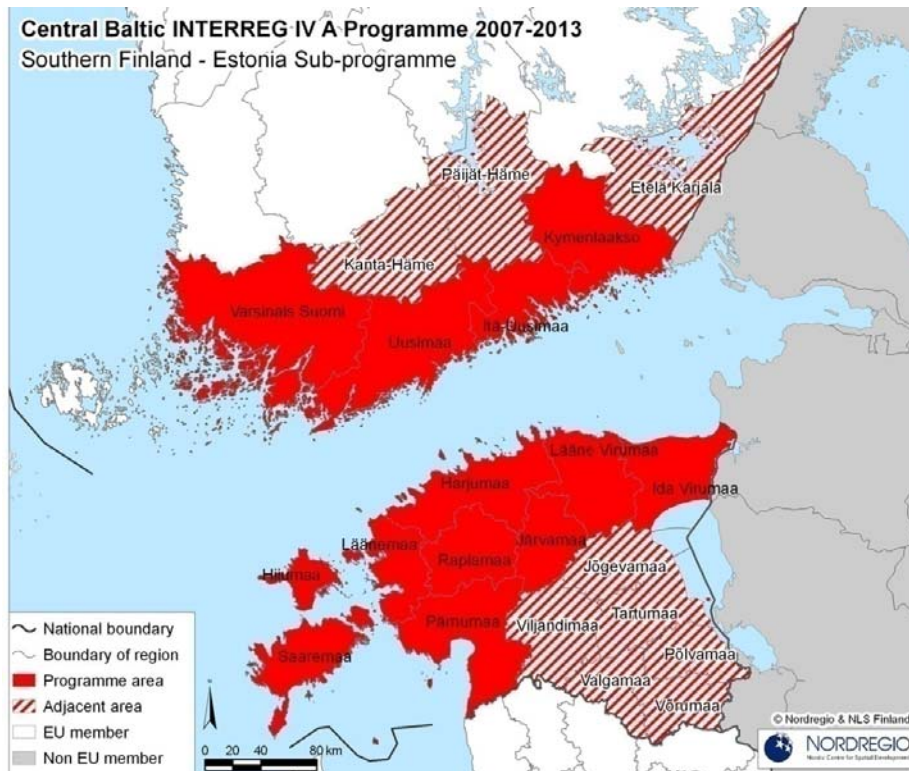
The Central Baltic Programme covers the following regions and adjacent areas:



ESTONIA	FINLAND	LATVIA	SWEDEN
<b>Programme Area</b>			
Kesk-Eesti (Järvamaa, Lääne-Virumaa, Raplamaa) Kirde-Eesti (Ida-Virumaa) Lääne-Eesti (Hiiumaa, Läänemaa, Pärnumaa, Saaremaa) Põhja-Eesti (Harjumaa)	Itä-Uusimaa Kymenlaakso Uusimaa Varsinais-Suomi Åland	Kurzeme Pieriga Riga	Gotlands län Gävleborg län Östergötlands län Södermanlands län Stockholms län Uppsala län
<b>Adjacent Areas</b>			
Lõuna-Eesti (Jõgevamaa, Põlvamaa, Tartumaa, Valgamaa, Viljandimaa, Võrumaa)	Etelä-Karjala Kanta-Häme Päijät-Häme	Vidzeme Zemgale	Örebro län Västmanlands län

### 3.1.2. Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme

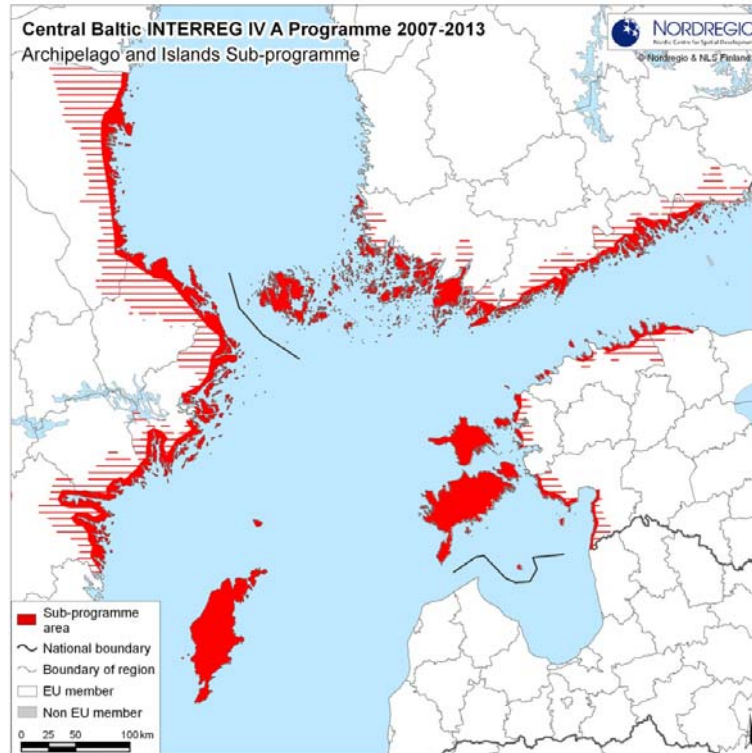
The Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme covers the following regions and adjacent areas:



ESTONIA	FINLAND
<b>Programme Area</b>	
Kesk-Eesti (Järvamaa, Lääne-Virumaa, Raplamaa) Kirde-Eesti (Ida-Virumaa) Lääne-Eesti (Hiiumaa, Läänemaa, Pärnumaa, Saaremaa) Põhja-Eesti (Harjumaa)	Itä-Uusimaa, Kymenlaakso, Uusimaa, Varsinais-Suomi
<b>Adjacent Areas</b>	
Lõuna-Eesti (Jõgevamaa, Põlvamaa, Tartumaa, Valgamaa, Viljandimaa, Võrumaa)	Etelä-Karjala, Kanta-Häme, Päijät-Häme

### 3.1.3. Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme

The Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme covers the below shown and mentioned municipalities (to keep the map readable, names of individual counties/läns/municipalities etc. have not been indicated on the map<sup>1</sup>):



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<sup>1</sup> The map does not yet include the changes in the eligible geography in Finland (but already included in the table below the map), though these changes having effect on the map only to the striped areas to be enlarged.

<b>ESTONIA</b>
Hiiumaa (whole County)
Emmaste, Kõrgessaare, Käina, Kärkla, Pühalepa
Saaremaa (whole County)
Kaarma, Kihelkonna, Kuressaare city, Kärla, Laimjala, Leisi, Lümanda, Mustjala, Muhu, Orissaare, Pöide, Salme, Torgu, Pihtla, Ruhnu, Valjala
<b>ESTONIA – Archipelago parts of:</b>
Harjumaa
Jõelähtme, Kuusalu, Paldiski, Tallinn
Läänemaa
Noarootsi, Ridala, Vormsi
Lääne-Virumaa
Vihula
Pärnumaa
Häädemeeste, Kihnu, Tahkuranna, Tõstamaa, Varbla,

<b>FINLAND (except Åland) – Archipelago parts of:</b>
Itä-Uusimaa
Loviisa, Pernå, Porvoo, Ruotsinpyhtää, Sipoo
Kymenlaakso
Hamina, Kotka, Pyhtää, Virolahti
Uusimaa
Espoo, Hanko, Helsinki, Ingå, Kirkkonummi, Raseborg, Siuntio
Varsinais-Suomi
Kaarina, Kimitoön, Kustavi, Masku, Naantali, Salo, Taivassalo, Uusikaupunki, Väståboland

<b>SWEDEN – Archipelago parts of:</b>
Gotlands län
Gotland
Gävleborgs län
Gävle, Huddiksvall, Nordanstig, Söderhamn
Södermanlands län
Nyköping, Oxelösund, Trosa
Stockholms län
Haninge, Norrtälje, Nynäshamn, Österåker, Södertälje, Vaxholm, Värmdö
Uppsala län
Östhammar, Tierp, Älvkarleby
Östergötlands län
Norrköping, Söderköping, Valdemarsvik

<b>ÅLAND</b>
Brändö, Eckerö, Finström, Föglö, Geta, Hammarland, Jomala, Kumlinge, Kökar, Lemland, Lumparland, Mariehamn, Saltvik, Sottunga, Sund, Vårdö

Project activities should **always benefit the islands and archipelago parts** of the sub-programme area. To give the possible project partners an indication, these islands and archipelago parts have been marked in red in the above map without this being binding or conclusive. The Joint Technical Secretariat will evaluate if the benefit criterion is fulfilled on a case-by-case basis for each project application.

However, project partners (including the Lead Partner) can be located outside the Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme area as long as they are situated within the Central Baltic area of the Member States/Åland participating in the Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme (Estonia, Finland including Åland and Sweden). In addition, the organisation has to actively operate in the Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme area and its expertise is crucial for the implementation of the project. Such organisations need to justify their participation in the project application. As a **minimum requirement, at least one partner** in each project has to be **located within a municipality belonging to the sub-programme area**.

## 3.2. Eligibility as project (lead) partner

All project partners are equal. There is, however, one project partner which bears the overall responsibility for the preparation and well-functioning of the project. This project partner is called the "Lead Partner". When designing your project, you have to decide which one of you will take over the role as the Lead Partner – a demanding task which requires sufficient organisational and personnel resources (→ *Chapter 4.2.4*). Finally, the number of project partners cannot exceed 30. Though a good project does not require 30, but can be successful with much less partners, even 2.

### 3.2.1 Who can be a project partner?

Actors interested in participating in a project co-financed by the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 have to fulfil certain criteria to be an eligible project partner able to be funded by the programme. Besides the already mentioned geographical eligibility defined by the project partner's legal address or jurisdiction, the eligibility of a project partner also depends on its legal status and the aims of its activities.

The actors participating in a project can be divided into two categories: the Project Partners and the Additional Partners. **Project Partners** have to fulfil the below criteria and generate ERDF co-financing with their eligible financial contribution. **Additional Partners** do not have to fulfil the below criteria, but still can participate in the project – though, Additional Partners have to finance their activities from their own resources and are not entitled to co-financing from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. It should also be mentioned that an actor which in general fulfils the below criteria and could participate as a Project Partner is naturally free to participate also as Additional Partner if it wants to support the project without contributing financially to the project budget and without receiving ERDF co-financing. Hereby, being an Additional Partner allows organisations that cannot or do not want to be Project Partners but nevertheless want to contribute to the project, to participate in the project.

The following legal entities may be beneficiaries (Project Partners) of and co-financed by the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013:

- Local and regional authorities
- State organisations
- Organisations established for general interest needs and Non-governmental organisations fulfilling the following conditions:
  1. Established under public or private law for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having only an industrial or commercial character<sup>2</sup> *and*
  2. Having legal personality *and*
  3. (FOR LEAD PARTNERS ONLY):
    - a. Is either financed, for the most part, by the State, or regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law,
    - b. *or* is a subject to management supervision by those bodies,
    - c. *or* is having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law.
- Private enterprises (NB! Only in the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme can private enterprises be project partners. Private funding by private enterprises generates co-financing from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 only in Estonia, → *below*).

When applying for funding it is the obligation of the applicant to provide the necessary information on its legal nature (i.e. statute or registration certificate) proving its eligibility. If the provided documents do not allow the Joint Technical Secretariat during the technical admissibility check to decide if a project partner is eligible, it will contact the responsible national ministry and/or First Level Controller to verify the eligibility of the project partner in question.

NB! Please note also that even though the organisation itself is in general by geography and its legal status eligible, its own funding as part of the national co-financing<sup>3</sup> may not be eligible (→ *Chapter 4.2.3.*). In these cases the project partner in question must collect its share of the national co-financing from organisations which provide eligible public funding.

**Private enterprises:** Private enterprises can be project partners only within the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme. However, in Finland, the public support from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 is granted to private enterprises according to the applicable national State Aid rules. Their private funding (own funding from the enterprises) does not generate ERDF co-financing in Finland. It is the responsibility of the project partners (including the private enterprises participating in the project) to guarantee that the needed amount of eligible national co-financing is available for the project.

In Estonia, private funding generates ERDF co-financing, but private enterprises have to obey the De minimis-rule, which determines the funding of private enterprises. When planning to involve private enterprises as project partners, please keep in mind the spirit and main aim of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 which is to support only the development of the operational environment of the private sector in its cross-border activities in a way that does not distort competition. The majority of

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<sup>2</sup> This does not exclude bodies having only partly an industrial or commercial character from being eligible. NB! It is the applicant's responsibility to provide the necessary information to the Joint Technical Secretariat on the legal nature and organisational structure related to the public/commercial character of the organisation. The failure to do so will result in the application not being approved or in the termination of the Subsidy Contract and the repayment of granted co-financing if violations of partner eligibility rules are detected during the project life-span!

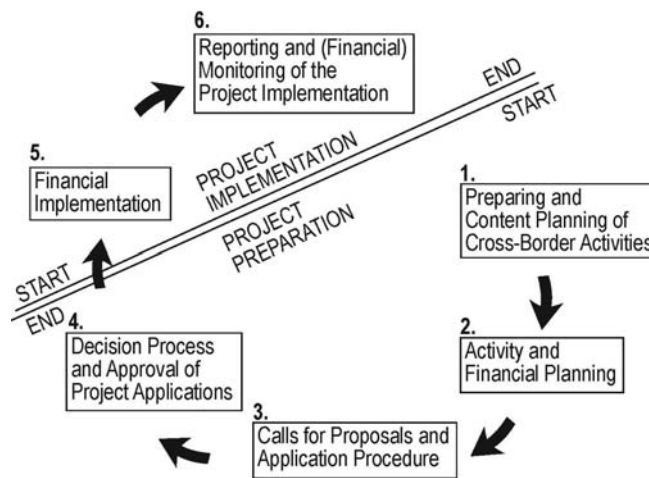
<sup>3</sup> Regarding the term "national co-financing" please see Chapter 4.2.3. for further explanations.

partners, however, should clearly come from the public sector and private participation having a supportive role contributing and complementing the input made by public sector actors.

### **3.2.2. Who can be a Lead Partner?**

Except for an organisation established for general interests needs and a non-governmental organisations acting as Lead Partner, the Lead Partner in general has to fulfil the same criteria as all the other project partners (→ *Chapters 3.1. and 3.2.1*). Though the responsibilities of the Lead Partner are different (→ *Chapter 4.2.4*).

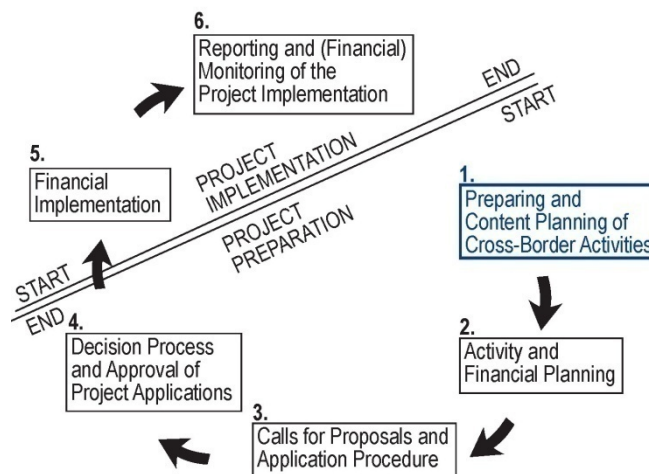
## 4. A project's life-span in detail



*The project's life-span*

The project's life-span encompasses the preparation period (→ *Chapter 4.1*), part of which is the activity and financial planning (→ *Chapter 4.2*). Once completed, the application will be submitted (→ *Chapter 4.3*). After this the Joint Technical Secretariat conducts the assessment of the project applications and initiates the decision-making procedure (→ *Chapter 4.4*). If the project is approved, the implementation period including reporting and monitoring of the project starts (→ *Chapter 8*).

### 4.1. Preparing a cross-border project



*Step 1 of the project's life-span*

When you start preparing a project for the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, there are some basic principles that you should keep in mind. The first and most important is how well your project supports the objectives of the relevant (sub-)programme which you have applied for (→ *Chapter 4.1.3.*).

There are also some more general aspects and overall requirements which you should take into account from the very beginning of the planning process. Your project has to be a joint project (→ *Chapter 4.1.1.*) and it has to have a clear cross-border relevance – as you apply for co-financing from an INTERREG IV A (cross-border co-operation) programme (→ *Chapter 4.1.2.*). In addition, general principles of the Programme (→ *Chapter 4.1.4.*) have to be met and finally, – content wise – your project should include only eligible types of action (→ *Chapter 4.1.5.*).

#### 4.1.1. Joint project

The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 supports real co-operation in joint projects. In order for this precondition to be met, all partners should participate in the project planning. The partners together plan the actions, set the targets, define the steps required for meeting the targets and plan the required budget.

The joint spirit is reflected through the following criteria of which your project should fulfil **at least two**:

- **Joint development** – meaning that your project must be designed by representatives from all partner organisations together under the leadership of the Lead Partner. The project proposal must clearly integrate the ideas, expectations, priorities and contributions from all participating partners.
- **Joint implementation** – meaning that activities must be carried out and co-ordinated by all participating partners. There must be a balanced division of tasks and responsibilities, links between the activities of each partner and regular contacts. Again, it is the Lead Partner's responsibility to ensure that activities are properly co-ordinated, schedules kept and the right quality levels achieved. Within your project, you will have to set up a Steering Group which in addition to the Lead Partner will follow the project's implementation and has to take necessary decisions in case of shortcomings (→ *Chapter 8.1.*).
- **Joint staffing** – meaning that the project structure should not duplicate functions. There should be one joint project manager, one joint financial manager etc. for the whole project. Normally, these would be the Lead Partner's responsibility.
- **Joint financing** – meaning that although each project partner has its own budget as part of the total project budget, the relevant one is the joint project budget and there is only one Subsidy Contract for co-financing per project. Each partner is responsible for holding one project bank account or an accounting centre separated from other book-keeping, the financial administration and distribution of project funding as well as for reporting on its use. The Lead Partner is responsible for putting together the financial information of all partners into one application and later into one Progress Report/Payment Claim.

Although the formal requirement is to fulfil a minimum of two of the above-mentioned criteria, your project can only benefit from all four criteria being fulfilled – and clear preference is given to projects that fulfil all four. Therefore, make sure that in your project application you clearly demonstrate the joint spirit of your project.

#### 4.1.2. Cross-border relevance of the project

All projects that receive funding from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 must have a **clear impact on cross-border co-operation** and vice-versa, **cross-border co-operation must bring added value** to the project and improve its results.

Projects should, generally speaking, address a common problem or strategic question, which the project partners then attempt to solve together developing and using a cross-border approach. By working together across borders, you and your partners should produce new knowledge, a solution or services with cross-border character. Your project should draw on the similar needs and conditions within the respective (sub-)programme area, but also make the best out of the different conditions, knowledge and experiences – diversity being a challenge and an opportunity at the same time.

In your project application, you are required to justify both the benefit of cross-border co-operation compared to national and other types of co-operation and the impact of your project on cross-border co-operation. The project results should benefit all partners. Even if the results are anchored in one place, they should be transferable to other partner's regions or to the other (sub-)programme areas of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013.

#### 4.1.3. Specific criteria for each priority and (sub-)programme

Your project must meet the criteria of the chosen common priority of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 and its specific focus deriving from the geographical and thematic needs and opportunities of the chosen (sub-)programme in which you want to implement your project. These are:

<b>Priority 1: Safe and healthy environment</b>	This priority focuses on protecting and improving our common environment and puts a special focus on the Baltic Sea. This priority supports a sustainable environmental development of the programme area, making it attractive for both inhabitants and visitors.
<b>Central Baltic Programme</b>	Environmental awareness raising and expertise  <i>(e.g. regarding how the environment in the Baltic Sea can be improved or to improve environmental practices in the programme area)</i>  Supporting sustainable spatial planning and environmental management  <i>(e.g. contributing to increased cross-border co-operation in the field of spatial planning and environmental management in energy, water and waste systems)</i>
	<i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking of experts; disseminating good practices; awareness-raising campaigns directed to the general public; investments in the field of environmental management; developing and testing new models, methods or systems.  <i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; "teacher-student-projects" without joint development of ideas.

<p><b>Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme</b></p>	<p>Maintaining and improving the condition of the natural environment</p> <p><i>(e.g. improving the environment of the Gulf of Finland and transferring increased environmental awareness of individuals and the community about their impact on the environment, creating reduced environmental loads, joint environmental management systems, improved risk management)</i></p> <p>Taking responsibility for our physical environment</p> <p><i>(e.g. preserving values of the cultural landscapes in the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme area)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Developing and testing new models, methods or systems; expert co-operation; training of people; investments in the field of environmental management and restoration of landscapes.</p> <p><i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking without tangible outputs; analyses of the current situation or ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; “teacher-student-projects” without joint development of ideas.</p>
<p><b>Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme</b></p>	<p>Sustainable infrastructure</p> <p><i>(e.g. targeting at improved conditions of the archipelago and islands environment in the sub-programme area by locally functional and sustainable solutions)</i></p> <p>Raising environmental awareness (finding new ways)</p> <p><i>(e.g. awareness of the possibilities to protect island landscapes and sea environment as well as co-operation in the field of environmental management)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking of experts; disseminating good practices; awareness-raising campaigns directed to the general public; investments in the field of environmental management; developing and testing new models, methods or systems; finding solutions suited for the sub-programme area.</p> <p><i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking without tangible outputs; Analyses of the current situation or ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; “teacher-student-projects” without joint development of ideas.</p>

<b>Priority 2: Economically competitive and innovative region</b>	<p>This priority focuses on enhancing the overall economic development and competitiveness of the programme area. It emphasises innovations and broad, qualitative co-operation. Moreover, the development of connections to facilitate cross-border co-operation and a better flow of goods and people is another focus, together with the utilisation of the labour force and the development of the tourism sector.</p>
<b>Central Baltic Programme</b>	<p>Supporting innovation and improving competitiveness <i>(e.g. create an improved environment for innovations and increased economic activities in the Central Baltic area)</i></p> <p>Improving internal and external accessibility <i>(e.g. facilitating transportation, travel and ICT within the Central Baltic area, improving the accessibility of the involved regions and sustainable ways of transport)</i></p> <p>Optimising the potential of the labour force <i>(e.g. aiming at well matching skills throughout the Central Baltic area)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Developing and testing new models, methods and services; development of services or products; studies, strategies, assessments and priorities of actions; expert co-operation and establishing networks; investments for joint tourism facilities or communication services; co-operation between research institutions, private and public bodies.</p> <p><i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; "teacher-student-projects" without joint development of ideas.</p>
<b>Southern Finland – Estonia Sub- programme</b>	<p>Improving connections within the programme area <i>(e.g. developing sustainable transport links and services for the benefit of the inhabitants and tourists in the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme area)</i></p> <p>Creating and supporting innovative and competitive environments <i>(e.g. increasing competitiveness and economic performance in the strategic relevant business branches)</i></p> <p>Meeting challenges of the labour market <i>(e.g. improving the outputs and effectiveness of the regional economy by improving working conditions and by skilled labour force)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Developing and testing new models, methods and services; joint development of services or products; expert co-operation; training for young people and further training for adults; investments for joint tourism facilities or communication services; co-</p>

	<p>operation between research institutions, private and public bodies.</p> <p><i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking without tangible outputs; analyses of the current situation or ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; “teacher-student-projects” without joint development of ideas.</p>
<p><b>Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme</b></p>	<p>Sustainable tourism</p> <p><i>(e.g. broadening economic activities on the islands and in the archipelago by developing the tourism industry, supplying the regional and international market with high quality sustainable tourism products)</i></p> <p>Knowledge based economy</p> <p><i>(e.g. broadening economic activities on the islands and in the archipelago)</i></p> <p>Developing archipelago and island specific economic activities – traditional small scale farming, fishing, handicrafts, maritime heritage etc.</p> <p><i>(e.g. improving economic viability of the traditional island and archipelago economy and products)</i></p> <p>Supporting accessibility to and information about the archipelago and the islands</p> <p><i>(e.g. improving physical and virtual connections in the archipelago and on the islands, improving the infrastructure for sustainable travel, improving the availability of information on the archipelago and islands outside the region)</i></p> <p><i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Developing and testing new models, methods and services; joint development of services or products; expert co-operation; investments for joint tourism facilities; co-operation between research institutions, private and public bodies.</p> <p><i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking without tangible outputs; analyses of the current situation or ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; “teacher-student-projects” without joint development of ideas</p>

<p><b>Priority 3: Attractive and dynamic societies</b></p>	<p>This priority focuses on creating a better living environment for the programme area's inhabitants. Thus, it is important to address people's health, well-being and security as well as co-operation aiming at strengthening cultural exchange and the programme area's togetherness. Improving the quality of life for the citizens is an important aspect of sustainable development.</p> <p>This priority deals with creating a region with equal opportunities for different groups of the population. It also supports their active participation in society. The Lisbon objective of building a more inclusive EU is one element in achieving the strategic goal of sustainable economic growth, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion.</p>
<p><b>Central Baltic Programme</b></p>	<p>Improving living conditions and social inclusion</p> <p>Increasing cultural exchange</p> <p><i>(e.g. strengthening the sense of togetherness and awareness of uniting features in the Central Baltic area)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Creation and testing of new models and methods; expert co-operation and network creation; people-to-people co-operation.</p> <p><i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; "teacher-student-projects" without joint development of ideas.</p>
<p><b>Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme</b></p>	<p>Social security and well-being of different groups in society</p> <p><i>(e.g. increasing participation of inhabitants in their local communities)</i></p> <p>Stimulating and preserving our heritage and culture</p> <p><i>(e.g. strengthening regional identity through co-operation in the cultural field, both preserving historical values and creating new cultural activities, increasing cultural exchange and togetherness in the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme area)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Creation and testing of new models and methods; expert co-operation; people-to-people co-operation.</p> <p><i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking without tangible outputs; analyses of the current situation or ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; "teacher-student-projects" without joint development of ideas.</p>

<b>Archipelago and Islands</b>	Social and demographic issues, especially young people  <i>(e.g. increasing social and cultural viability and improving living conditions especially for young people with a holistic view on culture as a large network of stakeholders and participants)</i>
	<i>Example of <u>eligible</u> activities:</i> Creation and testing of new models and methods; developing or improving products or services; building new extensive networks; supporting grass-root activities.  <i>Example of <u>non-eligible</u> activities:</i> Networking without tangible outputs; analyses of the current situation as the main activity of the project; ex-post exchange of experience as the main activity of the project; "teacher-student-projects" without joint development of ideas.

#### 4.1.4. General principles

When planning your project, you should pay attention to a number of general principles that are laid down in the Programme Document of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013.

##### **Sustainable development**

Sustainable development means respecting the right of future generations to change the path of development, i.e. to further access resources that are difficult to renew or non-renewable and to maintain the elementary natural preconditions for life. In addition to the environmental aspect, sustainable development also covers economical, social and cultural aspects of sustainability. It is thus closely linked to the general objective of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 to make the Programme area a better place to invest, work and live in. These aspects are emphasised in the Programme in various targets and objectives and further reflected in monitoring (indicators). In the application form applicants are already asked to present how the project contributes to a sustainable development, and in more detail, the environmental objectives at EU, national and local level.

Assessing the environmental impacts are an important aspect of project planning. In the application form the applicants are asked to clarify whether the planned project activities might have influence, either positive or negative, to the environment. The projects should consider both direct and indirect impacts. Negative impacts should be identified, and applicants should present how they will prevent or mitigate negative impacts. In case a project activity has negative impacts on environment, the applicant is asked to specify, whether an environmental impact assessment is needed. Projects with clear negative environmental impacts cannot be financed. When an environmental impact assessment is needed this will be done by the responsible national authorities or other bodies to whom the task has been delegated in accordance with the respective national legislation.

##### **Integrated territorial development**

Actions under the European territorial cooperation programmes support integrated territorial development (see Art. 3 (2c) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 and Art. 6 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006). This means that the projects should take into account territorial conditions, such as infrastructure, resources, settlements, economic, social, ecologic and cultural conditions, as well as impacts on other sectors to the given territory in order to support a balanced development. Policies adopted at

national, Programme and European level, such as the European Spatial Development Perspective and the Territorial Agenda of the European Union adopted on 25 May 2007 should also be considered.

Further reading:

<http://www.vasab.org>

[http://www.bmvbs.de/en/Spatial-development/-\\_2950/Territorial-Agenda-of-the-EU.htm](http://www.bmvbs.de/en/Spatial-development/-_2950/Territorial-Agenda-of-the-EU.htm)

## **Equal opportunities**

The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 aims at ensuring equal opportunities between men and women. Another objective from the equality point of view is to prevent all kinds of discrimination, e.g. based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, age or disability (see also Art. 16 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006). Promotion of equal opportunities as well as other horizontal policies by your project will be regarded as a positive sign during the assessment and decision making procedures. All applicants are asked to integrate these issues in their projects, or at least, to consider the project's influence on matters of equal opportunities. Projects that build structures (e.g. men and women equally presented in project planning, decision-making or in the project target groups) or implement activities that aim at promoting equal opportunities will describe these activities in the application form and their results in the progress reports.

## **Partnership**

Projects can fulfill the partnership principle by ensuring that different levels of administration as well as different types of organisations participate in the project activities. This could be, for example, participation of national, regional and local levels or, correspondingly, public authorities, economic and social partners (such as SMEs, associations) and civil society (such as non-governmental organisations, environmental partners) (see also Art. 11 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 and Art. 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006). However, a broad partnership should not take place by involving too many partners in one project. A large amount of partners often leads to a complicated management structure, contradictory targets between project partners and, thus, difficulties to implement the project successfully. Regarding the involvement of private partners, please observe the specifications indicated above (→ *Chapters 3.2.1. and 6.3.*).

## **Additionality**

The principle of additionality means that EU financing shall not replace public or equivalent financing of similar activities (see also Art. 15 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006). Projects selected for financing are expected to bring added value, something that would not have been possible without the programme financing. In addition, organisations involved in the project activities cannot finance their statutory tasks with the programme financing.

## **Competition and State Aid**

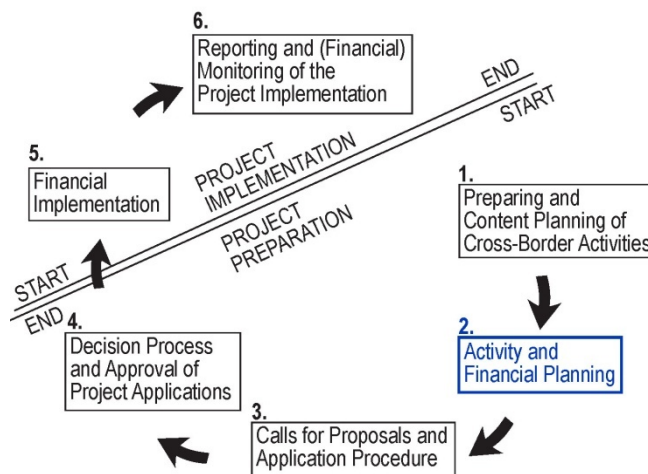
Project partners might feel stimulated by the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 to build up and/or involve public-private partnerships and private enterprises in their projects. The Programme does not however, allow direct support to private enterprises as such. The Programme can help to support only the development of the operational environment of the private sector in a way that does not distort competition (→ *Chapter 6.3.*).

### **4.1.5. Ineligible types of action**

Your project always has to produce an added value beyond being a series of one-time events. Therefore, your project cannot consist merely of individual sponsorships for participation in or organisation of

workshops, seminars, conferences or the like. Project funding will not be available for only supporting individual studies, training courses, tourism trips and tours or entertainment activities. Supporting studies and training courses might, however, be eligible if they are part of a bigger project. Export aid focused on specific enterprises, loan or grant schemes, aid to private companies or activities that would distort competition or similar other activities are never eligible. More about eligibility rules can be found in Chapter 4.5.

## 4.2. Activity and financial planning



*Step 2 of the project's life-span*

When having set the general aim and outline of your project and after having found the right project partners, it is time to get more concrete and to start planning your activities and the timetable for their implementation (→ *Chapter 4.2.1.*). Based on your activities you should then draft the budget of your project (→ *Chapter 4.2.2.*) You must also choose the project's Lead Partner and discuss the distribution of responsibilities between the project partners (→ *Chapter 4.2.4.*).

### 4.2.1. The duration of the project

The **advised length** of projects in the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 is between two and three years. Projects should only exceptionally be shorter or longer. The actual project duration depends heavily on the set targets and activities needed for achieving those targets and no binding guidelines can be given.

The project can only **start after the positive financing decision by the Steering Committee has been taken**. This means that the earliest possible day for eligible expenditure is the Steering Committee meeting day when the positive funding decision was taken. The dates of the relevant Steering Committee meetings will be published on the Programme website or you may consult the JTS for establishing the starting date. You have to indicate the actual duration of your project in the project application. The starting and finishing dates will then be fixed in the Subsidy Contract. Only costs incurred and paid during the duration of the project, as approved by the Steering Committee, are eligible.

Once your project has been approved, you will be invited to a so-called Lead Partner seminar, where Programme requirements will be explained in detail. It is highly recommended that you participate. The related costs are only eligible project costs if the project has already started.

While planning the project activities, make sure that you have reserved the **necessary time for the closure of the project**. In practice, this means that the activities should be finalised in good time before the end of the project implementation period so that the project accounts can be closed and the project personnel is able to finalise the Final Report and to submit it to the Joint Technical Secretariat.

#### 4.2.2. Planning the project budget

As all project planning, also the financial plans must be made jointly between all partners hereby striving for a realistic budget for each partner as well as for the project as a whole. The budget is based on the targets and activities set by the project partners and must be built in a way that ensures that these targets can be met cost-effectively. As the **budget size** depends heavily on the concrete content, set-up etc. of each individual project, it is more or less impossible to give a very concrete answer on how big a "normal" project budget should be. Usually the total project budget should be above 200.000 EUR for a 3-year project. When planning your project you are advised to take into consideration the amount of money available for your (sub-)programme and priority.

The starting point for drafting your budget should be a thorough analysis of which activities you need to reach the objectives and targets of your project. These activities should then be sorted as detailed as possible:

- thematically into **Work Packages**
- time-wise into **Milestones** (January-April, May-August, September-December)

Once you have clarified the project activities adequately, you have to identify the required resources to implement these activities. Taking into account the financial and human resource capacities of each project partner, you also must decide who is going to do what. Each project partner would then have to calculate the budget for the activities it has taken the responsibility for.

In the project application the budget will be broken down annually per partner as well as per work packages. This ensures that the partners have considered all aspects of the budget. The individual partner budgets are at the same time an important tool for the Lead Partner to keep the overview if/to which extent project partners fulfil their obligations (as the use of the budgeted money is one indicator for it).

The project budget should only cover the realistic costs enabling the activities of the work packages (NB! Budget only costs which you will also be able to spend!). However, the Lead Partner should also ensure that there is reasonable flexibility in the budget for unexpected costs. The project owners are obliged to follow the stipulations of the Subsidy Contracts (e.g. the defined project implementation and reporting timetables in order to avoid the risk of decommitment, or losing co-financing, → *Chapter 6.5*)).

Bear in mind, that although you will receive a substantial co-financing, you will have to cover first all (100%) expenses and get the costs (up to 75% respectively 85%) reimbursed only afterwards. You therefore have to ensure that you have the financial resources available when conducting the activities.

The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 operates in **Euros only**. This means that in the application documents and all payment claims you have to use Euros. Planned total costs by budget lines in other currencies have to be converted according to the **average monthly exchange rate of the Euro set by the European Commission for the last month of the respective reporting period** published at <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/infocore/index.cfm?Language=en>. Likewise the ERDF funding is paid out to the

Lead Partner and forwarded to the project partners in Euros only. All costs foreseen in your budget should be **rounded to full Euros**. Any exchange risk has to be borne by the Lead Partner and Project Partners.

#### 4.2.3. Planning national co-financing

All projects are required to have a share of **national co-financing** in the project in order to generate ERDF co-financing. The national co-financing means the contribution of the project partners (either money from the partner organisation or given to it from another eligible organisation) that is needed to generate the ERDF co-financing. It has to be admitted that the official term "national" is slightly misleading as not necessarily all project partners represent the national level and as it does not mean that all money has to come from the national level.

The requested partner's own contribution (minimum 25% for project partners from Finland including Åland Islands and Sweden and minimum 15% for project partners from Estonia and Latvia)<sup>4</sup> must consist of public funds. The only exception applies for Estonia in the Southern Finland - Estonia Sub-programme (→ *below*). Each partner must provide the needed co-financing either from its own funding or from other eligible funds. Therefore, this eligible national co-financing can consist of:

- Project partner's own eligible funding (NB! Project partner's own eligible funding must also come from similar eligible public sources as the other national co-financing)
- Other eligible public funding (e.g. municipalities, regional development organisations)
- National state co-financing (in Finland/Åland<sup>5</sup> and Latvia<sup>6</sup>)
- Private funding of Estonian enterprises in the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme only

Please note that all national co-financing whether it is from a partner's own budget or given to it by some other source must fulfil the same criteria. Therefore co-financing is never automatically eligible (Please see below country specific information).

Together with the project application, **each partner** including the Lead Partner has to provide a so-called co-financing statement signed by a person entitled to make financial commitments on behalf of the organisation. Any financial contribution in the application form which is not supported by a respective co-financing statement will not be accepted. Co-financing statements must also be filled in by any other possible organisations that is contributing to a project partner's financing (incl. national state co-financing in Finland and Åland). This means, that if a partner receives funding from another organisation to be used directly in this project, the other organisation must sign a co-financing statement for this contribution. In practice, this could mean that more co-financing statements have to be submitted together with the project application than the project has project partners. A template of the co-financing statement is available at the programme website at [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu).

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<sup>4</sup> Which co-financing rate is applicable (up to 75% or up to 85%) depends only on the location of the paying project partner, not on where the costs in reality occur. If e.g. a Finnish project partner pays for conference facilities in Estonia, these costs might be co-financed only up to 75%, not up to 85% percent. An Estonian project partner would receive, for the same expenditure, a co-financing of up to 85%.

<sup>5</sup> The National State co-financing authorities in Finland may have special instructions concerning the application procedure, the project co-financing, the project content and the reporting and payment procedures. Therefore Finnish project partners applying for national state co-financing should as early as possible get into contact with the respective authorities. A contact list of these authorities and basic instructions will be available at the Programme's website at [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu).

<sup>6</sup> The National State co-financing authorities in Latvia have special instructions concerning the application procedure. Please refer to the description of the procedure at <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=181604>.

In the co-financing statement and the Application Form each financially contributing organisation must indicate the nature of its funding according its legal status:

<b>State financing</b>	All funding coming from state organisations. In Finland/Åland also National State Co-financing must be filled into this line.
<b>Municipal financing</b>	All funding coming from municipalities or organisations with municipal background
<b>Other public financing</b>	All public funding that cannot be marked to any of the previous lines (state or municipal funding). The funding of organisations established for general interest needs and NGOs may in some cases be interpreted as public financing.
<b>Private financing</b>	All funding of private origin (e.g. enterprises). Please note that private funding is eligible only for private partners from Estonia in Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme. NB! Also in some participating Member States/Åland funding provided by NGOs may be interpreted as private funding.

Further, in the co-financing statement and the Application Form the funding should be divided into cash contribution (transfer of funds to the project account) and in-kind contribution.

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Estonia:*

In-kind contributions to the project cannot exceed the national co-financing (including unpaid voluntary labour) of the project partner. The value of the in-kind contribution to the project should be assessed by an independent certified evaluator. This assessment has to be provided before submitting the project application and it has to be organised by the respective project partner.

*Finland:*

1. In general if the Lead Partner organisation fulfils the criteria for being a Lead Partner its financing is considered to be eligible. Other project partners will have to prove that they are either financed by or have received financing from public sources and are subject to their adequate supervision to ensure that the public interest needs are fulfilled. These cases will be assessed on a case by case basis based on the documentation attached to the submitted Application Form.
2. Organisations funded from the state budget: Organisations financed directly from the state budget cannot as a general rule use funding from the state budget as their national co-financing for the project.
3. The in-kind contribution of Finnish partners may not exceed 50% of the partners' own eligible national co-financing. In Finland the in-kind contribution covers the sub-budget line 2.2. "Other partner personnel contributing to the project" and budget line 8 "In kind contributions". The sub-budget line 2.3. "Unpaid voluntary labour" is not eligible in Finland since private funding does not generate ERDF co-financing.

*For Latvia and Sweden, see next page.*

Latvia:

Latvian National support scheme (regulation no. 752 adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia on 15 September 2008 available at <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=181604> or <http://www.rapl.m.gov.lv/pub/index.php?id=281>) stipulates the right of Latvian partners to partly cover their projects' co-financing.

Sweden:

In general if the Lead Partner organisation fulfils the criteria for being a Lead Partner its financing is considered to be eligible. Other project partners will have to prove that they are either financed by or have received financing from public sources and are subject to their adequate supervision to ensure that the public interest needs are fulfilled. These cases will be assessed on a case by case basis based on the documentation attached to the submitted application form.

#### **4.2.4. The Lead Partner principle - Distribution of responsibilities and Partnership Agreement**

The project partners must decide on the division of tasks and responsibilities within their partnership. One of the project partners will be chosen as the Lead Partner, which is also the project partner who later will sign the project application and other relevant documents (e.g. the Subsidy Contract). The Lead Partner is the only one who can submit the Payment Claim for ERDF co-financing as part of the Progress Report. The individual division of duties and responsibilities will be laid down in the Partnership Agreement to be concluded between the Lead Partner and the other project partners.

The Lead Partner does play a central role not only towards the other project partners, but also towards the management structures of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, namely the Joint Technical Secretariat, the Managing Authority and the Certifying Authority. These structures see each project as an entity with one project plan, one set of targets and one budget and communicate during the whole project's lifespan only with the Lead Partner. The Lead Partner therefore is the link between the project (partners) and the programme management, responsible for co-ordinating the information flow between these. The Lead Partner must understand that it has the overall responsibility for the project implementation and reaching the set targets. In case the project fails, it also is the Lead Partner which will be held (financially) responsible by the Managing Authority. Nevertheless, all project partners have their role to play and should take an active part in the project preparation, the project work, information and communication and in good management.

The following table in detail describes the different and partly complementing duties and responsibilities of the Lead Partner and the other project partners:

	<b>Lead Partner</b>	<b>Project Partner</b>
<b>General</b>	Ensure the implementation of the entire project according to the responsibilities defined in the partnership agreement	Fulfil the project activities responsible for or involved in, as defined in the project application and partnership agreement
<b>Management Structure</b>	Set up an efficient and reliable system for the project management and co-ordination (incl. thematic activities, administrative and financial management)	
	Appoint or sub-contract a Project Manager fluent in English and qualified to handle the thematic co-ordination of project activities, to act as a driving force in the partnership and to mobilise the partners to achieve the project objectives	Nominate a co-ordinator to be the contact point between the project partner and the Project Manager
	Appoint or sub-contract a Financial Manager fluent in English responsible for the accounting, financial reporting, internal handling of the ERDF funds and national co-financing according to audit guidelines set up by the national first-level controllers and national laws  It is advisable, that the tasks of Project Manager and Financial Manager are carried out by two different people.	Nominate a book-keeper responsible for book-keeping in the project partner organisation
<b>Financial Management</b>	Guarantee the sound financial management of the funds allocated to the operation, including the arrangements for recovering amounts unduly paid	Manage the co-financing according to the principle of sound financial management
	Ensure that expenditure presented by project partners has been paid for the purpose of implementing the project and corresponds to the activities agreed upon between the project partners	Assume responsibility in case of any irregularity in the expenditure which the project partner has declared

	Verify that expenditure presented by project partners has been validated by the First Level Controllers	Have its expenditure verified by the First Level Controller and send the Declaration of Validation of Eligible Expenditure (DVEE) and Control Report to the Lead Partner. NB! In Estonia, the First Level Controller sends the DVEE and Control Report directly to the project's Lead Partner, and not first back to the project partner.
	Transfer the ERDF contribution to the project partners without delay as soon as received from Certifying Authority	Repay to the Lead Partner amounts unduly paid in accordance with the Partnership Agreement
<b>Progress and Financial Reporting</b>	Produce regular Progress Reports and Payment Claims on the entire project and a Final Report at the end of the project (NB! Observe the duty to keep the relevant documents like any other project partner)	Keep available all its documents related to the project until 2025 (NB! Observe eventually stricter national rules)
<b>Others</b>	Information and publicity measures on the project level	Information and publicity measures on the project partner level

The individual division of duties and tasks as well as the financial obligations of the Lead Partner and the other project partners is determined in the **Partnership Agreement**, which all the project partners must sign at the start of the project. Keep in mind that clearly defined procedures and responsibilities make co-operation easier and are of special importance to the Lead Partner. Please also keep in mind, that the Managing Authority respectively Joint Technical Secretariat are not a party to the Partnership Agreement and all legal disputes that may arise from the Partnership Agreement are solely between the parties to this agreement, meaning the project partners.

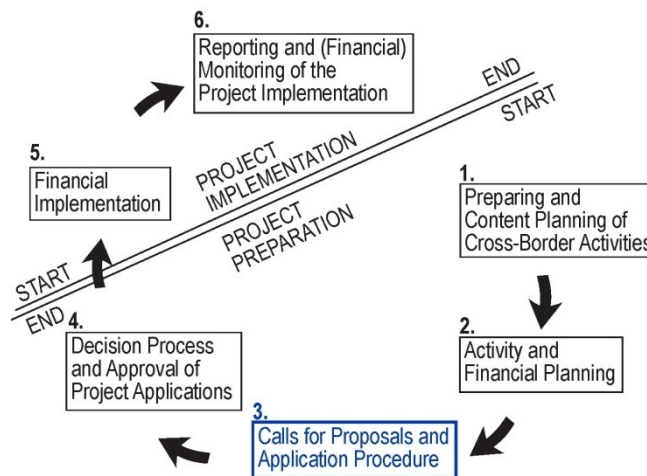
The agreement must be concluded and signed by the partners at the earliest possible and before any ERDF funding can be paid out. Therefore, the signed agreement has to be sent to the Joint Technical Secretariat. The Joint Technical Secretariat will then check that the document fulfils the basic content requirements and that there are no inconsistencies with the approved application or with the Subsidy Contract. The Partnership Agreement will be included into the already received project material and uploaded to the monitoring system.

As the Partnership Agreement is an agreement between the Lead Partner and each project partner it is up to these to agree about the exact content of the partnership agreement. The MA has made available on the Programme's website a basic template Partnership Agreement. A Partnership Agreement should include at least the following:

- Role and obligations of each project partner (including the Lead Partner) in the partnership and the project implementation
- Budgetary principles
- Financial management provisions for accounting, reporting, financial control, receipt of ERDF payments

- Distribution of the ERDF co-financing between the project partners (partner budget tables annexed) according to the approved project application
- Liability in case of failures in project delivery and project spending including provisions for changes in the work plan
- The partner's financial liability and provisions for the recovery of funds in case of amounts incorrectly reported and received by project partners
- Information and publicity requirements
- Resolutions of conflicts in the project partnership
- Ownership rights of the project results

### 4.3. Call for proposal and application procedure



*Step 3 of the project's life-span*

During the programming period until 2013 several (open or targeted) calls for proposals will be launched, setting a fixed deadline until when your project application has to be submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat (→ *below Chapter 4.3.2.*). The day the call is launched is also the earliest day you can submit your application. At the same time with these calls, the relevant documents (application form etc.) and instructions will be published. Therefore, when preparing your project application, always make sure to use the most updated information and instructions – not least the most recent version of the Programme Manual. These might be slightly amended from call to call taking into account past experiences and changed situations.

#### 4.3.1. Preparing the application

The electronic Application Package (Microsoft Excel 2003), together with detailed instructions on how to fill in the various forms, is provided on the website of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 at [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu).

In the application form, you have to:

- describe the **planned activities** (divided into Work Packages and Milestones)
- specify the **project budget** (divided into Work Packages and Milestones)

This overall project activity plan and overall project budget is based on the individual activity plans and budgets of the various project partners, the latter to be annexed to the project application. Although the total project budget is the binding one, the individual project partner budgets are annexed to the application form and will be used during the project assessment and First Level Control. In addition, they are an essential tool for the Lead Partner to keep track and eventually stimulate too passive or slow down overactive project partners. It is strongly recommended to be as detailed as possible when drafting the planned activities and budget.

In addition to the application form, **co-financing statements** from each project partner including the Lead Partner as well as each other organisation providing funding to a project partner to support the individual partner budgets have to be submitted. Further, the **mandatory following annexes** have to be submitted

together with the application form,<sup>7</sup> whereas a separate project plan is not demanded. The annexes can be sent either by e-mail as scanned copies or together with confirmation letter (→ *Chapter 4.3.2.*) in paper as originals, paper or facsimile copies (fax). The following annexes can be in the national language, if official certificates cannot be received in English:

- **VAT Declaration** by each project partner including the Lead Partner (in case VAT is presented as a final expenditure by the Lead Partner respectively project partner):

In cases when VAT is presented in the project budget as final expenditure, the VAT declaration must show that the VAT is not recoverable by whatever means for the costs in the project budget. This has to be proven by an official declaration by the national tax authority. In cases where the official VAT declaration does not explicitly provide enough information it must be complemented by documentation signed by an authorised person in the financial administration organisation.<sup>8</sup>

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Estonia:* The VAT declaration should be a certificate from Maksu- ja Tolliamet.

- **Registration certificate** of each project partner including the Lead Partner:

Various documents can be accepted as the registration certificate. The determining factor is that the document shows that the organisation has legal status, the nature of this status and that it enables the Joint Technical Secretariat to check the project partner's eligibility.

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Estonia:* For NGO's, Foundations and private companies a copy of the certificate from Äriregister (<https://arigister.riik.ee/index.py>). For national or municipal organisations a copy of the certificate from Riigi- ja kohaliku asutuste riiklik register (<https://fin.ee/?id=2736>). The partners can print the certificates from these registries themselves.

- Documentation by the Lead Partner on who has the **authority to sign on behalf of the Lead Partner** organisation
- In case of private enterprises in Estonia,<sup>9</sup> the De minimis declaration confirming that the **De minimis threshold** has been observed (NB! Private enterprise participation only within the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme)
- The **necessary permits** (e.g. permits required for environmental projects) **or supporting documents required for the implementation of an investment** (investment plan, long-term financial plan, action plan including feasibility study, permits, Strategic Environmental Assessment etc.) by each project partner including the Lead Partner. Note that if **investment**

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<sup>7</sup> For the exceptional case that a mandatory annex is not available at the moment of submitting the project application due to circumstances beyond the responsibility of the project partners and the extended deadlines for submitting such mandatory annex → Chapter 4.4.1.

<sup>8</sup> Due to the complexity of the VAT practises within different and even within the same organisation depending on the nature of the activity carried out, it is of utmost importance to provide solid written evidence/proof by the national tax authority on cases when the VAT is presented as final expenditure.

<sup>9</sup> NB! The public assistance, which is allowed to an amount of up to 200.000 EUR within a 3-years-period (De minimis), comprises all aid granted by national, regional or local authorities, regardless of whether the resources are provided from domestic sources or are co-financed by the EU. The project's Lead Partner is responsible of verifying the information in the application form.

**related permits** are not yet available before submitting the project application, they have to be submitted latest before signing the Subsidy Contract with the Managing Authority. The risk that these permits will not be issued is born solely by the applicants and in such case the Managing Authority is entitled to refuse signing the Subsidy Contract

- In case **In kind contributions** have been included, documentation by an independent assessor on their value

#### 4.3.2. Submitting the application

Please remember that the application should be ready when it is submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat and that only some minor corrections respectively clarifications can be done to it afterwards (→ *Chapter 4.4.1.*). Therefore, if you have any questions, it is advisable to contact the Joint Technical Secretariat before officially submitting your project application.

Once the project application with all the mandatory annexes has been completed, the Lead Partner sends the whole **application package electronically** by e-mail to the Joint Technical Secretariat at [application@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:application@centralbaltic.eu). Once your e-mail has been received, an automatic confirmation notification will be sent to you. The **mandatory annexes** can be send **either by e-mail** as scanned copies **or in paper** together with the below mentioned confirmation letter.

In addition, the mandatory **confirmation letter** has to be sent **in paper form** within the same deadline by traditional mail to:

Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013  
Joint Technical Secretariat  
c/o Regional Council of Southwest Finland  
P.O. Box 273  
FI-20101 Turku, FINLAND

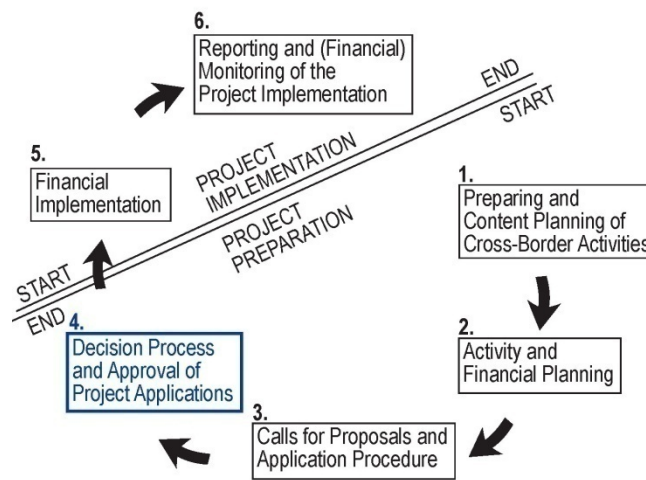
The template for confirmation letter is available on the Programme's website at [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu) and only this filled in template will be accepted. The confirmation letter has to be signed and stamped by the authorised representative of the Lead Partner organisation.

The confirmation letter provides assurance that the applicant has sent the electronic application with all mandatory annexes by e-mail to the Joint Technical Secretariat and that it contains only relevant information based on the instructions given in the Programme Manual and Practical Guide on Filling in the Application Form. By the signed confirmation letter the relevance and correctness of the information provided in the electronic Application Form is assured by the Lead Partner. The confirmation letter furthermore provides assurance that the indicated total applied ERDF co-financing, the indicated total project budget and all relevant identity information (name of the project, acronym, Lead Partner organisation etc.) are identical to the information in the actual electronic Application Form. Please note that a similar confirmation letter is used in the context of the later reporting process (Progress Report/Payment Claim).

The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 has **fixed application deadlines**. That means that applications (application form, mandatory annexes and confirmation letter) can be submitted **the earliest** on the day the call is launched and have to be sent electronically **the latest** on the last day of the deadline of the call. Furthermore, the confirmation letter in paper form has to be sent within the deadline, which will be confirmed by the postal stamp. If for whatever reason the postal stamp is missing, it is decisive if the Confirmation Letter has been received and registered in the Joint Technical Secretariat the latest by 15:00 local Finnish time on the last day of the call. A Confirmation Letters with a later postal stamp or

received and registered after the deadline will not be considered and the whole application will be deemed ineligible.

#### 4.4. Decision process and approval of project applications



*Step 4 of the project's life-span*

When the deadline for submitting project applications has expired, the call for proposals will be closed and all applications received in time will be assessed technically (→ *Chapter 4.4.1*). For those projects that pass the technical admissibility check, a content assessment will be done (→ *Chapter 4.4.2*). Based on both the technical admissibility check and the content assessment, the Joint Technical Secretariat will prepare for the respective Steering Committee a suggestion on which projects to co-finance and which ones to reject (→ *Chapter 4.4.3*). The technical and content related selection criteria approved by the Programme's Monitoring Committee are available at the programme website [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu).

##### 4.4.1. Technical admissibility check

The Joint Technical Secretariat will first perform a technical admissibility check of the project application within 20 working days after the closure of the call. The criteria of the admissibility check are identical with the questions of the Checklist in the Application Form and are of a purely technical nature (e.g. if the application has been submitted in time including all required annexes; if the project partners are eligible; if the project activities will take place in the (sub-)programme area and if the project has applied for the right (sub-)programme; if all relevant budget information is delivered etc.).

If technical deficiencies are detected in the submitted application (e.g. information or mandatory annexes missing), the Joint Technical Secretariat will send to the project's contact person a written request by e-mail to complement the application with the missing information, documents and/or clarifications within a given short deadline of 5 working days. **The missing information/documents will be requested only once and is not an opportunity to improve substantially incomplete applications.**

The Joint Technical Secretariat will then finalise the technical admissibility check and only if all missing information respectively documents have been submitted within the deadline and only if all selection criteria can now be answered with "yes", the project application will pass the technical admissibility check. If not all

open questions have been answered in a satisfactory way, the application will fail in the admissibility check and will not move on to the content assessment.

In case it is already at the moment of submitting the project application clear that the project will not be able to submit all mandatory annexes in time due to reasons which are not within the project partners' responsibility, the project is requested to inform the Joint Technical Secretariat in written in the Confirmation Letter accompanying the application form. The missing mandatory annexes are then to be submitted afterwards within 10 working days after the call has been closed (except investment related permits which have to be submitted latest before signing the Subsidy Contract with the Managing Authority).

Project applications fulfilling all selection criteria will pass on to the content assessment (→ *Chapter 4.4.2*). Project applications for which one (or more) selection criteria had to be answered with "no" fail in the technical admissibility check and do not pass on to the content assessment. The respective formal decision will be taken by the responsible Steering Committee wherefore official information on the results of the technical admissibility check can be provided only after the respective Steering Committee meeting (→ *Chapter 4.4.3*).

#### 4.4.2. Content assessment

The content assessment of the project application which have passed the technical admissibility check consists of the **quality evaluation** made by the JTS and the **evaluation of the strategic relevance** of the project done by the Steering Committee

When conducting the content assessment along the selection criteria approved by the Programme's Monitoring Committee and published on the Programme's website, the Joint Technical Secretariat assesses the relevance of the project proposal for the (sub-)programme, the cross-border impact and the quality and maturity of the project (e.g. if it has a clear and realistic work plan, schedule and budget, if all partners benefit from the project). The quality evaluation should be done in no more than 60 working days. Please be aware that during the content assessment, there will be no chance to complement or correct your application. A communication between the Joint Technical Secretariat and the project's Lead Partner similar to the technical admissibility check is not possible during the content assessment to guarantee a fair and equal treatment of all project applications.

To ensure a neutral and equal assessment the Joint Technical Secretariat will use a **Joint Assessment Tandem** which involves more than one person in the assessment. It combines the overall project expertise, but also the special (sub-)programme expertise. If necessary, external expertise will be involved in the quality assessment where special expert knowledge is required to ensure an appropriate evaluation of the project application. These experts have to have the necessary sector knowledge, e.g. in environmental issues, education, transport or business development and to be well informed on the current situation in the (sub-)programme area in their field of activity.

#### 4.4.3. Decision-making by the Steering Committee and following procedures

Based on the outcome of the technical admissibility check and the content assessment, the Joint Technical Secretariat will prepare a separate proposal for each of the three Steering Committees. The three Steering Committees have to confirm and reject the projects failing in the technical admissibility check, will discuss the project applications which have passed the admissibility check and will especially assess their strategic relevance. The Steering Committees then select the projects that receive ERDF co-financing from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. It has to be underlined that the proposal prepared by the Joint Technical Secretariat is **in no way binding for the Steering Committees**. The Steering Committees

are free to choose the projects to be co-financed (including the total budget and the duration of the project).

The decision is not only between “yes” and “no”, but the Steering Committee can also decide to approve a project under certain conditions to be fulfilled before signing the Subsidy Contract. If once approved, this approval covers the whole project duration. No annual “re-approval” by the Steering Committee is necessary. Please be aware that the decisions by the Steering Committees are **not appealable** at any place of jurisdiction.

The Joint Technical Secretariat is responsible for **sending the decision to the Lead Partner within 7 working days** after the Steering Committee’s decision has become final by the approval of the Steering Committee meeting’s minutes. It is then the responsibility of the Lead Partner to inform the other project partners about the (positive or negative) decision. The Managing Authority signs the Subsidy Contract with the Lead Partner (after eventual conditions laid down in the Steering Committee decisions have been fulfilled) and hereby the funding decision enters into force.

You can now (and have to) **start** to implementing your project. Your project should be launched within 30 working days after the official notification on the approval of your project application by the Steering Committee has been sent to your project’s Lead Partner. Should you finally not be able to start your project at all or should the start be **delayed**, the Lead Partner has to inform the Joint Technical Secretariat and where applicable other possible financiers (e.g. national state co-financer) immediately. To support the smooth launch of your project, the Joint Technical Secretariat will organise relevant training events for Lead Partners, financial managers etc. to discuss the details of project management and reporting.

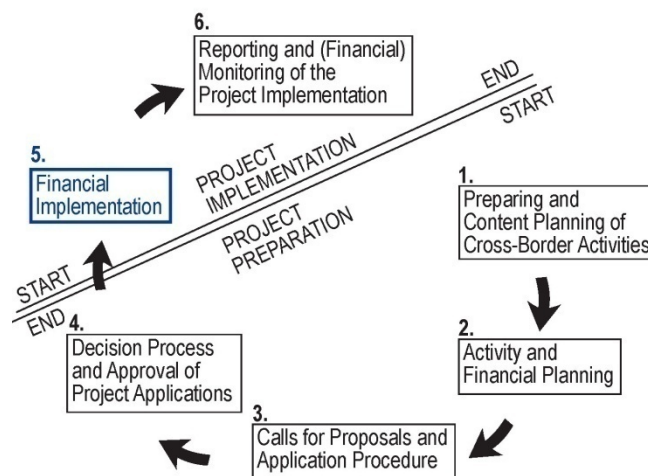
For the sake of transparency, a list of all final beneficiaries and the amount of ERDF co-financing to be received will be published on the programme’s website (→ *Chapter 11*).

#### 4.4.4. Subsidy Contract and administrative decision on rejection

The Lead Partner of an **approved project** signs a so-called **Subsidy Contract** with the Managing Authority at the earliest when eventual conditions set by the respective Steering Committee have been met and when all the required permits are available. The Subsidy Contract constitutes the main and only legally binding agreement between the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 represented by its Managing Authority and the approved project represented by its Lead Partner. By setting out the rights and obligations of the contracting parties including the appeal options during various later procedures and confirming the final commitment of EU grants to each project, the Subsidy Contract regulates the legal and financial framework for the implementation of the project activities. A standard Subsidy Contract template will be available on the programme’s website at [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu). The approved Application Form and Annex 6 as well as the protocol note of the respective Steering Committee meeting are annexed to the Subsidy Contract.

**Projects rejected** by the Steering Committees will receive an **Administrative Decision on Rejecting the Project Proposal** by the Managing Authority. This includes the reasoning behind the decision (protocol note of the respective Steering Committee meeting) and appeal instructions.

## 5. Eligibility of project costs



*Step 5 of the project's life-span*

This chapter will cover the different budget lines used in the application and reporting forms of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 and explain which costs are eligible under these budget lines.

### Eligibility of costs

The eligibility of costs is based on EU regulations as well as national legislation. Relevant parts of these national eligibility rules are indicated at the end of the explanations for the various budget lines. As there might be some changes or new regulations being approved in the meantime, it is still strongly recommended – if not even necessary – that you consult the relevant national eligibility rules of your country made available by the responsible authorities. Please remember that in case of different interpretation between EU and national rules, always the stricter one will be applied.

In general, the national eligibility rules are available at:

<b>Estonia</b>	Ministry of the Interior (Siseministeerium) at <a href="http://www.siseministeerium.ee/36523/">www.siseministeerium.ee/36523/</a>
<b>Finland</b>	<a href="http://www.rakennerahastot.fi">www.rakennerahastot.fi</a> Ministry of Employment and the Economy (Työ- ja Elinkeinoministeriö) at <a href="http://www.tem.fi">www.tem.fi</a> FINLEX ® Valtion säädöstietopankki (Finnish Legal Data Base) at <a href="http://www.finlex.fi">www.finlex.fi</a>
<b>Latvia</b>	Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government at <a href="http://www.rapl.m.gov.lv">www.rapl.m.gov.lv</a> <a href="http://www.likumi.lv">www.likumi.lv</a>
<b>Sweden</b>	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth at <a href="http://www.nutek.se">www.nutek.se</a>
<b>Åland</b>	Government of Åland (Ålands landskapsregeringen): Landskapsregeringens beslut om stödberättigande utgifter som medfinansieras av Europeiska Regionala Utvecklingsfonden (Bilaga 1 till N1208E04_25012008) <a href="http://www.regeringen.ax/.composer/ls-prot/NARING/2008/N1208E04_250108.html">http://www.regeringen.ax/.composer/ls-prot/NARING/2008/N1208E04_250108.html</a>

It is crucial to bear in mind that costs can be eligible only if they are:

- real and paid out costs
- incurred during the duration of the project
- related to the project
- necessary for the implementation of the approved project plan
- not shared with any other project partner

Therefore, expenditure cannot be reimbursed unless it is/has been:

- occurred the earliest on the day defined in the subsidy contract as the project start date after the decision has been taken by the Steering Committee
- related to products or services that have actually been delivered
- supported by invoices or documented by accounting documents of similar value properly accounted, certified, audited and reported within the respective reporting period
- included under an expenditure category (budget line) listed in the project budget
- directly linked to the project budget and to the project activities described in the approved project application
- not claimed before in this or any other EU co-financed programme or other donor programmes (to avoid double financing)

In case you have any question about the costs you plan to include in your project and their eligibility, it is advisable to discuss this issue with the Joint Technical Secretariat at the earliest possible during the project planning. If during the project reporting the First Level Controllers find in your Payment Claims costs that cannot be considered eligible, these will be deducted immediately by the First Level Controllers and the project partner in question will receive less co-financing. The ineligible costs found in the second level control are recovered afterwards from the Lead Partner by the Certifying Authority in the first instance (→ *Chapters 8-9*).

## Currency

Please note that the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 operates in Euros only. This means that the application package and reporting forms will have to be filled in Euros and all payments to the Lead Partner will be done in Euros. When filling in the budget in the Application Forms the applicants must use rounded figures with no decimals (full Euros, 3 EUR instead of 3,12 EUR). Later in the reporting of the project cost the occurred total costs in other currencies have to be converted by budget line according to the average monthly exchange rate of the Euro set by the European Commission for the last month of the respective reporting period and published at <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/inforeuro/index.cfm?Language=en>. Any exchange risk has to be borne by the Lead Partner and Project Partners.

### 5.1. Office and rent costs (Budget line 1)

“Office and Rent costs” are direct or indirect general project and office administration costs and can be:

- Office rent
- Electricity, heating, water, cleaning and other maintenance costs
- Operation costs for internet, copying, phone, fax, mail and consumables

All office and rent costs included in this budget line must be essential for the implementation of the project and supported by invoices that are directly attributable to the project. Please note that administration costs cannot at the same time be financed from other sources or be included in other budget lines or cost items.

**Direct general costs** (for example phone bills of project employees) can easily be identified to belong to the project. **Indirect general costs** (for example a share of regular monthly payments such as rent,

electricity, data/communication) must be calculated based on real, paid out costs and allocated to the project on a pro-rata basis according to a duly justified, fair and equitable method. Costs calculated simply on the basis of coefficients or percentages proportioned to payroll costs is not an adequate proof of an actual expense and will therefore be deemed ineligible.

The **allocation** of the organisation's eligible office administration costs to the operation could be done on the basis of the below ratio (depending on which best reflects the type of costs), though the standard calculation method of the organisation should be followed and the calculation method for the indirect costs should remain the same during the whole project implementation period:

- Number of people working for the project **vs.** number of people working in the organisation or department **or**
- Number of hours worked for the project **vs.** number of hours worked in total in the organisation or department **or**
- Surface used by personnel working for the project **vs.** total surface of the organisation or department.

Note that purchases of office equipment (e.g. PC, monitor, printer, incl. software, mobile phones, and office furniture) must be included in budget line 5 "Equipment". If e.g. IT-services are outsourced and provided by external experts they must be included in budget line 4 "External expertise".

## 5.2. Personnel (Budget line 2)

Under this budget line salary costs of employees working full or part-time for the project are eligible, though no more than 100% working time is allowed. Also in-kind contributions in form of unpaid voluntary labour should be marked into this budget line.

### 5.2.1 Sub-budget line: Personnel employed by the project

This sub-budget line should contain personnel costs of the staff **directly working for the project** and employed by a project partner institution on the basis of an employment/labour contract according to the applicable law in the country the project partner is located. The personnel costs can include salaries, compulsory employment taxes, social security costs, health insurance, pension contributions and holiday payments).

The budgeted personnel costs have to be based on the actual salary of the individual employee involved in the project activities and the actual hours worked for the project. In practice this is the employee's gross salary plus employer's charges in accordance with the national legislation and collective agreements. Please note that the salary of the project personnel cannot differ considerably from the salary that is paid for similar tasks in a comparable structure (either public or private).

Personnel costs must always be supported by documents that permit identification of the employment relationship with the project partner organisation (working contract, pay slips, payment proofs, working time recording/timesheets).

#### **Part-time employees**

Part-time in this context means employees who spend only part of their working time on the project and have been assigned also some other tasks not related to the project. Someone working only part-time (e.g. only half-days) for the project partner organisation, but all this time is allocated to the project, is not considered as a part-time employee in this context as he/she is 100% working for the project (although only half-days). Such salary costs must be in accordance with the actual work time allocated to the project. The

calculation must be based on the hourly rate resulting from the actual salary divided by the total number of hours worked for the project and registered as project work in the time recording system of the partner institution. This hourly rate is then multiplied with the number of hours actually spent for project activities.

Note that during the project reporting for all part-time employees timesheets filled in on a daily basis will have to be provided monthly and separately for each person involved in the project. The timesheets must also briefly state the activities performed within the project by the person in question. Ensure that the timesheets are always signed by the employee and his/her supervisor.

Other mandatory information included in the reporting of part-time employees covers information on the total hours worked per month so that the national First Level Controllers (as well as the Joint Technical Secretariat and the Certifying Authority) can verify that the total percentage share of hours per person does not exceed 100%. Because in some cases the employment contracts do not necessarily reveal the nature and division of working time assigned to the project and other tasks of the employee it is mandatory to indicate also other tasks performed by the project personnel outside the project (e.g. work carried out for another project or statutory tasks within the organisation in question).

Not eligible personnel costs:

- Optional social security costs
- Additional unjustified payments or voluntary bonuses not based on the employment/labour contract or collective agreements

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Finland:*

The payroll expenditure for civil servants or other public office holders together with employer contributions are eligible only in the following cases:

1. When the employee has been assigned temporarily by the employer to work for the project
2. The tasks handled by the employee in the project are not part of his/her normal duties
3. The employee's normal duties must be handled by a substitute
4. The employee must work under the guidance of the project manager

**5.2.2. Sub-budget line: Other partner personnel contributing to the project**

(NB! For Finnish, Swedish and Åland project partners only!)

Costs should be included into this sub-budget line when an employee of a project partner organisation has been assigned by an internal decision to provide research or professional work for the project and the salary is paid from another accounting centre of the partner organisation than the project accounting centre. The assignment to work for the project must be done in writing and provided to the First Level Controller with the first Progress report and Payment Claim.

Such costs will be **considered as in-kind contribution** to the project. Although they are considered as in-kind contribution, costs for other personnel contributing to the project should not be included into budget line 8 (In-kind contributions), but here.

These salary costs will have to be traceable from the bookkeeping system of the organisation and clearly reported in the partner's reports. During the reporting phase you must provide the documentation related to the internal decision assigning these persons to work for the project. Please note that the same person

cannot both work directly within the project and at the same time be assigned to work temporarily for the project elsewhere in the partner organisation. **Organisations contributing in this way must always be project partners. Please keep in mind that the capability of providing this kind of in-kind contribution to a project depends on the general eligibility of the organisations money to generate ERDF co-financing (→ Chapter 3.2.1).** The project partner must remember to take into account also these in-kind contributions when filling in the co-financing statement.

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Finland:* Be aware that the maximum share of the in-kind contributions of Finnish (excl. Åland) partners own financing is 50%, which includes both costs under this sub-budget line and budget line 8 "In kind contributions".

### **Part-time employees**

For part-time employees under this sub-budget line (employees who spend only part of their working time on the project and have been assigned also some other tasks not related to the project) the partner organisation must provide similar time-sheets as described above for sub-budget line "Project personnel".

### **5.2.3. Sub-budget line: Unpaid voluntary labour**

(NB! For Estonian and Latvian project partners only!)

Unpaid voluntary labour of a public or private beneficiary can be eligible as **in-kind contribution** if it fulfils the following conditions:

- It consists of unpaid voluntary labour
- Its value can be independently assessed and audited as no payments/transfer of money takes place
- It is based on a written agreement

Examples of unpaid voluntary labour are students carrying out research for the project or volunteers working for a NGO not receiving any salary/wage for the work done within the project.

Unpaid voluntary labour must be certified by an independent assessor and documented in a way that enables the identification of the value of the in-kind contribution in relation to the project. The project partner must provide a timesheet, showing what was done, by whom, when and for how many hours. Please also note that the same person cannot receive any salary payments from the project organisation and at the same time contribute with un-paid voluntary labour to the project.

The eligibility of in-kind contributions in form of unpaid voluntary labour must always be discussed with the Joint Technical Secretariat before submission of the application. It is strongly recommended also to be in contact with the national First Level Controllers to verify the possibility to use unpaid voluntary labour in the country of the partner organisation and the relevant methods for the certification of the value of the unpaid voluntary labour as well as necessary documentation related to the reporting of these costs. The amount of in-kind contributions will be fixed in the Subsidy Contract and amount of the reported in-kind contributions cannot exceed the levels of the approved project application.

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Estonia/Latvia:*

In-kind contribution in form of unpaid voluntary labour to the project cannot exceed the national co-financing (including all in-kind contributions) of the project partner to the project. The official national annual minimum net salary level is to be followed when calculating the value of an unpaid voluntary labour contribution. An independent assessment by a certified assessor has to be provided before submitting the project application if a higher salary level is used. The assessment has to be organised by the respective project partner.

*Finland:* Unpaid voluntary labour is not eligible in Finland.

*Sweden:* Unpaid voluntary labour is not eligible in Sweden.

*Åland:* Unpaid voluntary labour is not eligible on Åland.

### 5.3. Travel and accommodation (Budget line 3)

This budget line refers first of all to travel and accommodation costs of employees of the project partner's organisations involved in the project implementation within the geographical area of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. Travel costs of key stakeholders and others not employed by the project can be eligible in well justified cases. These well justified cases will have to be explained in the project application.

Travel and accommodation costs included in this budget line must be directly related to and essential for the effective implementation of the project (e.g. meetings, Steering group meeting, seminars or conferences incl. Lead Partner seminars and other programme events).

Travel costs are eligible on the basis of the applicable state regulation on travelling or equivalent national regulations. All costs for travel and accommodation must be cost-effective and public transport should be used whenever possible. Note that travels in first/business class are deemed ineligible unless it is clearly proven that there was no other option.

**Daily allowances** for employees of the project partner's organisations involved in the project implementation occurring from travelling in the framework of the project implementation are eligible. The allowances paid must comply with national rules. Regardless of the project partner's legal status, the subsistence allowance rates of the public authorities must be followed.

Costs for travels **outside the area of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013** must always be included in the project budget and justified in the Application Form. The Application Form contains separate input sections for travels inside and outside the European Union. These travels are always an exception and it is advisable to discuss these costs with the Joint Technical Secretariat before submitting the application. If co-financing for such travels is claimed afterwards in the Progress Report/Payment Claims without the costs being included into the approved Application Form, these costs will be deducted from the Payment Claim and will not be reimbursed.

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Finland:*

Finnish Tax Administration determines tax-free travelling allowances once a year and the rules are found at the end of the previous year the [www.vero.fi](http://www.vero.fi) from the section actual (Ajankohtaista) or at the Ministry of Finance at:

[http://www.vm.fi/vm/fi/04\\_julkaisut\\_ja\\_asiakirjat/02\\_henkilostohallinnon\\_asiakirjat/02\\_sopimukset/index.jsp](http://www.vm.fi/vm/fi/04_julkaisut_ja_asiakirjat/02_henkilostohallinnon_asiakirjat/02_sopimukset/index.jsp)

## 5.4. External expertise (Budget line 4)

Costs for external expertise included in this budget line must be essential for the project activities and must be described in the project application. The service must be clearly definable and transparent and the purchase and use of external expertise and services has to be based on either contracts or invoices.

The costs must be a defined salary or fee (including costs for travel, accommodation and food as well as subsistence allowances – daily allowances paid according to national regulations). Be aware that you cannot subcontract your project partners or employees of project partners, who already are assigned to the project within their organisation.

**Examples** of external expert services are:

- External project coordination or financial management
- In Finland external independent financial First Level Control (in countries with centralised First Level Control these costs will be covered by the Member State)
- External IT consultants, website design and hosting; external drafting, layouting and printing of promotional material (e.g. newsletters, leaflets, brochures)
- External IT-maintenance services
- External companies organising events related to the project implementation
- External interpretation/translation services
- Externally provided studies and surveys, consultancy fees
- External researchers
- External speakers/participants in project meetings/seminars if their participation in these events brings added value for the project and the added value is clearly justified and demonstrated in the project application
- External evaluations of the project

A call for tender for expert services has to be conducted if the minimum threshold for public procurement of 1.500 EUR is estimated to be exceeded. Even if the threshold of 1.500 EUR is not reached, the project partner should be able to justify the choice of the supplier/expert service. If the expert service used e.g. represents unique skills not available elsewhere in the market and as such making the call for tender unnecessary or even impossible, no tender procedure has to be arranged. This must be documented in a detailed way to prove that the service could not have been bought from any other supplier.

Projects exceeding a certain project size (2.000.000 EUR) need to carry out an external evaluation. The evaluation should be done in the different stages of the project life cycle: ex ante (before), mid-term and ex-post (after the project). The minimum requirements are the mid-term and final evaluations. In addition, the Steering Committee may decide to approve some projects under the condition that they add external evaluations to their project application.

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Estonia:* In case a project buys expert services, the fees of the expert should be paid directly to the expert's personal account, rather than to a firm. Partners must follow the requirements established for the contracting authority in the Public Procurement Act.

In case similar service costs from the same service provider exceed 3.000 EUR (without VAT) during the period of 24 months, three price offers have to be provided to prove the reality of the costs. It is also recommended to ask for price offers in case of smaller costs. This helps to decrease the number of questions by the First Level Controller and the risk of cutting eligible costs.

## 5.5. Equipment (Budget line 5)

Equipment means a tool or device which is purchased by the project partner or already in the possession of a project partner and used in order to carry out project activities. It is important to note the difference between equipment and investment. The term investment refers to an output or a result of project activities that has an impact on a wider set of countries and project stakeholders. The investments are also supposed to stay in the use of the target group when the project is finalised (→ *Chapter 5.6.*).

Examples of equipment:

- IT equipment (PC, monitor, printer, incl. common software)
- Scanner
- Digital video camera, projector
- Mobile phones
- Office furniture
- Exhibition equipment
- Special measurement equipment
- Laboratory equipment

The equipment's functions/features must be in line with the project's needs. Any equipment that the project needs to purchase must be included in the project budget and specified further in the project application.

The costs of equipment are eligible only if they are not (co-)financed by any other EU, international or national financial instruments or other financial sources. The rules on when the project equipment can be sold will be specified in the Subsidy Contract.

Acquisitions such as furniture for the office or a computer with accessories are considered as one. For instance, if the operation of a project requires the acquisition of a desk, chair and shelves, they shall all be considered together. Similarly, the screen, central processing unit, keyboard and other equipment are considered as one acquisition. Also a group of small technical equipments for e.g. laboratory use or special measurement equipment are considered as one acquisition.

Calls for tender must be organised for all of items of equipment if the total estimated purchase price of the item exceeds 1.500 EUR. Even if the threshold of 1.500 EUR is not reached, the project partner should be able to justify his/her choice of supplier/expert service. The costs must be reasonable and any purchase of equipment must be made well before the end of the project. Otherwise, these purchase costs are not considered eligible.

If the equipment is not exclusively used by the project, only a share of the actual cost, depreciation or rent can be included into the project budget. The costs for purchasing or renting equipment can only be eligible for the time the project uses it.

An inventory of the purchased items as well as the documentation of the method for reporting them (single declaration or depreciation, full or partial use for the project) has to be kept for accounting, control and audit purposes.

### **Renting and leasing equipment**

In case of renting equipment, renting must be the most economic and cost-effective way of getting the equipment for the project. Any other costs related to renting or leasing (such as administration, financing, insurance, repairs or others) are not eligible.

For technical machinery and devices outside the ordinary project partner's office use (e.g. laboratory use of technical measurement devices in the pilot projects) a rental/leasing procedure (based on tender process) is strongly recommended.

**Second-hand equipment** can be bought only under the following conditions:

- The seller of the equipment must provide a declaration stating its origin and that the equipment at no point during the previous seven years has been purchased with the aid of national or Community grants
- The price of the equipment shall not exceed its market value and shall be substantially less than the cost of similar new equipment
- The equipment shall have the technical characteristics necessary for the operation and comply with applicable norms and standards

### **Depreciation of equipment**

For purchased individual items with a price **up to 1.499 EUR** a one-time full payment is considered eligible. For individual equipment with an original price **starting from 1.500 EUR** only the depreciation cost resulting from applying the national accounting regulations is eligible and the normal depreciation method of the project partner organisation should be used. Accordingly the depreciation rate can vary between the project partners' countries.

For items purchased before the eligible project duration, only the depreciation costs related to the project implementation period are eligible. If the duration of the project is shorter than the depreciation period, the purchasing project partner has to cover the remaining costs outside the project implementation period.

When the payment of machinery or equipment is reported for the first time in the partner's Payment Claim, a copy of the invoice must be attached together with the depreciation plan. The depreciation plan must show for each purchase individually:

- date of acquisition
- acquisition price
- depreciation of the instalments of the equipment
- depreciation timetable

The calculation of depreciation starts from the beginning of the month following the acquisition month. The monthly share of the depreciation cost should be calculated and multiplied by the month(s) of the equipment's use for the project. The minimum depreciation period is determined in accordance with national legislation. E.g. for a computer, the depreciation period is usually estimated to be 3 years.

Calculation Example:

Device	Price (€)	Month of acquisition	Depreciation period	Depreciation period (months)	Depreciation price acc. to 36-month rule	Total
Device 1	3500	September	01.10.2008-31.12.2009	15	97	1458
Device 2	2500	December	01.01.2009-31.12.2009	12	69	833

## 5.6. Investments (Budget line 6)

Investments funded under the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 should be clearly linked to the development of a cross-border operational environment and support the overall aims of the programme. Furthermore the project owners are strongly advised to develop projects having a pilot nature paving the way for future larger and sustainable investments which would be later (co)financed through other, mainly national sources.

A clear difference between project equipment and investment needs to be made. An investment is an output or a result of wider set of project activities and has a positive impact on the project's target group whereas project equipment is a tool purchased by a project partner or already in possession of a project partner and used for the implementation of project activities. Note that an investment is always a part of a large set of cross-border activities having sustainable impact on the project's target group years after the project has ended. For example a computer is regarded as (a part of) an investment if it belongs to a technical network that the project has created in order to support the cross-border performance of SMEs. On the other hand a computer is regarded as equipment if it is used by a project partner in order to implement the project and does not belong to any project outputs that are of benefit to project target groups after the project has ended.

Cross-border character and relevance of an investment can be achieved either through an extensive geographical coverage, by establishing functional relations between different regions and countries or by a pilot character of the investment. The project partners from different regions and countries should carry out the investment in joint working arrangements. This way the transfer and input of ideas and knowledge is the most effective. Without a clear proof of cross-border relevance, investment-only projects cannot be approved. Therefore, you are strongly advised to consult the Joint Technical Secretariat while planning and developing an investment project and before submitting the project application for a project containing investments.

Examples of investments not considered as cross-border investments:

- Local projects with no co-operation character
- A series of investments interlinked only through a vague thematic connection
- A series of investments with only an ex-post exchange of experience and no joint implementation or cross-fertilisation.

Investments co-financed by the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 are aimed at public use only. Neither their ownership nor their purpose should be changed during five years after the project has been finalised.

No indications will be given on the minimum or maximum amount of an investment. Investments will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and they will also be monitored on the Programme level. All projects carrying out investments have to be aware of and follow the national and EU regulations concerning the implementation of the investment (permissions, licenses, detailed eligibility issues, tender processes etc.).

## **Co-financing rate of investments**

The general co-financing rate for the project expenditures related to investments can be either up to 75 or 85% depending on the location of the project partner. In case national state co-financing is required, the project partners have to follow in addition the rules and procedures regarding investments set by the national state co-financer. Please, be also aware that national rules may differ considerably and that eventually stricter national rules and/or different co-financing rates may be applied.

## **Documentation for the projects containing investments**

It is of utmost importance that you can provide credible information on the sustainability of the investment. In your project application, you therefore have to present beside the normal information and documentation a well-analysed investment plan as a part of the project application including a long-term financial plan for the investment part and a feasibility study (an analysis of possible alternative solutions to a problem or development area and a recommendation of the best alternative) to determine and document the viability/sustainability of the planned investment. Based on national legislation some other documentation may also be required. All the legally obligatory documents available during the application process must be annexed to the application package submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat. In case it is already at the moment of submitting the project application clear that the project will not be able to submit all mandatory annexes in time due to reasons which are not within the project partners' responsibility, the project is requested to inform the Joint Technical Secretariat in written in the Confirmation Letter accompanying the application form (→ *Chapter 4.4.1.*) The missing mandatory annexes are then to be submitted afterwards within 10 days after the closure of the call except investment related permits which have to be submitted latest before signing the Subsidy Contract with the Managing Authority.

The information provided by the applicant must enable the Joint Technical Secretariat to properly evaluate the demand for and scope of the proposed investment in a wider development context and be detailed enough to enable the Steering Committee to take a decision on the proposed investment. When needed, national experts will also support the Joint Technical Secretariat in the assessment and will provide their opinion or statement on the relevance of the investment, whether the investments follow national regulations and whether it is possible to keep the proposed timetable.

### **National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

#### Estonia:

National public procurement rules should be followed while selecting the company or individual providing the investment. It is also recommended to ask for price offers (three different price quotations) to prove the reality of the costs. A project application which includes construction works must be in line with the national building regulations.

#### Finland:

Investments are to be carried out according to the national regulations and applying the rules set by the national state co-financer when state financing is involved. In general, the co-financing rate is lower in investment projects than the maximum co-financing of up to 75%.

#### Latvia:

National public procurement rules should be followed while selecting the company or individual providing the investment. If the estimated price level is above 1.500 EUR (excluding VAT), besides any national regulation, all bids must be based on written and documented procedure.

#### Åland:

Government of Åland (Ålands landskapsregeringen): Ålands Landskapsregerings beslut gällande vissa upphandlingar (Ålands Författningssamling 2006 Nr 41) 11.04.2006 and Landskapslag om ändring av landskapslagen angående tillämpning i landskapet i Åland av lagen om offentlig upphandling (Ålands Författningssamling 2007 Nr 50) 31.07.2007/09.08.2007 (Åland landskapsregeringen) at <http://ww.regeringen.ax>

## **5.7. Other direct costs (Budget line 7)**

All direct costs relevant for the project implementation which cannot be included in any other budget line should be included here – if they fulfill the following conditions:

- Be essential for the project implementation
- Would not have incurred if the project had not been carried out
- Supported by invoices or other equivalent accounting documents directly attributable to the project.

This budget line covers activities aiming at promoting the objectives as well as the (interim/final) results of the project. Meetings and seminars can be arranged to inform the key stakeholders and when necessary the general public on the objectives and achieved results. The interim and final outcomes can also be disseminated by official publications. All the dissemination activities must be included in the approved project plan and project budget to be implemented during the official project life time observing the requirements for publicity and dissemination activities. This cost category may also cover the most essential meetings costs of the project's Steering Group, e.g. rental costs for meeting facilities and costs for basic catering (coffee/tea and refreshments).

Examples of eligible other direct costs:

- Financial charges and guarantee costs (charges for international financial transactions between the project partners; bank charges for opening and administering bank accounts of the project)
- Promotion costs (articles; newspaper inserts; press releases; publications etc.) except for those provided by external services
- Seminar/event announcements in newspapers
- Information and dissemination costs for events directly related to the project (rent of premises; catering) and not provided by external services)
- In case the website hosting is carried out by the project partners themselves, it should be included into this budget line if it cannot be interpreted as administration costs
- Participation fees in external events if relevant for the project
- Event related rental costs (meeting venue) and costs for lunch if related to a whole-day meeting (minimum 6 hours including lunch). Costs for dinner only in exceptional and well justified cases (NB! Be aware that if these costs are not adequately justified, the costs might be deducted afterwards in the payment procedure); for shorter meetings coffee with coffee bread; alcoholic beverages only at special occasion together with meals and in moderation.

Examples of non-eligible other direct costs:

- Reserves and other bookkeeping adjustments
- Vindictive damages, penalties and costs caused by legal disputes
- Representation costs as e.g. gifts, membership fees, tokens or donations
- Fees/remuneration for participating in the work of the project's Steering Group (except travel costs)

## 5.8. In-kind contributions (Budget line 8)

Eligible in-kind contributions consist of provision of land or real estate, equipment or raw materials by private or public beneficiary. Please note that in-kind contributions in form of unpaid voluntary labour and (for Finnish project partners) other partner personnel costs contributing to the project are to be included under budget line 2.

In case of provision of in-kind contributions, the value must be certified. The in-kind value of equipment must be determined based on its current real value used in the organisation (e.g. in the form of rent) taking into account the duration time of the project. The responsibility of organising the assessment of the in-kind values is with the partner organisation and the respective documentation must be attached to project application. Note also that the eligibility of in-kind contributions must always be discussed with the Joint Technical Secretariat before submission of the project application. In addition it is advised to discuss with the national First Level Controller the value of the in-kind contributions as well as the documentation needed later in the reporting these in-kind contributions.

**National rules/specifications apply as follows:**

*Estonia:*

In-kind contribution (including unpaid voluntary labour) to the project cannot be higher than national co-financing of the project. The value of in-kind contribution has to be assessed by an independent evaluator assessor before submitting the project application. The assessment has to be organised by the respective project partner.

*Finland:*

The eligible contributions reported as the organisations in-kind contribution cannot make up more than 50% of each of the project partners' own financial contribution. In-kind contributions must always be certified by an independent evaluator. This 50 % rule covers both the sub-budget line 2.2. "Other partner personnel contributing to the project" as well as the provision of land or real estate, equipment or raw materials included into this budget line. Unpaid voluntary labour (sub-budget line 2.3.) is not eligible in Finland.

## 5.9. Income (Budget line 9)

Income refers to all money paid to the project except the ERDF and national co-financing. Funding collected to maintain the project results (e.g. for the maintenance of the project website or reprinting of project publications) will not be considered as income. However if any profit is included into this funding, it will be considered as income.

**Only for projects with a total budget over 1.000.000 EUR the reported incomes** received from the project activities **will proportionally reduce the ERDF co-financing**. Thus, the eligible project costs are the total costs minus project related income.

During the project application phase, all applicants are requested to indicate any estimated income. But only if the project has a total budget over 1.000.000 EUR, the granted co-financing will be decreased proportionally.

During the project implementation, any income must be reported in each Progress Report and Payment Claim. But only if the project has a total budget over 1.000.000 EUR will the reported income be taken into account by the Joint Technical Secretariat at the latest at the end of the project and will be deducted by the Certifying Authority from the final amount of the received ERDF co-financing.

After the project has been completed, any income generated within five years after the completion has to be reported to the Joint Technical Secretariat. But only if the project has a total budget over 1.000.000 EUR, the reported income has to be paid back at the latest three years after the closure of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013.

## 6. Other financial issues

### 6.1. Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT does constitute an eligible expenditure if it is genuinely and definitely borne by the project partner and is shown in the bookkeeping. It must be noted that if the VAT is recoverable by whatever means, it cannot be considered eligible, even if the beneficiary (project partner) does not actually recover it.

Whether VAT is genuinely and definitely borne by the project partner will be **defined for each project partner separately** in the project application. There can be partners for whom VAT is eligible and others for whom it is not. Project partners stating that VAT is the final cost for them should fill in this information in the project application and provide to the Joint Technical Secretariat necessary documentation to prove the VAT status of the organisation. In case of any doubt, the VAT will be deemed not eligible for that partner.

### 6.2. Expenditures incurred outside the European Union

The Programme Document of Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 allows up to 10% of the programme funding to be used outside the European Union if this presents a clear benefit for the programme area. This ensures that special expertise and input which can come only from outside the European Union could be used in the projects.

The project partners should keep in mind that this 10% rule does not aim at enabling cross-border co-operation projects with partners outside the European Union as other EU programmes are available for such co-operation. This option should rather be seen as an exception, and these costs should be discussed with the Joint Technical Secretariat beforehand and must in all cases be explained and well justified in the project application.

These costs should be borne by a maximum of two project partners and be visible in the bookkeeping of these partners. They must also be reported as a separate category in the project reports. The expenditures incurred outside the European Union are strictly limited to the following items:

- Expert services for a study on future co-operation between regions/areas involved in the area of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013
- Organisation of joint seminars and events promoting future co-operation. Note that such seminars/events must take place in a wider context promoting the co-operation in the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 area. Occasional events with no connection to clear set-out plans to create a permanent co-operation between the respective regions are not eligible
- Travel costs in the context of activities mentioned in points 1-2 for a strictly limited number of participants from outside the European Union

### 6.3. State Aid and the De minimis-rule

(NB! Relevant only for Estonian and Finnish project partners)

#### What is State Aid

A company which receives financial support from the government obtains an advantage compared to its competitors. Therefore, the EC regulations generally prohibit state aid unless it is justified by reasons of general economic development. To ensure that this prohibition is respected and exemptions are applied equally across the European Union, the European Commission is in charge of watching over the compliance of state aid with EU rules. On the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 level it is the responsibility of the Managing Authority to ensure that the conditions are fulfilled and therefore certain documentation is required during the application procedure.

The objective of the state aid control is to ensure that government interventions do not distort competition and intra-community trade. In each of the participating Member States/Åland national state aid legislation defines the further applicable procedures (→ *Chapter 13.1.2.*). State aid is regarded as incompatible with the Common Market if it distorts, or has the potential to distort, competition within the European Union. Community rules on state aid limit the support, which may be provided from public funds to assist projects in the commercial sector. State aid will only be provided where it is consistent with the De minimis-rule or the block exemptions for aid to small and medium-sized enterprises and training aid. The De minimis-rule applies also for Estonian and Finnish private enterprises in the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme. The national state aid regulations derive from following EU regulations:

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1998/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to de minimis aid
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to national regional investment aid
- Council Regulation (EC) No 994/98 on the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty establishing the European Community to certain categories of horizontal state aid

The most updated applicable EU state aid provisions are available at [http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/state\\_aid/overview/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/state_aid/overview/index_en.cfm). In addition, the new General block exemption Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008) was adopted by the European Commission. It consolidates into one text and harmonises the rules previously existing in five separate regulations (e.g. training aid, aid to SMEs and environmental aid), and enlarges the categories of state aid covered by the exemption. The new General block exemption regulation is available at [http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/state\\_aid/reform/reform.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/state_aid/reform/reform.cfm).

It is the responsibility of each project partner, controller and auditor to be aware of Community competition rules and to ensure that the use of funds received from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 complies with those rules. The state aid rules concerning direct involvement of private enterprises apply directly only in the Southern Finland-Estonia sub-programme where private enterprises are eligible as project partners. However, any public support under this programme must comply with the procedural and material state aid rules (EU and national) applicable at the point of time when the public support is granted.

#### De minimis-rule

The De minimis-rule applied in the Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 requires that private project partners can only be granted aid if they can prove that they have not received public aid totalling more than 200.000 EUR over a three-year period prior to the foreseen funding decision. The De minimis-rule applies to all kinds of aid, irrespective of the form it takes or of the objective pursued, with the exception of export aid, which is excluded from the benefit of the De minimis-rule. It comprises all aid granted by the national, regional or local authorities,

regardless of whether the resources are provided from domestic sources or are co-financed by the EU in all participating Member States. The ceiling of 200.000 EUR applies to the total of all public assistance considered to be De minimis aid and will not affect the possibility of the recipient obtaining other aid under schemes approved by the European Commission.

It is the responsibility of the project partners to prove their eligibility under the De minimis-rule during the application phase.

## 6.4. Public Procurement Procedures

The very basis for public procurement and public contracting are set by the Directive 2004/18/EC and also 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of the procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts is addressed to member states (<http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l22009.htm>). The national public procurement rules applied in the Programme implementation (→ *Chapter 13.1.2.*) derive from the relevant EU directives.

The public procurement rules aim at securing transparent and fair conditions for competition on the common market. Therefore, a call for tender is compulsory for contracts above a certain amount awarded by a public sector body (public supply, works or service contracts). The purchase of goods and services as well as the order for public works by project partners is subject to European Union and national rules. Be aware that **at the level of each Member State, the rules may differ** with regard to the amount of the contract which requires a call for tender (national threshold) and other procurement procedure issues. Please consult also the internal market web site ([http://ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/publicprocurement/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/publicprocurement/index_en.htm)) and the Joint Technical Secretariat for further information.

All project partners and Lead Partners must comply with public tender/procurement regulations whenever they intend to contract an external provider and are going to claim the costs in their Progress Report/Payment Claim to receive co-financing from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. Such costs will be considered eligible for funding only if based on public procurement procedures. In any case, a tender procedure has to be conducted for amounts **above the national threshold**. And even for amounts **below the national threshold**, it is strongly advised to use tender processes to determine cost- and quality-wise the best possible product or service available. Each project partner must document the tender process adequately as this documentation is required to be annexed to the Progress Report/Payment Claim. **The number of requested price offers included in the process must be in accordance with the national rules. Please note the requirements for open and fair tender procedures set in relevant EU and national regulations (i.e. public announcements via internet etc.).**

Note that if the **estimated price level is above 1.500 EUR** (excluding VAT), besides any national regulation, all bids must be based on written and documented procedures.

Purchases of services or products **below the estimated level of 1.500 EUR** (excluding VAT) can be carried out by comparisons made by the project personnel e.g. by e-mail or phone:

**1-500 EUR:** When the purchase is limited to a single low cost item which has a price set of maximum 500 EUR the project partners may carry out the purchase without any tendering. In any case the projects partner must be prepared to justify the choice for the First Level Controller as the general cost efficiency applies to the projects at all times. Therefore, it is recommended to document also price comparisons for purchase of up to 500 EUR.

501-1.499 EUR: When the purchase is limited to a single low cost item under the 1.500 EUR and above 500 EUR the project partners must document the price comparison to be annexed to the partner payment claim which is submitted to the First Level Controller.

**Long term fixed contracts earlier concluded** by the project organisation (based on earlier tender procedures) can be applied assuming that the current market situation has not changed considerably after the original tender process. The appropriate running time considered eligible for existing fixed contracts in cases where contracts have been established before the project's approved start date must be determined on a case by case basis relying on national rules and practises as clearly periods with varying lengths apply to different cases. It is advised to check the relevant information at <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l22009.htm> as the Directives 2004/18/EC and 2004/17/EC rule on the case and furthermore to consult national First Level Controller on the matter to ensure that national legislation is respected.

During any tender process the following **general aspects** have to taken into account:

The planning of the tender process:

- The appropriateness of the procurement method used
- The interdependence between the different contract phases
- Financing plans and the availability of national co-financing.

The implementation of the tender process:

- The quality level of the tender documents;
- The level of specifications and appropriate selection and award criteria.

Selection and contracting process:

- The appropriate separation between selection and award phase of the procedure
- The correct use of selection criteria
- The correct publication of selection and award criteria in tender documents
- The non-discriminatory use of technical specifications
- The use of the same selection and award criteria during the evaluation as published
- The criteria used in accordance with EU and national regulations
- The use of adequate documentation of the selection process and decisions made
- The correct use of re-tendering in case of supplementary/complementary works implemented
- The correct way to amend essential conditions of the contract during implementation

Please be aware that in case of major deficiencies in tendering procedures the incurred cost – otherwise eligible from the project's implementation point of view – may be deemed totally ineligible by the national First Level Controller. For instance if the official national and EU thresholds and the 1.500 EUR limit set in the Programme Manual and related required tendering and documentation procedures are not respected the whole incurred sum may be deemed ineligible. Under the limit of 1.500 EUR only partial deductions are possible depending on the case. In case of any question regarding tender procedures, contact the Joint Technical Secretariat when planning your project.

National rules/specifications can be found at (→ Chapter 13.1.2.):

- *Estonia*: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12791579>
- *Finland*: [www.kunnat.net](http://www.kunnat.net), [www.ktm.fi/index.phtml?s=102](http://www.ktm.fi/index.phtml?s=102) or [www.hansel.fi](http://www.hansel.fi)
- *Latvia*: [www.iub.gov.lv/iub/2nd/?cat=579](http://www.iub.gov.lv/iub/2nd/?cat=579)
- *Åland*: [www.regeringen.ax](http://www.regeringen.ax)
- *Sweden*: [www.notisum.se](http://www.notisum.se)

## 6.5. Decommitment of funds for projects with substantial delay (N+2/+3 Rule)

During the preparation of the project application the Lead Partner jointly with the project partners plan the budget very carefully and set realistic spending targets. The approved application is to be annexed to the Subsidy Contract and hereby the spending forecast in the application will be followed up by the Joint Technical Secretariat. Substantial delays in spending **may** lead to de-commitment on the project level. This spending forecast should also be included into the partnership agreement.

The spending rate of an average project is usually lowest at the project start-up period (usually the first 6 months) because at the early stages of the implementation, it tends to focus on planning and preparation. The spending increases towards the end of the implementation phase.

## 7. Changes

When planning your project you should plan the project content and budget as precisely as possible. However in justified cases it is possible to implement certain changes.

First of all, when you intend to do changes in your project budget or the project plan later on during the project implementation, you must always discuss them with the Joint Technical Secretariat. In case of major changes, they should be brought to the Steering Committee/Managing Authority for decision-making. Please be aware that the national state co-financer (Finland /Åland) may have stricter rules for changes of an approved project. Please see below list of examples of project changes and their categorisation.

### Budget changes

Please note that these changes (either small or big) can be done at the most two times during the project implementation period – but latest six months before the end of the project implementation period.

Examples of minor and major changes to the project (the list is not exhaustive):

Minor changes	
<b>Formal changes</b>	E.g. changes in contact information of the project partners needs to be communicated to the Joint Technical Secretariat with the next possible Progress Report and Payment Claim.
<b>Budget allocations not exceeding 10% of the original eligible costs in the concerned budget line/work package</b>	<p>Changes between budget lines of the (total) project budget can be accepted if the sum transferred between budget lines makes up no more than 10% of the affected budget lines.</p> <p>Changes between the work packages can be accepted in a similar way, if the sum transferred between them makes up no more than 10% of the affected work packages.</p> <p>These changes should not change the original project activity plan and can, as a general rule, be accepted without an official decision making process but even these changes require a prior consultation with the Joint Technical Secretariat and approval and justification by the project's Steering Group. The Lead Partner has to provide in writing to the Joint Technical Secretariat necessary information about the budget change and file all correspondence related to the issue according to the applicable filing instructions.</p>

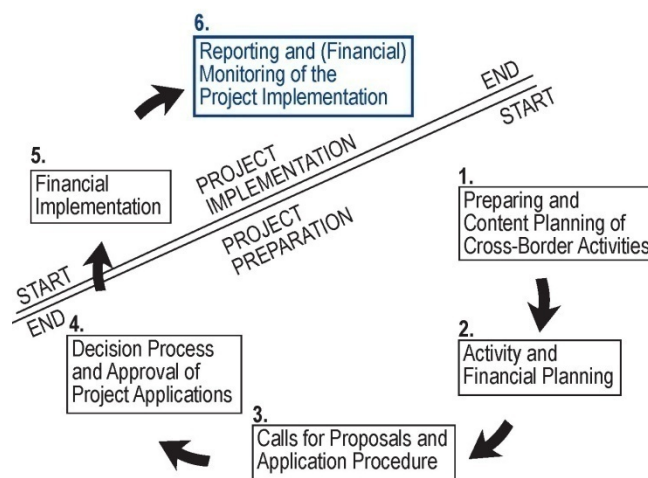
Major changes	
<b>Budget allocations exceeding 10% of the original eligible costs in the budget line/work package</b>	Mainly technical changes between the budget lines exceeding the 10% limit require a well-justified written request for change. This request should be handled in the project's Steering Group and submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat. Depending on the nature of the change they may require an approval of the respective Steering Committee.

<p><b>Changes of project budget between partners</b></p>	<p>Requests for changes of the project budget between partners must always be submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat and needs the approval of the respective Steering Committee and signing a revised Subsidy Contract with the Managing Authority. Before the submission of the request to the Joint Technical Secretariat it must be handled in the project's Steering Group.</p>
<p><b>Budget changes with content related modifications</b></p>	<p>Requests for budget changes with content related modifications must always be submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat and need the approval of the respective Steering Committee and the signing of a revised Subsidy Contract with the Managing Authority. Before the submission of the request to the Joint Technical Secretariat it must be handled in the project's Steering Group.</p> <p>In practise changes of the project content usually mean also changes in the project budget.</p>
<p><b>Changes in the project partnership</b></p>	<p>Requests for changes in the project partnership must always be submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat and need the approval the respective Steering Committee and the signing of a revised Subsidy Contract with the Managing Authority. Before the submission of the request to the Joint Technical Secretariat it must be handled in the project's Steering Group.</p>

## **Prolongation**

Prolongation means extension of the project implementation time without changes to the project ERDF allocation. Prolongation of the projects can be accepted in well justified cases. The Lead Partner has to apply for prolongation in writing from the Joint Technical Secretariat at the latest two months before the originally planned end of the project implementation period. The Managing Authority takes the decision on the prolongation based on the assessment by the Joint Technical Secretariat.

## 8. Reporting and (financial) monitoring of the project implementation



*Step 6 of the project's life-span*

It is the responsibility of the Lead Partner to ensure the quality of implementation of the project by monitoring and reporting the progress of the project. The Lead Partner is supported in this by the project's Steering Group. The Steering Group as well as the Lead Partner must follow up and assess the quality of project partners' achievements and have an overview on the overall progress of the project.

All projects are subject to monitoring, both regarding the progress of the project and the financial implementation. The central instruments for the project monitoring are the progress reports of the project. On the basis of these reports the Joint Technical Secretariat monitors the implementation of the projects. By monitoring the progress of the projects the Joint Technical Secretariat wants to help the projects to achieve the best possible output for the benefit of the Central Baltic region. At the same time they are a tool for the Lead Partner to follow the activities and costs occurred among the project partners.

### 8.1. The project's Steering Group and its tasks – Supporting the fluent management of the project

The Lead Partner is obliged to set up a Steering Group **within one month** after signing the Subsidy Contract. The Joint Technical Secretariat should be informed about the set up immediately and the first meeting arranged so that the project's contact person in the Joint Technical Secretariat can (mandatory!) participate in the first meeting. This is to provide the necessary information for a smooth start-up of the project. The first meeting of the Steering Group should be held within three months after signing the Subsidy Contract.

The **main tasks** of the Steering Group are to:

- Monitor and steer the project in order to meet the targets/objectives set in the project application. If necessary, the Steering Group can propose changes to the implementation of the project

- Handle all changes in the project budget and project plan within the limits set by the project plan approved by the Managing Authority (→ *Chapter 7*) and approve them before the Lead Partner submits the material to the Joint Technical Secretariat/Managing Authority
- Approve Progress, Interim and Final Reports to be submitted by the Lead Partner to the Joint Technical Secretariat
- Handle all major purchase and expert services contracts
- Be informed on the personnel involved in the project from each project partner
- Participate in the planning of information activities

The Steering Group should **consist of** representatives of all project partners and representatives from the key stakeholders in the project. The **number of members** in the Steering Group is related to the number of project partners. In order to work effectively the Steering Group should usually have 4-8 members. If there are more partners, it is recommended that all partners from one country could agree on a joint representation in the Steering Group. On the other hand a project with only two partners should ensure a wide enough participation by including for instance stakeholder representation. In addition, the nominated project's contact person in the Joint Technical Secretariat has to be invited to the Steering Group meetings in an advisory function and all meeting materials must be sent to the contact person. The employees of the project cannot be actual members of the Steering Group, as the role of the Steering Group is to monitor the work of the employees and the project at large. Instead, the employees usually always participate in the meetings and introduce the matters at hand to the Steering Group.

The Steering Group should **meet to approve each Progress Report/Payment Claim** (→ *Chapter 8.2*). Naturally, meetings do not necessarily have to be conducted as physical meetings, but can also take place via e-mail, videoconferencing or other reliable technical solutions. However, at least one meeting per year and especially the very first one has to be a "traditional" meeting. The costs of the Steering Group meetings are eligible in moderation as other direct costs (→ *Chapter 5.7*).

The Steering Group bears **no legal responsibility** towards the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 management structure or the project partners. The Lead Partner is the only responsible and accountable structure in relation to the Managing Authority and the national state co-financiers. This is due to the fact that the Subsidy Contract is signed only by the Managing Authority and the Lead Partner.

In its **first meeting**, The Steering Group **must** discuss e.g. the following issues:

- Tasks and functions of the Steering Group and the legal status of Lead Partner/project partners
- Subsidy Contract (aiming at getting acquainted with the different obligations and conditions set by the Managing Authority, to be presented by the representative of the Joint Technical Secretariat participating in the meeting)
- Approved project application and project plan including the content and schedule of the different work packages
- Responsibilities of the project partners (Partnership Agreement) and introduction of the Lead Partner's personnel
- Financial rules of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 and national rules/specifications applicable to the project
- Reporting schedule/milestones and the First Level Control arrangements as well as information on the Second Level Control procedures

## 8.2. Project monitoring and reports

The Lead Partner is obliged to carry out the monitoring of the project and is therefore responsible to prepare and submit the project's Progress Report on the implementation of the project to the Joint Technical Secretariat. The reporting of the project consists of:

**Partner Payment Claim:** Each project partner must prepare a Partner Payment Claim and submit it to its national First Level Controller (FLC) for the certification of the costs.

**Progress Report and Payment Claim:** After each partner has sent its certified Partner Payment Claim to the Lead Partner (NB! In Estonia, it is sent by the FLC directly to the Lead Partner), the Lead Partner will combine them to a joint Progress Report and Payment Claim (PR/PC) of the project. The PR/PC is then submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat.

After the approval of the project, all projects will be assigned a contact person in the Joint Technical Secretariat. This person is responsible within the Joint Technical Secretariat for the follow-up of the project progress and also supporting the Lead Partner in the project implementation. The contact person and Financial Officer of the Joint Technical Secretariat also have the right to ask for any additional information or material during any point of time. If anyhow possible, the Joint Technical Secretariat's contact person would also visit each project at least once annually in order to keep up to date with the progress of the project.

It should be noted that a good report does not include only the success factors but gives a balanced view of the project. This includes of course reporting on the success factors, but also the lessons learnt and what did not work as anticipated, where problems may have arisen and what these have taught the project partners. In this way, the reporting is of ultimate use to both the project and the programme

### 8.2.1. Partner Payment Claim and Progress Report and Payment Claim

Each project must report their activities and related costs during reporting milestone:

Reporting milestone	Submission of PR/PC
1 January to 30 April	Before 30 August
1 May to 31 August	Before 30 December
1 September to 31 December	Before 30 April

As part of the Partnership Agreement the project partners should agree on a payment forecast based on the milestones foreseen in the approved application.

The project reports must be filled in Euros by using two decimal. The occurred total costs by budget line in other currencies have to be converted to Euros according to the average monthly exchange rate of the Euro set by the European Commission for the last month of the respective reporting period and published at <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/infocore/index.cfm?Language=en>. Any exchange risk has to be borne by the Lead Partner and Project Partners.

#### Partner Payment Claim

At the end of each reporting period (milestone) each project partner must fill in the Partner Payment Claim and send that with all mandatory annexes to its FLC for certification of the costs. A template for the Partner Payment Claim is available at the programme's website [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu) and only reports using this template will be accepted.

The Partner Payment Claim consists of:

- *Budget Summary*: contains summary information on the partner costs per budget line, work package and partner financing.
- *Activity report*: This part should contain information about the partner's contribution to the different work packages of the project. This information should correspond with the overall work package information presented in the approved Application Form for that specific reporting milestone and work package.
- *Specification of costs*: This part should contain information about all costs visible in the projects general ledger.

Please remember that the project partner must report all project costs occurred during the reporting period. In case you report costs occurred during one reporting period in a later report, they will be deemed ineligible. Please note that the ERDF support rate of a project partner cannot exceed the rate defined in the Subsidy Contract.

### **Progress Report and Payment Claim (PR/PC)**

The Lead Partner will combine a joint PR/PC for the whole project partnership to be submitted to the Joint Technical Secretariat on the basis of the certified Partner Payment Claims. A prefilled, project specific template for the PR/PC will be provided by the Joint Technical Secretariat to the Lead Partner before the end of the reporting period. Only PR/PCs using this form and filled in using Microsoft Excel will be accepted. The projects should not use Open office or Macintosh, because they are not compatible with the management structures of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. The PR/PC contains information on all activities implemented in the reporting period as well as costs occurred during the same period.

The PR/PC must be handed in to the Joint Technical Secretariat at the latest four months after the end of the reporting milestone. Since the PR/PCs will be processed in order of their arrival it is advisable to send them to the Joint Technical Secretariat as soon as possible after the report is completed. Other related material and annexes can be either attached to the electronic version of the PR/PC or sent by traditional mail together with the paper copy depending on the nature of the documents. Please remember to attach minutes of the Steering Group meeting handling the submission of the PR/PC.

The PR/PC should contain the following information:

- *Progress (Activity) Report*: a description of project activities and results in the reporting period; information on the realisation of both programme and project indicators which were set by the project partners themselves in the application form; a report of the most important expenditures and tenders for services and products
- *Payment Claim*: the expenditure per partner during the reporting period within the work packages and certified by the FLC; total expenditure of the project during the reporting period within the work packages; total amount of claimed ERDF co-financing (project level) for the reporting period

### **Assessment of the PR/PC**

The reports of the projects will be assessed in the order of their arrival to the Joint Technical Secretariat. In the admissibility check of the PR/PC the Joint Technical Secretariat will check that the technical requirements of the PR/PC are fulfilled and all mandatory annexes have been submitted. In the assessment phase the contact person in the Joint Technical Secretariat together with Financial Officer will check the relevance of the costs reported in the PR/PC with regard to the approved application. Once the assessment has been completed and all questions have been answered satisfactorily the Financial Officer will forward the PR/PC to the Certifying Authority (CA). The CA will make the decision of the payment of funds, if the costs have been verified adequately and no further checks are needed. The LP will receive the payment decision from the CA

with official written comments on the relevance of the costs for the overall implementation of the project and the payment will be done to the LP's bank account as soon as possible.

Please note that the FLC, CA and Joint Technical Secretariat can always ask for more information from the project partners if deemed necessary. The CA can also conduct sample checks on project costs.

Be aware that the European Commission withholds the last ERDF payment (5%) to the CA until 2017/2018 when all the closure documents of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 will be approved. As soon as the cumulative spending rate of finalised projects exceeds 95%, the CA will also withhold its own payments to the project partners until the European Commission has made the final payment to the CA. Naturally, this will not happen as long as the sum of ERDF co-financing claimed by finalised projects during their entire duration is lower than 95% of the cumulative total ERDF co-financing approved for these projects. The Joint Technical Secretariat will inform the projects immediately when the 5% withhold will be applied.

### **8.2.2. Interim Report and Payment Claim**

Projects lasting more than two years will have to submit an Interim Report. The Interim Report will have to be submitted together with a standard PR/PC and the Joint Technical Secretariat will provide a template to the Lead Partner together with the prefilled PR/PC. Please note that compared to the usual PR/PC some additional mandatory annexes may be requested. The time for submitting the report will be defined in the Subsidy Contract (approximately 15-18 months after the project start-up).

The Interim Report evaluates cumulatively and analytically the development of the project with regard to the timetable and targets laid down in the project plan. Reasonable modifications to the original project plan and the reasons behind them together with the analysis of the impact on the timetable and budget may be presented to the Joint Technical Secretariat.

In addition the Interim Report will emphasise:

- Project activities and experiences gained during the implementation
- A short summary of the project's objectives and their realisation cumulatively
- A list of all the activities implemented in the work packages during the reporting period with a detailed analysis of the results and targets achieved
- A list of all the information activities implemented and target groups reached
- Lessons learned during the reporting period
- How the project has contributed to the Community and Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 horizontal objectives (i.e. sustainable development, gender equality, anti-discrimination)

### **8.2.3. Final Report at the closure of the project**

The Final (Progress) Report should be submitted with the last PR/PC to the Joint Technical Secretariat at the latest five months after the end of the last reporting period. The Joint Technical Secretariat will provide the Lead Partner with the template for the Final report together with the last prefilled PR/PC.

The final report should include the following information (Please note that some additional mandatory annexes may be required with the Final Report of the project):

- A summary of the project's background (for what reason it was originally initiated)
- The objectives and the final results of the project as such (project level)

- A list of all work packages implemented during the project's life-span with a detailed analysis of the results and targets achieved within these work packages (work package level)
- A summary of the communication activities to disseminate the results achieved and target groups reached during the project's total life-span
- A specified list of highlights from the project which could serve as *Best Practise* examples;
- Sustainability: How the final outcomes of the project can serve as a best-practice example for others in the future. A plan of action by the project partners for the future after the project has officially been closed
- The involved project personnel and the project's organisation structure
- How the project has contributed to the Community and the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 horizontal objectives (i.e. sustainable development, gender equality, anti-discrimination)

## 9. Audit and control

### 9.1. Audit trail

The audit trail is of vital importance for the assessment of the projects' Payment Claims. It can be described as the records that show how the funding of the project has been spent. Although your accounts can be kept in Euros or in your national currency, all project reports have to be filled in and accounted in Euros only.

Project invoices must be stored and they must be traceable in each partner's bookkeeping. The Lead Partner and the other project partners must ensure that all accounting documentation related to the project is filed separately and that all project related payments have a clearly distinguishable book-keeping code. All these documents related to the project have to be kept until up to five years after the formal closure of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 (until 31.12.2025). The Lead Partner is responsible for creating and submitting to the Joint Technical Secretariat a list of all bodies having project documentation. Be aware, that due to stricter national rules, you might be obliged to keep the documents even for a longer period.

### 9.2. First Level Control

First level control means the control of the project costs, which will be done on the project partner level before the Lead Partner compiles the partner information to the joint Progress Report and Payment Claim for the whole project. The Member States/Åland participating in the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 have set up their systems for the national first level control in two different ways:

**Centralised system:** In the centralised system a central body to carry out the First Level Control has been appointed. The following countries have decided to implement the centralised system: Estonia, Sweden, Latvia and Åland.

**Decentralised system:** The decentralised system will be implemented in mainland Finland only. The Finnish project partners should propose an independent auditor to be certified by the Finnish Ministry of Employment and the Economy to act as the First Level Controller of that project. The Ministry certifies the First Level Controllers only after the projects have been approved by the Steering Committee.

The assigned First Level Controllers are:

Country	FLC
<b>Estonia</b>	Estonian Ministry of the Interior Regional Development Department Interreg Programmes Supervision Bureau Pikk 61, EE-15065 Tallinn, Estonia Tel.: +372 612 5193 Fax: +372 612 5101  Head of Bureau Nele Ivask E-mail: <a href="mailto:nele.ivask@siseministeerium.ee">nele.ivask@siseministeerium.ee</a> or <a href="mailto:annika.poldma@siseministeerium.ee">annika.poldma@siseministeerium.ee</a> or <a href="mailto:helina.puuorg@siseministeerium.ee">helina.puuorg@siseministeerium.ee</a>

<p><b>Finland</b> (excluding Åland)</p>	<p>The beneficiary (project partner) selects a controller (an independent auditor or audit company) who will be authorised by the Finnish Ministry of Employment and the Economy based on the request made by the beneficiary. The authorisation will always be given in written form.</p> <p>The Finnish Ministry of Employment and the Economy will give more detailed instructions for the project partners on the practical implementation of the decentralised FLC system in Finland on the Ministry's and the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 websites (in Finnish): <a href="http://www.tem.fi">www.tem.fi</a> and <a href="http://www.centralbaltic.eu">www.centralbaltic.eu</a>.</p> <p>Qualification criteria: Controllers (auditors) must be a Chartered Public Finance Auditor or Auditing Cooperation authorised by the Board of Chartered Public Finance Auditing (JHTT) or an Authorised Public Accountant or Auditing Corporation authorised by the Central Chamber of Commerce (KHT) or an Authorised Auditor of Auditing Corporation authorised by a local Chamber of Commerce (HTM).</p> <p>For further information on the Finnish system and on the certification procedure please contact the: Ministry of Employment and the Economy Regional Development Unit Pekka Järviö P.O. Box 32, FI-00023 GOVERNMENT, Finland Tel.: +358 10 60 64924 Fax.: +358 10 60 47027 Ministry's e-mail: <a href="mailto:kirjaamo@tem.fi">kirjaamo@tem.fi</a> E-mail: <a href="mailto:pekka.jarvio@tem.fi">pekka.jarvio@tem.fi</a></p>
<p><b>Latvia</b></p>	<p>State Regional Development Agency of Latvia Territorial Cooperation Project Control Department Elizabetes iela 19, LV-1010 Riga, Latvia Tel.: +371 6735 0632 Fax:+371 6707 9001 E-mail: <a href="mailto:tspkd@vraa.gov.lv">tspkd@vraa.gov.lv</a></p> <p>Director of the Territorial Cooperation Project Control Department Oksana Dumpe E-mail: <a href="mailto:oksana.dumpe@vraa.gov.lv">oksana.dumpe@vraa.gov.lv</a></p>

<b>Sweden</b>	<p>Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth  Joint Unit for Regional Structural Fund programmes  Box 3034, SE-831 03 Östersund, Sweden  Visiting address: Fyrvallavägen 1, SE-831 43 Östersund, Sweden</p> <p>Tommy Anjevall  Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth  SE-117 86 Stockholm  Tel.: +46 8 681 9616  Fax.: +46 63 513 230  E-mail: <a href="mailto:tommy.anjevall@nutek.se">tommy.anjevall@nutek.se</a></p> <p>Robert Berggren  Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth  Box 3034, SE-831 03 Östersund, Sweden  Fyrvallavägen 1, SE-831 43 Östersund, Sweden  Tel.: +46 8 681 9237  Fax: +46 63 513 230  E-mail: <a href="mailto:robert.berggren@nutek.se">robert.berggren@nutek.se</a></p>
<b>Åland Islands</b>	<p>Ålands landskapsregering (Government of Åland)  Department of Trade and Industry  PO 1060, AX-22111 Mariehamn, Åland  Tel.: +358 18 25 000  Fax. +358 18 25 155  E-mail: <a href="mailto:registrator@regeringen.ax">registrator@regeringen.ax</a></p> <p>Controller Ralf Stolt  Tel.: +358 18 25 000  Fax: +358 18 25 155  E-mail: <a href="mailto:ralf.stolt@regeringen.ax">ralf.stolt@regeringen.ax</a></p>

### First Level Control process

In practise First Level Control means that at the end of each reporting milestone each project partner will fill in the Partner Payment Claim and send it with all mandatory annexes to its national First Level Controller. This should be done as soon as possible after the end of the reporting period. Please note that there may be some country specific guidelines for the submission of the Partner Payment Claim.

According to the regulation the First Level Controllers have three months to conduct the First Level Control of the project costs. They will check every item of the expenditure entered in the project accounts, the supporting documents (e.g. timesheets, public procurement documentation) and the reported costs per work package.

The controllers will look at the documents in the audit trail to make sure that the costs claimed are real costs, the activities have taken place and that rules have been followed. The audit trail must allow controllers and auditors to enter the management system of the respective project partner and to eventually trace back all declared expenditure to the original invoices or other equivalent documents. It must be possible to verify the transfer of ERDF funds to the project partnership in order to be able to control that the requirements set for the national financing are adequately met by the project partners. The transfer of the ERDF funds can naturally be verified for the first time only during the second payment round.

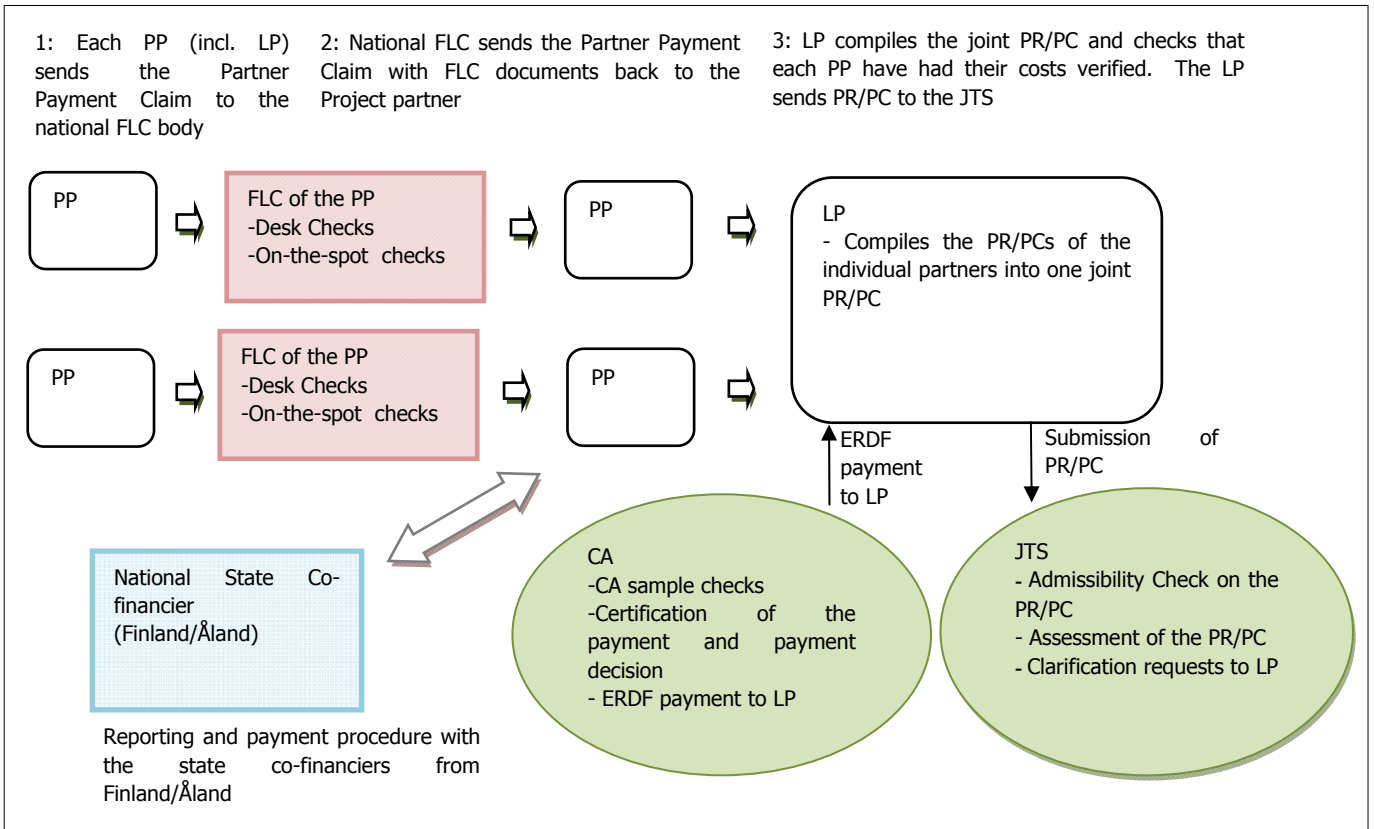
After the controller has conducted the check, the documentation (Control Report and a Declaration of Validation of Eligible Expenditure) will be returned to the project partner (→ *below Model 1*). In Estonia the documents will be sent directly to the Lead Partner. (→ *below Model 2*).

The Lead Partner will combine the Partner Payment Claims and results of the project implementation to Progress Report and Payment Claim of that reporting period.

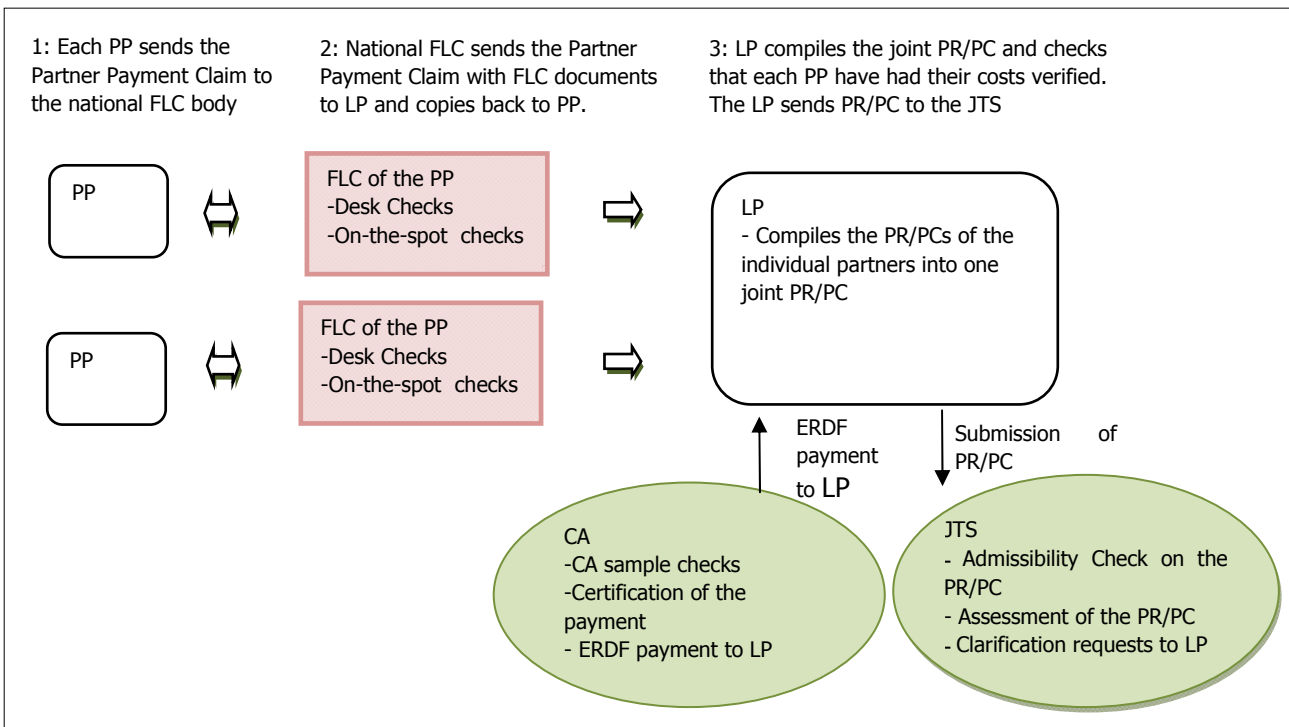
### **On-the-spot-checks**

The First Level Controllers will carry out on-the-spot-checks at least once during the total life-span of a project on at least 50% of the projects and at least on each project with an investment. On-the-spot-check means that the controller will visit the project and verify that certain purchases of services and products of the approved application have actually taken place during the project implementation and that the related processes (e.g. public procurement) have been carried out according to the national rules.

**Model 1 for First Level Control** (to be implemented in Finland (incl. Åland), Latvia and Sweden)



**Model 2 for First Level Control** (to be implemented in Estonia)



## 9.3. Other controls (incl. Second Level Control)

### 9.3.1. Second Level Control

In the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 the Audit Authority assisted by the Group of Auditors is included in the management and control system of the programme. These bodies are responsible to ensure that audits are carried out to verify the effective functioning of the management and control system of the operational programme (system audits) and to ensure that audits are carried out on operations on the basis of an appropriate sample to verify expenditure declared (audits of operations).

Audits of operations are carried out by nationally designated auditors, whereas the system audits will be carried out mainly by the Audit Authority. The audits of operations are carried out on the expenditure declared to the European Commission in certain year. Which of the projects will be audited depends on a random sample done by the Audit Authority.

The audit will always cover the Lead Partner's own expenditure as well as the processes for compiling the joint Progress Report and Payment Claim for the project partnership. The audit may also cover other project partners depending on the judgement of the Audit Authority.

The audit reporting procedure will have two phases: provisional and final audit reporting. The organisation audited can comment on the results and findings of the provisional audit reporting. The respective national member of the Group of Auditors shall circulate the final control report to to the Audit Authority and to the Lead Partner, who has the responsibility of circulating it to other relevant partners. The Audit Authority shall in turn circulate the final report further to the Managing Authority and to the Certifying Authority. If there are several reports (e.g. of different partners in the same project), the Audit Authority will compile a consolidated report.

The Managing Authority has the responsibility of having a dialog with the Lead Partner about required corrective measures and shall inform the Audit Authority of the implemented corrective measures. The Audit Authority shall in turn assess the sufficiency of these corrective measures with the Group of Auditors or with the relevant national member in the Group of Auditors.

### 9.3.2. Other controls

Other checks on the projects may also be performed by the European Commission and any other Programme body. In addition, the Joint Technical Secretariat, Managing Authority, Certifying Authority and Audit Authority are entitled to perform if needed checks at the project level to ensure that a sound management and control system has been implemented in the programme.

## 9.4. Irregularities

Irregularity means "any infringement of a provision of Community law resulting from an act or omission by an economic operator which has, or would have, the effect of prejudicing the general budget of the European Union by charging an unjustified item of expenditure to the general budget".<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Article 2(7) of Council Regulation (EC) 1083/2006

Therefore the concept of irregularity covers a wider range of issues than just strictly financial matters. Irregularity can mean e.g. non-compliance with the archiving rules, publicity rules, inadequate documentation or failure to provide adequate and correct information in the application form. Detected irregularities will imply follow-up actions by programme or national authorities, e.g. guidance for corrections in the project management systems, withdrawal or reduction of the subsidy or recovery of the granted funds.

In case irregularities in financial matters have been detected by First or Second Level Controls the project will be subject to corrective measures. Should the First Level Controllers find costs in the project partner's expenditure that cannot be considered eligible, they will be deducted immediately. As a consequence the project partner will receive less co-financing. The ineligible costs found by the Second Level Control are recovered afterwards by the Certifying Authority from the Lead Partner.

Therefore it is important to set out in the Partnership Agreement proper arrangements and responsibilities between the Lead Partner and the other project partners related to irregularities and repayment of funds.

## 10. Duties and responsibilities after the project's end

### 10.1. Durability and ownership of project outputs

The Partnership Agreement must clearly state the ownership of the project's outputs. Conditions set in the agreement must be kept for five years after the project closure date. The Lead Partner is obliged to notify the Managing Authority respectively Joint Technical Secretariat of any changes beforehand.

Anyway, major changes of the project within five years after its closure must be avoided – especially substantial changes which affect the nature or the implementation conditions of the project or which give a firm or a public body an undue advantage. The same applies for substantial changes which result either from a change in the nature of ownership of an item of infrastructure or the end of a productive activity. Sums unduly paid shall be recovered.

### 10.2. Storage of project documents and accounting records

All accounting and supporting documents (e.g. project application form, Subsidy Contract, reports, service contracts, public procurement documentation, rental contracts, important communication between the project partners and with the programme authorities as well as documents required to ensure an adequate audit trail, documents related to expenditures as e.g. original invoices and controls and audits) must be available and accessible (acceptable forms consisting of photocopies, microfiches and/or electronic versions) until at least 31.12.2025 unless stricter national rules do not state a later date. The documents will be archived by the Lead Partner (official documents related directly to the communication with the programme authorities) and by the project partners (other documents, → *Chapter 9.1.*). The Lead Partner is obliged to maintain and update the list of the bodies holding the documentation in the audit trail within the project partnership. The maintained and updated records/lists are made available to the Joint Technical Secretariat during reporting process.

## 11. Information and publicity

The EU wants to ensure wide publicity for the various programmes and funded projects. The Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 thus highlights the importance of effective communication as a mean to spread awareness of the results of individual projects, the overall result of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 on cross-border co-operation in the Central Baltic area and on the role EU funding played in it. It is also every project's own interest to inform about their activities, results and achievements. While writing your project application consider which activities you would like to carry out to fulfil the requirements and specify the related costs in the project budget.

### 11.1. Communication plan

To ensure such wide communication and publicity, both the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 and each project funded by this programme are required to have a **communication plan for internal and external communication and publicity**. The project communication plan is to be submitted at the latest with the first Progress Report/Payment Claim. Although there should be one project partner appointed main responsible for the communication tasks of the project, it is a common responsibility of all project partners to ensure that there is sufficient external (and internal) communication and publicity on the launching, progress and results of the project. The communication plan of course differs from project to project as each project has a different message, different target groups etc. Therefore, different communication and publicity tools are useful for the different projects. Examples of external communication and publicity tools include websites, leaflets, posters, audiovisual material, press releases and conferences, inserts in newspapers, TV shows and news, promotional handouts and visual displays and signs. According to the situation, the communication and publicity efforts can also be more informal. It is crucial that the partners use and continuously update their networks for spreading information about project achievements.

### 11.2. References to the European Union and the programme

One important message to spread out is the role of the EU funding in the implementation of your project. This is somewhat self-explanatory considering that the ERDF funding is in many cases a prerequisite for the project partners to be able to conduct the project. To show appreciation for the funding, the project **is to mention in all project communication, outputs, tools and produced information materials the following:**

- the flag of the European Union with the reference to the "European Union"
- reference to the "European Regional Development Fund"
- the statement "Investing in your future"<sup>11</sup>
- the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 logo

If other logos are used in addition (e.g. the project logo or the logo of the project partner organising a certain event), the EU flag and the programme logo must have at least the same size as the other logos. The costs of any material or information activities, seminars, meetings etc. **without all the above mentioned references to the EU and the Programme are not considered eligible** and the project partner will not receive any co-financing for these. As this can have some rather severe (financial) consequences, ensure to use them. Remember to always check also the co-financers' publicity requirements.

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<sup>11</sup> → Art. 9 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006.

**However**, for small (promotion) materials such as pens and business cards, where space for printing is limited, only the following references have to be used:

- the flag of the European Union with the reference to the "European Union" AND
- EITHER the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 logo OR
- the project's own logo

**Note** that any publication given out by the project must specify that it reflects the author's views and that the Managing Authority cannot be held liable for the information published by the project partners.

The different versions of the needed electronic logo files can be downloaded from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme's website at [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu).

How can this requirement be met in reality, e.g. regarding information materials, websites, information activities, purchased equipment, infrastructure investment etc.?

- **Information materials** need to always contain the above-mentioned references. More information on the different kinds of materials and how to use the references in them can be found in the Communication Guide for Projects available on the Programme's website.
- **Websites:** Information about project activities should be published on each project partners' website with a link to the project's own website (if existing). The Lead Partner, though, should have extensive information on the project on its own website. Websites created with funding from the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 must contain the above mentioned reference to the programme and both the EU flag with the needed text and the programme's logo at the start/main page. In case an article about the project is published on another website, the project is recommended to see to that the logos and references are published in the same window as the article.
- **Information activities:** The organisers of events such as conferences, seminars, fairs and exhibitions, which are part of and co-financed within the project, have to display the EU flag and the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 logo in the meeting rooms. On documents and presentations related to the event all the references must be displayed as instructed above.
- **Infrastructure investments:** At the site of an infrastructure investment carried out within a project and with a public contribution of more than 500.000 EUR, a billboard has to be put up during the implementation of the infrastructure investment at the site of the operation. After the operation has been completed, the billboard has to be replaced by a permanent explanatory plaque. Both the billboard and the plaque have to carry the above mentioned references to the EU and to the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 highlighting the added value of the intervention of the European Community.<sup>12</sup>
- **Equipment for project implementation:** Such made within the project has to carry stickers with the EU flag with the reference to the "European Union" and the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 logo. This is to facilitate identification of the equipment purchased with project funding.

Further instructions on the use of the references can be found in the Communication Guide for Projects available on the Programme's website.

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<sup>12</sup> → Articles 8 and 9 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006.

### 11.3. Co-operation with the Joint Technical Secretariat

In addition, the Joint Technical Secretariat of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 **assists projects** in their communication activities by reporting on project results and best practices in the Programme's newsletters, website and other materials. Therefore, it is important that you keep the Joint Technical Secretariat well informed about your project even beyond the necessary reporting. Consider also the Joint Technical Secretariat as an important target group of your communication and publicity activities.

Please be aware that the Joint Technical Secretariat will **publish on the Programme's website** at least the following information:

- Names of all project partners (including Lead Partner)
- Short description of the project
- The total budget of the project and the amount of ERDF co-financing granted
- Geographical location of the project

Please remember to inform the Managing Authority respectively Joint Technical Secretariat on possible sensitive/confidential (e.g. business or personnel related) issues that cannot be published in the programme newsletter or on the programme's website.

#### **Communication seminar and network**

To help the projects in implementing the requirements set for the communication activities the Joint Technical Secretariat organises a communication seminar after each call when projects are to start running. In this seminar the project partners mainly responsible for the communication of their project will be provided detailed instructions and guidance on the creation of the project's communication plan as well as its implementation. After the seminar the projects can share communication experiences and challenges with the Joint Technical Secretariat and each other over the communication network of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. This network functions mainly via e-mail but if there would be need for further trainings or joint activities these will be considered on one-by-one basis.

## 12. Glossary of Terms

An **Additional Partner** (→ *Chapter 3.2.1.*) does not fulfil the criteria of a project partner, but can participate in the project. An additional partner may participate in the project, but its own financial contribution does not generate ERDF funding, meaning the additional partner has to pay its activities within the project totally by itself.

**Audit Authority** (→ *Chapter 9 and Annex A1.4.*) is the authority designated by the Member States/Åland, functioning independently from the Managing and the Certifying Authority and responsible for verifying the effective functioning of the management and control systems. The Audit Authority is assisted by a Group of Auditors from the countries/Åland participating in the programme. It develops an audit strategy according to which it carries out the inspection of the programme systems and procedures and of a selected sample of projects. Actual audits are sometimes contracted to audit firms. In case of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, the Audit Authority is the Regional Council of Southwest Finland.

**Audit Trail** (→ *Chapter 9.1.*) is a sequence of information i.e. accounting records that provide detailed information about expenditure actually incurred. The accounting records show the date they were created, the amount of each item of expenditure, the nature of the supporting documents and the date and method of payment. The audit trail provides evidence of the expenditures claimed and enables tracing the financial data back to its source.

**Beneficiary** (→ *Chapter 3.2.1.*) is generally any operator, body or firm, whether public or private, responsible for initiating or implementing operations. In the context of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, this means all eligible project partners participating in a project, but not the non-eligible so called additional partners.

**Certifying Authority** (→ *Chapter 8.2. and Annex A1.3.*) is the authority designated by the Member States/Åland to approve statements of expenditure and payment claims, to pay the co-financing to the Lead Partner, and to recover from projects incorrectly paid funds. In case of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, the Certifying Authority is the Regional Council of Southwest Finland.

**Decommitment (N+2/N+3 rule)** (→ *Chapter 6.5.*): At the beginning of each year the European Commission allocates a certain amount of ERDF to the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013. For the allocations of the years 2007-2010, the ERDF funds have to be spent within four years including the year when the money was committed (N+3, where 'N' is the year of commitment). For the allocations of the years 2011 to 2013, the ERDF funds have to be spent within three years including the year when they are committed (N+2). Any of these allocations which after 3 respectively 2 years are not covered by Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 expenditure will be lost. If this loss results from certain projects lagging behind their spending targets, the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 may be obliged to cut the budgets of these projects. Therefore, each project's payment schedule is taken into account in the Subsidy Contract, which also includes a provision that any amounts which are not fully reported in time may be lost. The first year of potential decommitment for the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 is the year 2010.

The **De minimis–rule** (→ *Chapter 6.3.*) requires that a private project partner can only be granted aid if this partner can prove that it has not received public aid totalling to more than 200.000 EUR over a three-year period. The ceiling applies to the total of all public assistance considered to be De minimis aid and applies to all kinds of aid, irrespective of the form it takes or of the objective pursued, with the exception of export aid, which is excluded from the benefit of the De minimis-rule. Though, it does not affect the possibility of the recipient to obtain other aid under schemes approved by the European Commission.

**Eligibility** (→ *Chapter 5*) is the term used i.a. in financial control to describe expenditure that complies with all relevant EU, national and programme rules. Eligible expenditure can be reimbursed (partly) from funding allocated to the project according to the applicable co-financing rate (up to 75% respectively up to 85%). Any spending that breaks one of the eligibility rules will be found ineligible and will not be co-financed by the programme.

**Financial Report** (→ *Chapter 8.2.*) is the payment claim included in the Progress report and Payment Claim. The project's Lead Partner regularly has to submit a Progress Report to the Joint Technical Secretariat. The financial report contains a retrospective accounting of the total costs incurred during the respective reporting period.

**First Level Control** (→ *Chapter 9.2.*) is the control on the project partner level conducted by authorised controllers before project partners submit their contribution to the Progress Report/Payment Claim to the Lead Partner. 100% of the project expenditure of each project partner is certified by a controller in the partner's country. This may result in some deductions if some of the expenditure is incorrect. When the correct amount has been confirmed, the controller will sign a controller's declaration certifying that the expenditure of that respective project partner has been approved.

**In-kind Contribution** (→ *Chapters 5.2. and 5.8.*) means either unpaid voluntary labour for which the person is not paid by anybody or provision of land or real estate, equipment or raw materials. The value of in kind contribution must be determined by an independent evaluator.

**Irregularity** (→ *Chapter 9.4.*) means a failure by a project owner – either intentional or unintentional - to follow financial or other requirements set by the relevant EU regulations regarding the use of EU Structural Funds.

**Joint Technical Secretariat** (→ *Annex A1.1.*) is the body responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the programme. In the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, the Joint Technical Secretariat is located in Turku/Finland (Main Office), Mariehamn/Åland (Sub-secretariat), Riga/Latvia (Info Point), Stockholm/Sweden (Info Point) and Tallinn/Estonia (Sub-secretariat).

**Lead Partner** (→ *Chapter 4.2.4.*) is the administrative leader of the project and the link between the project (partners) and the programme management, responsible to co-ordinate the flow of information between these and for ensuring that all project activities are carried out according to the approved project application.

**Managing Authority** (→ *Annex A1.2.*) is the body responsible for ensuring the effective implementation of the programme in accordance with the Programme Document and the relevant EU Regulations. The Managing Authority is also responsible for establishing the implementation systems, structures and procedures and to monitor its implementation. In case of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, the Managing Authority is the Regional Council of Southwest Finland.

**Milestone** (→ *Chapter 4.2.2.*) is the time-unit used to divide the project's life-span into several (reporting) periods. In case of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013, each milestone encompasses four months (January-April, May-August and September-December).

The **Monitoring Committee** is composed of national, regional, local and social representatives of the participating countries/Åland and takes decisions on the programme level, solves any irregularity and decides on the programme setup. It therefore needs to be kept informed of the progress towards programme objectives, the status of programme finances and any problems in programme level bodies and procedures.

**Partnership Agreement** (→ *Chapter 4.2.4.*): The partnership agreement sets out the main responsibilities of the project partners, their relation with the Lead Partner and comprises the provisions guaranteeing the sound financial management of the project.

**Payment Claim** (→ *Chapter 8.2.*): Every time a project submits a Progress Report, it sends a statement of expenditure showing how much money it has spent. This statement also acts as a claim for the ERDF co-financing that the project expects to receive.

**Progress Report** (→ *Chapter 8.2.*) is comprised of the Activity report and the Payment Claim. It documents the progress of the project and serves as a payment request. A Progress Report has to be regularly submitted by the project's Lead Partner.

**Project Partner** (→ *Chapter 3.2.*) is any partner that fulfils the eligibility criteria. One of the project partners will have to be chosen to be the project's Lead Partner (→ *Chapter 4.2.4.*).

The **Second Level Control** (→ *Chapter 9.3.*) is carried out by the Audit Authority and covers structures and procedures both on the project and the programme level. It includes random sample checks covering the whole programme and a certain percentage of the programme expenditures will be examined this way.

**Steering Committee** (→ *Chapter 4.4.3.*) is the programme body responsible for the selection of projects for ERDF co-financing. Within the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 do exist three separate Steering Committees for each of the (sub-) programmes.

**Subsidy Contract** (→ *Chapter 4.4.4.*) is the contract between the Managing Authority and the Lead Partner determining the rights and responsibilities of the Lead Partner and the Managing Authority, the scope of activities to be carried out by the project, the terms of funding, requirements for reporting and financial controls, etc.

**Work Packages** (→ *Chapter 4.2.2.*) are a tool to categorise project activities and it is up to the project owners to define the work packages. Normally, a project consists of four to five work packages encompassing activities of one kind.

## 13. Relevant legal documents and further reading

### 13.1. Relevant legal documents

#### 13.1.1. EU Legislation

- Council Regulation (EC) **No 1083/2006** of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999;
- Regulation (EC) **No 1080/2006** of the European Parliament and the Council of 5 July 2006 on the European Regional Development Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1783/1999;
- Commission Regulation (EC) **No 1828/2006** of 8 December 2006 setting out rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Regional Development Fund;

Especially the compliance with the **following articles** of the respective above mentioned EU legislation by the project partners is **essential** for successful implementation and financial management of a project:

- Double financing: Art. 54 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006
- Equality between men and women and non-discrimination: Requirements listed in Art. 16 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006
- Income: Art. 55 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006
- Public procurement: Art. 2(5) of Council Regulation 1083/2006 and thus with Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004
- Publicity rules: Art. 9 of Commission Regulation (EC) no 1828/2006
- Sound financial management: Art.48(2) of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002
- State aid rules: Art. 54 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006
- Sustainable development: Art. 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

**The most relevant Directives from which the national regulations derive are:**

State Aid:

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1998/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to de minimis aid
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to national regional investment aid
- Council Regulation (EC) No 994/98 on the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty establishing the European Community to certain categories of horizontal state aid

Public Procurement:

- Directive 2004/18/EC of the European parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004
- Directive 2004/17/EC of the European parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004

## 13.1.2. National and Åland legislation

### Estonia

- *Structural Assistance Act 2007-2013* (Perioodi 2007–2013 struktuuritoetuse seadus) 14.6.2006 <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12976706>
- Estonia's national guidelines will enter into force in December 2008
- *Public procurement: Public Procurement Act, valid from 01.05.2007* (<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12944035>)
- *State Aid: Competition Act, valid from 01.10.2001* (<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12894834>)
- *Environment rules: Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act, valid from 03.04.2005* (<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13001178>)
- Equal opportunities: Competition Act, valid from 01.10.2001
- *Gender Equality Act, valid from 07.04.2004* (<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=738642>)

### Finland

- <http://www.rakennerahastot.fi>
- <http://www.tem.fi>
- <http://www.finlex.fi>
- Regional Development Act (Alueiden kehittämislaki (602/2002) Valtioneuvoston asetus alueiden kehittämistoimenpiteiden rahoituksesta (1225/2002) 19.12.2002)
- Equal opportunities: Non-Discrimination Act (21/2004) 20.1.2004; Laki naisten ja miesten välisestä tasa-arvosta 8.8.1986 (Equality between women and men)
- Environment rules: Environmental Protection Act (86/2000) 1.3. 2000
- EU-rules (how to apply): Laki eräiden valtion tukea koskevien Euroopan yhteisön sääntöjen soveltamisesta (300/2001)
- Information duties: Laki eräitä yrityksiä koskevasta taloudellisen toiminnan avoimuus- ja tiedonantovelvollisuudesta (19/2003)
- Public procurement: Act on Public Contracts (348/2007) 30.3. 2007
- State Aid: Act on Discretionary Government Transfers (Valtionavustuslaki, 688/2001, 27.7.2001)
- Structural Fund Act 1401/2006 and Valtioneuvoston asetus rakennerahastoista 311/2007
- Structural Fund Act (Valtioneuvoston asetus rakennerahastoista osarahoitettavien menojen tukikelpoisuudesta (1079/2007) 29.11.2007)

### Latvia

Latvia's national eligibility will be made available in the homepage of the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments (<http://www.rapl.gov.lv/pub/>) and at [www.likumi.lv](http://www.likumi.lv).

### Public Procurement

- Public Procurement Law, 06.04.2006
- Law on Procurement for the needs of public services providers, 24.11.2004
- Regulation No 363 "Regulation on examples of the public procurement announcement blanks", Cabinet of Ministers, 02.05.2006
- Regulation No 364 "Regulation on the limits of the public procurement contract prices", Cabinet of Ministers, 02.05.2006
- Regulation No 762 "Regulation on public procurement for contracts which price is larger than 1000 lats and smaller than 10 000 lats", Cabinet of Ministers, 12.09.2006

- Regulation No 65 "Regulation on public procurement procedures and its using for customer's financed projects", Cabinet of Ministers, 05.02.2008

#### Construction

- Constructions Law, 10.08.1995;
- Regulation No 112 „General construction rules“, Cabinet of Ministers of Latvia, 04.04.1997  
Constructions Law, 10.08.1995;

#### State aid

- Business Support Monitoring Law, 19.12.2002
- Regulation No 58 "Rules on de minimis support accounting and assignments procedures and examples of de minimis support accounting blanks", Cabinet of Ministers of Latvia, 05.02.2008

#### Equal opportunities

- Guidelines for the EU Funds' projects applicants on the observation of the horizontal priority "Equal opportunities" within EU Funds' projects, Ministry of Welfare, 06.03.2008

#### Environmental rules

- Law "About the environmental impact assessment", with the amendments of 07.06.2007
- Regulation No 454 „Amendments to the Cabinet of Ministers 17.02.2004. Rules No 87 "Procedures for assessment of the planned activity's impact on the environment", Cabinet of Ministers of Latvia, 16.06.2006

#### Sweden

- Förordning (2007:14) om förvaltning av EG:s strukturfonder, 2007-01-18  
<http://www.riksdagen.se/webbnav/index.aspx?nid=3911&bet=2007:14>

#### Public procurement

- Lag (2007:1092) upphandling områdena vatten, energi, transporter och posttjänster  
<http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20071092.HTM>
- Lag (2007:1091) <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20071091.HTM>
- Förordning (2007:1099) <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20071099.HTM>

#### State Aid

- SFS (2007:61) <http://www.riksdagen.se/webbnav/index.aspx?nid=3911&bet=2007:61>
- SFS (1999:1382) <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991382.HTM>
- SFS (2000:283) <http://www.riksdagen.se/webbnav/index.aspx?nid=3911&bet=2000:283>
- SFS (1995:1254) <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19951254.htm>
- SFS (1994:1100) <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19941100.htm>

#### Environmental rules

- Miljöbalken (1998:808) <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.HTM>
- Förordning (1998:905) miljökonsekvensbeskrivning  
<http://www.notisum.se/rnp/SLS/LAG/19980905.HTM>
- Förordning (1998:899) tillsyn enligt miljöbalken  
<http://www.riksdagen.se/Webbnav/index.aspx?nid=3911&bet=1998:900>

- Förordning (1998:899) miljöfarlig verksamhet och hälsoskydd  
<http://www.notisum.se/rnp/SLS/LAG/19980899.HTM>
- Förordning (1998:660) förvaltning av kvalité på vattenmiljö Förordning (1998:1252) områdesskydd
- <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/SLS/LAG/19981252.htm>

#### Equal opportunities

- SFS (2008:567) Diskrimineringslagen  
<http://www.riksdagen.se/Webbnav/index.aspx?nid=3911&bet=2008:567>

#### Åland

- Landskapsregeringens beslut om stödberättigande utgifter som medfinansieras av Europeiska Regionala Utvecklingsfonden (Bilaga 1 till N1208E04\_25012008)
- [http://www.regeringen.ax/.composer/lsprot/NARING/2008/N1208E04\\_250108.html](http://www.regeringen.ax/.composer/lsprot/NARING/2008/N1208E04_250108.html)
- Ålands Landskapsregerings beslut gällande vissa upphandlingar (Ålands Författningssamling 2006 Nr 41) 11.04.2006 ([www.regeringen.ax](http://www.regeringen.ax))
- Landskapslag om ändring av landskapslagen angående tillämpning i landskapet i Åland av lagen om offentlig upphandling (Ålands Författningssamling 2007 Nr 50) 31.07.2007/09.08.2007 (Åland landskapsregeringen (Government of Åland) ([www.regeringen.ax](http://www.regeringen.ax)))

### 13.2. Further reading

The various handbooks and other publications produced by the INTERACT Programme can be warmly recommended. These are available online at <http://www.interact-eu.net/handbooks/62/>.

## **ANNEX 1 – Contact information**

### **A1.1. Joint Technical Secretariat**

#### **Main office**

Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013  
Joint Technical Secretariat  
c/o Regional Council of Southwest Finland  
Department for the Management of International EU-programmes  
*Mail address:* P.O. Box 273, FIN-20101 Turku, Finland  
*Visiting address:* Läntinen Pitkätatu 35, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Turku  
Tel.: +358 2 2100 988 – Fax: +358 2 2100 901  
e-mail: [info@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:info@centralbaltic.eu) – [www.centralbaltic.eu](http://www.centralbaltic.eu)

*Head of the Joint Technical Secretariat:*

Philipp Schwartz ([philipp.schwartz@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:philipp.schwartz@centralbaltic.eu))

*Programme Manager (Central Baltic Programme)*

Bo Storränk ([bo.storrank@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:bo.storrank@centralbaltic.eu))

*Project Coordinator (Central Baltic Programme)*

Tiina Keinänen ([tiina.keinanen@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:tiina.keinanen@centralbaltic.eu))

*Project Coordinator (Southern Finland – Estonia and Archipelago and Islands Sub-programmes)*

Sonja Palhus ([sonja.palhus@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:sonja.palhus@centralbaltic.eu))

*Financial Officer*

Niina Hedborg ([niina.hedborg@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:niina.hedborg@centralbaltic.eu))

*Information and Communications Officer:*

Linda Talve ([linda.talve@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:linda.talve@centralbaltic.eu))

*Financial and Administrative Assistant*

Maria Pikkarainen ([maria.pikkarainen@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:maria.pikkarainen@centralbaltic.eu))

#### **Sub-secretariat Mariehamn**

Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013  
Joint Technical Secretariat Sub-secretariat Mariehamn  
c/o Government of Åland (Mariehamn, Åland)  
Strandgatan 7, AX-22100 Mariehamn, Åland  
Tel.: +358 18 25-397/-398 – Fax: +358 18 21620  
e-mail: [mariehamn@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:mariehamn@centralbaltic.eu)

*Programme Manager Ann Nedergård* ([ann.nedergard@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:ann.nedergard@centralbaltic.eu))

*Project Coordinator Johan Ahlbäck* ([johan.ahlback@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:johan.ahlback@centralbaltic.eu))

## Sub-secretariat Tallinn

Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013  
Joint Technical Secretariat Sub-secretariat Tallinn  
c/o Enterprise Estonia  
Liivalaia 13/15, EE-10118 Tallinn, Estonia (NB! New address from summer 2009 on)  
Tel.: +372 6279-796/-520 – Fax: +372 6279701  
e-mail: [tallinn@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:tallinn@centralbaltic.eu)

*Programme Manager* Merike Niitepõld ([merike.niitepold@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:merike.niitepold@centralbaltic.eu))  
*Project Coordinator* Liina Tuulik ([liina.tuulik@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:liina.tuulik@centralbaltic.eu))

## Info Point Riga

Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013  
Joint Technical Secretariat Info Point Riga  
c/o State Regional Development Agency of Latvia  
Mail address: Elizabetes iela 19, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia  
Visiting address: Ausekļa iela 14, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Riga  
Tel.: +371 67350647 – Fax: +371 67357372  
e-mail: [riga@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:riga@centralbaltic.eu)

*Info Point Manager* Signe Raikstīna ([signe.raikstina@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:signe.raikstina@centralbaltic.eu))

## Info Point Stockholm

Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013  
Joint Technical Secretariat Info Point Stockholm  
c/o County Administrative Board of Stockholm  
*Mail address:* Box 22067, SE-104 22 Stockholm, Sweden  
*Visiting address:* Hantverkargatan 29, Stockholm  
Tel.: +46 8 785-5039 – Fax: +46 8 654 70 63  
e-mail: [stockholm@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:stockholm@centralbaltic.eu)

*Info Point Manager* Annika Claesson ([annika.claesson@centralbaltic.eu](mailto:annika.claesson@centralbaltic.eu))  
*Info Point Coordinator* Anna Lidgren (<mailto:anna.lidgren@centralbaltic.eu>)

## A1.2. Managing Authority

Regional Council of Southwest Finland  
Department for the Management of International EU-programmes  
*Mail address:* P.O. Box 273, FIN-20101 Turku, Finland  
*Visiting address:* Läntinen Pitkätatu 35, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Turku  
Tel.: +358 2 2100-948/-927/-944, Fax: +358 2 2100 970  
[www.varsinais-suomi.fi](http://www.varsinais-suomi.fi)

*Programme Director* Tarja Nuotio ([tarja.nuotio@varsinais-suomi.fi](mailto:tarja.nuotio@varsinais-suomi.fi))  
*Management Coordinator* Esa Höglblom ([esa.hogblom@varsinais-suomi.fi](mailto:esa.hogblom@varsinais-suomi.fi))  
*Administrative and Financial Assistant* Marja Kuitunen ([marja.kuitunen@varsinais-suomi.fi](mailto:marja.kuitunen@varsinais-suomi.fi))

## A1.3. Certifying Authority

Regional Council of Southwest Finland  
Administration Department  
*Mail address:* P.O. Box 273, FIN-20101 Turku, Finland  
*Visiting address:* Läntinen Pitkätatu 35, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Turku  
Tel.: +358 2 2100-980/-938, Fax: +358 2 2100 901  
[www.varsinais-suomi.fi](http://www.varsinais-suomi.fi)

*Chief Administrator* Mr. Markku Roto ([markku.roto@varsinais-suomi.fi](mailto:markku.roto@varsinais-suomi.fi))  
*Financial Controller* Ms. Anne Arvola ([anne.arvola@varsinais-suomi.fi](mailto:anne.arvola@varsinais-suomi.fi))

## A1.4. Audit Authority

Regional Council of Southwest Finland  
Audit Unit for the Central Baltic INTERREG IVA Programme 2007-2013  
*Mail address:* P.O. Box 273, FIN-20101 Turku, Finland  
*Visiting address:* Läntinen Pitkätatu 35, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Turku  
Tel.: +358 2 2100 900, Fax: +358 2 2100 970  
[www.varsinais-suomi.fi](http://www.varsinais-suomi.fi)

*Auditor* Mr. Misa Törmä ([misa.torma@varsinais-suomi.fi](mailto:misa.torma@varsinais-suomi.fi))

## ANNEX 2 – Changes compared to Programme Manual V1.0

### A2.1. Major changes in content

The following table contains only the major changes in the Programme Manual V2.0 compared to its version V1.0 – but not the various clarifications, stylistic changes in the wording, in the order of chapters, layout etc. As the below table is a summarised comparison, it does not have any legal binding character. For the concrete details, please always consult the respective chapters.

V1.0 (1 <sup>st</sup> call)		V2.0 (2 <sup>nd</sup> call)	
Chapter	Originally	Chapter (if different)	New
Introduction	---		Each project has to follow the manual version in force when submitting the application and getting the positive Steering Committee funding decision. In addition, favourable changes in the most recent (later) manual version apply.
3.1. Geographical Eligibility	To be eligible, the organisation has to have its legal address within the (sub-) programme area in question		Partners with a legal address outside the (sub-)programme area in question are eligible if they are located within the national borders of the participating Member State/Åland, if they are active in and if their jurisdiction covers the respective (sub-)programme area.
3.1.4. Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme		3.1.3.	Change in the eligible geography for Finland (except Åland) due to the municipal reform as of 01.01.2009
3.2.1. Who can be a Project Partner?	Organisations established for general interest needs have to fulfil the mentioned 3 conditions to be eligible, whereas NGOs have to fulfil only the first 2 conditions. No difference made between Lead Partner and Project Partners.		Both organisations established for general interest needs and NGOs have to fulfil only the first 2 mentioned criteria. Only, if the organisation/NGO in question wants to be the project's Lead Partner, it has to fulfil in addition also the third condition.
	Some examples of eligible Project/Lead Partners...		Deleted
4.1.3. Operating Principles and General Criteria		4.1.4. General Principles	Detailed explanations added on general horizontal principles (sustainable development; integrated territorial development; equal opportunities; partnership; additionality; competition and State Aid)

4.2.1. The Duration of the Project	The day when the project application is submitted is the first day when costs (in case of a positive funding decision) are eligible (possibility to start the project implementation at the project's own risk).		The earliest possible day for eligible expenditure is the day of the Steering Committee meeting at which the positive funding decision was taken (no possibility anymore to start the project implementation on the project's own risk before the funding decision).
4.2.2. Financial Planning		4.2.2. Planning the Project Budget; 4.2.3. Planning National Co-Financing	More detailed explanations on financing planning and the eligibility of co-financing.
4.3.1. Preparing the Application; 4.3.2. Sending in the Application Package	All mandatory annexes (incl. co-financing statements) had to be submitted before the closure of the call. The only exception was necessary permits not available before the closure of the call and to be submitted latest before signing the Subsidy Contract with the Managing Authority.	4.3.1.; 4.3.2. Submitting the Application	All co-financing statements and all mandatory annexes still have to be submitted before the closure of the call. Though, prolonged deadline (+10 working days, pre-information to JTS required) if the Lead Partner is not able to submit all mandatory annexes in time due to reasons which are not within the project partners' responsibilities. Exception for investment related permits remains (submitting before signing Subsidy Contract).
4.4.1. Admissibility Check	No changes to the project application once it has been officially submitted. Therefore, no communication between JTS and the project's LP during the technical admissibility check and no possibility for the projects to complement or clarify incomplete/incorrect project applications.	4.4.1. Technical Admissibility Check	If technical deficiencies are detected in the submitted project application, the JTS will ask the project's Lead Partner to clarify/complement within 5 working days.
4.5.1.2. Personnel (Budget Line 2)		5.2.	Clarified that 2 <sup>nd</sup> sub-budget line "Other personnel..." applies to Finnish, Swedish and Åland project partners only. Clarified that 3 <sup>rd</sup> sub-budget line "Unpaid voluntary labour" applies to Estonian and Latvian project partners only.

4.5.1.3. Travel and Accommodation (Budget Line 3)	Covers only travel and accommodation costs of employees of the project partner's institutions listed in the Application Form.	5.3.	Covers in well justified and explained cases <u>also</u> travel and accommodation costs of key stakeholders and others not employed by the project.
4.5.1.4. External Expertise (Budget Line 4); 4.6.1.5. External Evaluation	The Steering Committee can require a project to carry out an external evaluation if the project is e.g. of a high strategic relevance for the programme implementation.	5.4. External Expertise (Budget Line 4)	Added requirement that all projects with a budget size exceeding 2.000.000 EUR automatically have to carry out an external evaluation. Possibility for Steering Committee to require an external evaluation also from projects with a lower budget size remains.
4.5.1.5. Equipment (Budget Line 5)	The national accounting method for calculating the depreciation allowance/deduction has to be applied.	5.5.	The normal depreciation method of the project partner organisation should be used.
	Depreciation limit of 200 EUR per purchase individual item.		Depreciation limit was raised to 1.500 EUR.
4.5.1.6. Investments (Budget Line 6)	Legal documents (e.g. permits) which will be available only during the first reporting period will have to be annexed to the first Progress Report.	5.6.	All mandatory annexes have to be submitted before the closure of the call. Though, prolonged deadline (+10 working days, pre-information to JTS required) if the Lead Partner is not able to submit all mandatory annexes in time due to reasons which are not within the project partners' responsibilities. Exception for (only) investment related permits remains (submitting before signing Subsidy Contract).
4.5.1.7. Other Direct Costs (Budget Line 7)	Examples of eligible other direct costs	5.7.	Clarifications regarding catering costs
4.5.1.9. Income (Budget Line 9)	Any income will reduce the ERDF co-financing.	5.9.	Clarified that funding collected to maintain the project results (e.g. maintenance of the project website) will not be considered as income.
	All projects have to report income and income will be deducted.		Only for projects with a total budget over 1.000.000 EUR reported income will be deducted.
4.5.1.10. Value Added Tax (VAT)		6.1.	Emphasised that it is the project partners' responsibility to provide the necessary documentation on their VAT status as mandatory annex to the project application.

4.5.2.2. State Aid and De minimis-rule		6.3.	Information added (to headline) that this sub-chapter is relevant for Estonian and Finnish project partners only. Information updated and complemented.
4.5.2.3. Public Procurement Procedures	Two level-approach (1-1.499 EUR and 1.500 EUR or more). Also below 1.500 EUR need to document and annex the documentation to the Progress Report/Payment Claim.	6.4.	National threshold emphasised. Three level-approach (1-500 EUR; 501-1.499 EUR and 1.500 EUR or more). No need for documentation for 1 <sup>st</sup> level (1-500 EUR), though need to be prepared to justify in case FLC demands it.
			Additional rules on earlier concluded long term fixed contracts and related procedures.
			General information regarding formal aspects of the tendering process added.
	Partly detailed explanations on national rules/specifications.		Information on national rules/specifications limited to web link for further information.
4.5.3. Changes	Budget changes during the whole project implementation period.	7.	Budget changes latest six months before the end of the project implementation.
	Small budget changes (between budget lines or work packages) below the 10% limit		Minor changes – Budget allocations not exceeding 10% of the original eligible costs in the concerned budget line/work package
			“Minor changes – Formal changes” added
	Changes between the budget lines exceeding the 10% limit		Split into “Major changes – Budget allocations exceeding 10% of the original eligible costs in the budget line/work package” and “Major changes – Budget change with content related modifications”
			“Major changes – Changes of project budget between partners” added
	“Major changes – Changes in the project partnership” added		
4.6.1. Reporting and Monitoring		8.	Practical details added.
4.6.1.2. Interim Report and Payment Claim	Requirement to report on the past activities and experiences as well as on the future activities and the sustainability of lessons learned.	8.2.2.	Requirement to report on the future activities and sustainability of lessons learned deleted.

4.6.2.1. Audit Trail	Requirement to conduct a Final Audit for the Final Report.	9.1.	Final Audit not anymore required.
4.6.2.2. First Level Control	The First Level Controller sends the certified reports to the project partners, the project partners send them to the Lead Partner, Lead Partner conducts additional First Level Control verifying that FLC on project partner level have been conducted, afterwards sent to Joint Technical Secretariat.	8.2.1. Partner Payment Claim and Progress Report and Payment Claim; 9.2.	In Estonia, First Level Controller sends certified report directly to Lead Partner, in Finland/Latvia/Sweden/Åland certified reports are sent back to project partners, project partners send it to the Lead Partner, Lead Partner does <b>not</b> conclude additional First Level Control, but sends directly to Joint Technical Secretariat.
4.6.2.3. Other Controls (i.a. Second Level Control)		9.3. Other Controls (incl. Second Level Control)	Detailed information on Second Level Control added.
5.2. Storage of Project Documentation and Accounting Records		10.2.	Acceptable forms for archiving added (photocopies, microfiches and/or electronic versions)
			Lead Partner's obligation added to maintain and update the list of bodies holding the documentation in the audit trail within the project partnership and to make this list available to the Joint Technical Secretariat.
6. Information and Publicity		11.	Required references to the EU and the Programme specified.
			Information on communication seminar and communication network added.
8.1.1. EU Legislation		13.1.1.	Most relevant Directives from which the national regulations derive added for state aid and public procurement.
8.1.2. National and Åland Legislation		13.1.2.	Complemented and updated.
Annex 1			Complemented after finalized staff recruitment.

## A2.2. Chapter division comparative table (V1.0 > V2.0)

V1.0 (1 <sup>st</sup> call)	V2.0 (2 <sup>nd</sup> call)
<b>1. The Project Life-span – A Quick Overview of the Manual</b>	<b>1. The Project Life-span – A Quick Overview of the Manual</b>
<b>2. What is a Project?</b>	<b>2. What is a Project?</b>
2.1. Defining a Project by its Objectives, Tasks, Duration and Budget	2.1. Defining a Project by its Objectives, Tasks, Duration and Budget
2.2. International Co-operation	2.2. Cross-border Co-operation
<b>3. Eligible Project Partners</b>	<b>3. Eligible Project Partners</b>
3.1. Geographical Eligibility	3.1. Geographical Eligibility
3.1.2. Central Baltic Programme	3.1.1. Central Baltic Programme
3.1.3. Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme	3.1.2. Southern Finland – Estonia Sub-programme
3.1.4. Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme	3.1.3. Archipelago and Islands Sub-programme
3.2. Eligibility as Project (Lead) Partner	3.2. Eligibility as Project (Lead) Partner
3.2.1. Who can be a Project Partner?	3.2.1. Who can be a Project Partner?
3.2.2. Who can be a Lead Partner?	3.2.2. Who can be a Lead Partner?
<b>4. A Project's Life-span in Detail</b>	<b>4. A Project's Life-span in Detail</b>
4.1. Preparing and Content Planning of Cross-border Activities	4.1. Preparing a Cross-Border Project
4.1.1. Joint Project	4.1.1. Joint Project
4.1.2. Cross-border Relevance of the Project	4.1.2. Cross-border Relevance of the Project
4.1.3. Operating Principles and General Criteria	4.1.4. General Principles
4.1.4. Specific Criteria for each Priority and (Sub-)Programme	4.1.3. Specific Criteria for each Priority and (Sub-)Programme
4.1.5. Ineligible Types of Action	4.1.5. Ineligible Types of Action
4.2. Activity and Financial Planning	4.2. Activity and Financial Planning
4.2.1. The Duration of the Project	4.2.1. The Duration of the Project
4.2.2. Financial Planning	4.2.2. Planning the Project Budget 4.2.3. Planning National Co-financing
4.2.3. The Lead Partner Principle – The Distribution of Responsibilities and Partnership Agreement	4.2.4. The Lead Partner Principle – The Distribution of Responsibilities and Partnership Agreement
4.2.4. The Project's Steering Group and its Tasks – Supporting the Fluent Management of the Project	8.1. The Project's Steering Group and its Tasks – Supporting the Fluent Management of the Project
4.3. Calls for Proposal and Application Procedure	4.3. Call for Proposal and Application Procedure
4.3.1. Preparing the Application	4.3.1. Preparing the Application
4.3.2. Sending in the Application Package	4.3.2. Submitting the Application
4.4. Decision Process and Approval of Project Applications	4.4. Decision Process and Approval of Project Applications
4.4.1. Admissibility Check	4.4.1. Technical Admissibility Check
4.4.2. Content Assessment	4.4.2. Content Assessment
4.4.3. Decision-taking by the Steering Committee and Following Procedures	4.4.3. Decision-making by the Steering Committee and Following Procedures
4.4.4. Subsidy Contract	4.4.4. Subsidy Contract and Administrative Decision on Rejection
4.5. Financial Implementation of a Project	5. Eligibility of Project Costs

4.5.1. Eligible Costs	5. Eligibility of Project Costs
4.5.1.1. Office and Rent Costs (Budget Line 1)	5.1. Office and Rent Costs (Budget Line 1)
4.5.1.2. Personnel (Budget Line 2)	5.2. Personnel (Budget Line 2)
4.5.1.3. Travel and Accommodation (Budget Line 3)	5.3. Travel and Accommodation (Budget Line 3)
4.5.1.4. External Expertise (Budget Line 4)	5.4. External Expertise (Budget Line 4)
4.5.1.5. Equipment (Budget Line 5)	5.5. Equipment (Budget Line 5)
4.5.1.6. Investments (Budget Line 6)	5.6. Investments (Budget Line 6)
4.5.1.7. Other Direct Costs (Budget Line 7)	5.7. Other Direct Costs (Budget Line 7)
4.5.1.8. In-kind Contributions (Budget Line 8)	5.8. In-kind Contributions (Budget Line 8)
4.5.1.9. Income (Budget Line 9)	5.9. Income (Budget Line 9)
4.5.1.10. Value Added Tax (VAT)	6.1. Value Added Tax (VAT)
4.5.2. Other Financial Issues	6. Other Financial Issues
4.5.2.1. Expenditures incurred outside the European Union	6.2. Expenditure incurred outside the European Union
4.5.2.2. State Aid and the De minimus-rule	6.3. State Aid and De minimis-rule (NB! Relevant only for Estonian and Finnish project partners)
4.5.2.3. Public Procurement Procedures	6.4. Public Procurement Procedures
4.5.3. Changes	7. Changes
4.6. Reporting and (Financial) Monitoring of the Project Implementation	8. Reporting and (Financial) Monitoring of the Project Implementation
4.6.1. Reporting and Monitoring	8.2. Project Monitoring and Reports
4.6.1.1. Progress Report	8.2.1. Partner Payment Claim and Progress Report and Payment Claim
4.6.1.2. Interim Report and Payment Claim	8.2.2. Interim Report and Payment Claim
4.6.1.3. Final (Progress) Report at the Closure of the Project	8.2.3. Final Report at the Closure of the Project
4.6.1.4. Decommitment of Funds for Projects with Substantial Delays (N+2/N+3 Rule)	6.5. Decommitment of Funds for Projects with Substantial Delays (N+2/N+3 Rule)
4.6.1.5. External Evaluation	DELETED
4.6.2. Financial Control and Audit	9. Audit and Control
4.6.2.1. Audit Trail	9.1. Audit Trail
4.6.2.2. First Level Control	9.2. First Level Control
4.6.2.3. Other Controls (i.a. Second Level Control)	9.3. Other Controls (incl. Second Level Control)
4.6.2.4. Irregularities	9.4. Irregularities
<b>5. Duties and Responsibilities after the Project's End</b>	<b>10. Duties and Responsibilities after the Project's End</b>
5.1. Durability and Ownership of Project Outputs	10.1. Durability and Ownership of Project Outputs
5.2. Storage of Project Documents and Accounting Records	10.2. Storage of Project Documents and Accounting Records
<b>6. Information and Publicity</b>	<b>11. Information and Publicity</b>
<b>7. Glossary of Terms</b>	<b>12. Glossary of Terms</b>
<b>8. Relevant Legal Documents and Further Reading</b>	<b>13. Relevant Legal Documents and Further Reading</b>
8.1. Relevant Legal Documents	13.1. Relevant Legal Documents
8.1.1. EU Legislation	13.1.1. EU Legislation
8.1.2. National and Åland Legislation	13.1.2. National and Åland Legislation

8.2. Further Reading	13.2. Further Reading
<b>ANNEX 1 – Contact Information</b>	<b>ANNEX 1 – Contact Information</b>
A1.1. Joint Technical Secretariat	A1.1. Joint Technical Secretariat
A1.2. Managing Authority	A1.2. Managing Authority
A1.3. Certifying Authority	A1.3. Certifying Authority
A1.4. Audit Authority	A1.4. Audit Authority