



# Interreg Europe Programme Manual

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## Introduction

This manual starts with a summary of the programme's main features. It then provides detailed information on the development, selection, implementation and closure of Interreg Europe projects.

Readers should note that, while sections 4 and 5 are specifically dedicated to project development, the information provided in the rest of the document is also crucial for the preparation of a good application. Similarly, the whole manual, and not only section 6, provides relevant and useful information on project implementation. Applicants should therefore read the entire manual carefully.

**The manual also provides specific recommendations. When these recommendations are not followed, applicants will need to provide clearly justified reasons for not doing so on the application form.**

Additional information and documents on calls for proposals are available for download from the programme's website: [www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu)

## A) PROGRAMME

### 1. Programme summary

#### 1.1 What is the programme's objective?

Through its **cohesion policy** the European Union works to reduce disparities in the levels of development, growth and quality of life in European regions<sup>1</sup>. It promotes actions designed to make the European territory more innovative, more sustainable, and more inclusive. This is the EU policy agenda, called the **Europe 2020 strategy**.

While the large majority of the funds designated to reduce these disparities are managed nationally, the EU and Member States believe that regional development can be improved through cooperation across borders.

The Interreg Europe programme, financed by the **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)**, was therefore designed to support policy-learning among the relevant policy organisations with a view **to improving the performance of regional development policies and programmes**. It allows regional and local public authorities and other players of regional relevance across Europe to exchange practices and ideas on the way public policies work, and thereby find solutions to improve their strategies for their own citizens.

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<sup>1</sup> The word 'region' or the expression 'regional relevance' are often used in a broad sense in Interreg Europe. It refers to any territory which can be represented by a local, regional or national public authority. Depending on the particular issue being addressed and the characteristics of the territories involved, it can relate to different administrative levels (e.g. municipality, city, county, province, region, country).

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## 1.2 How does the programme work?

The Interreg Europe programme has an ERDF budget of EUR 359 million for the 2014-2020 period and a thematic focus on the following four policy topics, each related to regional development:

1. Research, technological development and innovation
2. Competitiveness of SMEs
3. Low-carbon economy
4. Environment and resource efficiency

The programme finances two types of action:

- a) **Interregional cooperation projects:** partnerships made up of relevant policy organisations from different countries in Europe work together for 3 to 5 years to exchange their experiences on a particular policy issue. Each region involved in the cooperation project produces an action plan, specifying what will be done in the region to ensure that the lessons learnt from the cooperation project are put into action. Projects are also required to monitor the progress of their action plans, to determine the impact of cooperation. Calls for project proposals are launched throughout the programming period.
- b) **Policy learning platforms:** a space for continuous learning where any organisation dealing with regional development policies in Europe can find solutions to improve the way they manage and implement their public policies in the four topics listed above.

## 1.3 Who can access funding?

Any of the following organisations based in the 28 EU Member States, as well as Norway and Switzerland are eligible for Interreg Europe funding:

- National, regional or local public authorities
- Institutions governed by public law (e.g. regional development agencies, business support organisations, universities)
- Private non-profit bodies.

Further information can be found in section 4.4.2 of the present document.

## 1.4 Who are the programme's ultimate beneficiaries?

The direct beneficiaries of the programme are staff and organisations across all the regions of the EU, plus Norway and Switzerland, who are involved in designing and delivering policies in the four topics listed above. As a result, the citizens and groups impacted by those policies will benefit from improved governance or implementation.

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## 1.5 What exactly will the programme change?

Individual staff members and organisations will be better equipped to propose new policies or to implement improved techniques. Institutions on regional, national and EU levels will be more effective in implementing regional policies and programmes.

## 1.6 What is new in the programme?

EU support for interregional cooperation has existed for around 20 years. However, new features have been introduced in this programming period to ensure that EU funds are used more effectively:

1. **Selection of better-focused topics:** the more focused the topics, the greater the chances of producing effective results.
2. **Mid to long-term monitoring:** EU cooperation projects have been criticised in the past over the difficulty of monitoring project results (*vis-à-vis* policy change) after the funding of the activities has ended. In the present programme, regional partners are required to spend some time monitoring the impacts of the exchange of experience on the territories concerned. This “monitoring phase” is essential for participating regions to demonstrate the value of cooperation and to make sure that its results (and of the investment of EU money) are recorded more systematically.
3. **Policy learning platforms:** while many European networks exist on countless topics of regional development, none have the main aim of supporting local and regional governments in being more effective when planning and implementing policies and programmes for regional development and in particular Structural Funds programmes. Policy learning platforms seek to address this: they are a tool to allow a faster and better sharing of knowledge to help governments to be more effective.
4. **Greater emphasis on improving programmes that are part of the European Union’s cohesion policy** (i.e. Investment for Growth and Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation programmes).
5. For the first time, **private non-profit bodies** can benefit from Interreg Europe funding, in addition to public bodies and bodies governed by public law.

## 2 General programme information

### 2.1 Interreg Europe within the EU cohesion policy and within European Territorial Cooperation programmes

Article 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) calls for action by the European Union to strengthen its economic, social and territorial cohesion and to promote overall harmonious development by reducing disparities between the levels of development of regions and promoting development in least favoured regions. Interreg programmes contribute to this overall EU objective through their promotion of cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation as well as through the balanced and sustainable development of the EU territory.

European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) has been part of EU cohesion policy since 1990. Interreg I was launched as a community initiative for the 1989-1993 programming period with the aim of stimulating cooperation between regions across the European Union. Building on the success of the first phase, it was followed by Interreg II for the subsequent period 1994-1999, then by Interreg III for the 2000-2006 period, and Interreg IV for 2007-2013.

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In 2007, European Territorial Cooperation became a cohesion policy objective, affording it more visibility, an improved legal basis and closer links with existing EU thematic strategies. Cooperation was seen as being central to the construction of a common European space, and a cornerstone of European integration. Interreg demonstrates clear European added value: helping to ensure that borders are not barriers, bringing Europeans closer together, helping to solve common problems, facilitating the sharing of ideas and assets (knowledge, competences, infrastructure, etc.), and encouraging strategic work towards common goals.

The Interreg Europe programme is part of the European Territorial Cooperation goal of EU cohesion policy for the 2014-2020 programming period. It is the successor to the INTERREG IVC programme. Known as 'interregional cooperation', this strand of Interreg differs from cross-border and transnational cooperation for the following main reasons:

### **Geographic coverage**

Interregional cooperation is the only Interreg programme for which all EU regions are eligible. In comparison, in cross-border cooperation, which brings together border regions, the eligible area is more focused. Similarly, though wider than cross-border cooperation, the geographical coverage of transnational cooperation, which seeks to promote better integration between 'greater' European regions, also focuses on particular areas within Europe. Examples include the Baltic Sea Region, Central Europe, or Alpine Space.

### **Rationale of the programme and territorial needs addressed**

As a '**capitalisation**' programme, Interreg Europe is primarily targeted at local and regional public authorities and focuses on the identification, analysis, dissemination and transfer of good practices and policy experiences, with a view to improving the effectiveness of regional and local policies.

All EU regions, regardless of their location, are eligible to participate in interregional cooperation in order to optimise the potential impact of knowledge exchange for improving the effectiveness of the policies listed in section 1.2. Interregional cooperation therefore works to address policy needs at the intra-regional level by seeking solutions to those needs beyond borders. For example, a local authority may, should it consider that its waste management policy is underperforming, decide to improve its approach by developing a project with other authorities in Europe facing similar challenges.

In contrast, the cross-border and transnational programmes are designed to address cross-border and transnational issues (e.g. labour markets, health, transport infrastructures, river management). For example, flood risk issues along a shared river-basin cannot be tackled at the national or regional levels alone but require intensive regional cooperation at the transnational level.





## Capitalisation

In the context of the Interreg Europe programme, capitalisation is defined as a process of collecting, analysing, disseminating and transferring good practices and policy experience in a particular field of regional policy with the objective of exploiting and deploying in policy the results achieved by the regions in that field. In particular, one of the expected results of this process is the transferral of those practices and experiences into mainstream Structural Funds programmes (i.e. 'Investment for Growth and Jobs' and other 'European Territorial Cooperation' programmes) within regions seeking to improve their policies.

The interregional cooperation programme has a particular focus on networking, exchanging and transferring experiences, the goal being to find solutions to problems. In comparison, cross-border and transnational programmes are more implementation oriented.

Interregional cooperation programmes may not be used as a substitute for funding from local, regional or national policies (the additionality principle). It is the role of the respective local or regional policy instruments to integrate and implement the lessons learnt from interregional cooperation. Since the projects results mainly consist in integrating the lessons learnt from cooperation into the relevant policies at local, regional or national levels, these results should be by definition durable. By doing this, regional needs will have been addressed through cooperation and, as a result, the partnership would in principle not need to be maintained beyond the lifetime of the project. In contrast, the question of the durability of the results is more challenging in cross-border or transnational cooperation projects which need to demonstrate how the results of the cooperation will remain beyond the funding period.

### 2.2 Programme area and funding

Interreg Europe covers the entire territory of the European Union with its 28 Member States, including their insular and outermost areas, as well as Norway and Switzerland. Partners from other countries can participate at their own cost.

The programme is financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The total budget for the programme is EUR 359 million:

- EUR 322.4 million is available to co-finance interregional cooperation projects implemented by EU partners. Partners from Norway and Switzerland will be co-financed by national funds from their respective countries.
- EUR 15.3 million is allocated to finance activities carried out by the policy learning platforms.
- EUR 21.3 million for technical assistance.

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## 2.3 Programme objective and actions supported

As part of the EU cohesion policy, the Interreg Europe programme supports the Europe 2020 Strategy<sup>2</sup>. Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy designed to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy that delivers high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Europe 2020 has three mutually reinforcing priorities:

- Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.
- Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource-efficient, greener and more competitive economy.
- Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy that delivers social and territorial cohesion.

The objective of interregional cooperation is more specific compared with previous programming periods, since the ETC Regulation<sup>3</sup> stipulates explicitly that it should be dedicated to 'reinforcing the effectiveness of cohesion policy'.

Based on this objective and the needs and challenges identified in the cooperation programme, the following **overall objective** was laid down for the Interreg Europe programme:

*To improve the implementation of policies and programmes for regional development, principally of programmes under the Investment for Growth and Jobs goal and, where relevant, of programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation goal, by promoting exchange of experience and policy learning among actors of regional relevance.*

This overall objective is broken down into the following two **operational objectives**:

1. *To facilitate ongoing EU-wide policy learning and the capitalisation of practices among actors of regional relevance in order to strengthen regional policies, and in particular the implementation of programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation.*
2. *To support exchange of experience and sharing of practices among actors of regional relevance with the aim of integrating and deploying the lessons learnt by cooperation within mainstream regional policies instruments, in particular through their programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation.*

These operational objectives at programme level are applicable to all priority axes of the programme.

To fulfil its overall mission and achieve the above operational objectives, the programme supports the following two actions:

1. In support of the first operational objective of **facilitating ongoing EU-wide policy learning** and the capitalisation of good practices, '**policy learning platforms**' are created for different thematic policy fields. These platforms will be active throughout the duration of the programme, to provide, on a regular basis, services and support to the regions of Europe with the remit to inform and enhance the definition and implementation of the policies of these regions, primarily their programmes for Growth and Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation.

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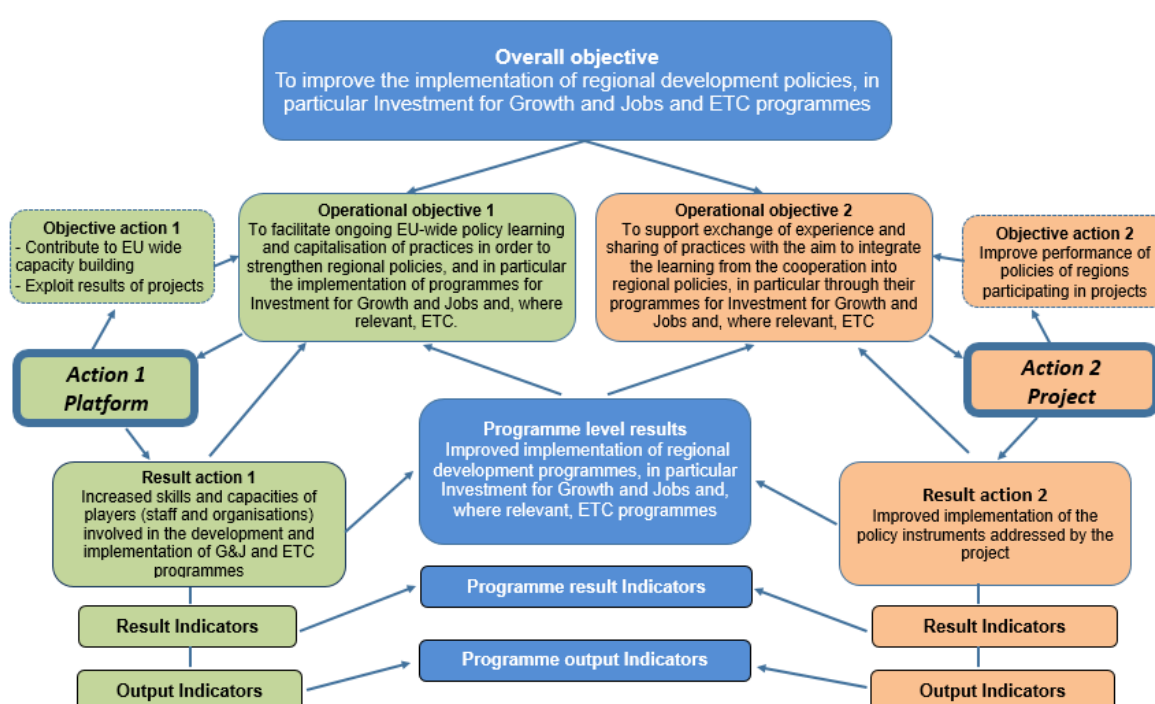
<sup>2</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN:PDF>

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 (ETC Regulation). Recital (7) and Article 2(3a).

2. The programme supports and funds **interregional cooperation projects** undertaken by relevant partnerships of regional players. Their purpose is to foster the **exchange of experience and sharing of practices** as well as the preparation of action plans for integrating and deploying good practices within regional policies, especially Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation. The experience and practices that form the basis of the exchange can come from various sources, including EU-programmes and projects such as, for instance, national or regional Structural Funds, European Territorial Cooperation, Regions of Knowledge (RoK), CIP, LIFE+, FP7.

## 2.4 Programme generic intervention logic

The actions supported by a programme should clearly contribute to the objectives of this programme. The scheme below describes how the two actions contribute to Interreg Europe’s operational and overall objectives:



## 2.5 Priority axes

### 2.5.1 Overview and general considerations

Based on the programme’s characteristics and the regulatory requirements (see the programme strategy in the Cooperation Programme available on the programme website), four priority axes and six investment priorities were selected for Interreg Europe. As indicated in the table below, the four priority axes correspond to four out of the eleven thematic objectives (TO) as set out in the first paragraph of article 9 of the Common Provision Regulation (EU) 1303/2013.

**Table 1 - Priority axes, investment priorities and specific objectives of Interreg Europe**

<b>Priority axes</b>	<b>Investment priorities</b>	<b>Specific objective</b>
1 - Strengthening research, technological development and innovation (corresponding to thematic objective 1)	1(a) - enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest.	1.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, in the field of research and innovation infrastructure and capacities notably in the framework of Smart Specialisation Strategies
	1(b) - promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies.	1.2: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, that support the delivery of innovation by players in regional innovation chains in areas of “smart specialisation” and innovation opportunity
2 - Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs (corresponding to thematic objective 3)	3(d) - Supporting the capacity of SMEs to engage in growth in regional, national and international markets, and in innovation processes.	2.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, supporting SMEs in all stages of their life cycle to develop and achieve growth and engage in innovation
3 - Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors (corresponding to thematic objective 4)	4(e) - Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multi-modal urban mobility and mitigation relevant adaptation measures.	3.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, addressing the transition to a low-carbon economy notably in the framework of Smart Specialisation Strategies
4 - Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	6(c) - conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage.	4.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant,

Priority axes	Investment priorities	Specific objective
(corresponding to thematic objective 6)		European Territorial Cooperation programmes, in the field of the protection and development of natural and cultural heritage
	6(g) - supporting industrial transition towards a resource-efficient economy, promoting green growth, eco-innovation and environmental performance management in the public and private sectors.	4.2: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, aimed at increasing resource-efficiency, green growth and eco-innovation and environmental performance management

The following considerations are also important for the thematic scope of the programme:

- Interreg Europe acknowledges the diversity of regional needs and opportunities in the different thematic objectives selected. This diversity is reflected in the different emphases, priorities and levels of ambition in the policies and (Growth & Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation) programmes of each European region (even if these programmes address the same overall thematic objective). Since the programme aims to trigger policy change and to improve the implementation of (Growth & Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation) programmes in regions across the whole EU, the investment priorities selected for the thematic objectives 3, 4 and 6 are the widest in scope. They can in principle support interregional exchange and policy learning in a wide range of topics representative of their thematic scope. This allows the programme to be open to a wide range of topics within each of the selected thematic objectives. When it comes to Structural Funds programmes, this means that, to be relevant to Interreg Europe, regions do not need to demonstrate that their operational programme includes the same investment priorities as those of Interreg Europe. It is sufficient to demonstrate that one of their programme's priorities is germane to the topic addressed within Interreg Europe.
- These thematic objectives correspond mainly to the smart and sustainable growth pillars of the Europe 2020 strategy. But **inclusive growth** also has a place in the programme as it can be indirectly tackled through most of the above investment priorities. For instance, under investment priority 1(b), social innovation may be supported. Innovation or business support policies may also target sectors such as health or ageing population. Similarly, though important issues such as **employment** or the **Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)** were not selected as thematic objectives they may still be supported under the current investment priorities. Employment for instance can be addressed through support to the competitiveness of SMEs and innovation (as drivers for employment creation). ICT is considered as a cross-cutting theme relevant to all the selected thematic objectives as it plays, for instance, an integral role in innovation infrastructures (TO1) and supports the digital economy (TO3)
- Certain investment priorities may overlap (e.g. eco-innovation comes under both TO1 and TO6). To decide under which specific objective a project should be submitted, applicants should identify the primary need addressed by the project. With the example of eco-innovation, a project which is driven by environmental considerations and whose first objective is to promote resource efficiency should be submitted under investment priority 6(g). But if the project's

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primary goal is the development of technological innovation to foster economic growth, then it should be submitted under the first priority axis. The nature of the policy instruments addressed and of the partners and stakeholders involved in the project may also indicate the most relevant thematic objective (e.g. environmental organisations in the first case; business support organisations in the second case). Similarly support for SMEs can be found under several thematic objectives. Instruments supporting the innovation capacities of SMEs would rather be tackled under TO1 whereas policies addressing SME support and entrepreneurship more generally would be dealt with under TO3.

- Regions involved in projects aiming to improve their Structural Funds programmes have to explain whether the cooperation project connects with their smart specialisation strategies. This is particularly important for regions applying under the first priority axis, since this axis (innovation) focuses on the implementation of these strategies in European regions.
- In its Recital (7), the European Territorial Cooperation Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 specifies that Interreg Europe should integrate the experience of the Regions of Knowledge programme. Interreg Europe therefore encourages cooperation on cluster policies. The idea is for regions to improve their cluster development policies, in particular through the ‘triple helix’ collaboration model. For such cooperation, the direct involvement of the triple helix (i.e. public authority, academic institution, cluster organisation) in each participating region is encouraged. In relevant cases, this may also mean the development of joint measures between clusters of different regions where complementarities in terms of research or internationalisation exist. The support to cluster policies is primarily provided through investment priority 1(b) but, depending on the project’s particular approach and objectives, support may also be provided under other investment priorities.
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## Points of attention on Interreg Europe priority axes

### - **Innovation & Social Innovation**

The first priority axis of the Interreg Europe programme is dedicated to innovation policies and in particular Regional Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation. The notion of innovation under this priority is therefore specific. As highlighted in the Cooperation Programme and in the EC guidance for the Thematic Objective, the notion of ‘innovation’ has to be taken in the context of growth and competitiveness. The EC thematic guidance for Thematic Objective 1 provides the following definition of innovation:

*“Innovation is related to a process connecting knowledge and technology with the exploitation of market opportunities for – compared to what is available on the internal*

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*market – new or significantly improved products (goods or services), or processes, new marketing methods, or new organisational methods in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. Innovation encompasses a certain degree of risk that is higher than for ordinary business activities.”*

This definition of innovation also applies in the case of social innovation. The main characteristic of social innovation is that it also implies:

- a specific process of innovation with the involvement of different stakeholders in particular the civil society
- a societal impact of the outcomes of the innovation process (e.g. new services for elderly people in tele medicine).
  
- **Culture, tourism**

The above two topics have to be tackled with care. First, these topics have already been covered widely under different EU programmes and in particular INTERREG. Any application tackling one of these two topics would therefore need to clearly describe the added-value of the proposal compared to past or existing initiatives in that domain. Second, the development of cultural or tourism activities as such are not relevant to the programme. To be relevant, these topics need to be tackled either from an economic angle (e.g. cultural industries, tourism sector) or from an environmental angle (e.g. preservation of cultural heritage, sustainable tourism).

- **Agriculture**

Even if synergies across the funds are encouraged by the Commission, Interreg Europe is primarily dedicated to the improvement of Structural Funds policies (ERDF and ESF) and cannot directly support issues which are relevant to the Common Agricultural Policy.

## **2.5.2 Priority axis 1: ‘Strengthening research, technological development and innovation’**

**Specific objective 1.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, in the field of research and innovation infrastructure and capacities.**

The first specific objective refers to regional **infrastructures for research and innovation** and to **capacities to develop research and innovation excellence**. To achieve innovation-driven growth, regional authorities and other relevant organisations must strengthen their innovation ‘enablers’, that

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is, the infrastructures and capacities that are needed for research and innovation to flourish in sectors with strong innovation potential. Many EU regions identify these key sectors in Regional Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation. Regional policies for innovation infrastructure and capacities must target such issues as the development of research and competence centres and ICT infrastructures, ensuring that the education system provides the qualifications needed in innovative sectors and public facilities that fund and support research and development (R&D).

#### ***Target groups for specific objective 1.1***

- Primarily national, regional and local public authorities responsible for stimulating all forms of innovation (incl. technological, organisational, social innovation);
- Regional innovation agencies;
- Universities, knowledge and research institutes and institutes for higher education;
- Operators of science and technology parks, business incubation facilities and innovation centres;
- Business support stakeholders and organisations representing SMEs and the business community (e.g. chambers of commerce, development agencies, cluster organisations);

Other public authorities, bodies governed by public law or private non-profit bodies involved in the development of regional innovation infrastructures and capacities and to the development of the regional innovation chain.



#### ***Examples of possible projects under specific objective 1.1***

- Regional authorities and business support players sharing experience on public funding schemes for innovation support as a key element of innovation infrastructure, resulting in action plans for the creation in each region of a revolving fund for technology innovation either as a 'financial instrument' in a regional Growth and Jobs programme or operated independently.
- Exchange of experience among regional authorities on policies and programmes to create research facilities and to set up international R&D cooperation networks in less research intensive regions, and prepare the creation of such facilities and networks through action plans.
- Exchange of experience among regional development agencies to plan actions for improving the match between curricula of higher education institutes and human capital needs of businesses in their regional smart specialisation sectors.
- Exchange of experience among regional players to improve policies in support of innovation infrastructure (e.g. incubators, technology information centres, research centres) addressing the key societal challenges in the field of health, demographic change and well-being.



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**Specific objective 1.2: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant European Territorial Cooperation programmes, that support the delivery of innovation by actors in regional innovation chains in areas of “smart specialisation” and innovation opportunity.**

The second specific objective refers to the actual **delivery of innovation in regional innovation chains**. Regional authorities and their innovation partners need to facilitate cooperation and joint initiatives between enterprises, R&D centres and higher education players in key regional areas of smart specialisation and innovation opportunity. This covers measures related to developing research-driven clusters and supporting triple-helix cooperation. Creating effective ecosystems of innovation can improve technology transfer and the generation and economic exploitation of new R&D results. Regions must develop and cultivate research-driven clusters in the sectors that display the greatest potential for innovation-driven growth. Finally, regional players can also devise policies to trigger the use of innovation, for instance through the public procurement of innovation. In this specific priority, the cross-cutting theme of ICT can, for instance, be reflected in regional policy support to innovation in digital technologies.

*Target groups for specific objective 1.2*

See the above target groups for specific objective 1.1



### *Examples of possible projects under specific objective 1.2*

- Exchange of practices among regional authorities, universities and innovation agencies to develop, for each region, facilities and methods to support knowledge transfer and strengthen opportunities for open innovation between businesses and academia in the field of green technologies within and between regions.
- Regional development innovation agencies exchanging practices on cluster development and the management of life-science clusters, resulting in action plans for establishing new regional and cross-border clusters through projects under their respective regional Growth and Jobs and cross-border European Territorial Cooperation programmes.
- Cooperation among regional authorities and business support players from regions with strong ICT/new media sectors to exchange practices and prepare action to increase intra- and interregional triple-helix cooperation facilitating the commercialisation of R&D results.

#### **2.5.3 Priority axis 2: ‘Competitiveness of SMEs’**

**Specific objective 2.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, supporting SMEs in all stages of their life cycle to develop, achieve growth and engage in innovation.**

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The third specific objective relates to the **creation, development and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises**. The potential for enterprises to create new or use existing market opportunities begins with the presence of entrepreneurial skills. Regional policies therefore need to actively support entrepreneurship development and capacity building as a building block for business creation and growth. It is equally crucial that regional authorities and business support players respond adequately to the key obstacles that obstruct businesses on their path to growth, such as access to finance (e.g. through facilities for start-up capital or guarantees), knowledge and to international markets. Certain priority target groups of entrepreneurship policies (e.g. young people, migrants or female entrepreneurs) may also require specific support. The same relates to regional policies designed to support the development of social enterprises. A transparent and dependable business climate is crucial for all economic actors. Regional procedures can be made more business-friendly, e.g. related to public procurement or e-invoicing. In this specific objective, the cross-cutting theme of ICT can, for instance, be tackled through business support policies to the digital economy. It can also be covered through policies supporting SME adoption of ICT.

#### ***Target groups for specific objective 2.1***

- Primarily national, regional and local public authorities responsible for entrepreneurship and SME support;
- Regional development agencies;
- Business support actors, cluster organisations, other organisations representing SMEs;
- Chambers of commerce and trade;
- Education and vocational training actors;
- Other public authorities, bodies governed by public law or private non-profit bodies active in the development of regional entrepreneurship and SME competitiveness.



#### *Examples of possible projects under specific objective 2.1*

- Cooperation among regional authorities and business support agencies to exchange practices on the set-up and management of seed-capital facilities to support SMEs, to prepare the creation of such financial support schemes through the partners' programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs or other regional business support programmes.
- Regional authorities and business support actors sharing experiences on awareness-raising and building entrepreneurial capacities among young people and developing action plans for the introduction of young entrepreneur support schemes in their regions.
- Exchange of practices about SME internationalisation and export support facilities among regional development agencies, resulting in action plans for establishing new and

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improving existing SME internationalisation support facilities in each region through a project under the regional Growth and Jobs programme or other regional programmes.

#### 2.5.4 Priority axis 3: ‘Low-carbon economy’

**Specific objective 3.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, addressing the transition to a low-carbon economy.**

The fourth specific objective deals with the **transition to a low-carbon economy**. Regional policies in this field include support actions and investments to increase levels of energy efficiency, including in public buildings and the housing sector. They also aim at raising the share of energy from renewable sources in the overall energy mix by encouraging and facilitating the production and distribution of renewables, while preventing possible adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape or water. Policies must facilitate the move to more sustainable, low-carbon alternatives for transport and mobility by introducing cleaner transport modes and systems, and by promoting alternative mobility behaviour. Another key field of action is the reduction of energy consumption by businesses and households.

The introduction of ICT-based solutions can also play a key role in regional low-carbon strategies, for instance in relation to reducing the need for physical mobility, increasing the energy performance of public buildings, or as a part of public awareness strategies. Integrated regional low-carbon strategies are needed to identify the most promising areas of action, mobilise stakeholders, facilitate and channel public and private investments and increase the awareness among inhabitants, business and other actors of the need for, and opportunities of, using low-carbon alternatives. Regional authorities can also facilitate the development of low-carbon innovations and speed up their application through green public procurement, regional pilots and investment schemes.

##### ***Target groups for specific objective 3.1***

- Primarily national, regional and local public authorities responsible for energy, mobility and other low-carbon economy related policy fields;
- Regional energy agencies;
- Regional development agencies;
- Transport and mobility agencies;
- Regional environmental agencies;
- Universities, knowledge and research institutes;
- Other public authorities, bodies governed by public law or private non-profit bodies active in the low-carbon economy.



### *Examples of possible projects under specific objective 3.1*

- Exchange of experience and good practices of regional and local authorities resulting in action plans for setting up regional structures to promote and facilitate local sustainable energy generation and distribution systems in rural areas.
- Regional and city authorities sharing experiences on sustainable mobility measures, resulting in action plans that prepare actions and investments to increase the use of low-carbon transport options to be funded from Growth & Jobs programmes or other regional programmes.
- Cooperation among regions and regional energy agencies on practices to encourage and support businesses to invest in energy-efficiency measures, resulting in the preparation of regional support programmes for energy efficiency in companies.

#### **2.5.5 Priority axis 4: 'Environment and resource efficiency'**

**Specific objective 4.1: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation programmes, in the field of the protection and development of natural and cultural heritage.**

The fifth specific objective deals with the **protection, promotion and development of natural heritage, biodiversity and ecosystems** as well as **support to cultural heritage**. Regional actors need to protect ecosystems and vulnerable landscapes and prevent biodiversity loss and soil degradation in their territories to prevent (further) degradation of these natural assets. The sustainable management and exploitation of the natural environment can also foster sustainable regional development based on so-called ecosystem services (e.g. pollination for agriculture, or natural flood retention areas) and natural quality (e.g. tourism, regional attractiveness). A similar logic applies to the preservation and exploitation of regional cultural heritage. Preservation and exploitation strategies can incorporate ICT applications to, for instance, raise public awareness and ownership of natural and cultural heritage or by introducing applications on e-culture. Regional actors involved in the management of natural and cultural heritage must define coordinated, place-based strategies and actions that balance measures of preservation with the sustainable exploitation of these assets. This can include the improvement of biodiversity protection schemes, the sustainable use of NATURA 2000 or other protected areas, increasing knowledge and stakeholders awareness.

#### ***Target groups for specific objective 4.1***

- Primarily national, regional and local public authorities responsible for natural and cultural heritage;

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- Regional development agencies;
  - Environmental agencies;
  - Organisations responsible for the management, exploitation of natural areas and/or cultural heritage;
  - Universities, knowledge and research institutes and institutes for higher education;
  - Organisations in economic sectors with a strong impact or dependence on natural and cultural heritage;
  - Other public authorities, bodies governed by public law or private non-profit bodies involved in the protection and development of natural and cultural heritage.



### *Examples of possible projects under specific objective 4.1*

- Exchange of practices between regional authorities and environment agencies in urbanised regions on nature management to prepare the development and integration of regional green infrastructures in areas under urban pressure, as part of regional (Growth and Jobs) programmes.
- Regional authorities and knowledge institutes exchanging experiences on methods to assess the vulnerability of regional and cross-border ecosystems, identify mitigation measures and to plan their application through regional Growth & Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation/cross-border cooperation programmes.
- Exchange of experience among regional authorities and nature park management bodies on governance models for regional nature parks and NATURA 2000 areas to prepare the introduction of new management and exploitation models for their regional parks.
- Exchange of experience between regional authorities and agencies on the preservation, development and exploitation of cultural heritage in remote and mountainous areas.

**Specific objective 4.2: Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, ETC programmes, aimed at increasing resource-efficiency, green growth and eco-innovation and environmental performance management.**

The sixth specific objective refers to the transition to a **resource-efficient economy** based on green growth and eco-innovation and to improving **environmental performance management**. Natural resources like metals, minerals, fuels and timber but also water, land and clean air are becoming scarcer. Making use of these resources in an efficient and conscious manner is essential to achieving sustainable growth in Europe and also brings major economic opportunities. Regional players can enable businesses to pursue green growth and eco-innovation to develop new products and services, reduce inputs, minimise waste and improve the management of resource stocks. And they can lead to the introduction of new green products and services, for instance by means of green procurement. They can also create awareness and provide incentives to businesses and households to trigger change in consumption patterns and to reduce waste and emissions of pollutants in the air, soil and water. The introduction of digital technologies as a means to contribute to a more efficient use of resources (green ICT) can be an important part of this. Finally, regional authorities can invest in further improving (the governance of) waste management, water treatment and recycling.

**Target groups for specific objective 4.2**

- Primarily national, regional and local public authorities responsible for environmental quality and resource efficiency;
- Regional development agencies;

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- Environmental agencies;
  - Business support actors and SME/business community representatives;
  - Universities, knowledge, research and higher education institutes;
  - Other public authorities, bodies governed by public law or private non-profit bodies involved in resource efficiency.



### *Examples of possible projects under specific objective 4.2*

- Regional business support actors sharing experiences on support measures and schemes to encourage manufacturing SMEs to assess their resource use and introduce more resource-efficient work processes, and to prepare the introduction of these instruments through a regional Growth & Jobs programme or another programme.
- Exchange of experience among regional authorities and waste management agencies on policies and measures to reduce waste volumes and to increase recycling rates among small businesses and households, and on planning the implementation of those measures as part of regional waste management programmes.
- Exchange of practices among regional and local authorities on methods for the monitoring, management and improvement of air quality in urban and industrialised areas, resulting in action plans for establishing air quality and monitoring and mitigation schemes through projects under their regional Growth and Jobs programmes.

## **2.6 Programme management**

The management of this programme is ensured by:

- a monitoring committee
- an audit authority (assisted by a group of auditors)
- a certifying authority
- a managing authority
- a joint secretariat
- National points of contact

The characteristics, tasks and responsibilities of each of these bodies are described in the Interreg Europe cooperation programme.

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## 2.7 General principles

This section details the considerations that have to be made of the EU's so-called horizontal principles on sustainable development, equal opportunities and non-discrimination and equality between men and women. General considerations on state aid rules can also be found here.

### 2.7.1 Sustainable development

Sustainable development is one of the main pillars of Interreg Europe. The programme supports several priority axes and specific objectives that focus fully on sustainable development, notably: Low-carbon economy (priority 3/specific objective 3.1) and Environment and Resource Efficiency (priority 4/ specific objectives 4.1 and 4.2).

Under these specific objectives, the programme supports interregional cooperation projects whose primary aim is to improve the implementation of regional sustainable development oriented policies and programmes. Projects have to clearly demonstrate in their application that the activities they propose will indeed improve the implementation of those regional policies and thereby contribute to the sustainable development of their regions.

Naturally, the policy learning platforms for priorities 3 and 4 will focus entirely on policy learning related to sustainable development.

The other two priority axes of the programme deal with R&D and Innovation (priority 1) and Competitiveness of SMEs (priority 2) and do not directly focus on sustainable development issues. However, it is quite likely that projects supported under those priorities will also address aspects of sustainable development in their work. Therefore, the applicants are invited to explain in their application how their project complies with, and possibly even strengthens, sustainable development. At the end of the project, the partners are asked to report how their project activities and outputs actually contributed to this horizontal principle.

The activities and thematic coverage of the policy learning platforms for priorities 1 and 2 may address relevant regional policy experiences and practices related to the principle of sustainable development.

The activities of Interreg Europe are likely to generate substantial travel, leading to related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. While this is an essential aspect of interregional cooperation activities, beneficiaries of the programme are encouraged wherever possible to use sustainable modes of transport (e.g. train instead of plane) or modes of interaction that do not require travelling whenever possible.

### 2.7.2 Equal opportunities and non-discrimination

Interreg Europe adopts social inclusion as a cross-cutting theme, implying supporting equal opportunities and non-discrimination in any relevant cases within the scope of the programme's action.

The programme strives to promote equal opportunities and prevent any discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation during its life cycle and in particular in relation to access to funding. It takes into account the needs of the various target groups at risk of such discrimination and in particular the requirements of ensuring accessibility to persons with disabilities.

This cross-cutting theme is most likely to emerge in projects under the specific objective dedicated to supporting SME development and entrepreneurship. Even if the primary focus of this specific objective does not address the equal opportunities/non-discrimination principle, interregional cooperation projects focusing on, or at least incorporating the equal opportunities principle (e.g. encouraging diversity in terms of gender, ethnicity, religion and age) are expected to emerge. Diversity in this respect



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may also increase the possibilities of reaching new markets, improve market positions, broaden the recruitment base and increase creativity.

Under this specific objective, projects could for instance address the issue of promoting entrepreneurship among specific target groups at risk of discrimination (e.g. unemployed youth, elderly, disabled people, women, long-term unemployed and migrants). The development of such projects, among the possible applications that may come forward, would be welcomed by the programme bodies.

Similarly, equal opportunities and gender equality could be of relevance under the thematic objective 1 in particular for projects dealing with social innovation.

Project applicants are invited to explain in their application how their project complies with, and possibly even strengthens, equal opportunities and non-discrimination. At the end of the project, the partners will be asked to report on how their project activities and outputs actually contributed to this horizontal principle. However, the programme does not plan to use specific selection criteria to promote the development of projects dealing with this issue.

The activities and thematic coverage of the policy learning platform for priority 2 Competitiveness of SMEs may also address regional policy experiences and practices related to equal opportunities.

### **2.7.3 Equality between women and men**

Interreg Europe adopts the horizontal principle of gender equality as a cross-cutting theme implying supporting equality between men and women in any relevant cases within the scope of the programme's action.

The programme strives to promote equality between women and men at all stages of programme implementation, including the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of operations.

This cross-cutting theme could emerge for instance in projects under the specific objective (2.1) dedicated to supporting SME development and entrepreneurship. There is evidence indicating a positive correlation between gender equality and factors promoting economic growth. Support schemes for innovation clusters and SMEs might also have an impact on gender equality, as women and men tend to be involved in different industry sectors. Under this specific objective, projects could for instance address the issue of promoting female entrepreneurship. The development of such projects as part of the wider thematic scope of specific objective 2.1 would be welcomed by the programme bodies.

Project applicants are invited to explain in their application how their project complies with, and possibly even strengthens, gender equality. At the end of the project, the partners will be asked to report on how their project activities and outputs actually contributed to this horizontal principle. However, the programme does not plan to use specific selection criteria to promote the development of projects dealing with this issue.

The activities and thematic coverage of the policy learning platform for priority 2 Competitiveness of SMEs may also address regional policy experiences and practices related to gender equality.

### **2.7.4 Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE)**

The DAE focuses on the 21st century technologies and online services that will enable Europe to boost job creation, promote economic prosperity, contribute to environmental protection and improve the daily lives of EU citizens and businesses in a variety of ways. As explained in section 2.5.1, ICT are considered as a cross-cutting theme potentially relevant to all the thematic objectives of Interreg Europe. Projects are therefore invited to describe in section C.7 of the application form whether ICT

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play a role in the issue addressed by the project and more generally whether they contribute to the implementation of the DAE.

Compliance with the above horizontal principles has to be explained in section C.7 'Horizontal principles' of the application form.

### **2.7.5 State aid**

In phase 1 of the project implementation (further details on phase 1 can be found in sections 4.1 and 4.2) Interreg Europe will not grant funds that could be regarded as state aid.

The general objective of Interreg Europe is to improve the effectiveness of regional and local policies, and the programme is primarily targeted at local and regional public authorities. The goal being that the knowledge gathered through such activities is used by the project partners to improve their local and regional policies for the benefit of the whole local/regional community (and not for the benefit of a selected individual economic operator). The kinds of activities co-financed by the programme during phase 1 (e.g. site visits, interregional thematic seminars/workshops, peer-reviews, staff exchanges) do not distort competition (no direct financing of economic activity). Moreover, the knowledge and experience gathered by the projects is public and is made openly available via the platforms.

During the quality assessment of the project proposal (see section 5.3.2), the joint secretariat checks if the activities proposed for phase 1 are in line with the programme rationale and therefore not subject to state aid rules. If a project is approved by the programme's monitoring committee any proposed activities not fulfilling this criterion will be excluded from the project proposal.

In the second phase of the project implementation, in case pilot actions are approved (further details on phase 2 and pilot actions can be found in sections 4.1 and 4.2), Interreg Europe may grant funds that could be regarded as state aid. The ERDF contribution to eligible costs incurred by any partner (either public or private) carrying out project activities falling under the scope of the state aid discipline will be limited to the thresholds set by the de minimis regulation<sup>4</sup>. In case partners receive additional public funding (e.g. through national co-financing schemes), this will also be regarded as aid granted under the de minimis rule and thus taken into consideration.

In cases where third parties receive benefits from the project (e.g. through trainings, business supports etc.) they can be the recipient of state aid if they receive an advantage that they would not have received under normal market conditions. This would be considered indirect state aid. Where such indirect state aid is provided, projects partners bear the responsibility to ensure that state aid rules are respected by the third parties and the relevant institutions (i.e. first level controllers and national authorities, where applicable) shall verify that such rules are complied with.



*State aid*

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<sup>4</sup> 'Commission Regulation (EC) No 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid'

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The main provisions regulating state aid control are set out in articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). These articles generally prohibit state aid and define the rules to be followed by the Member States on the granting of aid that is in line with the state aid law.

In order to determine whether a public grant involves state aid, the following criteria apply:

- The beneficiary is an undertaking, i.e. an entity engaged in an economic activity
- The grant confers a benefit or advantage to the beneficiary which it would not have otherwise received
- The grant is selective
- The grant distorts or threatens to distort competition
- The grant affects trade between the Member States

In phase 1 of the project implementation Interreg Europe will not grant funds that could be regarded as state aid.

## B) PLATFORMS

### 3. Policy learning platforms

#### 3.1 Context

Policy learning platforms are a new and challenging Interreg Europe initiative. The reason for setting these up was to:

- Respond to the demand for better exploitation of projects' results and make the project knowledge more accessible to and usable by other regions;
- Ensure that any interested regions can be involved in, and benefit from, EU-wide policy learning even without being a partner in a project.

During the INTERREG IVC period (2007-2013), the programme undertook an expert-driven analysis and benchmarking of project results and achievements in different policy fields, in order to capitalise on experience and allow other regions in Europe to gain easy access to, and learn from, the thematic knowledge built up within INTERREG IVC projects. This culminated in the publication of reports, which included theme-tailored recommendations for all levels of governance that were disseminated to a wide audience of European regional policy stakeholders. Interreg Europe builds on this by integrating, from the start, policy learning platforms that aim at better exploiting the project achievements.

Experience has also shown that it is more difficult for small organisations to be involved directly in interregional cooperation projects. Often, it is the same organisations that are involved and benefit from the programme. Opening up the programme to new beneficiaries is important in particular when

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considering the ambitious objective set out in the Article 2 (3a) ETC Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 for interregional cooperation, i.e. “to reinforce the effectiveness of cohesion policy”. Therefore, inspired by the experience of the Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3) platform run by the IPTS<sup>5</sup> in Seville, Interreg Europe aims at offering a continuous service, open to any interested region. This service is mainly demand-driven and should ideally ensure that the programme is useful not only for those participating in projects, but also to any organisation interested or involved in improving regional policies.

In the above context, Interreg Europe policy learning platforms are put in place to ensure **continuous EU-wide policy learning and knowledge management**.

## 3.2 Main features

### What is a platform? Definition

A policy learning platform is a service for project partners and for all other organisations involved in regional policy around Europe to promote continuous policy learning and capitalisation of good regional policy practices. To ensure clear communication and visibility, there is one policy learning platform per thematic objective, i.e. Research & innovation, Competitiveness of SMEs, Low-carbon economy, Environment & resource efficiency (four platforms in total).

Each platform consists of:

- An international team of experts, specialised in the thematic policy fields addressed by the programmes’ investment priorities, contracted to organise activities and provide information and support to the regions of Europe to help them to improve the planning and implementation of their policies.
- An interactive web interface designed to facilitate networking, information sharing and knowledge management and exchange. Actors dealing with regional development policies in Europe can find information and analysis on the thematic policy fields addressed by the programme’s investment priorities, thematic reports and publications, as well as a database of the relevant practices and results from interregional cooperation projects. Registered users have access to practitioners’ and experts’ database and further services upon demand, e.g. peer reviews for regions, thematic workshops.

The policy learning platforms are established at programme level for the duration of the seven-year period from 2015 until 2021. The platforms run their activities based on a work plan for two years, planning annual objectives, main activities and expected results and renewed by decision of the monitoring committee. The platforms are different from the projects because they are sub-contracted by the managing authority through a public procurement procedure.

### Why have platforms? Objectives

The aims of the policy learning platforms are:

*(external capitalisation)*

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<sup>5</sup> <http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/home>

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- a) To **contribute to EU-wide capacity building and policy learning** by supporting networking and the exchange of experience and practices among relevant stakeholders related to Investment for Growth and Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation programmes. In order to achieve this, the participation in the platform activities is open to any interested relevant organisation. The main added value is to ensure that even when a region is not involved in a project, it can still benefit from the programme's learning and knowledge through the platform work.

*(internal capitalisation)*

- b) To **exploit the results** of interregional cooperation projects and make them available to a wider audience of regional policy stakeholders across Europe. This reflects the continuity of the Thematic programme capitalisation, initiated under INTERREG IVC.
- c) To **improve the quality of the programme's content**: for instance by advising the programme's monitoring committee on the thematic orientation of the programme (e.g. by performing gap analyses and proposing key areas for thematic calls) or by advising projects on content-related issues as distinct from assistance offered by the joint secretariat to applicants (**assistance to applicants remains a core task of the joint secretariat<sup>6</sup>**).

#### **Who can benefit from the platforms? Users**

The platforms services are available to any interested stakeholders involved in regional development policies related to innovation, SME competitiveness, low-carbon economy, the environment and resource efficiency.

In particular, the platforms' target audience are:

- regions and stakeholders involved in the management and implementation of Structural Funds programmes (including final beneficiaries of these funds) or of similar thematic policies in particular in the case of Norway and Switzerland;
- other institutional stakeholders whose policy mandates are relevant for the topics addressed by the platforms e.g. the European Commission, the Committee of Regions, the European Environment Agency, the OECD, and other EU programmes.

Targeted communication activities will be organised to inform the stakeholders of Structural Funds programmes of the opportunities offered by the platforms.



*Contributions expected from interregional cooperation partners and the benefits they obtain*

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<sup>6</sup> In cases where experts are in contact with applicants, they abstain from providing advice in compliance with their declaration of honour.

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Project partners are requested to be actively involved in the work of the platform over the lifetime of their project by contributing content and by sharing their knowledge and experience. For instance, each region participating in a project has to provide the interactive web interface with interesting/innovative practices developed in their region and with a contact person for their specific policy field in order to create a community of regional practitioners throughout Europe.

Project partners can benefit from the expert thematic advice, analysis and recommendations to gain better insight into the policy fields in which they are involved. They can also use the platform services and knowledge to create synergies with other projects and links with other EU initiatives or programmes. Overall, the partners will have the possibility through the platforms to add value to their work, for example by:

- Increasing their understanding of the projects' achievements in their policy field
- Increasing their understanding of the main EU policy trends in their policy field
- Increasing the visibility of their policy field in the local/ regional/ national/ European agenda
- Increasing their cooperation and network with other organisations, communities and regions
- Increasing the dissemination of their project results beyond the project partnership
- Increasing their knowledge about alternative solutions used in other European regions to address the policy challenges they face

### **What kinds of services do the platforms provide?**

The platforms provide services for the whole community of regional policy stakeholders, in particular those involved in Investment for Growth and Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation programmes across Europe.

Indicatively, the services of the platforms may include (non-exhaustive):

- organise and facilitate thematic events, workshops and meetings for the community of stakeholders and stakeholders registered on the platforms;
- organise and facilitate peer reviews between European regions in support of policy improvement and capacity building;
- monitor, as far as possible, the developments of Structural Funds programmes and other relevant sources around Europe on topics related to the four thematic objectives so as to identify possible interesting experiences, synergies and links;
- analyse, benchmark and disseminate the content of the interregional cooperation projects approved under the four programme priorities;
- provide thematic material and guidance, such as newsletters, studies, policy recommendations, good practice examples related to regional challenges;
- advise running projects on thematic issues where relevant;

- answer requests for information and data from individual stakeholders involved in Structural Funds and European Territorial Cooperation programmes;
- organise specific activities upon request of the Partner States e.g. targeted thematic workshops;
- contribute to the promotion of Interreg Europe by disseminating the platform's activities and results;
- advise Interreg Europe programme bodies on the programme's strategic orientation;
- cooperate with the Smart Specialisation platform in Seville to share information and ensure complementarity of activities in particular related to the thematic objective on Research & innovation.



### *Advice to projects: the dos and don'ts*

The advice provided to running projects by the platforms is different in nature from the project development, assessment and monitoring ensured by the joint secretariat in order to guarantee objective and technical support to projects. More precisely:

#### **The dos: What the platforms can offer in relation to project development?**

- invite projects to join the platform activities, to share their knowledge and to contribute to thematic and networking events, peer reviews and other relevant workshops.
- advise projects on relevant findings from content analysis, policy recommendations and other interesting thematic initiatives.
- ensure synergies within the projects by circulating relevant information e.g. interesting practices among the projects that could benefit and cross-fertilise their work.

As a side effect, the knowledge exchange and networking resulting from the platforms activities may lead to new project ideas and partnerships, but the project development is not within the objective of the platforms.

#### **The don'ts: What the platforms will not offer in relation to projects?**

- provide assistance to applicants
- assess applications
- monitor projects' implementation
- organise exchange of experience activities on behalf of the projects

In this context, **the role of platform experts exclusively deals with theme-relevant questions, as it is important to ensure added value and synergies within the programme**, but not to be involved in the project development, assessment and monitoring

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procedures in order to avoid conflict of interest.

### Examples of possible policy learning platform actions for each thematic objective



#### The Research & Innovation platform

- Publication of policy recommendations on creating regional competence centres for research and innovation based on successful experiences from different projects and from Growth and Jobs programmes.
- Seminar for regional actors on transferring experience gained in various EU regions about strengthening the role of universities in the regional innovation system.
- Peer reviews among European regions, which have similar sectors of smart specialisation to analyse and improve their regional innovation infrastructures and identify joint opportunities for linkages between their sectors.
- Peer reviews among European regions (involving authorities and stakeholders in their innovation chains) related to the organisation and governance of their triple helix cooperation.
- Workshops for procurement managers working in regional authorities to disseminate regional practices in the field of public procurement for innovation.



#### The Competitiveness of SMEs platform

- Publication of recommendations for regional SME development programmes based on an analysis of successful experiences from different projects and from Growth and Jobs programmes.
- Seminars for regional authorities on the design of SME-friendly policies, including the design of public procurement processes and the reduction of administrative burdens and barriers facing SMEs.
- Peer reviews among regional development agencies and education institutes on the subject of regional entrepreneurship development programmes in different European regions.





## The Environment & Resource efficiency platform

- Creation of an online compendium of successful regional policy measures and projects for promoting and preserving biodiversity and nature implemented through regional programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs.
- Seminar for regional authorities and nature managers to present and disseminate regional practices for integrated coastal zone management in view of the new EU framework regulation on maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management.
- Seminar for regional authorities and development agencies to present practices and methods for promoting eco-management in companies based on examples from Growth and Jobs programmes.
- Peer reviews among European metropolitan regions on their approaches to managing and exploiting cultural heritage in the built environment.
- Peer reviews among European regions to assess and improve their programmes for monitoring and managing water quality in river basins and wetlands.
- Publication of examples and recommendations of regional development policies and tools to accommodate specialised green technology and eco-innovation companies to locate and develop in regions based on Growth and Jobs projects around Europe.



## The Low-carbon economy platform

- Creation of a web-based database of successful pilots and demonstrations of sustainable energy applications, delivered with the support of Growth and Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation programmes.
- Seminar for regional authorities and energy agencies to present regional practices for supporting the development of energy cooperatives for decentralised renewable energy generation.
- Peer reviews among regional energy agencies on the subject of regional tools and strategies for investment in renewable energy sources.

### **Coordination with the Smart Specialisation Strategy platform**

Based on the Innovation Union commitment text, the Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS) in Seville (Spain) developed, in 2010, a Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3) platform<sup>7</sup> aiming at assisting regions and Member States to develop, implement and review regional smart specialisation

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<sup>7</sup><http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/home>

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strategies so that they comply with the ex-ante conditionality imposed in the Common Provisions Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.

The policy learning platform of Interreg Europe programme on thematic objective on Research & innovation works in collaboration with the S3 platform. The policy learning platform complements the work of the IPTS by focusing on content-related issues, i.e. what is financed in the regions through the S3, while the S3 platform will continue to develop strategy/concept-related aspects (e.g. the six steps of the RIS3 Guide). The policy learning platform in a way represents the 'multiplier of the S3 platform services' in particular with regard to thematic content and its development.

### **How to access the services of the platforms? Registration and costs**

Online access to the platforms is through the Interreg Europe website: [www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu).

To benefit from the services of the platforms, interested stakeholders need to fill in an online registration form and describe their relevance to a topic tackled by the platforms. Their registration will be then confirmed and access to the platforms will be granted.

- Registration is required in order to access the online information and databases and submit a request for advice or a service (e.g. peer review, thematic workshop etc.) to the platforms expert team.
- Registration and participation to all the platforms services, information, events, workshops etc. is free of charge; if possible registered stakeholders are advised to use the technical assistance of Structural Funds and European Territorial Cooperation programmes or other financial resources to participate in the activities of the platforms.

N.B. The platforms are not a funding mechanism nor do they provide any kind of financial assistance to regions.

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## C) PROJECTS

### 4. Project development

#### 4.1 Interregional cooperation projects: main features

##### What is an interregional cooperation project?

An interregional cooperation project is a project in which partners from at least three different countries work together on a shared regional policy issue by exchanging their experiences and practices in order to integrate the lessons learnt from this cooperation into their policies.

To reinforce the focus on results and give the learning process a better chance of leading towards tangible results, an interregional cooperation project is designed in two phases:

- 'Phase 1' is dedicated to interregional learning and to preparing the exploitation of the lessons learnt from the cooperation through the development of action plans.
- 'Phase 2' is dedicated to monitoring the implementation of each action plan. When relevant, pilot actions may also be tested during this phase.

Further details on the activities of projects are provided in section 4.2.

##### What is the rationale for interregional cooperation projects?

The objective of an interregional cooperation project is to improve the performance of the regional policy instruments of the participating regions, in particular the Investment for Growth and Jobs goal programmes, and, where relevant, their European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) programmes. If a region decides not to focus on Structural Funds programmes, the project should still contribute to a better performance of the region's own specific policy instrument.

**Structural Funds programmes** are programmes of the EU cohesion policy that are financed by the ERDF and ESF Funds and include both the Investment for Growth and Jobs programmes and the European Territorial Cooperation programmes.

The required focus on cohesion policy means that **at least half of the policy instruments addressed by the EU regions** (excluding regions from areas outside the EU) **in a project must be Structural Funds programmes.**

Projects and platforms are also interrelated. Projects are both beneficiaries of, and contributors to, the platform. As explained in section 3.2, projects are therefore expected to participate in the content activities of their policy learning platform.

A **policy instrument** is a means for public intervention. It refers to any policy, strategy, or law developed by public authorities and applied on the ground in order to improve a specific territorial situation. In most cases, financial resources are associated with a policy instrument. However, an instrument can also sometimes refer to a legislative framework with no specific funding. In the context of Interreg Europe, operational programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs as well as Cooperation Programmes from European Territorial Cooperation are considered to be policy instruments. Beyond EU cohesion policy, local, regional or national public authorities also develop their own policy instruments.

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When relevant, projects should also aim at developing aligned or even joint initiatives between the various partners. This is obviously the case when the policy instruments addressed by the projects are cross-border or transnational cooperation programmes, where regions have to address together a shared cross-border or transnational territorial need. This can also be the case for projects addressing cluster policies and more generally innovation and economic development policies. Beyond the improvement of each regional policy instrument, the development of interregional synergies between the economic sectors of the participating regions and in particular between the clusters is also encouraged. Finally, the development of joint initiatives may also be relevant for projects where the participating regions use the article 70.2 of the Common Provision Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 (i.e. possibility to support operations outside the programme area).

### **What is the duration of a project?**

In total, a project can last between **3 and 5 years**:

**Phase 1** lasts from **one to three years**. Each project proposes a duration that matches its needs and reflects its characteristics. The time needed for this core phase depends on several factors (e.g. number of partners, experience of the partners in cooperation, specific features of the issue addressed, etc.). It is expected that a majority of projects would need a minimum of two years for phase 1. A one-year duration may be considered for more experienced partnerships (e.g. partners who have already worked together). In these cases, the interregional learning would be mainly dedicated to adapting lessons learnt from previous cooperation to the relevant policy framework and in particular to the 2014-2020 Structural Funds programmes.

**Phase 2** lasts **two years**, as the impacts of the measures on the territories can usually be assessed within this time. It may be the case that projects approved at a later stage of the programme may have a second phase of only one year.

It should be highlighted that the time dedicated to phase 2 also includes the time needed for **closing the project** (usually estimated at three months).

### **What is the amount of ERDF contribution?**

The total budget and ERDF contribution to projects depends on different factors (e.g. number of partners involved, duration of phase 1). Based on the INTERREG IVC experience, the average total ERDF budget of a project is expected to be between **1 and 2 million euros**.

### **What are the project phases?**

#### **Phase 1 – ‘interregional learning’**

Phase 1 is dedicated to the **exchange of experience** among project partners and preparing the implementation of the lessons learnt from the cooperation.

In order to optimise the chance that the findings from interregional policy learning are transformed into actions, an action plan must be prepared at the end of Phase 1 for each policy instrument indicated in the application form’.

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## Action Plan

Produced by each region, the **action plan** is a document providing details on how the lessons learnt from the cooperation will be implemented in order to improve the policy instrument that is addressed within their region. It specifies the nature of the actions to be implemented, their timeframe, the players involved, the costs (if any) and funding sources (if any). If the same policy instrument is addressed by several partners (see the example of the Italian region in section 4.6), only one action plan is required.

A sample template for the action plan is provided in the annexes of the present programme manual.

## Phase 2 – monitoring the implementation of the action plan

In order to better assess the results of interregional cooperation, phase 2 is dedicated to monitoring the implementation of the action plans. Each partner is responsible for monitoring the progress of the implementation of their action plan and to report to the lead partner. Interreg Europe supports the costs incurred for this monitoring. In the case where several partners from the same region draw up a single action plan, these partners share the responsibility for monitoring the implementation of their action plan.

The activities to be carried out within the projects depend on the phases. They are further defined below.

## 4.2 What activities may take place under each phase?

### 4.2.1 Phase 1 – Focus on the interregional learning process

Three types of activities will be carried out during phase 1:

- exchange of experience
- communication and dissemination
- management and coordination.

The overall project methodology needs to be explained in section C.4 ‘Project approach’ of the application form.

#### *4.2.1.1 Exchange of experience: the cornerstone of an interregional cooperation project*

The exchange of experience among partners is an interregional learning process. It is the main catalyst for generating the expected policy change in the participating regions. The typical activities supported under interregional cooperation programmes are activities such as seminars, workshops, site visits, staff exchanges, peer reviews, etc. The learning process is based on the identification, analysis and exchange of knowledge and practices in the field of policy tackled by the project.

Interregional cooperation projects need to analyse the experiences and/or practices exchanged within the projects and disseminate the most interesting findings. This may be achieved for instance by providing input into the programme’s good practice database. The nature of the practices can be very different depending on the project (e.g. governance approaches, methodologies, projects, techniques, etc.).

#### **Examples of typical activities for the exchange of experience:**

- interregional site visits
- interregional thematic seminars / workshops

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- interregional peer-reviews
  - interregional staff exchanges
  - joint thematic surveys / studies / analysis
  - meetings with the stakeholder group (compulsory)
  - participation in the policy learning platform activities (compulsory)
  - joint development of action plans (compulsory)

There are many ways to organise a successful learning process among partners and there is no 'one size fits all' method. The approach may depend for instance on the number of partners involved or on the nature of the topic addressed. The INTERREG IVC programme has shown a variety of working methods from 'simple working methods' based on traditional networking activities such as thematic seminars, study visits and staff exchanges to a more 'developed and differentiated' approach based on sophisticated tools such as joint analysis, case studies, peer reviews. As both approaches can be successful, the programme does not impose any specific methodology. It is up to each interregional cooperation project to propose a strategy which is adapted to the needs of the participating regions and which ensures an efficient learning process among the partners and the stakeholder groups.

The INTERREG IVC programme carried out a study<sup>8</sup> to better understand the interregional learning process and to provide recommendations based on the following elements:

- Level of learning
- Stakeholder group
- Quality of the activities carried out
- Integrated approach
- Role of experts.

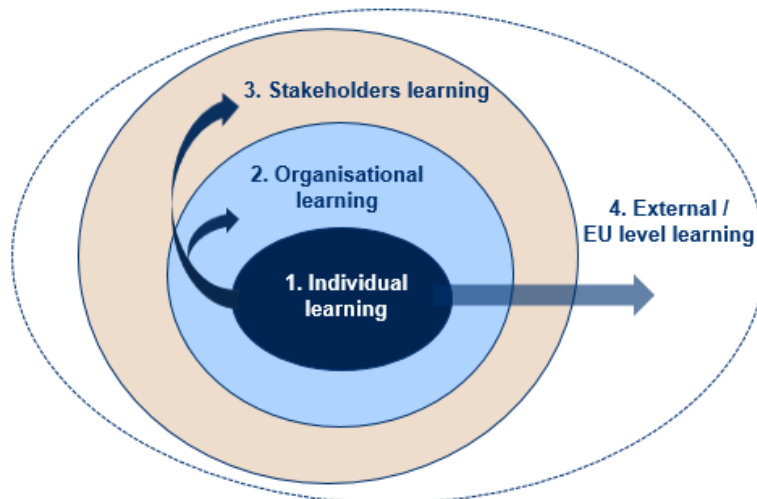
### **Levels of learning: combination of four levels of learning**

The process of policy learning, which is the key driver for achieving policy change, needs to occur at different levels.

#### *Four levels of learning*

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<sup>8</sup> [http://www.interreg4c.eu/uploads/media/pdf/exchange\\_experience\\_study\\_full.pdf](http://www.interreg4c.eu/uploads/media/pdf/exchange_experience_study_full.pdf)



#### *Level 1: Individual learning*

The first level of learning refers to the staff members of the partner organisations who have increased their capacity by being directly involved in all the activities of the interregional cooperation project. This level of learning is the most obvious and the easiest to achieve. Nevertheless, the increased capacity of a few individuals in a partner organisation is not sufficient to ensure that results will be achieved in the region.

#### *Level 2: Organisational learning*

The second level deals with organisational or institutional learning. Such learning occurs when the new knowledge does not remain at the level of individuals alone, but is also shared within the organisations these individuals are working for. Organisational learning increases the chance that the learning gained from the cooperation will have an impact in the regions. Projects have different means to ensure organisational learning. This can be achieved through internal reporting meetings where the staff members directly involved in the cooperation report back to the relevant colleagues, managers and elected representatives of the organisation. These key interested parties can also be directly involved in the interregional exchange of experience activities when needed.

#### *Level 3: Stakeholder learning*

The third level refers to stakeholder learning. Usually the policy-making process at regional level involves a wide range of players, and it is rare that one single organisation can decide alone on policy issues. This third level of learning refers to the stakeholders in the regions involved in the policy-making process and policy implementation. To optimise the impact of interregional learning and to make sure the activities of the action plan are implemented later on, these stakeholders also need to be part of the interregional learning process.

#### *Level 4: External learning*

The fourth level refers to learning beyond the regions. External learning is certainly the most challenging 'type' of learning, but it is also less crucial for the projects since it does not directly impact policy change in the participating regions. Nevertheless, in a capitalisation programme like Interreg Europe, it is important that the lessons learnt at project level are also exploited at programme level in order to be of benefit for other public authorities in Europe. The policy learning platforms should also play an important

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role in this regard in light of the projects' contributions.

When designing the project methodology to carry out the interregional exchange of experience, partners should pay particular attention to this multidimensional aspect of the learning process. To maximise the project's potential impact, the learning process should be initiated at the four different levels. Partners should understand how the exchange of experience process can directly influence the policy frameworks of the participating regions. Learning at the individual level alone is not sufficient to achieve policy change. Instead, learning outcomes need to be transferred and integrated effectively into the participating organisations and shared with the relevant stakeholders. This is the rationale behind the creation of **stakeholder group** for each policy instrument indicated in the application form. Further information on the stakeholder groups is provided in section 4.4.1.

### **The quality and nature of the activities carried out**

Exchange of experience activities must be of robust quality, this is self-evidently a pre-condition to an efficient learning process. They need to be properly prepared, implemented, documented and monitored.

- Preparation: all the information needed to carry out the activities must be made available in advance. In particular, the objectives and agenda of each activity need to be clear and shared with the participating partners. If needed, partners can also be asked to send their contributions before the activity takes place.
- Implementation: the organisers have to ensure proper management of the activity. The quality of a moderator is, for instance, important for the success of a thematic workshop. Issues such as languages or intercultural context also have to be taken into consideration. Depending on the activities, innovative techniques can be used to ensure interactivity and the involvement of all participants in the exchange of experience.
- Documentation and monitoring: commonly, a report summarising the main outcomes is produced. The evaluation of each activity (through a simple satisfaction questionnaire) can also help in improving future activities.

The choice of activities to be organised is also important. A staff exchange will not achieve the same objective as a thematic workshop. The choice of the right activities at the right moment is therefore important and should be carefully thought out during the preparation of a project.

### **Integrated approach**

Even where each individual activity is of robust quality this is insufficient to ensure a successful learning process. An integrated approach where all activities are logically interlinked is also needed. Successful approaches usually follow a logical path. The standard approach is to start with the analysis of the different partners' situations and the identification of valuable experiences and practices. This valuable experience is then further investigated through activities such as study visits and thematic workshops. Finally, the transfer of knowledge and practices is mainly prepared through the drawing up of the action plans (but can also occur during the exchange of experience phase of the project).

Therefore, the coherence, continuity and good interrelation between the activities also contribute to a successful learning process.





## *Exchange of experience: examples of interesting approaches from INTERREG IVC projects*

### **SEE – well-organised thematic interregional workshops**

The SEE project ran five well-organised thematic interregional workshops, each of them including guest speakers and an exchange on design programme practices as well as interactive sessions with partners and policymakers. All the workshops had a clearly goal-oriented working style and involved presentations, panel discussions, in-depth work using a smaller interactive group format (creative sessions, brainstorming sessions etc.), scenario-building and mapping exercises. Following each thematic workshop, a publication was issued, extensively summarising the workshop outcomes and also contextualising these in a wider policy-context (the “SEE Policy Booklets”).

### **CLIQ – a successful combination of a round-table discussion & study visit**

As part of the CLIQ project, the Cadiz Foundation for Economic Development, Spain, organised an interregional round table in combination with a study visit, which dealt with how to integrate civil society into the innovation system. The round table started with an introduction to the regional tools for promoting innovation, and a presentation of Andalusia’s present and forecasted situation. This was followed by a detailed outline of Andalusia’s research and innovation capacity including both the academic and enterprise sectors. Based on the theoretical material and general introduction to the region, which provided a good understanding of the innovation context, the round table discussed how to better integrate civil society into the regional innovation system. The study visit the following day was organised around the technologies and economic sectors included in the first day’s round table activities. The round table’s success was mainly down to the small size of the group and an excellent theoretical presentation of the quadruple helix, which enabled all present to understand the situation.

### **DART – a methodology to selecting good practices**

One principal objective of DART was to develop policy recommendations relevant for any European region facing an ageing and shrinking population. In order to select transferable good practice experiences from the regions, the project applied a specific methodology. Out of the 89 collected good practices, the project team selected 26 considered most ‘worthwhile’ for transfer. The methodological approach was as follows:

- Each participating region could suggest up to three good practices for each thematic field. The partners had to describe the practice in a formalised way concerning the objectives, the background and regional needs and the process for practical implementation. This was completed with some formal information (location, time period, organisations involved, target group, activities), main results regarding the beneficiaries, success factors, lessons learnt and main difficulties encountered as well as some information on how to exploit the practice (media used, degree of transferability, standards and use of indicators).

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- The good practices were presented at the workshop. In an evaluation session, all the participants (project team and experts/guests) were given six stickers to vote for the best good practices. They could vote for six different practices (not from their own region) or cumulate several stickers on a smaller number of good practices. The assessment was based on a checklist, which included questions regarding fairness in terms of age and gender, the degree of transferability to other regions, the number of newly developed standards and the degree of indicator use and development. The six best good practices were chosen for a presentation at the thematic conference

#### **GraBS - a successful combination of networking activities**

Under GraBS, the mixture of methods and the combination of activities for the exchange of experiences was extremely useful, considering the complexity of the topic, the diversity of partner organisations and levels of expertise. Thematic seminars were linked to study visits in which guest speakers, policymakers and also community representatives participated. Study visits focused on good practice case studies, located within and outside the partnership in order to illustrate the scale of the issue addressed by the project (i.e. development/regeneration required) and the solutions offered by the project. Each site visit was supported by thematic Expert Papers (engaging known experts in the field) and documentation. Based on the Seminars and Study Visits, seven Expert Papers were published. In addition, four Mentoring Partnerships were formed to support the partners with less experience, to guarantee a win-win exchange of experience process and to promote the transfer of relevant good practices.

#### **CLUSNET – an exchange of experience process based on local case studies**

CLUSNET applied a strong methodological approach developed by the partner responsible for the exchange of experience process (Stockholm School of Economics). The 'Cluster Initiative Performance Model' (CIPM) facilitated and structured the exchange of experiences and offered a theoretical background that allowed each partner to better understand the characteristics and potentials of the different cluster models presented. This individual cluster analysis was supported by two reports. A first analysis, available to all partners, was drafted by the case study city (pre-report). During the seminar in this city, a study visit related to the case study was organised, followed by a policy analysis session during which the conclusions were discussed with all partners and relevant key decision-makers. After each event, concrete policy recommendations for the case study were summarised in a seminar report.

#### **MORE4NRG – Use of peer reviews**

Under MORE4NRG, peer reviewing was used as the key method for carrying out the exchange of experiences. The central element in the exchange process of MORE4NRG was the application of a formal peer review methodology. During a series of five peer reviews, multinational teams of regional experts from more experienced partners visited a less experienced host region to review its regional energy strategy. The peer review process consisted of a preparation phase using a questionnaire, a 4-day study visit, during which the

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visiting experts met with regional energy stakeholders, made relevant site visits, and drafted a review report with recommendations. Each host region then used the recommendations in the review report to prepare the action plans. The peer review methodology was regarded as very useful by the project partners and also facilitated the exchange of experience. Of benefit was also the possibility to adapt expert advice to the specific situation of a region, which also represented an added value to the ordinary exchange process based on seminars, shorter visits and reports. All the experiences and lessons from the previous stages of the project were also exchanged during a mutual learning seminar, so as to ensure full knowledge transfer between all partners.

### **Role of experts**

There is no obligation to involve experts in the exchange of experience process but external assistance can help to professionalise this process (e.g. by proposing working methods). External input may also be needed to ensure a more in-depth coverage of certain aspects of the topic tackled by the project or to help partners that are less experienced in the joint working process. For content-related issues, projects can also benefit from the services of the platforms.

The cooperation should however not be driven by external experts. A successful learning process requires a strong and direct commitment from the regions themselves.

#### *4.2.1.2 Communication and dissemination*

The second type of activity relates to communication. Each project is required to develop a communication strategy, covering both internal and external communication. The communication strategy is an integral part of the overall project strategy. Therefore, planned communication activities have to contribute to achieving the overall project objective.

While each project's communication activities will depend on its specific strategy, some examples of communication and dissemination activities are:

- Developing the project's online presence (e.g. website, social media)
- Organising public conferences ( e.g. final conference with result presentations)
- Disseminating project leaflets, brochures, newsletters
- Organising policy briefings in the presence of the media
- Disseminating project outputs (good practice guides, policy recommendations)

Chapter 8 details more fully project communication requirements and provides further details necessary for completing the application form.

#### *4.2.1.3 Management and coordination*

The third type of activity relates to management and coordination tasks. They concern the administrative, legal and financial activities necessary for running an Interreg Europe project.

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Examples of typical activities dedicated to management and coordination are listed below:

- Drawing up and signing of a partnership agreement
- Preparing, submitting and follow-up of progress reports
- Organising project steering group meetings
- Monitoring and controlling any expenditure incurred

### **Strategic level**

Each project is required to determine the necessary procedures for decision-making and coordination within the consortium. In particular, a body (steering group) in charge of the strategic monitoring of the project has to be constituted. Adequate representation of the partners involved should be ensured when establishing the decision-making process and monitoring mechanisms. Ideally, the steering group should be composed of representatives from all the partners and should meet at least twice a year during phase 1. In phase 2, the annual partners' meeting should be sufficient to ensure the strategic monitoring of the project. The tasks of the steering group should normally include the monitoring of the project and the provision of guidance regarding its implementation, for example, reviewing and approving work plans and reports, agreeing on possible changes to the project.

The steering group usually sets up and implements a monitoring and evaluation system in order to carry out its tasks. Progress towards the achievement of the project's objectives is assessed mainly through the output and result indicators. The monitoring system should also cover the following issues:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of implementation: Is the project progressing in line with the initial time plan presented in the application form? Is the budget plan being implemented, and are allocations for each of the budget categories being observed? Do the project's achievements justify the expenditure incurred (cost-benefit analysis)?
- Quality of the management and coordination: Are management and coordination procedures efficient, and are the resources assigned to this process sufficient?

### **Day-to-day management**

In addition to the steering group, other coordination bodies (e.g. task forces, advisory groups) may be established to coordinate the day-to-day running of the project, to fulfil specific tasks or to carry out certain activities. It is however recommended that the coordination and management procedures remain as transparent and as simple as possible.

In order to ensure a proper implementation of the project, the lead partner<sup>9</sup> should set up an efficient and reliable management and co-ordination system. For this purpose, each project should appoint or sub-contract the following positions for the project management:

- **a project coordinator**

The coordinator is responsible for organising the project's work. The coordinator should be qualified in European project management as well as in the topic tackled by the project. The coordinator should be able to act as a driving force in the partnership and to mobilise the partners in order to achieve the objectives laid down in the application within the specified deadlines.

- **a financial manager**

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<sup>9</sup> See section 4.4.6

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The financial manager is responsible for the accounts, financial reporting, the internal handling of ERDF funds and national contributions. The financial manager should work in close contact with the coordinator, the controllers and the partners in order to enable the efficient financial management of the project. The financial manager should be familiar with accounting rules, international transactions, EU and national legislation for the management of ERDF, public procurement and financial control.

▪ **a communication manager**

The communication manager is responsible for the proper implementation of the project's communication strategy. This person ensures that all partners agree to the strategy, including task allocation and timing, and is the one responsible for reviewing periodically whether the strategy is reaching its objectives. Whether the role is outsourced to a communication professional or not, the communication manager should be familiar with the basic principles of developing a communication strategy along with the variety of techniques available to reach different audiences. S/he works hand in hand with the project coordinator to deliver project results.

The person(s) in charge of the above positions must be fluent in English, which is used for all communications with the joint secretariat and other bodies involved in programme management.

#### **4.2.2 Phase 2 – monitoring of the action plan implementation**

Phase 2 is dedicated to monitoring the implementation of the action plan.

**Monitoring** means regularly checking the extent to which the measures described in the action plans are implemented on the ground, evaluating the results of these measures and gathering evidence of success to be reported on to the programme.

Due to its particular focus, phase 2 has a more local/regional character. But interregional cooperation remains important for the following reasons:

- Partners should continue learning from each other during the implementation phase of the action plans. They can exchange and build on the success achieved or on the difficulties encountered.
- Certain measures of the action plan in one region may require the expertise of another region. In particular, when the measure relates to the transfer of a particular experience developed in one region, the 'importing' region may need the advice of the 'exporting' region on the best way to adapt the experience to its own context.
- In order to ensure proper project management and monitoring of the different action plans, the partnership needs to remain active, and the lead partner's role will be to consolidate the information received from the different partners.

#### **Predefined activities**

There are also three types of activities to be carried out under phase 2. Unlike phase 1 however, these activities are fully pre-defined by the programme. During the two years of phase 2, projects are required to organise the following activities:

*Monitoring the implementation of the action plan*

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- Monitoring the progress made by maintaining contact with the stakeholders involved in implementing the activities in each region;
  - Organising one project meeting at the end of each year (i.e. two in total) to exchange on the way the implementation is progressing.

#### *Communication and dissemination*

- Regularly updating the project website, providing information on the progress made on the implementation of the different action plans
- Organising a final public dissemination event gathering executives and policymakers from the regions and from other relevant institutions (see further details in chapter 8).

#### *Management and coordination*

- Preparing, submitting and following up progress reports
- Monitoring and controlling the incurred expenditure
- Project closure activities

The work plan for phase 2 is pre-defined at the application stage, but the final features of phase 2 will depend on the level of success of phase 1. For instance, if one participating region fails in drawing up its action plan, its involvement in phase 2 will be limited. Before the end of phase 1 the project has the opportunity to review and, if needed, modify the activities of phase 2 through a request for changes procedure.

The implementation of action plans can take various forms depending on the issue tackled by the project and the territorial characteristics of the partner region. Applicants will have to estimate the budget for carrying out the above pre-defined activities. Certain measures contributing to the improvement of policies do not require specific additional funding (e.g. no-cost / low cost action in the Result Based Accountability approach<sup>10</sup>). And when funding is required for implementing other measures, it should come from the relevant local, regional and / or national funds. The only exception is pilot actions that Interreg Europe may support in justified cases (see next section).

#### **Pilot actions**

There may be cases where the good ideas discovered during phase 1 in a given region will first need to be tested in another region before being rolled out. If this testing requires funding and that the 'importing' region does not have this funding for different reasons, the project may apply to the Interreg Europe programme before the end of phase 1 to carry out a pilot action. To propose a pilot action, a project must submit a revised application through a request for change procedure before the end of phase 1, justifying why programme funding is required for implementation. This procedure may lead to the involvement of additional partners, if these partners are needed to carry out the pilot actions (see example below and in section 4.6). In cases where this procedure implies additional funding for the project, approval by the programme's monitoring committee is required. A revised subsidy contract including the additional funding would then be issued to the project.

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<sup>10</sup> More information on the Results Based Accountability approach can be found at <http://raguide.org>

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**Pilot actions** are implementation-related activities dedicated to testing a new approach. This usually refers to the transfer of existing practices between regions. But it can also relate to a new initiative jointly designed by the regions during phase 1 and jointly implemented in phase 2.

To be eligible for support from the programme, pilot actions need to fulfil the following three conditions, which apply to any activities proposed within Interreg Europe:

### **Relevance**

The pilot action needs to clearly contribute to the policy instrument tackled in the region where it is proposed. As such, it should be part of the action plan of that region.

### **Interregionality**

The pilot action needs to clearly derive from the cooperation. Usually it allows a partner to test, in its region, an approach that has been developed in another region. Pilot actions need to be clearly related to the interregional learning process.

### **Additionality**

The pilot actions have to represent additional activities that would not be carried out without the support of the Interreg Europe programme. The region proposing a pilot action should therefore demonstrate the reason why this action cannot be taken over by the relevant local, regional or national funds.

**In financial terms, and based on the INTERREG IVC experience, the budget for pilot actions is usually between EUR 10,000 and EUR 80,000.**



## *Examples of possible pilot actions*

### **Example 1: A project focusing on open innovation policies**

Following the extensive experience of the German partner in involving citizens in their innovation policy, the Greek partner would like to develop new measures for open innovation. Since the participation of civil society in innovation processes is relatively new in its region, the Greek partner needs to carry out a pilot action to test the reaction of its citizens to these new approaches before deciding to finance it through the ERDF regional operational programme. The pilot action consists of applying new methods for collecting citizens' reactions to the development of new services / prototypes by local companies. In particular, a consultation web-based tool is developed and several workshops are organised with representatives of the four helices (i.e. public authorities, private companies, research institutes and customers/citizens).

### **Example 2: A project focusing on local energy policies**

On the basis of the identification and exchange of good practices on energy performance auditing, a joint testing methodology for energy audits is developed by the partnership. The Hungarian partner would like to apply such a methodology to its public buildings. However, the ERDF regional operational programme does not incorporate any measure where such activities can be funded. Before modifying the operational programme, the partner tests the energy audit in one of its public buildings with the aim of demonstrating the added-value of integrating such a measure into the mainstream programme.

#### 4.2.3 Costs financed for each phase

	Financed by	
	Interreg Europe	Other sources of funding
<b>Phase 1</b>	Staff, administration, travel & accommodation, external expertise, equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interregional learning activities (e.g. study visits, workshop, seminars, peer review, staff exchanges)</li> <li>- Possible studies (e.g. SWOT analysis, case studies)</li> <li>- Development of action plans</li> <li>- Development of policy recommendations</li> <li>- Communication activities</li> <li>- Management activities</li> <li>- Participation in programme events and EU related events (see section 8.3.3)</li> </ul>	Any possible costs related to the implementation of the lessons learnt from the cooperation in the region (results can be achieved before the finalisation of the action plans)
<b>Phase 2</b>	Staff, administration, travel & accommodation, external expertise, equipment ( <i>in case of pilot actions</i> ) related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring the implementation of the action plan</li> <li>- Interregional learning activities to support the implementation of action plans</li> <li>- Communication activities</li> <li>- Management activities including</li> </ul>	All costs related to the implementation of the action plans ( <i>with the exception of possible pilot actions financed by Interreg Europe</i> )



	closure activities	
	- <i>pilot actions (in justified cases)</i>	

#### 4.2.4 Service to projects and activities at programme level

The programme provides lead partners of approved projects with a number of training and advice opportunities. The project partners responsible for a specific aspect of the project management (coordination, financial management, communication) are regularly invited to participate in events and activities organised at programme level aimed at making the project implementation as efficient as possible. For instance, the programme organises the following seminars to help with project implementation:

- lead partner seminars (organised shortly after the approval to brief the lead partners on the programme's main features and requirements),
- finance seminars,
- communication seminars.

Lead partners of approved projects are also regularly invited to contribute to a certain number of events and activities organised at programme level, such as:

- policy learning platform developments,
- programme annual events and preparation of communication material.

The participation of projects in these programme activities is important (see more on the programme expectations in section 8.3.3). Applicants should therefore be aware of these activities when preparing an application and in particular when drawing up the budget. Lead partners are required to participate in an average of four events per year at programme level over the lifetime of the project.

### 4.3. Monitoring projects' results and activities: demonstrate your success

The intervention logic (see section 2.4) and indicator system developed for Interreg Europe both take into consideration the result-oriented approach promoted by the European Commission for the 2014-2020 cohesion policy<sup>11</sup>. It also partly builds on the Result Based Accountability (RBA) approach<sup>12</sup>.

Capturing the results of interregional cooperation projects is an important and challenging task. It is important because, during the implementation of the programme, the usefulness and efficiency of interregional cooperation has to be clearly demonstrated. It is also challenging since the achievements of interregional cooperation can be less tangible, compared to other programmes which are implementation-oriented. This is the reason why a second phase was introduced into the projects.

Thanks to phase 2, it will now be possible to measure some of the 'tangible' results to be seen in the territories of the participating regions, once the measures inspired by the project have been implemented. **Nevertheless, projects should not wait for phase 2 to improve their policy**

<sup>11</sup> More detailed information on the evaluation of the Structural Funds can be found on the following link: [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/information/evaluations/guidance\\_en.cfm#1](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/information/evaluations/guidance_en.cfm#1)

<sup>12</sup> In particular, the RBA approach (<http://raguide.org>) established a clear distinction between population accountability and performance accountability

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**instruments. The experience gained from past interregional cooperation programmes has shown that substantial results are already achieved during the learning phase (phase 1).**

As explained in section 4.2, one action plan for each policy instrument addressed must be produced at the end of phase 1. The programme will require detailed explanations if an action plan is not produced or more generally in case of severe under-performance. Failure to sufficiently explain the absence of an action plan or under-performance may result in project costs being recovered by the programme.

The implementation of the action plan falls under the responsibility of each partner dealing with the policy instrument. The progress made in implementing the action plan is reported back to the programme under phase 2 of the project (via the lead partner) with any necessary explanations if the action plan cannot be partly or fully implemented. But the non-implementation of an action plan will not call into question the eligibility of costs related to Interreg Europe.

#### **4.3.1 Improving policy instruments / Structural Funds programmes**

In terms of results, cooperation can influence policy instruments in various ways. Based on the INTERREG IVC experience, this improvement may take different forms (see types 1, 2 and 3 below), which can sometimes be interconnected.

##### **Type 1: implementation of new projects**

Type 1 implies that the policy instrument provides funding as is the case with Structural Funds programmes. Thanks to interregional cooperation, managing authorities and other relevant bodies can find inspiration in other regions and import new projects to be financed within their programmes. This type of impact requires the availability of funding in the programme.



#### *Examples from INTERREG IVC*

In the **EVITA project**, the Latvian Information and Communication Technology Association (LIKTA), which represents more than 200 organisations and professionals from the ICT industry, research and educational institutions, implements many national and international projects for training entrepreneurs in ICT and e-business skills. Within EVITA, LIKTA piloted the transfer of two EVITA initiatives: 2Bdigital (from Catalonia Company Support Agency, Spain) and Go-Online (from GRNET, Greece), by implementing their methodologies in two training seminars on digital marketing issues. These seminars were attended by 50 companies in total. LIKTA has fully adopted these methodologies identified within the EVITA project. The development of e-business training materials will also be subject to new applications for of ERDF grant aiming at training Latvian IT and e-business companies.

In the **WF project**, the good practice developed by the Province of Ferrara, Italy, on promoting

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innovative tourism has served as a basis in the development of the ERDF project called, in Finnish, “Matkailuelämykset euroiksi Saimaalla” and dedicated to the promotion of lake tourism in the Savonlinna region, Finland. The idea is to generate industry tourism revenues by providing experiences and services for visiting tourists. The implementation of the project with a budget of EUR 800,000 started in December 2011 and ended on 31 December 2013. It had the objective of using international electronic marketing and distribution channels for the lake tourism products of the region.

The Region of Brittany, France, participated in the **ERIK ACTION project**, to improve its SME competitiveness and innovation policy. Inspired by two partners’ experiences (Lower Austria and Tuscany, Italy), the region financed two new initiatives within its operational programme: one measure to offer coaching and training in innovation for SMEs, and one measure to include the concept of corporate social responsibility in businesses, both financed by the ERDF.

### **Type 2: change in the management of the policy instrument**

Interregional cooperation can also influence the way policy instruments are managed. New approaches can be adopted thanks to lessons learnt in other regions. For instance, a new methodology for monitoring or evaluating a measure can be developed within the policy instrument. A managing authority or any other relevant body can also improve the way thematic calls are organised or the way projects are selected. The governance of the programme may also refer to the way environmental issues are integrated into the different measures of the operational programmes.



### *Example from INTERREG IVC*

In the **SCINNOPOLI project**, and based on the experience of Flanders, Belgium; Navarra, Spain; Provence Alpes Côte d’Azur and Brittany (both France), Lower Austria improved the evaluation of its innovation measures financed within the ERDF Competiveness programme. A revised indicator system allowed the authorities responsible for innovation policy to measure if targets were being reached and to identify trends in a simple way. As a direct result of the lessons learnt in SCINNOPOLI, Lower Austria harmonised the ex-post questionnaires for all its regional funding schemes on innovation.

### **Type 3: change in the strategic focus of the policy instrument**

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The third type is the most challenging since it requires a change in the operational programme. To integrate the lessons learnt from the cooperation, some managing authorities can modify existing measures or even create new measures in their programme.



### *Example from INTERREG IVC*

In **ESF6CIA**, the Bulgarian Ministry of Labour and Social Policy modified the specification of its ESF 'Development' programme. This programme was initially designed to tackle only unemployment following mass redundancies in enterprises. The planned budget was EUR 75 million. Thanks to the lessons learnt within the project, the programme was updated and included preferential treatment to people over 50.

In **ERIK ACTION**, the Fabrica Ethica practice from the Tuscany Region, Italy, has also led to a structural evolution in the Brittany Region, France. Thanks to this first experience and the long-standing willingness of the Regional Council to develop 'social innovation' expertise in the territory, a specific team in charge of developing a strategy on social innovation and corporate social responsibility was created within *Bretagne Développement Innovation*. This strategy will be fully integrated into the future smart specialisation strategies of the region called 'Regional Strategy for Development and Innovation' (*Stratégie Régionale de Développement et d'Innovation, SRDEI*).

Similarly, the Innovation Assistance measure was first imported from Lower Austria as an initiative called 'Innov'acteur'. This initiative was so successful that it has now become a core programme of the Regional Innovation Strategy called '**SIDE**' ([www.bdi.fr/notre-action/programmes](http://www.bdi.fr/notre-action/programmes)). This programme is managed by Bretagne Développement Innovation. It is developed within the Regional Innovation Network (150 business advisers from more than 40 entities) and is the backbone of the regional innovation system in Brittany. It is co-financed by the ERDF via the regional operational programme.

In the **RAPIDE** project, the region of Saxony-Anhalt in Germany directly profited from the interregional training on Innovation Vouchers. International experts shared their experience on Innovation Vouchers and their experience of using ERDF funds for such a scheme with all the interested RAPIDE regions. Directly deriving from that exchange, Saxony-Anhalt decided to adopt new funding guidelines (reference 'MW-03-10') on grant support for projects in the field of innovation and R&D.

Another interesting example of policy improvement is provided by the Prešov Self-Governing Region (SK). Further to the lessons learnt within **RAPIDE**, this region requested funding for the regional Innovation Voucher Scheme from the operational programme on competitiveness and economic growth, priority 1.1, axis 1 'Innovation and Growth Competitiveness', measure 1.3 'Support for innovation activities in enterprises'. The responsible body, the Ministry for Economy in Bratislava, agreed in principle but there was a

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need for a minor change to the national legislation on public funding to enable the Innovation Voucher scheme to be supported in Slovakia.

#### 4.3.2 Result and output indicators

The **results** are direct effects resulting from the project and from the production of its outputs. They represent what the project aims to change. Outputs such as the organisation of interregional events, the identification and dissemination of good practices, the production of policy recommendations are merely means to achieving the results of the project. Unlike outputs, they imply a qualitative value, an improvement compared with an initial situation. They have to be measurable in physical units, such as the number of policy instruments influenced.

The **outputs** are the tangible deliverables of the project which contribute to the results. They directly derive from the activities carried out in the project. They do not lead to a qualitative judgement on the project's results. In other words, it is not because the project organises a high number of workshops (output) that it will necessarily be successful. Outputs are typically measured in physical units, such as the number of seminars, site visits, conferences, participants, publications, good practices identified, or policies addressed.

In order to monitor the achievements of interregional cooperation projects, two kind of indicators are used:

##### **a/ Pre-defined indicators at programme level**

In order to ensure consistency in the programme's evaluation, each project is required to fill in a certain number of pre-defined result and output indicators. These indicators are included in section C.6.2 'Indicators' of the application form and applicants need to estimate their target value. The approach proposed by each project has to be realistic, and therefore the target values should not be overestimated.

##### **Result indicators**

- *Number of Growth & Jobs and/or ETC programmes where measures inspired by the cooperation were implemented in the field tackled by the project.*
- *Number of other regional policy instruments where measures inspired by the cooperation were implemented in the field tackled by the project.*

The above two indicators measure the number of policy changes resulting from Interreg Europe projects. The first one is related to Structural Funds programmes and measures the number of operational programmes or cooperation programmes that are influenced (see section 4.1) thanks to the project. The second one relates to any other policy instruments where influence from the project can be reported. In both cases, the result indicator can only be completed if a tangible change has taken place (e.g. new project funded, new measure introduced) and if this change can be fully or at least partly attributed to the project. The target figure must not exceed the number of policies addressed

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indicated in section B.2 'Policy instruments addressed and territorial context' of the application form. These two indicators will automatically be calculated as a percentage in section C.6.2 'Indicators' of the application (i.e. of the total number of policies addressed, what percentage will be influenced by the project?).

- *Amount (EUR) of Structural Funds (from Growth & Jobs and/ or ETC) influenced by the project in the field tackled by the project*
- *Amount (EUR) of other funds influenced by the project in the field tackled by the project*

The above two indicators estimate the financial impact (if any) of the policy changes reported under the previous indicators. They measure the amount in euros that was directly influenced by the change introduced by the project (e.g. amount of funding dedicated to a new project, amount of funding allocated to a new measure). To estimate the target value, applicants should refer to the financial means allocated to the policy instrument they will be trying to improve. Some policy changes do not require any financial resources (in particular those related to the change in the management of the policy instrument, as described in section 4.3.1).

### **Output indicators**

- *Number of policy instruments addressed*

This indicator is crucial since it refers to the policy instruments the partners are seeking to improve by applying to Interreg Europe. These instruments can be Structural Funds programmes (at least for half of them) or to any other regional development programmes relevant to the topic tackled by the project. Even if a regional development issue such as innovation or entrepreneurship or low-carbon economy is usually tackled by several policy instruments, **partners need to identify the main instrument on which they will be focusing** during the cooperation. This is the only indicator to appear in section B.2 'Policy instruments addressed and territorial context' of the application form.

- *Number of policy learning events organised*

This indicator measures the total number of interregional events organised by the project with the specific aim of exchanging / transferring experiences among partners. The word "event" should be taken in a broad sense as it covers diverse activities such as workshops, seminars, study trips, staff exchanges, peer reviews, stakeholder group meetings. These events have a different character when compared to public relation events aimed at disseminating project information and results.

- *Number of good practices identified*

This indicator measures the number of good practices identified during the exchange of experience process. In principle, only practices that have been carefully analysed and validated as being valuable within the project should be considered under this indicator. They should also primarily be located in the partnership area.

- *Number of action plans developed*

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This indicator relates to the core output of phase 1. It measures the total number of action plans developed within the project. In principle, one action plan should be produced for each policy instrument addressed. Therefore, the target value indicated for this indicator should in theory be identical to the number of policies addressed in the project.

- *Number of people with increased professional capacity due to their participation in interregional cooperation activities in the field tackled by the project*

This indicator measures the number of people whose competence in the field in question has increased thanks to interregional learning. Only persons actively involved in the exchange of experience process (e.g. staff members of the partners, active members of the stakeholder group) should be considered under this indicator and not those who only occasionally participate in the project's activities.

- *Number of unique visitors to project website since last reporting period*

This indicator measures changes in the number of new users to a project website's from one reporting period to another. The target value is not easy to define, but applicants are required to give an estimate. Note that this indicator is not to measure absolute or total visits to the project website, but the relative increase or decrease since the last reporting period. The analytics tool provided with the project website, hosted on the programme's website, will allow projects to measure this indicator.

- *Number of appearances in media (for example the press)*

This indicator estimates the media coverage for the project (e.g. project appearances in the press, radio, television, on news websites, online portals, blogs etc.). The appearance of the project on the partners' websites and in own publications should not be counted under this indicator. Therefore, applicants should be careful not to overestimate the target value.

## **b/ Self-defined performance indicators**

For each policy instrument addressed by the project, at least one result indicator<sup>13</sup> has to be defined to be used to monitor the performance of that instrument and therefore to assess throughout phase 2 whether performance has been improved thanks to interregional cooperation. Essentially, this indicator is specific to each policy instrument. It measures the percentage of beneficiaries that are better off thanks to this instrument. Like any other indicator, this indicator must be both meaningful and measurable.

Since policy instruments usually have their own monitoring systems, the indicator may simply be extracted from the existing system. It is also recommended that projects refer to the list of common indicators provided in annex I of the ERDF Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013, ESF Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 and ETC Regulations (EU) No 1299/2013.

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<sup>13</sup> For more information, please refer to the Result Based Accountability approach (<http://resultsaccountability.com>)

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**Example of self-defined performance indicators** (usually expressed in percentage of all beneficiaries)

- For a policy instrument supporting SME innovation capacity:
- % of SMEs benefiting from the instrument that have developed new patents
- For a policy instrument supporting internationalisation of SMEs:
- % of SMEs benefiting from the instrument that have increased their export turnover
- For a policy instrument supporting energy efficiency in public buildings:
- % of public buildings refurbished through the instrument that have an increased energy performance

At the end of phase 2, each region will also be required to report more generally on the territorial context to ascertain whether the situation has improved compared with the context described at the application stage.

#### **4.3.3 Innovative character of project results**

Projects financed under Interreg Europe need to explain the innovative character of their expected results. It is clear that this notion of 'innovative character' is relative: what is common practice for large public authorities or in a certain European context may be very innovative for smaller public authorities or in another type of context (and vice versa). The particular focus of Interreg Europe on improving 2014-2020 Structural Funds should also contribute to demonstrating this innovative character.

Nevertheless, it is recommended that, before developing a project idea, applicants check, on the different programmes' websites, the kind of interregional cooperation projects that were already financed (<http://www.interreg4c.eu>) or that are currently supported (<http://www.interregeurope.eu>). Ideally, they should make sure that their own project and its expected achievements will be of added-value compared to these past or existing initiatives.

The issue of a project's added-value is particularly important for follow-up projects (i.e. partnerships that were supported under previous EU programmes such as European Territorial Cooperation programmes). These projects need to clearly demonstrate how they will go beyond their past cooperation. This added-value can particularly be reflected in the following project features:

- the proposed partnership,
- the topic tackled,
- the focus on Structural Funds programmes.

#### **4.3.4 Durability of the project's results**

One of the basic requirements of any public funded project is to demonstrate at the application stage that the lessons learnt from the project will not be lost at the end of the funding period.

The approach of Interreg Europe is innovative in this regard due to its phase 2, which has been introduced for all projects. This phase will allow for better insight into the way the lessons learnt from the cooperation are implemented in the different partner areas.



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The way applicants envisage how the project will influence regional policy instruments has to be explained at the application stage. In particular, if the expected improvement of policies requires dedicated funding, applicants should clarify how they will ensure such funding will be made available.

In Interreg Europe, the expected results of projects are by essence durable since they relate to the integration of the lesson learnt from the project into the relevant policy instruments of the participating regions. The project's contribution to the work of the platforms can also contribute to the durability of the project's results.

## 4.4. Partnership

### 4.4.1 Partnership composition

#### **Who should be involved? The key role of 'organisations responsible for policy'**

As a general rule, the partnership should contribute to an efficient implementation of the project and reflect its objectives.

Since Interreg Europe is a thematic programme, partners must first demonstrate their competence in the issue addressed by the project (e.g. innovation, economic development, low-carbon economy, Environment). As per the programme rationale, partners also have to demonstrate their relevance to the policy theme concerned: organisations responsible for policies are the main target group of the programme. These policymakers can be national, regional and local authorities as well as other organisations in charge of defining and implementing regional policy instruments. The participation of these competent authorities contributes to maximising the impact of the project on regional and local policies across the EU. **The direct involvement of authorities responsible for the policy instruments addressed by the project is therefore a pre-requisite.** If they cannot be directly involved, a letter of support from these relevant authorities must be submitted. In this regards, it should be noted that, as far as Structural Funds programmes are concerned, the direct participation of the Managing Authorities / Intermediate Bodies may be more difficult in certain countries due to their particular role and task. Further information on these authorities is available on the country page of the programme website.

#### **How many partners from how many countries?**

In compliance with Article 12 (2) of the ETC regulation (EU) No 1299/2013, projects are required to involve partners **from at least three countries, of which at least two partners must be from EU Member States and financed by the Interreg Europe programme.**

Based on INTERREG IVC experience, a partnership **between 5 to 10 partners** (also considering that the same region can be represented by several partners) appears to be the best configuration to ensure efficient interregional learning. The complexity of managing a large partnership must not be underestimated.

#### **Why cooperate? Policy instruments addressed and territorial context**

The policy instruments addressed as well as their territorial contexts need to be precisely described in the section B.2 'Policy instruments addressed and territorial context' of the application form. This information is important in order to ensure that result-oriented partnerships are proposed. The territorial

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context allows for a better understanding of the state of play of the issue addressed by the project in each participating region.

In line with the overall programme objective, all projects should at least partly focus on the improvement of programmes under the Investment for Growth and Jobs goal, and when relevant the European Territorial Cooperation goal. Therefore, in each project, **at least half of the policy instruments addressed by the EU regions must be Structural Funds programmes** (e.g. a minimum of two for a project with four instruments addressed; a minimum of three for a project with five instruments addressed).

Two partners from the same region can address the same policy instrument. This may occur where, for instance, a regional authority together with its regional development agency both address their region's Investment for Growth and Jobs programme. But two partners from the same region can also address two different policy instruments. For example, a regional authority can be involved in a project to address its Structural Funds programme while a city from the same region is involved in the project in order to address its own city level instrument, not directly related to the regional operational programme.

### **Balanced partnership and geographical coverage**

The quality of a partnership's composition is also related to the relative involvement of its different partners. Interreg Europe recommends that projects ensure a balanced participation from their different partners; which can be achieved in two main ways. First, it is important to ensure that all partners are involved in the project's different activities as well as in project coordination. Second, partners' relative involvement is also reflected through their financial contribution. It is clear that the budget of a partner must be in line with the level of costs in its specific country, nonetheless, any major differences between partners' budgets must be clearly justified on the application form.

Interreg Europe also strongly encourages projects to ensure that a balanced combination of regions of varying development levels participate in the project partnership. This recommendation will be reflected during the selection process where applications involving more and less developed regions will be assessed favourably.

With regard to the geographical coverage, Interreg Europe is the only Interreg programme that covers the whole European Union. It is therefore recommended that partnerships go beyond the cross-border and transnational cooperation areas, as this configuration allows partners to broaden their experience and to confront their practices with very different cultures and contexts. This element is reflected in the selection criterion dedicated to 'Quality of partnership' (see section 5.3.2). It is likely that a partnership which is in essence mainly 'transnational' (e.g. most of the partners come from a transnational cooperation area with a few other 'external' partners only symbolically involved in the cooperation) will not be considered of added-value within Interreg Europe. This is particularly true in this programming period, where Article 20 of ETC Regulation No 1299/2013 allows, under certain conditions, that part of the funding (up to 20% of the ERDF contribution) of the cross-border and transnational cooperation programmes is spent outside their normal eligible geographical area. The balanced geographical coverage should also be reflected in financial terms. The budget allocation should in principle be balanced between countries, including between a group of geographically close countries and the other represented countries.

### **Advisory partners**

A specific type of partner called an 'advisory partner' can also be involved in projects. Like any other 'normal' partner, they are included in section B 'Partnership' of the application form and can receive

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financing from Interreg Europe. But these advisory partners do not address a policy instrument and therefore do not need to develop an action plan. They participate in the project as they offer a particular competence that can facilitate the project's implementation. This may be the case of an academic institution that is specialised in the topic tackled by the project or in the exchange of experience process.

The notion of advisory partner should be distinguished from that of 'external expert'. An advisory partner has an interest in the whole project and its topic. As such, it is involved in all the main activities of the project. In comparison, an external expert is hired in compliance with procurement rules to provide a specific service at a certain moment. The expert does not have an interest in the project as a whole and is not involved in all the project's main activities.

### **Examples of advisory partners**

In the **CLUSNET** project, the Stockholm School of Economics (SSE) brought its knowledge of 1) clusters, cluster mapping and cluster theory, 2) cluster initiatives, cluster policy and cluster programmes and 3) experience of regional and local cluster programmes in Sweden and around Europe. In return, the SSE benefited from the project by gaining access to qualitative cluster support policies in ten large European cities. This knowledge has enriched the European Cluster Observatory managed by the SSE. The project also allowed the participants to gain greater insight into the role played by cities in cluster development.

In the **PLUS** project, the LUCI (Lighting Urban Community International) association offered its contributions and good practices to the rest of the partners. This international network brings together cities and lighting professionals engaged in using light as a major tool for sustainable urban development. Through cooperation in PLUS, LUCI benefitted from a strengthened position on sustainability issues, the increase of its capacity to be a resource centre for cities worldwide seeking information on sustainable lighting, and generally from the reinforcement of its communication tools resulting in an improvement of its networking capacity.

### **Stakeholder groups**

For each policy instrument addressed, a stakeholder group must be created. As highlighted in section 4.2.1, the stakeholder group ensures that interregional learning does not only take place at individual level, but also at organisational and stakeholder levels. In most cases, a single organisation cannot achieve changes in policy. Since the policy-making process is complex, with a variety of players involved, it is important that these stakeholders take part in the interregional learning process.

To increase the chance of achieving policy change, project partners should therefore actively involve relevant stakeholders from their region in the activities of the project. This group has therefore an intra-regional focus and is constituted by players from each region. Some of these stakeholders may be those who implement measures of the action plan later on.

From the start of the cooperation (i.e. during the application stage), the partners are required to state who they envisage will be involved in these groups. Based on the above rationale, this group is primarily constituted of organisations that are not directly partners in the cooperation. In particular, the stakeholder group is an opportunity to involve organisations that, though not eligible for Interreg Europe (e.g. those from the private 'for profit' sector), are still important for the definition of public policy. It is the responsibility of the partners listed in the application form to set up and coordinate these groups. Obviously these partners (apart from the advisory partners) are also members of these groups.

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**In cases where the authority in charge of one of the policies addressed by the project is not represented in the partnership, the relevant partner should include this authority in the stakeholder group.** On a more general level, politicians and elected members can also be involved thanks to creation of this group.

The travel and accommodation costs for members of the stakeholder groups are eligible as long as they are paid by the partner organisation(s) listed in the application form. They need to be budgeted and reported under external expertise costs (see also section 7.2.4).



### *Stakeholder group composition – examples:*

#### **Under specific objectives 1.1 and 1.2 – Research, technological development and innovation**

In a project focusing on technology transfer, the stakeholder group of partner 1 may involve representatives from:

- Regional innovation agency
- Chamber of commerce
- Research centres
- Incubators
- Private sector (either directly or through cluster organisations)

#### **Under specific objective 3.1 – Low-carbon economy**

In a project focusing on energy efficiency in public buildings, the stakeholder group of partner 1 may involve representatives from:

- Energy agency
- Local public authorities
- Regional bank
- Energy-efficiency companies



### *Example of stakeholders' involvement in INTERREG IVC projects*

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### **ChemClust**

From the outset, ChemClust partners were committed to engaging their chemical clusters and innovation units into the cooperation and to reaching out to the political leadership in the regions. Furthermore, ChemClust also envisaged collaborating with regional chemical associations with a view to providing the project-level cooperation with good regionally-based input and focus on implementation. This initial commitment was maintained, as other local or regional politicians and public authorities (e.g. sector-specific or horizontal administrative departments or units) as well as regional development agencies, cluster structures and in a few cases also local / regional interest groups or NGOs were involved in the interregional exchange of experience process. These stakeholders were invited to join interregional seminars and Interregional Working Group meetings organised by the partnership to share their individual experiences, to voice their opinions or to learn about approaches from other regions. As an individual benefit, these external players were also offered the opportunity to establish contacts and networking with interregional partners with similar interests. The involvement of other players catalysed the exchange of experience process because it helped to gain better insight into triple helix collaborations and the role of stakeholders involved in the cluster, and provided helpful support to identify gaps in the teaching of chemistry lessons in schools (input from NGOs organisations connected with the chemistry industry/education).

### **CeRamICa**

In CeRamICa, the promotion, development and marketing of the ceramic and small crafts sector was achieved with a strong involvement of players from the local/regional policy subsystem into the project activities. CeRamICa's partners established a close joint working relationship with other stakeholders outside the immediate project partnership (e.g. local craftsmen, artisans, educational institutions, chambers of commerce, decision-making & funding bodies). The partners organised events throughout the project where all the stakeholders involved could meet and exchange their views, share problems, bring together ideas for future development and build relationships. This was done through site visits, study tours and interregional workshops involving staff of CeRamICa partners and relevant local/regional stakeholders, which intensified the overall exchange and transfer of experiences.

#### **4.4.2 Eligible project partners and legal status**

In principle, any organisation relevant for the project and actively participating in the project can be part of the partnership. However, only certain organisations are eligible to receive ERDF or Norwegian funding.

The following bodies are eligible in Interreg Europe projects:

- Public authorities
- Public law bodies (bodies governed by public law)
- Private non-profit bodies

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**Public authorities** are generally understood as the national, regional, or local authorities.

In order to be considered a **public law body/body governed by public law**, the concerned organisation has to comply with Article 2 (1) Directive 2014/24/EU, according to which:

*‘bodies governed by public law’ means bodies that have all of the following characteristics:*

*(a) they are established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;*

*(b) they have legal personality; and*

*(c) they are financed, for the most part, by the State, regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law; or are subject to management supervision by those authorities or bodies; or have 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; [...]*

A **private non-profit body** in the context of the Interreg Europe programme has to meet the following criteria:

*(a) they do not have an industrial or commercial character;*

*(b) they have a legal personality; and*

*(c) they are not financed, for the most part, by the state, regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or are not subject to management supervision by those bodies; or not 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.*

In Interreg Europe projects private non-profit bodies cannot take on the role of a lead partner.

In some partner states, for example, cluster organisations, chambers of commerce, business & entrepreneurs associations or trade unions are considered to be private non-profit bodies in view of the criteria mentioned above.

**Each partner state is responsible for confirming the legal status of partners located on its territory.** If there is any doubt in this respect, applicants should contact their partner state representative directly. Partner state contact details are available on the programme’s website ([www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu)). On a more general level, any partner state can reject the participation of project partners on their territory for justified reasons without objecting to the whole project proposal.

#### **4.4.3 The “contributing partner” principle**

Interreg Europe projects may only involve **contributing partners**. It is not possible to participate with an ‘observer’ status. In order to be an official partner, a financial contribution is necessary. Nor is it possible to participate as a ‘sub-partner’ and to receive ERDF through another partner organisation/umbrella organisation listed in the application form. Any organisation that contributes to the implementation of the project and is financially involved has to be listed as a formal project partner. In all other cases, any form of participation in the project would be considered as sub-contracting by one of the formal partners. This would require compliance with national and European procurement rules and a full payment from the partner on the basis of a contract and invoices before these costs can be reported by the official partner in the progress report.

With regard to the stakeholder group participation, the travel and accommodation costs of the members of these groups are eligible as long as they are paid by the partner organisation(s) listed in the application form. They have to be budgeted and reported under external expertise costs (see also section 7.2.4).

#### 4.4.4 Project partner co-financing rates

Under the Interreg Europe programme, the project activities are co-financed by the ERDF at either 75% or 85% depending on the legal status of the project partner. The remaining 25% or 15% must be provided by the partners themselves. The sources of the partners' own contributions can be manifold. It may come from the partners' own budget or from other sources. Each partner must commit to providing its own contribution through a project partner declaration.

Partners from Norway are not eligible to receive funding from the ERDF, but may receive funding of 50% from pre-allocated national funds, which Norway makes available in the context of its direct participation in the Interreg Europe programme. The Norwegian national funds are also disbursed by the Interreg Europe programme following the submission and acceptance of the projects' progress reports.

Co-financing rate	Eligible project partner according to legal status and location
85% ERDF	Public bodies and bodies governed by public law from all 28 EU partner states
75% ERDF	Private non-profit bodies from all 28 EU partner states
50% Norwegian funding	Public bodies, bodies governed by public law and private non-profit bodies from Norway
Swiss funding	Partners from Switzerland are invited to contact the Swiss Interreg national point of contact to receive information on Swiss funding opportunities

It is not possible to receive an advance payment from the programme. This means that **each project must pre-finance its activities until the approval of the six-monthly progress reports. The activities are subsequently paid by the programme after approval.** The programme then reimburses 75% or 85% of the total eligible expenditure declared by each partner, or 50% for Norwegian partners. Project partners therefore need to set aside sufficient own funding if they want to become involved in an Interreg Europe project.

#### Interregional Cooperation under the investment for growth and jobs goal programmes

According to Article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, Member States or regions may incorporate a priority on interregional cooperation within their operational programmes under the investment for growth and jobs goal. In principle, Member States or regions that do so should develop projects with each other. For cooperation projects under investment for growth and jobs programmes, each partner will have its own contract with its own managing authority.

The situation may arise that regions with an interregional cooperation objective in their operational programme need to work with partners that do not. Where this is the case and in order to avoid

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additional complexity, it is strongly recommended that all the partners of a project apply to Interreg Europe, which would ensure that no partner is in receipt of funding from its operational programme.

In duly justified cases, some regions may use their national / regional funding to be involved in a project submitted to the Interreg Europe programme. They would not receive any Interreg Europe funding, but would instead finance their participation with the budget of their regional programme, which would be listed as 'other funding' in the Interreg Europe application. The following conditions apply to these particular projects:

- The partner funded by its operational programme cannot be the lead partner of the Interreg Europe project. The lead partner bears all the administrative, financial and legal responsibility (see section 4.4.6) for the implementation of the project. This is the reason why the lead partner has to be a 'full' partner in the project.
- Besides the partner(s) funded by the operational programme, the partnership has to involve at least three more partners, two of which must be from EU Member States and financed by the Interreg Europe programme. A partner may be financed either under Interreg Europe or under the operational programme, but not under both programmes at the same time. It should also be stressed that expenditure can only be financed by one funding source. The deadlines, approval and reporting procedures of the regional programmes may differ from the Interreg Europe programme and thus render the management of the activities of partners under different funding mechanisms more complex. This should be taken into consideration when setting up the project.

#### **4.4.5 Funding for partners outside the programme area**

Partners from countries outside the programme area can participate in Interreg Europe projects as long as their participation is relevant to the implementation of the project. However they have to provide their own funding since they are not eligible to receive ERDF.

The funding of partners outside the programme area must be proven through a financing statement covering the whole budget of the partner concerned.

In some cases, it might be possible to obtain funding through other EU-instruments (such as ENI<sup>14</sup> or IPA<sup>15</sup>) or through special national allocations. In cases of co-financing from other EU instruments, the following has to be borne in mind:

- The financing provided by other instruments has to follow separate administration and monitoring, even if the project has been designed as a joint one.
- The approval deadlines and the administrative procedures of the different instruments vary and might not be in phase with the Interreg Europe cycle. This should therefore be carefully considered by the partners when planning activities and budgeting costs.

From the point of view of accountancy, an item of expenditure can be allocated to only one programme. Activities budgeted and paid for by EU partners and Norway and co-financed from the ERDF or the Norwegian allocation are reported to the Interreg Europe programme. Other parts of the project budgeted and financed by a partner from countries outside the programme area under other instruments have to be monitored by their respective management bodies.

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<sup>14</sup> The European Neighbourhood Instrument, for more information see: <http://www.enpi-info.eu/>

<sup>15</sup> IPA: Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, supports candidate and potential candidate countries for membership to the EU. For details see: [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/instruments/overview/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/instruments/overview/index_en.htm)



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#### 4.4.6 The role of the lead partner

Each project must follow the so-called lead partner principle. This means that, among the partners who carry out the project, one is appointed to act as the lead partner and thus holds the formal link between the project and the joint secretariat/managing authority (in accordance with Article 13 of the ETC Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013). The lead partner takes on the responsibility for management, communication, implementation and co-ordination of activities among the involved partners.

The lead partner:

- signs and submits the application form on behalf of the partnership,
- signs a subsidy contract (see section, 6.1.2) with the managing authority for the total amount of the subsidy,
- is responsible for the division of tasks among the partners involved in the project and ensures that these tasks are subsequently fulfilled in compliance with the application form and subsidy contract,
- lays down the arrangement for its relations with its partners in a project partnership agreement (see section 6.1.3) comprising, inter alia, provisions guaranteeing the sound financial management,
- ensures an efficient internal management and control system,
- ensures that the project reports on time and correctly to the joint secretariat,
- ensures that the expenditure reported by all partners has been incurred from implementing the project and corresponds to the activities agreed upon by all the partners,
- requests and receives payments of programme funding and
- transfers programme funding to the partners without delay in compliance with the amounts stated in the progress report.

The lead partner assumes the overall responsibility for the project towards the managing authority. Through the project partnership agreement, project partners are held responsible and liable for their part of the project implementation towards the lead partner. This implies that in case of irregularities committed by a partner and leading to a financial correction, the lead partner is liable towards the managing authority for the related funds, based on the subsidy contract, and the project partner towards the lead partner based on the partnership agreement. In case the lead partner does not succeed in securing repayment from the concerned project partner or if the managing authority does not succeed in securing repayment from the lead partner, Article 27 of the ETC Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 applies.

**The lead partner may be from an EU Member State or Norway. Partners from Switzerland may not assume the role of lead partner. Similarly, a private non-profit body may not be a lead partner in an Interreg Europe project.**

#### 4.5 Details on budget and eligibility at the application stage

The following sections provide an overview of key points related to the project budget and eligibility to be borne in mind when preparing a project. Applicants should also study carefully section 5 of this programme manual.

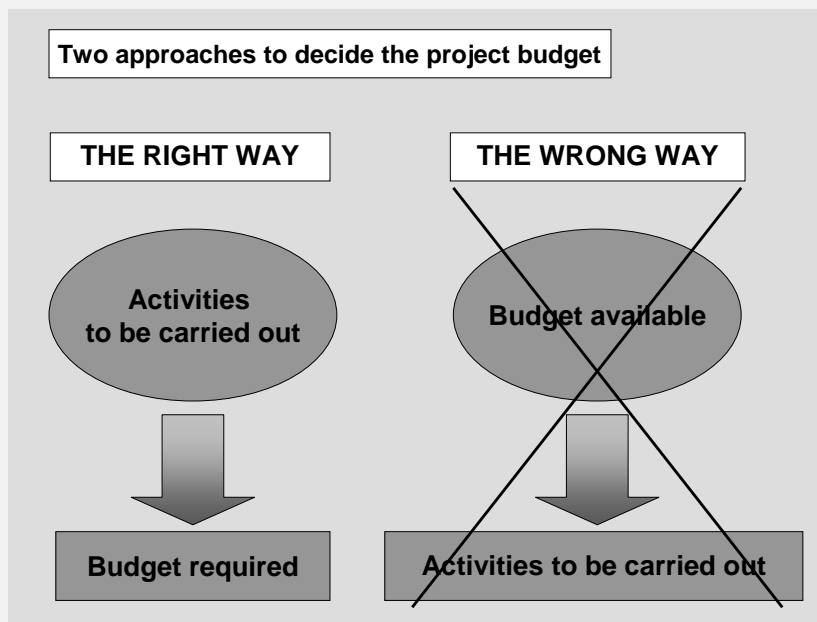
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#### **4.5.1 Building a project budget**

It is important that projects consider financial issues from the very beginning. This approach requires the involvement of all partners in the preparatory work and planning meetings during the development phase of the project application. Time invested prior to the submission of the application leads to stronger partnerships with clear responsibilities and well justified budget allocations. Good preparation is fundamental to ensuring a prompt start to the project's activities after approval, as well as smooth project implementation thereafter.

It is certainly useful to estimate the funds potentially available and to take into account the recommendations for a reasonable project budget. The overall budget has to be in line with the activities planned, the project's duration and the number of partners involved. This implies that the detailed budget is always prepared on the basis of the activities needed to meet the project's objectives and the resources required to carry out these activities within the time allowed.

## Cost budgeting



(Source: Interact Point Qualification and Transfer: "Financial Management Handbook"; 2006; p. 80)

1. The first step of project development should be dedicated to precisely defining the theme to be tackled, the objectives to be reached and the main activities required to achieve these objectives.
2. Once the partnership has a clear overview of the main activities and outputs by semester, it should decide which partner will be responsible for which activity / output.
3. When the allocation of activities / outputs per partner is clear, the budget design can start. It is advisable to:
  - identify the resources needed by each partner to complete the activities,
  - estimate the related cost and forecast the payment date,
  - organise these figures by budget line.This leads to the budget by partner, by budget line and for each six-monthly period.
4. By aggregating the partners' budgets, the partnership obtains the total estimated amount per budget line and six-monthly period for the whole partnership for the application form.

Preparation costs are fixed as a lump sum of EUR 15,000. It is important to note that EUR 15,000 represents the total amount, meaning ERDF plus partner contribution. The lead partner reports this lump sum with the first progress report and will be reimbursed the corresponding ERDF and, if applicable, share it with the project partners (see section 7.3).

#### 4.5.2 The budget lines

The budget table in the application form provides for a sub-division into the following budget lines:

Budget line	Recommendations/ rules	Applicable for
Staff costs	Usually largest share of the total budget, approx. 50%	the personnel/ <b>staff employed</b> by the partner institutions officially listed in the application form
Office and administrative expenditure	Flat rate of 15% of the staff costs (automatically calculated by the application form)	
Travel and accommodation costs		
External expertise and services costs	Usually less than 50% of the total budget	<b>external experts</b> (including their office and administrative expenditure + travel, equipment costs)
Equipment expenditure	Aim for office equipment not exceeding EUR 5,000 – EUR 7,000 per project	the personnel/ <b>staff employed</b> by the partner institutions officially listed in the application form

For detailed information on the different budget lines, please study section 7.2 of this programme manual carefully.

#### 4.5.3 The spending forecast and decommitment

At the application stage, each project needs to plan a spending forecast for each of the six-monthly reporting periods. Based on the budget planning as described above, the spending forecast should take into consideration the following:

- The reporting periods cover periods of six months (for more information please see section 6.2.1).
- The spending forecast should be an estimation of the actual payments to be made in each of the six-monthly periods. Therefore, it only partly reflects the activities taking place in a certain period. Indeed, if an activity is carried out close to the end of a reporting period, the related payment may only be possible in the following period and the costs should therefore be budgeted in the following reporting period. It should be kept in mind that the time of an activity being carried out is not necessarily simultaneous with the payment related to the activity.

The project's spending forecast is important for the programme, because the programme must also comply with its own spending forecast. The programme's spending forecast is based on ERDF allocations by the Commission. Thus, if the projects do not meet their spending forecasts, the programme may also not meet its own. In the event of the programme not meeting its spending forecast, it will be subject to decommitment (for further information see below), this means that the programme budget would be reduced accordingly. This is why projects will be monitored on the basis of their spending forecast. It is therefore important that projects:

- carefully prepare a realistic spending forecast,
- are ready to start project implementation very quickly after project approval,

- 
- monitor the financial spending continuously during implementation and
  - ensure regular, timely and full reporting.

### **The decommitment rule (n+3)**

At the beginning of every year, the Commission allocates a certain amount of ERDF to the Interreg Europe programme. The annual allocation must be spent within 3 years following the year of commitment. If, at the end of 3 years, the annual allocation is not spent, the corresponding ERDF budget will be lost (= decommitted). If this loss results from certain projects lagging behind their spending targets, the programme will be obliged to reduce the budget of these projects. Therefore, the spending forecast becomes part of the subsidy contract, which also includes provision that any amounts which are not reported in time and in full may be lost.

The first year of potential decommitment for the Interreg Europe programme is 2018.

#### **4.5.4 Time-frame for the eligibility of expenditure**

Costs for project implementation are eligible from the date of approval by the programme's monitoring committee to the end of the month referred to as the 'finalisation month' in the approval letter. The monitoring committee is expected to be held within six months after the end date of each call. Projects should be ready to start implementation within two months following the date of approval by the monitoring committee.

The 'finalisation month' marks the end date for all eligibility and determines the date by which the last progress report must arrive at the offices of the joint secretariat for the final monitoring. It is important to take this into consideration so that all activities are finalised and corresponding payments are made before this date in order to be eligible (incl. payment for the financial control of the last progress report). For more information, please see section 6.4 of the programme manual.

It is important to note that the lump sum for preparation costs is not concerned by the time-frame for the eligibility of expenditure.

## **4.6 Example of a possible interregional cooperation project**

### **4.6.1 Features**

#### **Partnership:**

Five partners from four 'regions'

Region 1 represented by

- an Italian regional authority (economic development department) – lead partner
- together with its regional development agency (partner 2)

Region 2 represented by:

- Ministry of Economy in Norway (partner 3)

Region 3 represented by

- a Polish city (international department) (partner 4)

Region 4 represented by:

- 
- a French regional association of incubators

### **Issue addressed**

Low rate of business creation in the participating 'regions' in particular among young people

### **Policy instruments addressed and organisations in charge of these policies**

**Italian region:** ERDF/ESF operational programme, investment priority on business creation, managed by the region (i.e. lead partner)

**Norwegian region:** National programme on business creation, managed by the Ministry of Economy

**Polish region:** Support programme to business start-up, managed by the city

**French region:** ERDF operational programme, investment priority on young entrepreneurs, managed by the regional authority (not directly represented in the partnership)

### **Local stakeholder groups**

#### **Italian region**

- Incubators
- Local Institute for entrepreneurship
- Association of regional young entrepreneurs
- Universities

#### **Norwegian region**

- National agency for innovation
- Regional public authorities
- National association of entrepreneurs

#### **Polish region**

- Local incubator
- Local chamber of commerce
- Venture capital organisation

#### **French region**

- Regional Authority as managing authority of the ERDF programme
- Incubators and chambers of commerce from the region

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## 4.6.2 Phase 1 achievements

### Italian region

One action plan finalised including the following measures:

- Based on the Norwegian experience, amendment of the existing funding instrument to include financial support to young entrepreneurs through loans (instead of the usual direct financial aid)
- Based on the Norwegian experience, one pilot action on developing a university course on entrepreneurship.

This pilot action is submitted to Interreg Europe through a revised application form. The Italian university involved in the pilot action is added as a sixth partner. This application for additional Interreg Europe funding is justified on the grounds that the Italian regional authority is not yet sure that the Norwegian practice can be adapted to the Italian context. The Italian regional authority therefore needs the Norwegian expertise to adapt and test the course in practice. If the pilot action is successful, the Italian regional authority will envisage obtaining funding through its ESF programme. On this basis, the revised application is approved by the Interreg Europe monitoring committee at the beginning of phase 2.

### Norwegian region

One action plan finalised including the following measures:

- Creation of regional associations of young entrepreneurs following the Italian example (19 associations in total, one per county)
- Based on the Polish experience, amendment of the national programme with inclusion of a measure dedicated to young people (aged 20 to 25)

### Polish region

One action plan finalised including the following measures:

- Based on the French experience, creation of a local 'business creation portal' to make it easier to give advice to people interested in creating their own business
- Based on the Italian experience, creation of a new local group bringing together the different stakeholders involved in business creation in order to improve the governance of the city support programme

### French region

Action plan not finalised. Due to legal constraints and the lack of endorsement by the managing authority, the transfer of interesting experiences identified in Norway and Italy could not be formalised in an action plan.

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#### 4.6.3 Phase 2 achievements (two years after action plan finalisation)

##### Italian region

- EUR 1.2 million ERDF allocated through loans to 48 young entrepreneurs.
- One university course on entrepreneurship implemented; 34 students trained.
- University course to be prolonged one full year with ESF support.

##### Norwegian region

- Eight regional associations of young entrepreneurs created, instead of 19 initially planned. But 153 young entrepreneurs already members of the eight associations.
- National programme modified, 132 young entrepreneurs supported.

##### Polish region

- One web portal created. After one year of creation, 132 contacts established thanks to the portal. Of these 132 contacts, eight new businesses are created.
- One local governance group established. Group meeting once per month since its creation. Satisfaction rate of local entrepreneurs benefiting from the support programme increases by 8% compared with the previous year.

##### French region

Although no action plan was finalised, the project was an opportunity to reinforce the cooperation between the association of incubators and the Regional Council acting as managing authority for the Structural Funds programme. Since the end of phase 1, this has resulted in two bids submitted by the association to the ERDF programme in the field of SME support. Both bids were approved for a total amount of EUR 200,000 ERDF with 26 SMEs benefitting from the new measures.

## 5. Application and selection

### 5.1 Assistance to applicants

Interreg Europe provides the opportunity for organisations involved in regional policy to gain access to the experience of partners in other parts of Europe. Specific project ideas can be developed by relevant authorities throughout Europe based on their specific responsibilities and interests.

With regard to the development of project ideas, the programme provides **the following tools** to future applicants:

- **Project idea and partner search database** available on the programme's website [www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu). All those who would like to publish their project idea and market it to future potential partners are welcome to submit their idea through a standardised form. Similarly, organisations looking for interesting project ideas can search this database using key words. It should be noted that **the programme does not screen the ideas submitted in this database**, nor does it guarantee their relevance to Interreg Europe.



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- **Project idea feedback** can be requested from the joint secretariat by submitting a form available on the programme website. Applicants can receive written or oral feedback on their project idea. Oral feedback is provided through individual consultations remotely (phone or Skype) or in person at the events listed below (subject to organisation).

The following tools are only available when a call for proposals is open:

- **Information days** provide general information on the programme and the call for proposals to potential applicants wishing to submit a project application. These events are mainly for the benefit of applicants who are at an early stage of development with their project ideas. They are organised by each partner state's point of contact. Depending on the organiser, the event may be coupled with individual consultations, on the condition that a project idea feedback has been received.
- **Lead applicant workshops** aim to assist applicants at a more mature stage of development with their project ideas by offering practical workshops on more detailed features of the call for proposals and the application form (e.g. finding the right approach to the topic tackled, building a well-structured plan of activities, carefully selecting the partners, avoiding mistakes when calculating the project budget).

Applicants should not hesitate to contact the joint secretariat by phone or e-mail. All relevant information for project development and applications including contact details for the joint secretariat can be found on the programme's website [www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu).

Successful projects require a good preparation phase. It is important to note that all partners should be closely involved in preparing the application. Also, the preparation of a good application can only be ensured after a careful study of the programme documents. In particular, the information provided in the programme manual is crucial for applicants. For instance, the description of the eligibility and quality criteria (see section 5.3) provides critical information on the programme's requirements and on the way the applications are assessed.

Partner search should start at an early stage of the project's preparation phase in order to properly involve the possible partners in the preparation of the proposal. Early contact between the future partners also contributes to building trust and confidence within the partnership, which can facilitate the future management of the project. In addition to the **partner search database** mentioned above, the programme also recommends using **the following tools**:

- **Partner search forums** are organised at programme level. At these events, a certain number of facilities are proposed to help participants to promote their project ideas or to find relevant partners depending on the theme of interest. Details of upcoming events are published regularly on the Interreg Europe website: ([www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu)).
- **Existing EU networks** (such as Eurocities, EURADA, ERRIN, FEDARENE, CPMR) may also be useful to contact when a partner with expertise in a specific field or from a specific geographical location is needed.
- **National points of contact** may provide additional assistance and confirm the eligibility of partners. A current list of national points of contact is available on the programme website.

## 5.2 Submission

Applications are submitted to the programme through calls for projects, which are organised on a regular basis between 2015 and 2018. Applications can be submitted at any time between the launch

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date and the closing date of each call. The **terms of reference**, published on the programme website ([www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu)) when a call is launched, define the specifications and requirements for each call.

What to submit and how?

- **Application form** including lead partner confirmation: to be submitted electronically via the online system as well as an unbound hard copy of the application summary
- **Partner declaration**: originals or copies for all partners
- **Letters of support** if applicable: originals or copies for the partners concerned (see point C below).

**Besides the electronic submission of the application form, all other hard copies** (see further specifications in the sections below) **have to be sent to the address of the joint secretariat by the deadline set in the call for proposals**. Applications or corrected documents sent after the deadline will not be accepted. This eligibility criterion will be checked by reference to the date of the postmark on the envelope or by reference to an equivalent proof of the date of sending to be provided with the sent documents.

All the above-mentioned documents - including the online application form user guide - can be accessed at [www.iOLF.eu](http://www.iOLF.eu).

Applications have to be completed in English as it is the working language of the programme. Applications submitted in any other language will be considered ineligible.

#### **A. Online application form**

The application is available online at any time for consultation, but editing and submission is only possible during an 'open' call for proposals. Detailed instructions on how to fill in the online application are provided in the application form itself.

The application includes a number of automatic links and formulae. These features mean that error messages appear in the form if it is not properly filled in, and it cannot be submitted. This helps to significantly reduce the risk of submitting ineligible applications.

The application is submitted via the online system. Also, an unbound hard copy of the project summary only has to be sent to the joint secretariat. This summary, which includes the lead partner confirmation has to be dated and stamped (if a stamp is available within the organisation) and it has to carry the original wet ink signature (not faxed, scanned or otherwise duplicated) of the legal representative of the organisation. The paper version of the summary has to be identical to the version submitted online— which can be verified by the control number generated by the online system.

#### **B. Partner declaration**

At the application stage, Interreg Europe requires proof that the lead partner's and the partner's own financial contributions have been secured and will be available for the project implementation as laid out in the application form. This proof is delivered in the form of a partner declaration. The partner declaration is **obligatory for all partners listed in the application form**, i.e. for both EU and non-EU partners. The partner declarations are a pre-requisite for a project proposal to be eligible for the programme. It is therefore important to take this requirement into account early on in the preparation phase so that the partner declarations are available, at the latest, before the closure of the call when the application has to be submitted to the programme. The name of the partner mentioned in the partner declaration has to be identical to the organisation name mentioned in 'Part B – Partnership' of the application form. The amount of the partner contribution indicated must cover at least the amount of the

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partner contribution indicated for the partner in section 'A.4 Overview of project partners' of the application form. Lower amounts indicated would not ensure the required partner contribution, and would therefore lead to the ineligibility of the application. Finally, they must be dated and signed by the relevant person within the organisation and stamped, if a stamp is available. Only the model provided by the programme can be accepted and the wording must not be modified.

### **C. Letter of support**

The chance of improving policies through interregional cooperation very much depends on whether the relevant organisations are directly involved in the project. In cases where policy instruments addressed are Structural Funds programmes, the direct involvement of managing authorities (MA) / intermediate bodies (IB) or other relevant bodies is strongly encouraged (see the country pages on the programme website). The same applies when other policy instruments are addressed (outside Structural Funds), i.e. the relevant organisation responsible for these policy instruments should also be a partner in the project. When this is not the case, the partners concerned need to submit a letter of support.

A letter of support is required for a partner when:

- a Structural Funds programme is addressed, but the managing authority (or other relevant bodies) is not directly involved as a project partner
- another policy instrument (outside Structural Funds) is addressed, but the organisation responsible for this instrument is not directly involved in the project

In its support letter, the managing authority or other relevant bodies acknowledge the development of the project and make a commitment to fully supporting and closely following its implementation. The programme's eligibility check (see section 5.3.1) is of the organisation indicated in this letter, not the individual signatory.

When one policy instrument is addressed by several partners from the same region, and none of them is the body responsible for this instrument, it is sufficient to produce a single letter of support, ensuring that all partners concerned are named in that letter. If one of them is the body responsible for this instrument, partners from the same region who address the same instrument do not need to submit a letter of support.

The name of the partner(s) mentioned in the support letter has to be identical to the organisation name mentioned in 'Part B – Partnership' of the application form. They must be dated and signed by the relevant person within the institution and stamped, if a stamp is available. Only the model provided by the programme can be accepted and the wording must not be modified.

The submission of the relevant support letters is a pre-requisite for a project proposal to be eligible for the programme. It is therefore important to take this requirement into account early on in the preparation phase so that the required support letters are available, at the latest, before the closure of the call when the application has to be submitted to the programme.

## **5.3 Selection**

After submission, each application is subject to a two-step selection procedure. At first, project proposals are checked against the eligibility criteria in order to ensure that they fulfil the technical requirements of the programme. Only project proposals that satisfy the eligibility criteria advance to the second step, the **quality assessment**. **It is not possible to submit corrected documents after the deadline for submission.**

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The quality assessment applies, once again, a two-step approach that is based on a scoring system, resulting in a ranking list of all eligible applications (see further details under section 5.3.2).

The assessment is carried out by the joint secretariat. For each step of the assessment, a 'four eye principle' is applied.

**Important: It should be noted that further or stricter criteria may be defined in the terms of reference of each call. In case of a difference between the information given in the programme manual and the terms of reference, the stricter criteria shall apply. The terms of reference for each call are published on the programme website: [www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu)**

### 5.3.1 Eligibility assessment

The eligibility assessment is a 'yes or no' process. This means that the eligibility assessment does not allow for any flexibility in the way the criteria are applied.

All the following eligibility questions have to be answered in the affirmative in order to pass the first step of the selection procedure:



## *Eligibility criteria*

1. Has the application been submitted online in due time? Has the application summary been printed and submitted by post in due time (according to postmark or equivalent)? Is the control number on the printed summary and the submitted online application identical?
2. Is the application complete and does it include:
  - the application summary (wet-ink original and dated) including lead partner confirmation?
  - the signed partner declarations (originals or copies) for all the partners listed in the application?
  - the signed support letters (originals or copies) for all the partners concerned?
3. Is the application fully filled in according to the instructions? Is it in English?
4. For each partner declaration:
  - is it signed and dated?
  - is the name of the partner mentioned identical to the organisation name mentioned in the application?
  - Does the amount stated in the declaration at least cover the amount of the "partner contribution" (or the "total amount" in cases where partners are not applying for Interreg Europe co-financing) as indicated in the application?

- 
- Is the programme model used and, besides the fields to be filled, have no amendments been made to the text?
5. For each support letter:
    - is it signed and dated ?
    - is the name of the partner(s) mentioned identical to the organisation(s) name listed in the application?
    - is the programme model used and, besides the fields to be filled in, is the text free of amendments?
    - when the letter is related to Structural Funds, is it provided by the relevant organisation?
  6. Does the project involve partners from at least three countries, of which at least two partners are from EU Member States and are financed by the Interreg Europe programme?
  7. Are at least half of the policy instruments that are addressed by the EU regions involved in the project Structural Funds programmes?

### 5.3.2 Quality assessment

The quality assessment applies only to applications that have fulfilled all the eligibility criteria. It consists in evaluating the quality of the eligible applications according to 6 criteria.

The quality assessment criteria are divided into two categories:

1. Strategic assessment criteria – to assess the project's contribution to the achievement of programme objectives.
  - Criterion 1 – Relevance of proposal
  - Criterion 2 – Quality of results
  - Criterion 3 – Quality of partnership
2. Operational assessment criteria – to assess the consistency and feasibility of the proposed project, as well as its value for money.
  - Criterion 4 – Coherence of the proposal and quality of approach
  - Criterion 5 – Quality of management
  - Criterion 6 – Budget and finance

A score of 1 to 5 is attributed to each quality criterion (except in the case of the knock-out criterion, which scores 0), which will result in an average score per project. Based on the average score per application, the joint secretariat will produce a ranking list. The following scoring scale is used:

- 5 excellent
- 4 good
- 3 adequate

- 2 poor
- 1 very poor
- 0 knock-out criterion

The knock-out criterion applies when the information in the application form is so poor that it cannot be assessed in a proper manner. This may also apply when the information provided calls into question the feasibility of the project proposal.

Only projects that are successful at the strategic assessment stage (reaching at least an average 'adequate' level – i.e. an average score of 3.00 or above) are also assessed in terms of operational criteria.

When deciding on a score for each of the criteria, the assessors use the following quality assessment guidelines. **Applicants should have a carefully study these guidelines before preparing their application.**

### Quality assessment criteria



## 1. Strategic assessment criteria

### Criterion 1 – Relevance of proposal

Sub-category	Indicative assessment questions (and indicative source in application form)
Relevance of the theme tackled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is the theme tackled clearly in line with one of the programme's specific objectives? (C.2)</li> <li>▪ Are the theme and the policy instruments addressed clearly related to regional development and/or are they EU Structural Funds policies? Are they clearly in line with the competences of the relevant authorities at local, regional and national level? (B.2.1.1, B.2.1.2, C.2)</li> <li>▪ Are the issues tackled at regional level linked to the regions' smart specialisation strategies? If so, has the link been sufficiently explained and justified? (B.2.1.1)</li> <li>▪ Is the theme of clear European added-value? Can this theme be considered of general interest in the context of EU regional policy? (C.2)</li> </ul>
Relevance of the proposed approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is the theme of the project clearly being tackled at policy level? (B.2.1.2, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Does the project have a clear focus on the exchange of experience, and does it clearly build on the</li> </ul>

	<p>partners' experience? Is the exchange of experience at the policy level at the heart of the proposed cooperation? (B.1, B.2.1.2, C.4, C.5, Part D)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Does the project clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to the programme's objectives and in particular to the improvement of regional / local policy instruments? (B.2, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, C.6, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Is the proposed approach clearly interregional? (C.4, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Will the proposed cooperation benefit all partners? (B.2.1.2, C.4, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Does the proposal aim at developing any aligned or joint policies over borders? (B.2.1.1, C.6.1, Part D)</li> </ul>
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### Criterion 2 – Quality of results

<b>Sub-category</b>	<b>Indicative assessment questions</b> (and indicative source in application form)
Added-value of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are the expected results clearly defined? (C.6.1, C.6.2, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Are the expected results clearly innovative? Are they clearly different from the results already achieved in other running or past projects? (C.6.3)</li> <li>▪ Are potential synergies with and added-value compared to similar running projects clarified in the application form? (C.6.3)</li> <li>▪ For follow-up projects, is the added-value clearly demonstrated through the partnership and/or the theme tackled? (Part B, C.6.3)</li> </ul>
Durability of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are there realistic provisions to ensure the durability of the project's results? (C.6.4)</li> </ul>
Visibility of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is the communication strategy clearly defined? Are sufficient publicity measures planned for disseminating the projects activities and results beyond the project's partners? (C.5, Part D)</li> </ul>

### Criterion 3 – Quality of partnership

<b>Sub-category</b>	<b>Indicative assessment questions</b> (and indicative source in application form)

<p>Coherence between the objectives of the project and partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is the issue tackled of interest to all partners? Will all the partners benefit from, and contribute to, the project? (B.1, B.2.1.2, C.4, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Are the partners involved relevant to the resolution of the issue tackled? (B.1, B.2, C.2)</li> <li>▪ Are the involved partners in a position to influence their regional/ local policies and strategies? (B.1, B.2.1.2)</li> <li>▪ Are the stakeholders identified relevant to the issue addressed by the project? Are their roles and involvement in the project clearly described? (B.2.1.3, C.4, Part D)</li> </ul>
<p>Proportionate involvement of all partners in developing project idea, preparing application, implementing and co-financing operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Do all partners seem to have been involved in developing the project? (C.1)</li> <li>▪ Does the involvement of all partners seem to be comparable? If not, is there a justification in the application form or evidence in the project's approach? (B.1, C.4, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Is the financial contribution between the partners proportionate and realistic? If not, is it justified? (A.4, Part D)</li> </ul>
<p>Good mix of regions with different levels of development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is the partnership a mix between more and less developed regions? If not, is it justified in the application form or evident in the project's approach? (Part B, C.4)</li> </ul>
<p>Geographical coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Does the partnership go beyond cross-border and transnational programme areas? (A.4) If not, is there a justification in the application form or through evidence in the project's approach? (B.1, C.4,5, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Is the budget allocation balanced between the countries (including between a group of geographically close countries and the other represented countries)? If not, is it justified in the application form? (A.4, C.4)</li> </ul>



## 2. Operational assessment criteria



#### Criterion 4 – Coherence of the proposal and quality of approach

Sub-category	Indicative assessment questions (and indicative source in application form)
Coherence of the proposed approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are the following elements logically inter-related: issue tackled, objectives and expected results? (C.2, C.3, C.4, C.6.1, C.6.2, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Can the expected results be achieved through the proposed approach and planned activities? (C.4, C.6.1, C.6.2, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Is the proposed overall approach realistic and consistent? Are activities logically inter-linked? Is their sequencing logical? (C.4, Part D)</li> </ul>
Quality of the work plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are the planned activities and outputs described in enough detail in the project's work plan? (Part D)</li> <li>▪ For each semester of the work plan, are the main outputs in line with the description of the activities? (Part D)</li> </ul>
Consistency of the project with EU horizontal policies and compliance with state-aid rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is the project in line with the EU horizontal policies (sustainable development, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, and equality between men and women)? (C.7)</li> <li>▪ Has it been established that none of the planned activities are state aid relevant in phase 1? (Part D)</li> </ul>

#### Criterion 5 – Quality of management

Sub-category	Indicative assessment questions (and indicative source in application form)
Clarity of the project coordination and management structures and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are the procedures for management and coordination at strategic and operational levels clearly and satisfactorily explained? Are they transparent and fair? Are all partners involved in the decision-making process? If not, is it justified? (C.8.1, Part D)</li> <li>▪ If a sharing of tasks is envisaged within the partnership, is this division clear and logical? If no division of tasks is envisaged, is it justified? (C.8.1, Part D)</li> </ul>
Quality of the project management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are the project management-related activities clearly and precisely defined? (C.8.1, Part D)</li> <li>▪ Does the work plan include the basic management and coordination activities / outputs (i.e. progress reports and Steering Group meetings)? (Part D)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are these activities in line and coherent with the description provided in section C.8.1 of the application form? (C.8.1, Part D)</li> </ul>
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### Criterion 6 – Budget and finance

Sub-category	Indicative assessment questions (and indicative source in application form)
Value for money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the overall budget reasonable compared with the planned activities/outputs and the project's duration? Is the overall budget reasonable compared with the number of partners involved? (A.1, A.3, A.4, Part D, Part E)</li> <li>Is the value for money demonstrated in the context of Interreg Europe? (all)</li> <li>Is the budget share dedicated to 'external expertise and services' reasonable (i.e. is it below 50% of the total budget)? If not, is it justified? (E.1, E.2)</li> <li>In case equipment costs are budgeted, is the amount reasonable (i.e. within the recommended EUR 5,000-7,000 per project)? If not, is it justified? (E.1, E.3)</li> </ul>
Consistency of the budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do the financial arrangements reflect the planned activities? Are the costs by budget line coherent and in line with the corresponding activities? (Part D, E.1)</li> <li>Is the spending plan coherent and realistic? Does it reflect the planned activities? (Part D, E.5)</li> <li>Are the costs for 'External expertise and services' accurately and clearly described? Is the level and nature of these costs justified and in line with the planned activities? Are their additionality and interregionality clearly justified? Is there a risk that public procurement rules will not be respected (e.g. the name of the company is mentioned)? (Part D, E.2)</li> <li>If equipment costs (e.g. IT equipment) are budgeted, are they clearly described? Is the nature of these costs justified? Are they of benefit to the partnership? (E.3)</li> <li>If activities are organised outside the EU, is the location of these activities clearly specified (i.e. country or town)? Are these activities taking place outside the EU relevant and justified? Is there a risk that the costs paid by the EU partners for these</li> </ul>

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	activities exceed 20% of the project's total budget? (Part D, E.1)
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### 5.3.3 The decision-making process

**After completion of the first step** of the assessment (**eligibility assessment**), the monitoring committee decides on the results of the eligibility assessment through a written procedure. The lead applicants of ineligible applications will receive a notification letter specifying the unfulfilled eligibility criteria.

**Based on completion of the first part of the quality assessment (strategic assessment stage)**, the monitoring committee decides on the list of projects to be further assessed. These projects will be subject to the second step of the quality assessment (operational assessment stage). Projects that will not reach the second step of the quality assessment will be informed accordingly.

Projects that have successfully passed the strategic and operational assessment criteria and have reached an overall sufficient average score (at least an average 'adequate' level – i.e. an average score of 3.00 or above) are recommended for approval or recommended for approval with conditions to the monitoring committee<sup>16</sup>.

Applications where a knock-out criterion is applied will not benefit from a full assessment. Only the reason(s) for the knock-out will be explained in the assessment results.

Final decisions on approval are made by the Interreg Europe monitoring committee, based on the results of the quality assessment.

All lead applicants are informed of the decision regarding their proposal soon after the meeting of the monitoring committee. Lead applicants of rejected projects receive a notification letter with a summary of the quality assessment results. They are thus informed of the reasons why their application failed. Similarly, all the lead partners of approved projects receive a letter from the joint secretariat stating the decision of the monitoring committee as well as the total ERDF and possible Norwegian and Swiss funding approved. It is likely that the decision will include certain conditions deriving from the results of the quality assessment. A precise deadline for fulfilling these conditions is set in the notification letter. Only once these conditions are fulfilled, can the subsidy contract be concluded.

## 5.4 Complaint procedures

Project lead applicants of rejected project proposals are informed in writing about the reasons why an application was not eligible or was not approved. Any questions in relation to the assessments will be examined and answered by the managing authority/joint secretariat. Projects that have not been selected for funding have the right to file a formal complaint on the decision of the programme regarding the non-selection of a proposal. However, such a complaint must be well-grounded and follow a specific procedure. Please note that further details and specific complaint forms may be published with each call.

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<sup>16</sup> On the condition that sufficient funding is available.

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In principle, complaints can only be lodged against the following criteria:

- (1) the assessment does not correspond to the information provided by the lead applicant, and
- (2) the project assessment and selection process failed to comply with the specific procedures laid down in the call publication and programme manual that materially affected or could have materially affected the decision.

Only the project's lead applicant can file a complaint. Potential complaints from partners have to be passed through the lead applicant. Complaints must be submitted in writing (post or email) to the joint secretariat within 3 weeks after the official notification of the non-selection of the project by the managing authority.

The complaints will be examined and answered by a complaint panel involving the previous, present and future chairs of the monitoring committee and the managing authority/joint secretariat. If deemed necessary, the complaint panel may decide to refer back a complaint to the monitoring committee of the programme.

*For complaints against decisions of the programme's managing authority/joint secretariat during project implementation and complaints related to first or second level control, further information can be found in section 6.5.*

## 6. Project implementation

### 6.1 Project start

#### 6.1.1 Start date

The monitoring committee is expected to meet within six months after the end of each call to approve projects. Project partners should be ready to start implementation as soon as possible after the decision of the Interreg Europe monitoring committee, approximately within two months from the date of this decision.

The actual start date will be determined for each call for proposals individually and communicated to the projects at the stage of their approval.

#### 6.1.2 Subsidy contract

After a project has been selected for funding and once it has fulfilled the conditions set by the monitoring committee of the programme, a subsidy contract between the managing authority of the programme and the project's lead partner will be concluded. The subsidy contract determines the rights and responsibilities of the lead partner and the managing authority, the scope of activities to be carried out, the terms of funding, requirements for reporting and financial control, etc.

The subsidy contract will cover both phases of a project (exchange of experience and development of action plans plus monitoring of the implementation of the action plans). In cases where projects apply for pilot actions as part of phase 2 and those are approved by the monitoring committee, the subsidy contract might be changed accordingly.

A model of the subsidy contract is available on the programme's website.

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### 6.1.3 Project partnership agreement

Based on the Article 13 (2) of the ETC Regulation (EU) 1299/2013 and in order to ensure the quality of the implementation of the project, as well as the satisfactory achievement of its goals, the lead partner and the partners have to conclude a partnership agreement. The partnership agreement allows the lead partner to extend the arrangements of the subsidy contract to the level of each partner. Such an agreement should include the following information:

- role and obligations of the individual partners in the partnership with regard to project implementation,
- budgetary principles (partner budget for each budget line and spending forecast for each six-monthly period, budget flexibility, if applicable, the arrangements for sharing the national contributions of a partner contracting joint activities and the allocation of the preparation lump sum per partner if applicable),
- financial management provisions for accounting, reporting, financial control, receipt of ERDF payments,
- liability in case of failures in project delivery and project spending; provisions for changes to the work plan,
- the partner's financial liability and provisions for the recovery of funds should amounts be incorrectly reported and received by the partner,
- information and publicity requirements,
- resolution of conflicts in the partnership,
- working language of the partnership.

An example of a project partnership agreement is available on the programme's website ([www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu)).

It is recommended that the project partnership agreement is prepared as early as possible and that the principles are agreed upon even prior to the submission of the project's application. This helps to shorten the start-up phase of the project once it is approved and to ensure that the partners have a common understanding of the implications of participating in the project, both in terms of activities and finances.

The lead partner assumes the overall responsibility for the project towards the managing authority. Through the project partnership agreement, project partners are held responsible and liable for their part of the project implementation towards the lead partner. This implies that in case of irregularities committed by a partner and leading to a financial correction, the lead partner is liable towards the managing authority for the related funds, based on the subsidy contract, and the project partner towards the lead partner based on the partnership agreement. In case the lead partner does not succeed in securing repayment from the concerned project partner or if the managing authority does not succeed in securing repayment from the lead partner, Article 27 of the ETC Regulation No 1299/2013 applies.

Point of attention: only partners who have signed the partnership agreement are allowed to report expenditure. The lead partner must have legal certainty with regard to the liability for any reported expenditure.

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## 6.2 Reporting

In order to follow the project implementation and as a basis for the transfer of the ERDF to the project, a **progress report** (and related annexes) has to be submitted periodically to the programme. The progress report is a core document because it constitutes an important channel of information between the projects and the programme. It includes both activity and financial information related to the project's implementation.

The progress report is also a main source of information to demonstrate the programme's achievements and usefulness. In particular, it provides the raw material that is used as the basis for producing the analysis of the programme's achievements, which is to be included in the reports to the European Commission.

Projects should therefore not consider the progress report only as an administrative and compulsory task for obtaining ERDF reimbursement, but it should be used as a means to share the stories about the project's results and successes with the joint secretariat.

For reporting purposes, an online form system has been set up (OLF). Each lead partner has access to this system through a confidential code sent by the joint secretariat. Progress reports are submitted to the programme through the online system. A summary, duly signed by the lead partner, must also be submitted to the programme.

### 6.2.1 Reporting periods and deadlines

In principle, the progress report covers a period of six months. The dates of the reporting period will be set by the programme subject to the monitoring committee's approval.

For phase 1, a progress report (and related annexes) needs to be submitted to the programme every six months. For phase 2, the progress reports (and related annexes) need to be submitted on an annual basis, taking into consideration that the activities in phase 2 will be limited and therefore the corresponding expenditure will be much lower than in phase 1.

#### Example

	Reporting period		Deadline for submission
<b>Phase 1</b>	six-monthly	01 February – 30 July	01 November
		01 August – 31 January	01 May
<b>Phase 2</b>	annual	01 February – 31 January	01 May (31 January for the last progress report)

#### Points of attention:

- There may be cases (e.g. integration of pilot actions, decommitment risk at programme level) where the reporting periods of phase 2 will be on a six-month basis; meaning that the frequency applied for phase 1 may be continued. The joint secretariat will communicate this to the projects in due time.
- For the last progress report, the date by which the progress report needs to arrive at the joint secretariat also marks the end date of eligibility. Please study section 6.4 on project closure carefully for further information.

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### 6.2.2 Reporting procedures

The reporting procedure for projects can be summarised as follows:

- a) Each partner sends a report to the lead partner before the deadline agreed with the lead partner and ensures that its part of the reported activities and expenditure has been independently verified by a controller in compliance with the country specific requirements for first level control (see also section 7.6). This also applies of course to the lead partner, because the lead partner is at the same time a partner in the project. The report must be accompanied by
  - the independent first level control certificate
  - the independent first level control report (incl. control checklist) and
  - the list of expenditure
- b) On the basis of the individual partners' reports, the lead partner compiles the joint progress report for the whole partnership.
- c) The lead partner confirms that the information provided by the partners has been verified and confirmed by an independent body in compliance with the respective country specific control requirements; that the partners' information has been accurately reflected in the joint progress report and that the related costs result from implementing the project as planned and set out in the application form and described in the progress report.
- d) For the audit trail, the lead partner retains possession of the inputs used for the progress report received from the partners.
- e) The lead partner submits the progress report to the joint secretariat. The joint secretariat checks the report and if necessary sends clarification requests to the lead partner. Once all points have been clarified, the progress report is approved.
- f) The certifying authority executes the payment to the lead partner<sup>17</sup>.
- g) The lead partner transfers the funds to the partners after receipt of the payment, without delay.

Each progress report (and the project in general) is monitored by two officers from the joint secretariat: one focusing on the activities and results and the other in relation to financial matters. They will provide joint feedback to the projects on their progress reports.

### 6.2.3 Monitoring of a project's progress

The progress report (and related annexes) is a core tool for reporting the progress made on project implementation to the programme. The basic principle of reporting and monitoring is to check the activities and outputs reported against what was originally planned in the application form. Beyond this minimum requirement, the aim is also to get as much qualitative information as possible on the lessons learnt and results achieved within the reporting period. Projects have to be as precise as possible on the information they report.

In addition to the progress report (and related annexes), the programme will use other tools to monitor the progress of the project's implementation on a continuous basis. Among others, the programme will use:

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<sup>17</sup> Within approximately four weeks after the approval of the progress report by the joint secretariat.

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- the project's website
  - interactive communication exchange with the lead partner and partners if necessary (e.g. skype, phone conferences)
  - meetings with the lead partner and partners if necessary (e.g. on site, at the joint secretariat).

#### **6.2.4 Guidance for reporting**

The following points should help projects to provide concise and coherent information in their progress reports.

##### **Project summary:**

Particular attention should be paid to the quality and the nature of the information provided in this section since it is published on the Interreg Europe programme website. In particular, the following two points are important:

1. The description provided in this section should be cumulative: the summary should provide an overview of the key project activities from the start of the project until the end of the period of the report.
2. The information should be content-related and cover main project activities: it should help the reader visiting the project website to understand the project and its focus. However, internal management problems (delays in the project implementation or underspending issues) should not be reported in that section since they are not of interest to the general public.
3. Since it is published on the programme's website, the summary should be written in an easy to understand style (journalistic style as for a press release or an article).

##### **Consistency in the reporting**

For the overall coherence of the report, it is crucial that the information provided for the activities and outputs is fully consistent. In other words, when a specific output is reported, it should be clearly related to the description of the activities for that period. This also means that the terminology used should be consistent throughout the report and in line with the terminology adopted in the application form.

##### **Reporting on result indicators**

In order to avoid misinterpretation, lead partners should carefully check the definition of each indicator provided in section 4.3.2 of the present manual.

The figures reported under the indicator section should be justified as precisely as possible in the report. As this information will be used for the programme evaluation, it has to be reliable.

##### **Link between activities and expenditure**

All reported expenditure needs to be in line with the activities carried out and reported in the respective reporting period. When compiling the progress report, the project has to make sure that for any expenditure included, a link to the activities can be made. For instance, if expenditure is



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reported in the budget line for travel & accommodation, the corresponding meetings are expected to be reported as an activity and output/result (in the case that, exceptionally, expenditure is reported delayed, this should be explained as a deviation in the progress report).

### **Independent first level control certificates**

It is essential for a smooth reporting process that the country-specific requirements of each partner are respected. Accordingly, each partner and its first level controller are strongly advised to check the Interreg Europe website on a regular basis to ensure that the latest developments are taken into consideration. Independent first level control certificates that do not respect the country specific requirements can significantly delay monitoring, as they might have to be re-issued and re-submitted.

It is also important to note that the programme cannot accept any amendments/additions to the independent first level control certificate template. The text has been agreed by the EU Partner States and Norway. The joint secretariat must be certain that the points listed in the confirmation have been checked and therefore can be confirmed by the first level controller. It is not possible to refer to any annexes, side letters etc. Any open points should be resolved with the lead partner and the partners (and their controllers where applicable) before the independent first level control certificate is signed and submitted. The lead partner is therefore advised to check carefully that the partners' independent first level control certificates are correct, that the country-specific requirements have been respected and that the template has not been amended.

### **Reporting on output indicators**

The number of appearances in the media: evidence backing up the project's reporting on this indicator is important. The projects should provide evidence of their success in a form of a 'media monitoring report' with dates and sources of the appearances referenced.

The number of unique visitors to the project's website: statistics connected to this indicator will be produced internally by the programme and placed on the programme website shortly after a reporting period ends. The communication manager of the project will be responsible for checking the statistics and sharing the numbers with the partnership. The partners should assess how successful the communication strategy is in terms of reaching the targets for attracting new website visitors.

### **Reporting on other communication activities**

Public relations activities (such as events, campaigns, briefings, press conferences): the projects should report clearly on the number and kind of target groups reached (e.g. names of key policymakers present).

Communication tools: when such tools are produced for a specific communication activity, their use and their role in reaching the communication objectives of that activity need to be described.

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## 6.3 Changes in project implementation

### 6.3.1 General principles

All minor changes (e.g. change in contact details, rescheduling of activities, and budget changes within the 20% budget flexibility for each budget line and partner, see below) can be reported as 'deviations' to the joint secretariat via the progress report. The report has to include a justification of such minor changes of the initial plans, an explanation on their consequence for the project's implementation and the solution proposed to tackle them and to avoid similar deviations in the future, where applicable.

For major changes, in accordance with the subsidy contract, the project is obliged to request approval from the programme. Major changes concern:

- the partnership (e.g. withdrawal, replacement of a partner),
- the core activities of the project (including the possible introduction of a pilot action at the end of phase 1),
- the budget of the project (reallocation above the 20% flexibility for each budget line and partner, see below),
- the project's duration.

Such changes are formalised through a request for changes procedure. As a basic rule, lead partners should inform the joint secretariat as soon as they become aware of a possible major change in their project.

### 6.3.2 Request for changes procedure

For the above mentioned major changes, the lead partner needs to fill in a 'request for change' and submit it to the programme through the online form system. The 'request for change' is provided upon request by the joint secretariat. It can be requested at any time during the implementation of the project. However, unless duly justified, a 'request for change' is generally not treated while a progress report is still under review by the joint secretariat, since the request for change may have an impact on the progress report and may lead to serious delays in the reporting.

The request for change template is based on the latest approved application form and needs to be updated for the respective parts related to the change. Furthermore, the project has to describe the requested change and provide a clear justification for it.

Depending on the nature of the requested changes, a decision on the approval will be taken either by the managing authority/joint secretariat or through a written procedure by the Interreg Europe monitoring committee. The changes enter into force only when the official approval notification letter is sent to the lead partner.

Projects should be aware that a formal request for change procedure can only be launched during the lifetime of a project. It is not possible to implement a formal request for change procedure after the end date of the project (as indicated in the application form).

### 6.3.3 Changes in activities/outputs

In the application form, activities and outputs are described in the work plan for each semester of both phases. Therefore, the work plan represents the project's road map, and projects should stick to the original plans as much as possible. However, it is understandable that a project is not a static entity and that changes may occur during implementation. There are two possible scenarios:

- 
- If changes are of a minor character (e.g. postponement of a conference, change in the location of the planned workshop) meaning that they will not have an impact on the main objectives of the project and only minor impact on the budget, they can be reported and justified in the progress report (i.e. in the deviations' section).
  - If changes are of a major character and have an impact on the main objectives of the project, they would require the formal approval of the Interreg Europe monitoring committee. Based on INTERREG IVC experience, this type of request for change remains the exception.

In the event of doubts as to whether the changes are of a minor character or not, the lead partner should contact the joint secretariat as early as possible. For the second option, the lead partner should in any case contact the responsible joint secretariat officers to request a formal change in activities/outputs.

In addition to the above changes, there may be an opportunity to revise the work plan of phase 2 before the end of phase 1. This is for instance the case when the project would request pilot action(s) under phase 2. In any case, the revision of phase 2 would require the formal approval of the monitoring committee.

#### **6.3.4 Changes in the partnership**

The partnership is considered as a core feature of a project and, as such, is officially approved by the Interreg Europe monitoring committee. Therefore, changes in the partnership should be avoided wherever possible and all alternative solutions to resolve the problem need to be considered before requesting a partnership change. In any case, partnership changes can only be approved if they are duly justified.

The request for change form differentiates between two cases of partnership change:

- a) Withdrawal of partner(s)
- b) Integration of partner(s) (in most cases as a measure to replace a withdrawing partner).

If the withdrawal of one partner in the partnership cannot be avoided, the ideal solution is to find a suitable replacement for the withdrawing partner preferably from the same region/country. The lead partner should always first verify if this option is feasible. The partner concerned therefore has to inform its Partner State representatives of Interreg Europe to try to find a suitable solution.

The other alternative is a pure withdrawal of the partner. In order to minimise the impact on the project, it is recommended in this case that an existing partner (or partners) take(s) over in full (or partly) the role and activities of the withdrawing partner. As a consequence, this also means that the budget may be partly reallocated.

The integration of a new partner may be possible at the end of Phase 1 where the involvement of a new organisation is required for the implementation of pilot actions (see also example in section 4.6). This type of change must be approved by the monitoring committee.

In all cases, the requested change has to be clearly explained and justified in the 'request for change summary'. In addition, all relevant parts of the 'application form for changes' need to be updated; in particular Part B 'Partnership' but also all sections where the withdrawing partner is mentioned (e.g. Part D, work plan).

Once the joint secretariat has received the completed request for change form, it will check whether the request for change is acceptable. The joint secretariat will also ask the relevant Partner State representative to confirm the eligibility of the new integrating partner (where necessary).

A simple change of name of one partner which has no impact on its legal status is not treated as a partnership change issue and thus does not require a formal request for change procedure. Nevertheless, the change of name of a partner must be officially communicated to the joint secretariat (e.g. by updating the contact details of the partner concerned in the progress report).

If specific geographical eligibility rules are applied in a call for proposals, projects approved under that call that require a change in partnership have to ensure that the revised partnership still complies with the same rules.

### 6.3.5 Changes in the budget

Although the budget is a core element in the application form and is approved by the monitoring committee, changes in the budget may become necessary during the implementation of the project. Two cases of budget changes are possible:

- a) a **20% budget flexibility for each budget line and partner (no prior approval by the managing authority/joint secretariat required)**: the project is allowed to exceed the budget lines and the partner budgets, as stated in the latest approved application form, by a maximum of 20% of the original total amount. Such changes do not require a formal prior approval by the programme, but must be reported and justified through the progress report.
  
- b) a **budget reallocation above the 20% budget flexibility limit for each budget line and partner (prior approval by managing authority/joint secretariat through a request for change procedure)**: the project may request a reallocation of budget between budget lines and/or partners of more than 20% for each budget line and/or partner budget **only once** during the implementation of the project. Such reallocation requires the formal approval of the programme through a request for change procedure.

In any case, budget changes are only possible **on the condition that the total amount of ERDF and Norwegian funding awarded to the project is not exceeded**. It should be noted that an overspending of an ERDF amount cannot be counterbalanced by the underspending of Norwegian funds or vice versa.

### Budget changes - examples

The examples provided below are for purely arithmetic purposes only. In practice, all changes have to be duly justified in the context of the project implementation. In cases where the added-value of changes cannot be demonstrated, the changes will be rejected by the programme.

**20% flexibility rule** (provided that the total ERDF/Norwegian funding is not exceeded)

Budget line or partner budget	Original amount in the approved application form	Maximum possible overspending for this line	Explanation
Travel and accommodation costs	€180,000	€36,000	With the 20% flexibility rule, the original amount for this budget line can be exceeded by a maximum of EUR 36,000.

Partner 1	€220,000	€44,000	With the 20% flexibility rule, the original amount for this partner budget can be exceeded by a maximum of EUR 44,000.
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Budget change above the 20% flexibility rule (provided that the total ERDF/Norwegian funding is not exceeded)

Budget line or partner budget	Original amount in the approved application form	New budget proposed by the project	Explanation
Travel and accommodation costs	€180,000	€220,000	Any budget increase above EUR 36,000 is no longer covered by the 20% flexibility rule, hence an official budget change has to be requested.
Partner 1	€220,000	€300,000	Any budget increase above EUR 44,000 is no longer covered by the 20% flexibility rule, hence an official budget change has to be requested.

#### Points of attention

- After a budget reallocation above the 20% budget flexibility as described under b), the budget can be changed again within the limits of the flexibility rule described under a).
- The project's spending plan cannot be modified unless there is a change in the total budget or the ERDF budget of the project (i.e. decreases) through a request for change procedure. Furthermore, the spending forecast cannot be amended for past reporting periods.
- Besides this, modifications in the equipment budget line should only be exceptional. In order to be sure that the additional equipment costs will be accepted, projects are requested to consult the joint secretariat before using the flexibility rule for reallocating budget to the budget line "Equipment costs". The joint secretariat will then confirm whether the additional costs to be reported in the equipment budget line are eligible and can be reported in the progress report.
- Financial implications of a formal change in the partnership or in activities / outputs (through a request for change procedure) are not considered to be a "budget change". Those budget modifications (e.g. reduction of the overall budget in case a partner withdraws) are considered a consequence of the initial change.

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### 6.3.6 Extension of a project's duration

In principle, an extension of a project's duration should not be needed given the specific nature of phase 2. In cases where some partners are late in the delivery of their action plan in phase 1, their respective phase 2 would then be shortened accordingly.

It is extremely important that partners carefully check the time needed to complete phase 1 successfully. The joint secretariat will closely monitor the completion of phase 1 through progress reports, on-going contact with the lead partner and possibly a review meeting towards the end of phase 1.

But there may still be exceptional cases where the managing authority / joint secretariat will approve an extension of a project's duration (within the limits of the programme's deadline).

## 6.4 Project closure

The following sections provide information on the closure of projects.

### 6.4.1 The end date for eligibility of expenditure and completion of activities

The end date is the **date by which:**

- **all the project activities must have been completed (incl. all activities related to the administrative closure of the project, such as first level control)**
- all payments must have been made, meaning debited from the bank account
- **the last progress report and the final report have to be submitted** to the joint secretariat

**Any expenditure (including costs linked to project closure) incurred, invoiced or paid after the official project end date is ineligible.**

Points of attention

- It is essential that no content-related activities are scheduled close to the end date of the project. The administrative closure (last payments, preparation of the last progress report and final report, first level control) often requires more time than expected. In fact, the last three months of the project should be exclusively dedicated to the administrative closure. The last project meeting should, for example, be scheduled, at the latest, three months before the project's end date.
- Even if, in justified cases, the deadline for the submission of a progress report is extended, this does not impact on the eligibility end date. For example: the official project end date by which the activities have to be finalised and the last progress report and final report have to be submitted is 31/01/2017. The project is granted an extension of two weeks for the submission of the last progress report/final report. This would still mean that the eligibility of activities and expenditure ends on 31/01/2017.
- Not only must the expenditure be paid out by this date but also the activities must be finalised. This is particularly important for any expenditure linked to the first level control. It is **not** possible to advance payments for the first level controller and then to have the actual checks (activity) carried out after the project's end date.
- Planning enough resources for the project closure is another important key factor which should be taken into consideration at the planning stage of the project. Projects may face severe delays before closure if the lead and other project partners do not allocate sufficient resources in terms of time and staff. It is recommended to establish a timetable to clearly define by which date partners are

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expected to submit relevant documents and information to the lead partner. This timetable should be closely monitored by the lead partner.

#### 6.4.2 Obligations for closed projects

According to the Common Provisions Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 Article 140, each partner institution is required to **archive documents** related to the project's implementation for a minimum period. The joint secretariat provides information on this period with the closure notification letter. This period might be interrupted in duly justified cases and will resume after this interruption. Upon request by the programme, by the Commission or by the Court of Auditors, the documents have to be made available. The following rules apply to the archiving of documents:

- The documents have to be kept either in the form of the originals or certified true copies of the originals or on commonly accepted data carriers including electronic versions of the original documents or documents that exist in electronic version only.
- The procedure for certification of conformity of documents held on commonly accepted data carriers with the original document has to be laid down by the national authorities and shall ensure that the versions held comply with national legal requirements and can be relied upon for audit purposes.
- Where documents exist in electronic form only, the computer systems used have to meet accepted security standards that ensure that the documents held comply with national legal requirements and can be relied upon for audit purposes.

Other, possibly longer statutory archiving periods, as required by national law, remain unaffected from the rules mentioned above. This means, for example, if the national law requires archiving for ten years, then the project documents have to be archived for ten years.

### 6.5 Complaint procedure during project implementation

Complaints related to first or second level control have to be lodged against the responsible authority according to the applicable rules.

Complaints against a decision of the managing authority/joint secretariat of the programme during project implementation are regulated as follows:

The managing authority/joint secretariat and the lead partner shall do everything possible to settle amicably any dispute arising between them during project implementation and the application of the subsidy contract. Complaints must be submitted in writing (post or email) to the joint secretariat within 3 weeks after the notification of a decision. A party must reply to a request for an amicable settlement within 3 weeks. If no amicable agreement is reached, the dispute may by common agreement of the parties be submitted for conciliation to the complaint panel involving the previous, present and future chairs of the monitoring committee and the managing authority/joint secretariat. In the event of failure of the above procedure, each party may submit the dispute to the courts. The place of jurisdiction is, as defined in the subsidy contract, Lille (France). Further details and specific complaint forms may be published at a later stage.

For complaints against decisions of the programme's managing authority with regard to the assessment and funding decisions, further information can be found in section 5.4.

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## 7. Financial management

### 7.1 Eligibility of expenditure - general principles

There are different levels of eligibility rules on expenditure:

- the European level: EU regulations
- the programme level: specific rules decided for the Interreg Europe programme
- the national level: national rules applicable in each Partner State
- the partner institutional level: internal rules applicable to each partner organisation

In the absence of rules set at EU or programme level or in areas that are not precisely regulated, national or institutional rules apply.

Generally speaking, to be eligible at project level, costs must:

- relate to activities planned in the application form, be necessary for carrying out these activities and achieve the project's objectives and be included in the estimated budget,
- be in accordance with the principles of sound financial management i.e. reasonable, justified, consistent with the usual internal rules of the partner, the EU, the programme and national rules,
- be identifiable, verifiable, plausible and determined in accordance with the relevant accounting principles,
- be incurred and paid by the partner organisation, debited from its bank account no later than the project end date, be substantiated by proper evidence allowing identification and checking.

Should expenditure be reimbursed on the basis of a lump sum or flat rate, the latter two principles do not apply.

### 7.2 Budget lines

Based on Regulation (EU) No 481/ 2014, the following sections provide an overview on the eligibility principles for the different budget lines applicable in the programme:

- staff,
- administration,
- travel and accommodation,
- external expertise and services,
- equipment.

For each budget line, a definition is provided as well as guidance for budgeting and reporting. Applicants should study the information here carefully both when preparing their application and later on for their progress reports.

#### 7.2.1 Staff costs

##### Definition



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Staff costs consist of costs for staff members employed by the partner organisation, as listed in the application form and who are working full time or part time on the implementation of the project.

Staff costs cover the partner organisation's gross employment costs, which usually comprise the following:

- Salary payments (fixed in an employment/work contract)
- Other costs directly linked to salary payments paid and not recoverable by the employer:
  - Employment taxes
  - Social security (including health coverage and pension contributions)

Staff costs relate to the costs of activities that the relevant partner would not carry out if the project concerned were not undertaken.

Overheads and any other office and administrative expenditure cannot be included in this budget line.

For Interreg Europe, the staff costs have to be calculated on a **real costs basis**<sup>18</sup>.

In the following sections, more details and information are provided, in particular different options are described:

1. Person employed by the partner organisation, and working full-time on the project
2. Person employed by the partner organisation, working **partly** on the project at a **fixed percentage**
3. Person employed by the partner organisation, working **partly** on the project at a **flexible percentage** (flexible number of hours per month)
  - a. Calculation based on the contractual hours as indicated in the employment contract
  - b. Calculation based on dividing the latest documented annual gross employment costs by 1,720 hours
4. Person employed by the partner organisation on an hourly basis

### **Key principles**

Staff costs must be calculated individually for each employee. They are taken from the payroll accounts and include the employee's total gross remuneration and the employer's contribution of social contributions (provided that they are not recoverable by the employer). In accordance with the personnel policy of the partner organisation, costs such as bonuses, fuel, lease car, relocation benefits, luncheon vouchers etc. can be fully or partly claimed after calculating the eligible share for the project.

Within the same partner organisation, the four above-mentioned calculation methods may co-exist if several people with different working contracts and time involvement in the project are working on the same project.

For each of these cases, one specific method of calculation will be applied, as explained below.

### **1. Person employed by the partner organisation, and working full-time on the project**

#### **Key principles**

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<sup>18</sup> For some Partner States, additional methods regarding the calculation of staff costs may be provided taking into consideration the national specificities. . Project partners should carefully check the programme's website (section 'in my country') for further information.

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Staff costs shall be calculated as follows:

- The employee's total monthly gross employment cost (incl. employer's social contributions) can be claimed;
- A document clearly setting out 100% of the time to be worked on the project (it can be the employment contract and/or any other document issued by the employer such as a 'mission letter', see grey box below for more information);
- No separate working time registration ("timesheet") is needed.

### Example

A	Total monthly salary costs (gross salary and employer's social contributions)	€5,000
B	Percentage of time worked per month on the project	100%
C	Eligible costs : (A * B)	€5,000

### Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)

The following documents need to be provided to the first level controller to support the eligibility of the costs:

- Employment contract or any other equivalent legal agreement that permits the identification of the employment relationship with the partner's organisation;
- A document clearly showing that the employee works 100% of the time on the project (it can be the working contract and/or any other document issued by the employer such as a 'mission letter', see grey box below for more information);
- Document identifying the real salary costs (gross salary and employer's social contributions for the employee, such as payslips or other accounting documents where the employment costs are clearly detectable);
- Proof of payment.

**Mission letter** or a document setting out the fixed percentage worked on the project (employment contract or mission letter or equivalent)

With regard to the staff costs for persons working **on the project** with a **fixed percentage** (100% or less), a document is required that clearly indicates the expected percentage of the employee's working time to be dedicated to the project. The following points have to be respected in relation to this document in order to prove the plausibility of the time allocation:

- The document is issued for the specific employee at the beginning of the period to which it applies.
- It is dated and signed by the employee and a line manager/supervisor.
- It must contain the percentage of time expected to be dedicated to the project per month and a description of the project-related role, responsibilities and monthly tasks that are assigned to the employee in question and that provide sufficient evidence for the time allocation.
- The time allocation and description of tasks are reviewed on a regular basis (e.g. annually on the occasion of the staff appraisal) and adjusted if needed (e.g. due to changes in tasks and responsibilities).

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## 2. Person employed by the partner organisation, working partly on the project on a fixed percentage

### Key principles

Staff costs shall be calculated as follows:

- A fixed percentage of the gross employment cost (incl. employer's contributions), in line with a fixed percentage of time worked on the project per month;
- A document clearly setting out the percentage of time to be worked by the employee on the project per month (it can be the employment contract and/or any other document issued by the employer like a 'mission letter', please see grey box above for more information);
- No separate working time registration ('timesheet') is needed.

### Example

A	Total monthly salary costs (gross salary and employer's social contributions)	€5,000
B	Fixed percentage of time worked per month on the project	60%
C	Eligible costs : (A * B)	€3,000

### Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)

The following documents have to be provided to support the eligibility of costs when reporting to the programme:

- Employment contract or any other equivalent legal agreement that permits the identification of the employment relationship with the partner's organisation;
- A document setting out the percentage of time to be worked on the project per month (it can be the employment contract and/or any other document issued by the employer, clearly identifying the fixed percentage of monthly time dedicated to the project, see grey box above);
- Document identifying the real salary costs (gross salary and employer's social contributions) for the employee, such as payslips or other accounting documents where the employment costs are clearly detectable;
- Proof of payment.

## 3. Person employed by the partner organisation, working partly on the project on a flexible percentage (flexible number of hours per month)

### 3.a Calculation based on the contractual hours as indicated in the employment contract

#### Key principles

Staff costs shall be calculated as follows:

- A flexible share of the gross employment cost (incl. employer's social contributions), in line with a number of hours varying from one month to the next worked on the project;

- A time registration system (“timesheet”) is required and must cover 100% of the working time of the employee (including the working time not related to the project);
- An hourly rate will be calculated by dividing the monthly gross employment cost by the number of hours per month as per the employment contract. The hourly rate will then be multiplied by the number of hours actually worked on the project.

#### Example for the hourly rate calculation

1/ STARTING POINT		
A	Total monthly salary costs (gross salary and employer’s social contributions)	€5,000
2/ CALCULATION OF HOURLY RATE		
B	<i>Number of working hours per working day according to the employment contract (weekly working hours divided by 5 working days)</i>	8 hours
C	<i>July 2014: number of workable days (any public/bank holidays* are to be subtracted)</i>	22 days
D	Number of workable hours in July 2014 (B * C)	176 hours
E	<i>Number of annual holidays (days) as per the employment contract</i>	30 days
F	<i>Number of monthly holidays (days) as per the employment contract (E / 12 months)</i>	2.5 days
G	Number of monthly holidays (hours) as per the employment contract (B * F)	20 hours
H	Monthly working time, excluding holidays (D – G)	156 hours

\* bank/public holidays refer to days like 01 January or Christmas Day.

3/ HOURLY RATE		
I	Hourly rate for July 2014 (A / H)	€32.05

4/ NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED (based on timesheet)		
J	Total number of hours worked on the project during the month of July	100

5/ ELIGIBLE COST FOR THE HOURS WORKED ON THE PROJECT		
K	Eligible cost (I * J)	€3,205

#### Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)

The following documents have to be provided to support the eligibility of the costs when reporting to the programme:

- Employment contract or any other equivalent legal agreement that permits the identification of the employment relationship with the partner's organisation;
- Document identifying the monthly or weekly working time and the number of holidays per employee, such as the employment contract or other internal document of equivalent value;
- Document identifying the real monthly salary costs (gross salary and employer's social contributions) for the employee, such as payslips or other accounting documents where the employment costs are clearly detectable;
- Proof of payment;
- Document showing the calculation of the hourly rate;
- Registration of the monthly working time covering 100% of the working time of the employee and identifying the time spent on the project: timesheet or equivalent time recording system. (The timesheet(s) will be used to prove that there is no double-financing if the employee is involved in (an)other EU project(s) or in any other activity that is partly financed by the EU.)

### 3.b Calculation based on dividing the latest documented annual gross employment costs by 1,720 hours

#### Key principles

Staff costs shall be calculated as follows:

- A flexible share of the gross employment cost (incl. employer's social contributions), in line with a number of hours varying from one month to the next worked on the project;
- A time registration system ('timesheet') is required and must cover 100% of the working time of the employee (including the working time not related to the project);
- An hourly rate should be calculated by dividing the latest documented annual gross employment costs by the 1,720 hours. The hourly rate should then be multiplied by the number of hours actually worked on the project.

#### Example for a reporting period running from July to December

1/ STARTING POINT		
A	Total annual* salary costs (gross salary and employer's social contributions)	€50,000
2/ CALCULATION OF HOURLY RATE		
B	Number of working hours according to the Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, Article 68(2)**	1 720 hours

\* annual salary costs = costs incurred over the 12 months preceding the last month of the reporting period. If no annual salary costs are available (employee employed for less than 12 months) a pro rata can be applied.

\*\*No further amendments should be made to the number of hours (holidays etc. are already considered).

#### 3/ HOURLY RATE

B	Hourly rate for July 2014 (A / B)	€29.07
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4/ NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED (based on timesheet)		
C	Total number of hours worked on the project during the month of July	100

5/ ELIGIBLE COST FOR THE WORKED HOURS ON THE PROJECT		
D	Eligible cost (B * C)	€2,907

### Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)

The following documents have to be provided to support the eligibility of the costs when reporting to the programme:

- Employment contract or any other equivalent legal agreement that permits the identification of the employment relationship with the partner's organisation;
- Document identifying the latest annual salary cost (gross salary and employer's social contributions over the past 12 months reference period) for the employee, such as payslips or other accounting documents where the employment costs are clearly detectable;
- Proof of payment;
- Document showing the calculation of the hourly rate;
- Registration of the monthly working time covering 100% of the working time of the employee and identifying the time spent on the project: timesheet or equivalent time recording system. (The timesheet(s) will be used to prove that there is no double-financing if the employee is involved in (an)other EU project(s) or in any other activity that is partly financed by the EU.)

Points of attention:

The same hourly rate calculated for the first reporting period may be used throughout the project duration for the employee concerned (unless a contractual change occurs).

Should the latest annual salary costs not be available, it is possible to take the actual months of employment to calculate the annual salary costs. For example, if an employee has only been employed for 3 months, the actual employment cost for 3 months is multiplied by 4 to obtain the annual salary cost.

## 4. Person employed by the partner organisation on an hourly basis

### Key principles

Staff costs shall be calculated as follows:

- The employee's hourly rate as indicated in the employment contract is multiplied by the number of hours worked on the project.
- A time registration system ('timesheet') related to the contract is required and must cover 100% of the hours worked by the employee (including the working time not related to the project, if applicable).

### Example for the calculation

1/ STARTING POINT		
A	Hourly rate (as indicated in the employment contract)	€30

4/ NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED (based on timesheet)		
B	Total number of hours worked on the project during the month of July	100

5/ ELIGIBLE COSTS FOR THE HOURS WORKED ON THE PROJECT		
C	Eligible cost (A * B)	€3,000

### Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)

The following documents have to be provided to support the eligibility of the costs when reporting to the programme:

- Employment contract or any other equivalent legal agreement that permits the identification of the employment relationship with the partner's organisation and the hourly rate;
- Document identifying the real monthly salary costs (gross salary and employer's social contributions) for the employee, such as payslips or other accounting documents where the employment costs are clearly detectable;
- Proof of payment;
- Registration of the hours worked covering 100% of the working time by the employee and identifying the time spent on the project: timesheet or equivalent time recording system. (The timesheet(s) will be used to prove that there is no double-financing if the employee is involved in (an)other EU project(s) or in any other activity that is partly financed by the EU.)

## 7.2.2 Office and administrative expenditure

### Definition

Office and administrative costs cover the general administrative expenses of the partner organisation that are necessary for the delivery of project activities.

Based on Article 68 (1) (b) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, office and administrative expenditure are budgeted and reported as a **flat rate of 15% of each partner's staff costs**.

According to Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 Article 4, office and administrative expenditure are limited to the following items:

- office rent;
- insurance and taxes related to the buildings where the staff is located and to the equipment of the office (e.g. fire, theft insurance);
- utilities (e.g. electricity, heating, water);

- office supplies (e.g. stationary like paper, pens etc.);
- general accounting provided inside the beneficiary organisation;
- archives;
- maintenance, cleaning and repairs;
- security;
- IT systems (e.g. administration and management of office hard- and software);
- communication (e.g. telephone, fax, internet, postal services, business cards);
- bank charges for opening and administering the account or accounts where the implementation of an operation requires a separate account to be opened;
- charges for transnational financial transactions.

### Key principles

No detailed budget needs to be planned for the budget line 'office and administrative expenditure' since the application form will automatically calculate a budget corresponding to 15% of the planned staff costs for each partner.

When it comes to reporting office and administrative expenditure, the flat rate of 15% is automatically applied to the actually eligible reported staff costs of each project partner.

### Example

A	Eligible reported staff costs	€36,000
B	Flat rate for office and administrative expenditure	15%
C	Eligible reported office and administrative expenditure (automatic reporting without proof of actual costs) (A*B)	€5,400

### Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)

Project partners do not need to provide any justification or supporting documents. Project partners thus also do not need to document that the expenditure has been incurred and paid or that the flat rate corresponds to the reality. The FLC check focuses on the correct reporting of staff costs and that no expenditure related to the office and administrative budget line is included in any other budget line.

### Points of attention

Should a contract with an external expert also include administration charges, these costs must be included in the budget line "External expertise and services costs" as they are a part of the expertise contract.



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### 7.2.3 Travel and accommodation

#### Definition

This budget line concerns the travel and accommodation costs of staff employed by a project partner officially listed in the application form.

#### Key principles

Pursuant to the Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 Article 5, expenditure on travel and accommodation costs is limited to the following items:

- (a) travel;
- (b) meals;
- (c) accommodation;
- (d) visa;
- (e) daily allowances.

Any item listed in points (a) to (d) covered by a daily allowance will not be reimbursed in addition to the daily allowance.

The following general principles must be respected:

- Costs must be borne by the partner organisation. Direct payments by an employee must be supported by a proof of reimbursement from the employer;
- Real costs and daily allowances must be in line with the specific national or institutional rules applicable to the partner organisation. In the absence of national or internal rules on daily allowances, real costs apply;
- Usually, travel and accommodation costs should relate to trips undertaken within the programme area. However, trips to places outside the programme area are eligible if they are explicitly mentioned and justified in the application form. Should there be trips outside the programme area that are not detailed in the application form, a specific request needs to be submitted in advance by the lead partner to the joint secretariat for validation.

#### Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)

The following documents must be available for control purposes:

- Agenda (or similar) of the meeting/seminar/conference;
- Documents proving that the journey actually took place (boarding passes or participant lists etc.);
- Paid invoices (including hotel bills, transport tickets, etc.) and, if applicable, the employee's expense report with a proof of reimbursement by the employer to the employee;
- Daily allowance claims (if applicable), including proof of reimbursement by the employer to the employee.

#### Points of attention

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Travel and accommodation expenses related to individuals other than staff directly employed by the beneficiaries of the project (members of the stakeholder groups but also consultants, experts), have to be included in the 'external expertise and service' budget line.

#### **7.2.4 External expertise and services**

##### **Definition**

External expertise and service costs include expenditure paid on the basis of contracts or written agreements, against invoices or requests for reimbursement to external service providers who are subcontracted to carry out certain tasks/activities linked to delivery of the project (e.g. studies and surveys, translation, newsletter development, coordination, financial management, first level control).

Pursuant to the Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 Article 6, expenditure on external expertise and service are limited to the following services and expertise provided by an organisation other than the project partner:

- studies or surveys (e.g. evaluations, strategies, concept notes, design plans, handbooks);
- training;
- translations;
- IT systems and website development, modifications and updates;
- promotion, communication, publicity or information linked to a project or to a cooperation programme as such;
- financial management;
- services related to the organisation and implementation of events or meetings (including rent, catering or interpretation);
- participation in events (e.g. registration fees);
- legal consultancy and notarial services, technical and financial expertise, other consultancy and accountancy services;
- intellectual property rights (see also section 7.4.10);
- verifications under Article 125(4)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 23(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 (i.e. first level control costs);
- certification and audit costs at programme level under Articles 126 and 127 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013;
- the provision of guarantees by a bank or other financial institution where required by Union or national law or in a programming document adopted by the monitoring committee;
- travel and accommodation for external experts, speakers, chairpersons of meetings and service providers;
- other specific expertise and services needed for operations.

##### **Key principles**

- The costs of external expertise and services are connected to the implementation of certain project tasks that cannot be carried out by the project partners themselves (mainly due to the lack of internal resources) and therefore are outsourced to external service providers.

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- The work of external service providers is necessary for the project and should be linked to activities planned in the application form. External expertise and services costs have to be paid on the basis of:

- Contracts or other written agreements of equivalent probative value,
- Invoices or requests for reimbursement of equivalent probative value.

- All applicable EU, national and internal public procurement rules must be respected. Even below EU thresholds, contracts with external providers must comply with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, equal treatment and effective competition (see also section 7.4.6 on public procurement).

### **Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)**

The following documents must be available for control purposes:

- Evidence of the selection process, in compliance with the applicable EU, national and internal public procurement rules. Any changes to the contract must comply with the public procurement rules and must be documented,
- A contract or other written agreements of equivalent probative value laying down the services to be provided with a clear link to the project,
- An invoice or a request for reimbursement providing all relevant information in line with the applicable accountancy rules,
- Proof of payment,
- Outputs of the work of external experts or service deliverables.

### **Points of attention**

- The travel and accommodation costs for members of the stakeholder groups have to be budgeted and reported under external expertise costs.
- Project partners cannot contract one another within the same project. This is because the roles of project partner and service provider are different and incompatible: a project partner is required to cooperate with the other partners in the delivery of the project against partial reimbursement of ERDF; a provider delivers services/goods against payment and in compliance with the applicable public procurement rules. If a project partner cannot implement a certain task, the task may be reallocated to another partner or procured from an external service provider.
- Subcontracting in-house or other affiliated companies must be done on a real costs basis and reported in:
  - A. Each relevant budget line, according to the nature of the service provided, in as far as the reporting requirements applicable to the budget lines are fulfilled. For instance, if an internal audit department carries out the first level control, the time spent on checking the claims must be reported as staff costs, provided that the rules applicable to staff costs are fulfilled.
  - B. External expertise and services budget line: if a service is provided by an internal service inside a different legal entity. In this case, the relevant public procurement rules have to be complied with.
- Advance payments may only be accepted if they are supported by an invoice or another document of probative value. The corresponding activity must have taken place (and have been verified by the first level controller) by the end date of the project at the latest.

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- The costs of services contracted by project partners for arranging the travel and accommodation of their own staff members (e.g. travel agencies, etc.) must be claimed under the budget line 'travel and accommodation'.
  - Costs for external expertise and services should not exceed 50% of the total project budget, bearing in mind that the beneficiaries of the project's work should be the actual project partners.

## 7.2.5 Equipment

### Definition

Expenditure for the financing of equipment purchased, rented or leased by a partner, necessary to achieve the objectives of the project. This includes costs of equipment already owned by the partner organisation and used to carry out project activities.

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 Article 7, equipment expenditure is limited to the following items:

- office equipment;
- IT hardware and software;
- furniture and fittings;
- laboratory equipment;
- machines and instruments;
- tools or devices;
- vehicles;
- other specific equipment needed for operations.

### Key principles

Costs of equipment are eligible only if they are detailed in the latest approved version of the application form. Normally, only planned equipment costs are eligible for funding. Unplanned equipment costs can only be eligible for funding in exceptional cases and needs to be agreed with the joint secretariat.

Considering the nature of Interreg Europe project activities, the focus of this budget line is on office equipment for project management purposes. Usually, not more than EUR 5,000 - 7,000 per project is budgeted/spent.

Equipment items can only be funded by the programme if no other EU funds have contributed towards the financing of the planned equipment. Equipment has to be purchased in compliance with public procurement rules.

When reporting expenditure for equipment, the following points need to be considered:

- If the equipment is used solely for the purpose of the project and was incurred and paid within the eligible period, the full purchase cost of the equipment should be reported.
- If the equipment has been purchased before the project's approval, a pro rata depreciation will be applied. Only the value of the depreciation incurred during the project's timeframe is eligible.
- If the equipment has been purchased during the project's lifetime but the depreciation plan is longer than the project duration, a pro rata depreciation will be applied. Only the value of the depreciation incurred during the project timeframe is eligible.

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- If non-depreciable equipment (e.g. low-value asset) has been purchased, the full purchase cost of the equipment should be reported where the equipment is used 100% for the project.
  - If the equipment is rented or leased, depreciation does not apply, i.e. the full cost is reported where the equipment is used 100% for the project.
  - If the equipment has been purchased by the partner organisation, but is used only partially for the project, only the share related to the use of the equipment for the project will be reported. This share has to be calculated according to a justified and equitable method in line with legislation or general accounting policy of the partner organisation.
  - For example, if a laptop for project management is purchased in the second half of the project, only the share for the remaining project implementation can be reported. Similarly, if a staff member works on two projects e.g. with an equal share of 50% and uses the equipment item (e.g. a laptop) also equally for both projects, only 50% of the equipment costs can be reported on each side.
  - If the equipment purchased represents an important part of the project's result, the full cost of the item can be reported; even if the item was purchased towards the end of the project duration.

#### **Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)**

The following documents must be available for control purposes:

- Evidence of compliance with the applicable EU, national and internal procurement rules,
- Invoice (or a supporting document with equivalent probative value to invoices, in case of depreciation) providing all relevant information in line with the applicable accountancy rules,
- Calculation of depreciation in compliance with the applicable national schemes,
- Proof of payment.

#### **Points of attention**

- Rented equipment: any equipment necessary for the content-related implementation of the project needs to be budgeted and reported in this budget line. Renting costs for equipment do not fall under the budget line 'external expertise and services costs'.
- Second-hand equipment: costs of second-hand equipment may be eligible under the following conditions:
  - A. no other assistance has been received for it from the European Structural and Investment Funds;
  - B. its price does not exceed the generally accepted price on the market for that equipment;
  - C. it has the technical characteristics necessary for the project and complies with applicable norms and standards.

### **7.3 Preparation costs**

Pursuant to Article 67 (1) (c) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, preparation costs are fixed in the form of a **lump sum of EUR 15,000** (or in ERDF /Norwegian funding: EUR 12,750 (85%) and EUR 7,500 (50%)) for approved projects.

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This amount will be automatically included in the lead partner's budget at the application stage. With the first progress report, the EUR 15,000 lump sum for preparation costs will be added to the reported lead partner's expenditure, and the corresponding ERDF / Norwegian funding will be paid by the programme after approval of the progress report.

Point of attention:

In order to keep the administrative work for preparation costs to a minimum, the lump sum for preparation costs is allocated to the lead partner's budget. Nevertheless, the partnership should share the preparation costs, reflecting the partners' involvement in the preparation of the application form in a fair and transparent way. The details of how preparation costs will be shared needs to be included in the partnership agreement.

### **Supporting documents for the verification of expenditure (first level control)**

Project partners do not need to provide any justification or supporting documents. Project partners thus also do not need to document that the expenditure has been incurred and paid or that the expenditure corresponds to the reality.

## **7.4. Other budget and eligibility rules**

### **7.4.1 VAT**

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 Article 69 (3), VAT is not eligible except in the case where VAT is non-recoverable under national VAT legislation. In practice, if a partner can recover VAT (regardless whether he actually does or not), all expenditure reported to the programme has to be reported without VAT.

### **7.4.2 Fines, financial penalties and expenditure on legal disputes and litigation, exchange rate fluctuation, interest on debt**

Fines, financial penalties and expenditure on legal disputes and litigation, as well as interest on debt are **not eligible** in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 Article 69 (3) and Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 Article 2 (2)

Also, costs related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates are **not eligible**.

### **7.4.3 Contributions in kind**

In the Interreg Europe programme, contributions in kind, i.e. provision of works, goods, services, land or real estate for which no cash payment has been made (e.g. unpaid voluntary work) are **not eligible**.

Staff costs for personnel working in one of the partner institutions (officially listed in the application form) on the basis of an employment contract and receiving a regular salary do not count as in-kind contribution, but as a cash contribution, since staff costs are actually paid by the partner institution.

### **7.4.4 Net revenues**

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 Articles 61 and 65, if a project generates net revenue for example through services, conference participation fees, sales of brochures or books, it must be

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deducted from eligible costs in full or pro-rata depending on whether it was generated entirely or only partly by the co-financed project. The ERDF funding is calculated on the basis of the total cost after deduction of any net revenue.

#### **7.4.5 Expenditure already supported by other EU or other national or regional subsidies**

Any expenditure which is already 100% co-financed by another EU-funding source or a national or regional subsidy is not eligible in the context of an Interreg Europe project (double-financing).

In the case of a partial subsidy by national or regional sources, the activities and related costs can only be considered as eligible for Interreg Europe if the national or regional subsidy does not exceed the partner contribution share for that expenditure (15 or 25% depending on the legal status of the partner). In this case, the national or regional funding institution has to be notified.

#### **7.4.6 Public procurement**

During the implementation of a project, virtually all project partnerships buy goods and services externally. For example, external auditors are hired to carry out the first level control, a project, finance and communication manager is hired to assist the lead partner with the organisational and administrative aspects of project implementation, catering and technical equipment for conferences and meetings is ordered etc. Whenever purchases are made and contracts are awarded to external suppliers, project partners have to be in a position to demonstrate the good use of public funds. The principles of transparency, non-discrimination and equal treatment have to be respected and conditions of effective competition must be ensured. Three levels have to be taken into consideration:

- the EU public procurement directives
- national rules
- internal rules of the partner organisation

As a matter of principle, the stricter rules must always be applied.

The public procurement rules define the tendering and publicity procedures applicable to different threshold values. Each contract should be awarded on the basis of objective criteria which ensure compliance with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and equal treatment and which guarantee that tenders are assessed under the conditions of effective competition.

Project partners should be aware that these fundamental principles also apply for purchases and subcontracted activities below the threshold values. Basically, both below and above the thresholds the main difference for public contracts is the degree of publicity and formality of the tendering procedure: in certain cases, a request for three offers ('bid-at-three') might be sufficient whereas for others it may be necessary to announce the tender in national/regional media or EU wide, etc.

Central to ensuring adherence to the public procurement rules is the tender documentation, which usually consists of the following:

- Terms of reference (sufficiently specified, including clear information to candidates on award and weighting criteria);
- Request for offers or procurement publication/notice;
- Offers/quotes received;
- Report on assessment bids (evaluation/selection report) incl.

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- justification for the procedure chosen in the light of the identified needs,
  - evaluation of the offers in the light of the previously announced award and weighting criteria;
- Letters of acceptance and rejection;
  - Contract, including any amendments and/or renewals (with evidence that these did not distort competition in the relevant market' and that there was no modification of the object of the initial contract);
  - Evidence that the payments made match the contract (invoices and proof of payment);
  - Proof of delivery of goods or services.

### **Points of attention**

- Public procurement rules and principles are applicable to all public authorities and bodies governed by public law and therefore also apply in the context of their participation to an Interreg Europe project.
- Private non-profit bodies participating in an Interreg Europe project also have to be able to prove how they awarded project-related contracts in compliance with these principles and relevant national rules and guidelines.
- Evidence has to be available that the choice made regarding publicity requirements (sufficient degree of advertising) is in compliance with the EU Directives and the national applicable legislation (depending on the thresholds). Project partners are required to keep a record of every step of the public procurement procedure for first level control and audit purposes.
- The greater the interest of the contract to potential bidders from other Partner states, the wider the coverage should be. So, depending on the nature of the services and goods, an EU-wide advertising may be required, even if the value of the contract is below the EU-threshold.
- The applicable tendering procedure changes are applied according to the contract value. When calculating the value of a contract, the maximum total amount that may be paid during the entire contract period (incl. renewal periods) needs to be estimated.
- When establishing the contract value, the project partner has to take into consideration all (potential) contracts of the same type that the partner organisation has implemented or will implement during the financial year.
- A procurement may not be divided into several smaller procurements with the purpose of fitting them individually into the value range applicable to direct awarding.
- If a direct award procedure is used for reasons of urgency, it has to be proven that the urgency is due to unforeseeable circumstances. Insufficient planning by the project partner does not justify a direct award.
- If a direct award procedure is used for technical /exclusivity reasons, it must have been ruled out that any other supplier than the one being contracted is capable of providing the requested services. This elimination procedure must be based on objective criteria. With regard to project management services for example, a direct award of procedure for technical reasons/exclusivity cannot usually be justified. The fact of having worked already with a certain external provider in the past, having been satisfied by the work quality and wanting to benefit from the knowledge the provider acquired thanks to having worked with the partner



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organisation in the past and on similar subjects does not represent sufficient justification for a direct award. If objective proofs do not exist, an open tender still has to be organised. Its outcome will then prove if there is really no equivalent alternative on the market.

To avoid any loss of ERDF, projects have to be in a position to prove the awarding of contracts in compliance with public procurement rules. Due to the complexity of public procurement rules, project partners are invited to work closely with their legal department to ensure compliance.

#### 7.4.7 Financing of joint activities

The principal recommendation is that projects should share tasks and not costs. Experience has shown that it is much more efficient to allocate tasks, which are of common benefit for all project partners (project management, project dissemination events etc.), equally among the partnership instead of sharing the costs for those tasks. It is nevertheless also possible to share costs between the partners, but a contracting-partner-only- principle applies to the budgeting and reporting of these costs. In practice this means that:

- the contracting partner is the only one that budgets, actually pays and reports 100% of the cost item of joint benefit and that receives the related ERDF.
- all the other partners can decide to reimburse the share of the cost that is not covered by the ERDF to the contracting partner. However, the other partners cannot claim this reimbursement in their report because the total ERDF share has already been paid to the contracting partner. It is nevertheless advised to agree on the procedures and the shares of such contributions in the Partnership Agreement

#### Points of attention

- The sharing of the partner contributions with the partners reduces the share of national financing that the contracting partner can receive from its national / regional sources (the relevant funding bodies have to be informed in order to avoid double-financing).
- Attention should be paid to partners that receive financing from other national or regional sources. Because the payment of the share of the partner contribution to the contracting partner is not included in the other partners' reports, this means that they do not receive any reimbursement from their national/regional sources for this payment to the contracting partner. Such specific circumstances show why it is much more beneficial for projects to share tasks and not costs.

#### 7.4.8 Use of the euro and exchange rates for partners located outside the Eurozone

All financial reporting and project follow-up will be in euros. This includes that expenditure has to be reported to the joint secretariat in euros and the programme will pay all ERDF and Norwegian funds in euros.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 Article 28, partners located outside the euro zone will have to convert their expenditure from their national currency into euros. **They will have to use the exchange rate of the Commission applicable in the month the documents are submitted (sent or made available on-the-spot) for verification to the first level controller.** The monthly exchange rates of the Commission are published on: [http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts\\_grants/info\\_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm)

## Examples

Partner located	Expenditure incurred in	Exchange rate to apply
Outside the euro zone	Euros	No conversion. The expenditure is already in Euros.
Outside the euro zone	other currency	<b>Exchange rate of the Commission</b> applicable in the month the documents are submitted (sent or made available on-the-spot) for verification to the first level controller.

For partners located inside the euro zone incurring expenditure in another currency internal rules apply.

Partner located	Expenditure incurred in	Exchange rate to apply
Inside the euro zone	Euros	None. The expenditure is already in Euros.
Inside the euro zone	other currency	Institutional (internal) rules apply.

### 7.4.9 Gifts

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 Article 2, gifts are not eligible, except those not exceeding EUR 50 per gift where related to promotion, communication, publicity or information. The production of such promotion, communication, publicity or information material requires the approval of the joint secretariat beforehand (for further information see section 8.2.1).

### 7.4.10 Ownership of results and intellectual property rights

As a general principle and in the spirit of cooperation and exchange in Interreg Europe, project results (e.g. studies, policy recommendations, good practice guides) are expected to be freely available to the public. A wide dissemination of project outputs amongst a wide European public, whether they are partners of the project or not, is not only desirable but is also what the European Commission expects from the projects. As a logical consequence, any commercial use of the project results by the project partner(s) would be in contradiction to the general mission of the programme.

It is nevertheless possible that partnerships will wish to protect their project results from further development and commercial use.

Projects should make use of the partnership agreement to make the necessary provisions for questions on ownership and intellectual property rights. The partnership agreement template includes a paragraph which by default indicates shared ownership among all the project partners.

### 7.4.11 Financing activities outside the programme area

The Interreg Europe programme area covers all EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland. In principle, all activities of a project should take place within this programme area. If a project plans to finance activities or events outside the programme area, this is possible in justified cases, provided that Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013, Article 20 is respected and that it does not exceed 20% of the total

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ERDF allocated to the project. If activities (including travel) or events are planned outside the programme area, the following conditions need to be fulfilled:

- the activity and/or event are for the benefit of the programme area;
- the activity and/or event are essential for the project's implementation;
- the implementation and/or the relevance of the activity or the event have been approved by the programme beforehand.

#### Point of attention

From experience, the most common activities outside the programme area concern the participation in conferences or events outside the EU, Norway or Switzerland. If project(s) (partners) wish to participate in such events, an approval by the joint secretariat before such participation is necessary. Such activities should preferably already be planned and justified in the application form. If no approval has been obtained ex-ante, the expenditure cannot be accepted by the programme.

## 7.5 Accounting for project expenditure

In order to receive ERDF, all expenditure to be reported by a project has to be verified beforehand. The next section provides guidance on the accounting principles that apply to the Interreg Europe project.

- Expenditure can only be reported if the following principles are respected (with the exception of administration costs and preparation costs):
- The calculation is based on actual costs.
- The costs are definitively borne by the partner body and would not have arisen without the project.
- The expenditure has actually been paid out before the end of the reporting period. Expenditure is considered to be paid when the amount is debited from the partner institution's bank account. The payment is usually proven by bank statements. The date when the invoice was issued, recorded or booked in the accounting system does not count as a payment date.
- The expenditure is directly linked to project implementation and necessary for successful project implementation.

The lead partner and the partners must ensure that all accounting documentation related to the project is available and filed separately, even if this leads to a dual treatment of accounts (for example, if the usual accounting management requires central filing, a copy should also be kept in a separate file to allow quick access to the project's supporting documents).

### Accounting documents

The following list gives an overview of the documents that have to be available for financial control and audit purposes and retained for a minimum period, which will be indicated in the project closure notification:

- approved application form
- subsidy contract (original at lead-partner level, copy at project-partner level)
- partnership agreement (original)
- relevant project correspondence (financial and contractual)
- progress reports

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- details on budget by partner
  - list of expenditure by partner
  - independent first level control certificate
  - approbation certificates where there is a decentralised first level control system
  - independent first level control report (incl. control checklist) (all at lead-partner level, individual at project-partner level)
  - bank account statements proving the reception and the transfer of EU/Norwegian funds
  - invoices or documents of equivalent probative value (e.g. payslips for staff costs)
  - bank account statements / proof of payment for each invoice
  - proofs for delivery of services and goods: studies, brochures, newsletters, minutes of meetings, translated letters, participant lists, travel tickets, etc.
  - evidence that the publicity requirements have been respected (see section 8.1.2)

Depending on the budget line, the following documents should also be available:

- staff costs: calculation of hourly rates, information on actual annual working hours, labour contracts (including a job description, if applicable), payroll documents and time records of personnel working for the project or mission letter (if applicable)
- administration: no documentation necessary, because of the applied flat rate
- travel and accommodation: travel expense claims, evidence that the journey took place (e.g. boarding passes, train tickets)
- external expertise and services: list of contracts and copies of all contracts with external experts and/or service providers, documents relating to public procurement (public procurement notes, terms of reference, offers / quotes, evaluation reports, order forms, etc.)
- equipment: record of assets, physical availability of equipment purchased in the context of the project, calculation method in case of depreciation or if the equipment cost is allocated to the project on a pro-rata basis, documents related to public procurement.

In the context of the project an overview of the amounts reported must exist in computerised form. It must be possible to clearly identify which expenditure has been allocated and reported for the project and to ensure that expenditure is not reported twice (in two different budget lines, reporting periods, projects/funding schemes). This clear identification is ensured through:

- a separate accounting system or
- an adequate accounting code for all expenditure relating to the project.

## **7.6 First level control: verification of expenditure to be reported**

Before submission to the joint secretariat, each progress report has to be verified and confirmed by an independent controller compliant with the first level control system set up by each Member State and Norway (in accordance with Article 125 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013).

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This verification is carried out by a first level controller, i.e. somebody who has the qualifications (usually auditors or certified public accounts) to verify that the expenditure connected to the project implementation was spent in compliance with the relevant EU, national, regional, institutional and programme rules. The main aim of the controls is to provide a guarantee for the managing authority, the certifying authority and, most importantly, to the project itself that costs co-financed under the Interreg Europe programme are accounted for and claimed in accordance with the legal and financial provisions of the subsidy contract, the approved application form, the Interreg Europe programme rules, national rules and EU regulations.

### 7.6.1 Designation of the first level controller

In accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013, it is the responsibility of each Member State and Norway to designate the controllers responsible for verifying that the expenditure declared by each partner participating in a project complies with the applicable law and the programme rules and that the funded products and services were delivered and paid. In practice, this means that each partner has to seek confirmation of the reported expenditure from a controller who is authorised by the respective Member State or Norway (e.g. for an Italian partner, Italy has to provide the authorisation of the first level controller). The details for each Member State and Norway can be found on the programme's website.

The main principle is that the controllers have to be independent and qualified to carry out the control of project expenditure. In order to be considered independent, the controllers have to fulfil certain criteria. An internal controller, if authorised by the Member State or Norway, has to belong to a unit which is organisationally separated from the units dealing with project activities and finances. An external controller can only be considered independent if there are no other contractual relationships with the project or partner organisation that could lead to a conflict of interest.

With regard to the qualification of the first level controller, the partners have to bear in mind that the task of controlling project expenditure co-financed under the Interreg Europe programme goes beyond checking the accounts: it also involves a judgment on the compliance with ERDF, national and programme rules. The controllers are therefore expected to have a profound knowledge of controlling project expenditure under the Structural Funds regulations as well as a good knowledge of English (considering that all programme documents and reports are in English). The country-specific control requirements are binding and provide further conditions concerning the choice of first level controller.

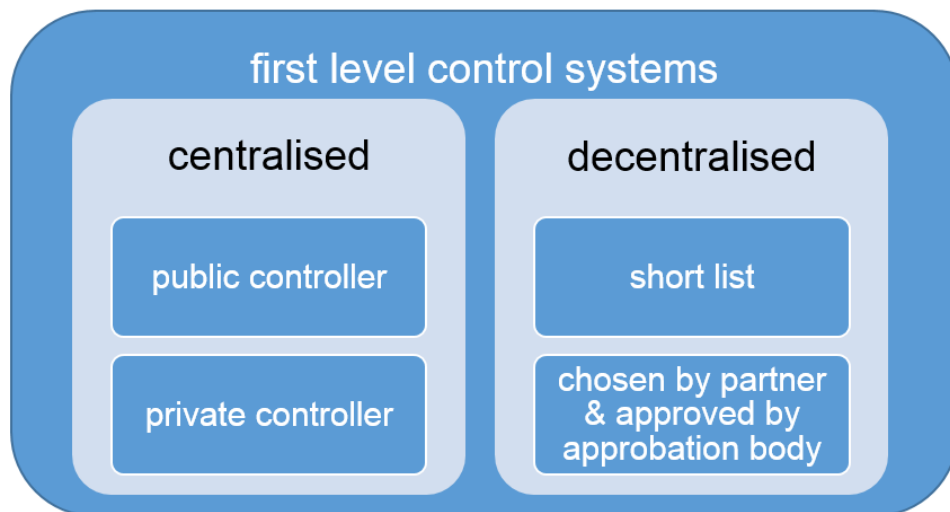
If an external controller is selected by the project partner, this controller has to be designated in accordance with public procurement rules.

In principle, there are four general models<sup>19</sup>:

- centralised control at Partner State level through a public administrative body
- centralised control at Partner State level through a private audit firm
- decentralised control through controllers from a central shortlist
- decentralised control through an internal or external controller selected by the project partner and approved at relevant level.

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<sup>19</sup> In some Partner States mixed systems exist.



In Partner States with decentralised control systems, each project partner has to provide an **approbation certificate delivered by the approbation body designated by the Partner State**, for the chosen first level controller. This approbation certificate has to be submitted with the first progress report. If, during the project implementation, a new first level control body is appointed, a new approbation certificate has to be provided.

The detailed requirements per country can be found in the section 'in my country – First level control information' on the Interreg Europe website.

### 7.6.2 Role of the first level controller

The first level controllers' task is to verify that the expenditure reported by the partners in each progress report fulfils the following conditions:

- the costs are eligible,
- the conditions of the programme, approved application form and subsidy contract have been observed and followed,
- the invoices and payments are correctly recorded and sufficiently supported,
- the related activities, sub-contracted supplies and services are in progress or have been delivered or carried out,
- the community rules have been respected especially with regard to information and publicity, public procurement, equal opportunities and protection of the environment.

The controllers have to be familiar with the content of the following documents in order to be able to confirm the compliance with the provisions laid down in:

- the EU regulations and directives, i.e. in particular with:
  - Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 (Common Provisions Regulation)
  - Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 (ERDF Regulation)
  - Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 (European Territorial Cooperation Regulation)
  - Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 (Eligibility of expenditure for cooperation programmes)
  - EU Directives on public procurement

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- further national rules and guidance (e.g. national public procurement rules)
  - the programme manual
  - the application form
  - the subsidy contract
  - the partnership agreement

If there are amendments to the project application form, subsidy contract and partnership agreement, the lead partners and partners have to ensure that the latest version is made available to the first level controllers.

The programme provides standard documents providing guidelines for the controllers during the control work, to ensure the application of the same quality standards and to document the control steps properly:

- A standard independent first level control certificate to be signed by each project partner's first level controller (this includes an independent first level control certificate for the lead partner for their own (partner's) expenditure). The independent first level control certificates have to be available for the lead partner and the joint secretariat.
- A standard independent first level control report template with a control checklist, which has to be filled in by each project partner's first level controller (this includes one for the lead partner for their own (partner's) expenditure). This report has to be submitted to the lead partner.

The standard documents mentioned above have been developed in a joint approach between European territorial cooperation programmes in order to bring greater harmonisation to the different strands of European territorial cooperation. The text of the documents may not be amended or extended. The independent first level control report (incl. control checklist) template provides the minimum requirements for the controllers' checks and documentation. Additional documents (e.g. documentation of checks on the basis of national rules) may be used by the first level controller, but have not to be submitted to the programme.

The first level controllers have to take into consideration that, when signing the independent first level control report (incl. control checklist) for a certain reporting period, they are confirming the full amount of eligible expenditure. In order to have sufficient reassurance, the controllers are thus expected to check 100% of the expenditure. Only in very well justified cases is sampling possible on the condition that the sample is representative (costs from all budget lines are checked), the method, scope and the results are fully documented and give sufficient evidence and reassurance for confirming the full expenditure (no risks/errors identified for items checked within the sample, otherwise the full expenditure should be checked).

In order to verify the correct application of simplified costs options (i.e. the flat rate for administration costs and preparation costs), first level controllers are not expected to check the reality of such costs themselves (not supporting documents need to be provided), but to verify that the project partner has complied with the programme rules (e.g. for administration costs: the presented staff costs are correctly calculated and 15% of them are reported as administration costs and that administration costs are not included in any other budget line). It is inherent in such fixed rates that they may on occasion overcompensate or undercompensate the costs actually incurred for the project.

### **Verifying the delivery of services, goods and work and carrying out on-the-spot checks**

Is it an obligation to carry out on-the-spot checks?

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The first level controllers have to verify that the reported activities have taken place, the delivery of sub-contracted supplies, work and goods is in progress or has been completed.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 Article 125 (5), this verification has to be done on-the-spot, at least once during the project's lifetime. At the same time, the Regulation stipulates that the means invested on 'on-the-spot' verifications should remain proportionate to the costs to be verified and the level of risk identified. Consequently, it may be legitimate to use sampling unless Partner State rules indicate differently for their first level control system (specific information can be found in the country-specific requirements on the programme's website).

For example, controllers who are involved in several operations (especially in the case of Partner States with a centralised first level control) sometimes establish criteria to classify their projects in order to optimise the use of on-the-spot checks. The classification could be carried out based on the following criteria:

- risk based, e.g.
  - size of partner budget/expected costs to be reported,
  - number of contracts involving important public procurement processes,
  - amounts of equipment items purchased,
  - involvement in other EU Programmes.
- random, e.g.
  - every second or third project
- oriented (further sub-criteria are defined), e.g.
  - the complexity of the project management due to its number of partners,
  - general quality of the partner's reporting documents,
  - reporting problems already encountered

In any case, it is important to document in the independent first level control report (incl. control checklist) the check on the existence and reality of goods, works and services procured, the type of evidence viewed and the method chosen. If a first level controller decides not to carry out an on-the-spot check for a partner at all, sound justifications have to be documented.

### **Why are on-the-spot checks useful?**

The Interreg Europe programme typically supports activities such as meetings, seminars, studies, good practice guides, which therefore mainly involve staff, administration, external expertise and travel costs (financing of heavy investment or major equipment items does not apply in Interreg Europe projects). Administrative verifications can provide assurances to a large extent, but they cannot always cover everything.

The on-the-spot check usually focuses on two aspects, which can help to assure the proper implementation of the project:

1. The good functioning of internal processes and systems related to the approval, ordering, accounting and payment of reported costs.

An on-the-spot check gives a better understanding of the supporting documents, the project and the partner organisation: interviews and walk-throughs can be conducted, which means that a certain process can be traced from the beginning to its end inside the partner organisation with the people responsible, such as public procurement processes from the launch of the



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tender to the selection, contracting and final delivery of the contract or a payment process from the ordering of the service to its delivery, invoicing, registration in the accounting system and final payment. Moreover, original documents (invoices, timesheets) can be accessed.

2. The existence and delivery of goods and services

The staff working on the project can actually be met. Outputs such as publications, equipment items etc. can be reviewed in more depth. Supporting documents such as staff contracts, bank statements as payment proofs and procurement documents can be reviewed and accessed more easily.

On-the-spot checks also accelerate the verification process: it avoids the sending of documents back and forth and thus helps to save paper and time; initially missing documents can be provided straight away.

### **7.6.3 The role of the lead partner in the control process**

Following the lead partner principle as indicated in the Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013, Article 13 (2), the lead partner bears the overall responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the project. When submitting a joint progress report, the lead partner has to:

- ensure that the expenditure reported by the partners has been incurred in implementing the project and corresponds to the activities agreed between all the partners, i.e. is in line with the application form and subsidy contract. Any deviations from the application form, should they exist, have been properly reflected and justified in the progress report.
- check that amounts and activities reported are correctly integrated in the joint progress report and that they give a correct description of the implementation and present status of the project.
- ensure that the expenditure reported by partners has been verified by a controller in line with the country-specific requirements for first level control.
- check that the control documents (i.e. independent first level control certificate and independent first level control report (incl. control checklist) and list of expenditure are correct and complete.
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Such a verification does not imply re-performing the checks already carried out at partner level considering that the financial control is the responsibility of the Partner State. However, it is still up to the lead partner, due to its particular role and knowledge of the project as a whole, to gain some assurance by screening the information available to it (partner report and outputs, independent first level control certificate, independent first level control report (incl. control checklist), list of expenditure). In cases of doubt, the lead partner has to justify to the partner (and the relevant first level controller) and clarify the matter before the cost item is actually included in the joint progress report submitted to the joint secretariat.

### **7.6.4 Timing of first level control**

The project (through the lead partner) is required to submit the progress report within three months after the end of each reporting period (see section 6.2). Project expenditure must therefore be verified within this timeframe. In order to ensure timely submission, the controls at project partner and lead partner levels have to be scheduled carefully in relation to the submission deadlines.

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In this context, it is important to keep in mind that;

- expenditure has to be reported regularly, i.e. during the reporting period in which it is incurred,
- the project partner's controller can only carry out the control after receipt of all the documents from the partners,
- Some project partner's controllers have fixed time limits for carrying out the control, which have to be respected when the documentation is submitted (and limits for potential clarifications),
- the lead partner can only submit the progress report after receiving and having checked the duly signed control documents from the partners reporting expenditure.

Given the points above and the complexity of reporting procedures, it is crucial that projects establish a clear timeline for the reporting procedure. The programme recommends that:

- within two weeks after the end of the reporting period: submission of the documents from the project partner to the first level controller. Point of attention: in many centralised first level control countries, the verification is carried out on a first come, first served basis. Hence for those partners, it is obviously most important to submit documents shortly after the end of a reporting period. Partners should already towards the end of a reporting period have established a timeline with their first level controllers, in order to avoid any bottlenecks.
- after receipt of the content and financial input from the partners, the lead partner has sufficient time left to compile the progress report and, in cooperation with the partners, clarify any open points or questions in the reports. As a final step, the lead partner submits the progress report to the programme.

#### 7.6.5 First level control costs

Control costs for the verification of expenditure are considered eligible if there are no stricter national rules established at partner state level. Projects should therefore earmark a budget for these controls depending on the control arrangements applicable in the relevant Partner States (EU Member States and Norway) for each of the project partners; this point should be carefully checked in the specific-country requirements available on the Interreg Europe website.

Points of attention:

- Internal independent control should be included under the budget line 'staff'. For example, if the accounting department of a county council carries out the first level control for the environment department of the county council, the expenditure would be reported under the budget line for staff costs, in accordance with applicable rules for staff costs, because the person(s) carrying out the verification are on the payroll of the partner institution.
- The expenditure for an external independent first level controller would be reported in the budget line 'external expertise and services'. For example, the environment department of a county council subcontracts an external accountant, in compliance with the relevant public procurement regulations. As this first level controller is not directly employed by the partner institution, the expenditure has to be reported in the budget line external expertise and services.

In order for the control costs for the last progress report to be eligible, **the activity** (first level control) has to be carried out **AND the payment has** to be made before the official end date of the project. For further information please see section 6.4 of the programme manual.

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#### **7.6.6 Financial correction carried out by the project**

A financial correction has to be carried out and documented by the project in exceptional cases where expenses were wrongly declared and the error is noticed only in a following report.

Further details on financial corrections will be provided in due time.

### **7.7 Second level audit / Sample checks on projects**

Every year between 2017 and 2023, sample checks on projects will be carried out to verify that projects have correctly declared expenditure in the progress reports. These checks will be done under the responsibility of the audit authority assisted by a group of auditors with at least one representative from each participating country. The actual checks will be sub-contracted and carried out by a private audit firm. The purpose of these checks is to detect mistakes in the accounting records at the level of individual projects and, on that basis, to obtain an overall picture of whether the management and control procedures and documents set up at programme level are being applied and that they allow the prevention and correction of potential weaknesses and errors.

Should a project be selected for a sample check, it is incumbent on both the lead partner and on the other partners to cooperate with the auditing bodies, present any documentary evidence or information deemed necessary to assist with the evaluation of the accounting documents as well as to give access to business premises.

Besides the sample checks explained above, other responsible programme bodies such as the European Commission's audit services, the European Court of Auditors, national bodies, managing authority/joint secretariat, certifying authority may carry out audits to check the quality of the project implementation and in particular its financial management regarding compliance with EU and national rules. Projects may be checked even after the project has ended. That is why it is important to ensure good documentation and safe storage of all project documents at least until the date indicated in the project closure notification.

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## 8. Communication

The specific role of communication in ensuring the success of EU funded projects has come to the fore over the past decade. In the context of interregional cooperation, there have been several reasons for this:

- the increased interest from the European institutions (in particular the European Commission) to demonstrate to the wider public how European funds in general are being spent.
- the need for public authorities to demonstrate (even further) the added-value of allocating resources to cooperation, in a general context of reduced public spending.
- the results-oriented approach of the interregional cooperation programme, in particular to demonstrate the less tangible (but not less effective) policy results.

As a result project partners are required to dedicate sufficient time and resources to project communication, at all stages of the project development. 'Communications' must be understood as a strategic project tool, which contributes to achieving the project's objectives. It cannot simply be an 'add-on' at the end of the project. Each project is therefore required to develop its own communication strategy, leading to a specific mix of tools and actions, based on what they expect their project to achieve. There are still a number of minimum requirements to take into consideration, based on EU or programme regulations, but the driving force behind each communication strategy is to ensure the project is a known success.

To aid project partners, the following sections describe what is expected from a project communication strategy and its implementation. They provide useful tools and templates.

### 8.1 Project communication strategy

A communication strategy is designed to help the project communicate effectively to achieve its core objectives. It provides a useful roadmap for identifying who needs to be reached, and what they need to hear, so as to ensure the project is a success. It entails a good deal of research, brainstorming and refining within the partnership even before the project begins; but the time invested in setting up a robust communication strategy will be repaid throughout the project's implementation.

Each project develops its own strategy for ensuring that its objectives are met. At the same time, projects are financed by the Interreg Europe programme and the European Regional Development Fund and thus are part of a bigger picture when it comes to communicating the effectiveness of policy learning.

The project's communication strategy is also an important part of the application form. Partners have to provide information for example about their communication objectives, target groups and activities. All activities planned in the strategy must be consistent with the other project activities. The communications should be a useful tool for the partnership to reach the main project goal(s) and for ultimately informing the general public in all the partner regions about their successes and achievements.

#### 8.1.1 Developing a communication strategy

The project communication strategy needs to cover at least the following main sections:

- objectives
- target groups

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- messages
  - activities
  - time plan
  - budget
  - evaluation

The project partners need to think about what needs to be done to persuade their stakeholders (and target groups) to change their behaviour and help push for a specific policy change. The selection and timing of the activities, carrying the right project messages to carefully selected target groups, constitutes the communication strategy.

### **What objectives should be set?**

Communication needs to be goal-driven. We communicate to achieve or change something; therefore it is important to define communication objectives properly in advance. It is important to make a difference between the project objectives and communication objectives, but the former determine the latter.

The starting point is to understand and define what the project partners want to achieve by participating in the project. What policies do the partners want to improve and make more efficient? Then they should develop project-specific communication aims. What do they need to communicate that will help them bring about the policy improvement?

The **project objective** describes the project's intended and direct outcomes – what can be directly attributed to the effect of the project: for example an updated transport strategy promoting electric vehicles or adoption of a new funding tool supporting young innovators.

The **communication objectives** describe how communications can help deliver the project aims.

Communication objectives for policy-learning projects can be often linked to:

- raising awareness
- changing behaviour or mind-set
- disseminating knowledge

At the same time, it is not sufficient for a project to define its objectives as “to raise awareness” or “to communicate our activities and results”. Communications objectives need to be **SMART**, which stands for clearly defined, detailed, achievable and measurable:

**S** – Specific

**M** – Measurable

**A** – Appropriate

**R** – Realistic

**T** - Timed

Its ultimate goals could be to inform public policy on a particular topic, to change the opinion of certain stakeholders or to raise public awareness about a specific issue.

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In addition, it is necessary to distinguish between internal and external communications objectives. Both need to be addressed: communication between the partners as well as communication which is targeted at stakeholders outside the project partner organisations or at the general public.

The programme also expects the partnership to approach the two phases of the project differently in terms of communication:

- During the first phase, the communication strategy should focus on informing and involving all the relevant stakeholders that can help the project to successfully improve the selected policy instruments and programmes.
- During the second phase, project communication should follow the implementation of the action plans and inform others about it. At the end of the implementation phase, the project should present all the achievements at an event with high-level political participation to illustrate policymakers' active involvement in the project's work.

Care should be taken not to set too many objectives, or to risk overreaching with communication ambitions.

### **Identify your target groups**

The key audiences with which the project needs to communicate are called 'target groups'. These groups all have different characteristics and needs. To be effective, it is important to know precisely who the project needs to address and to think about the target groups every time the project communicates.

#### **How to define target groups?**

Target groups can easily be identified by developing a list of important people and organisations that need to know about the project and its work. All partners should be included in this brainstorming exercise!

Examples of well-defined target groups could be "politicians and public officials dealing with innovation management", "regional business support organisations", and "public transport authorities". However, "EU", "politicians", and "academic institutions" are not specific enough. EU regulations insist on project beneficiaries' communication with the 'citizen' or the 'general public' (EU Regulation No 1303/2013 Annex XII, Article 2). It is necessary to be specific about who this really is in a particular project, e.g. "young unemployed people under 26"; "households using renewable energy sources" etc. Finally, the media should not be considered to be a target group; they are a tool for conveying the project messages to the final audience.

The list of different target groups may be quite long, so performing an analysis will help in prioritising whom to target. Using a tool like the 'stakeholder analysis' template (available on the programme's website), the projects can plot the different audiences according to their current level of engagement with the issue tackled by the project, and their ability to influence the outcome of the project. The project needs to focus attention on those groups in the 'Key Players' segment of the template, and aim to engage further those who have a high influence on the project outcomes.

### **Tailor messages**

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Different target groups are reached using different tactics and different media. Messages need to be tailored to be appropriate for different target groups: what is relevant to local policymakers might not interest the general public. A good message will be immediately appealing to its target group: the wording should be carefully crafted so as to stand out from everything else that is competing for their attention.

At the same time, it is important to keep things clear and simple. The programme recommends no more than three messages at any time, otherwise the audience will suffer from an 'information overload' and fail to grasp any of the ideas communicated. Instead, to multiply the effect, it is better to send a few messages from different sources and on different occasions.

Messages can be in a form of a statement, idea or assertion: for example:

- “(x) is a problem and (y) is the solution.”
- “Project (x) enables (stakeholders) to cooperate on improving (y).”
- “The work of project (x) is valuable because (y) and (z).”
- “(stakeholders) must share solutions on the issue of (x) because ...”
- “(x) must take action on the issue of (y), otherwise (z) will happen.”

### Activities

What means should be used to transmit a particular message to a given target group? Is a brochure, conference, or press release the best way to reach the target group? The partners should list the preferred or most appropriate communication channel for each of the target groups. Several channels will probably be suitable for the project's communication needs.

Activities may include a newsletter, a large conference, networking lunch, workshop, email alerts, press release, website, promotional literature, regional seminars, etc. The project has to include in the communication plan activities which are defined at programme level – project website, promotional poster, etc. (further defined in section 8.1.2 below).

The programme has a strict approach to producing promotional 'gadgets' or 'giveaways'. **Only communication material specifically required for reaching one of the defined target groups and objectives may be produced.** Such publicity material needs the approval of the joint secretariat.

### Time plan

The project needs to develop an indicative time plan detailing when certain communication activities would best be carried out based on the project's overall milestones. A smart combination of such activities with appropriate timing should help achieve the overall project objective of improving selected policies.

### Budget

The budget for communication activities also needs to be planned in the application phase. The partners should go through all the planned activities and consider whether they are able to organise everything with their own staff or whether the expertise of an external service provider is needed. If the project chooses to contract external experts, this needs to be reflected in the 'External expertise and services' budget line. When budgeting for activities, the projects need to think about the costs of the selected activities and the benefits they bring to the project, as well as their added-value with respect to the other communication activities planned.

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## **Evaluation**

It is important to put tools in place to measure the impact of the different communication outputs and results, and to potentially improve the effectiveness of the communication strategy. This will enable project partners to propose effective result indicators and to measure them throughout the project's lifetime. A certain number of indicators are pre-defined at programme level (see section 4.3.2) and they need to be reported through each progress report. The programme recommends projects design their own indicators, based on their specific communication objectives, to be monitored internally by the communication manager. Evaluation of such internal indicators will allow the partners to assess whether the selected communication approach and activities bring about the intended results and whether they help the project to reach its goals. Tips and advice on various evaluation methods are available on the programme's website.

## **Summary for the application form**

Once the communication strategy has taken shape, it will become an important part of the application form. Section C.5 of the application form requests a list of communication objectives, along with an overview table of related target audiences and suggested activities, which should be taken from the project's communication strategy document.

### **8.1.2 Project branding and visibility rules**

Interreg Europe uses a common programme visual identity. The projects it supports must therefore follow the programme's corporate design guidelines when developing their project communication tools. The guidelines are available on the programme's website.

## **Logo and acronym**

The Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 (Annex XII, Article 2.2) requires all beneficiaries to follow a number of rules regarding the use of the logo of the European Union and the respective fund – ERDF in the case of Interreg Europe. The logo must always be visible in a prominent place (on the first/landing page, visible, without scrolling, on all electronic and mobile devices) and of a comparable size to other logos used.

The Interreg Europe logo set already respects all the programme requirements, and all approved projects are obliged to use it on all their communication material (both hard copy and electronic). The logo set can be downloaded from the programme's website: [www.interregeurope.eu](http://www.interregeurope.eu)

The projects are not encouraged to develop their own project logo, because they have a limited shelf life. Developing a logo is costly compared to the benefit such special branding can bring to the project during its limited lifetime. A specific logo might however be considered for an output/ result with a lifetime going beyond the project. Prior approval of the joint secretariat would then be required.

A key component of the project's brand is the project acronym. It is therefore important to decide on an acronym that is short, easy to pronounce and associated with the project's theme. Project acronyms can be no longer than 22 characters in total, and no more than 11 characters per word.

## **Project website**



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The programme will host all project websites on its own website. Several sections, such as project description, partnership, information about the financing, and other information as requested in the EU Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013 Annex XII, Article 2 are automatically filled-in from the application form and later from progress reports.

The projects should pay special attention to the text used on the website. The style needs to be tailored to its purpose, that is, it should inform website readers about the project in a simple and reader-friendly manner.

Sub-sections on project news, events and activities are available and should be updated by project partners not less than once every six months.

Beyond the basic website, the projects can develop other digital communication tools (e.g. newsletter) and link or integrate them to the predefined structure hosted by the programme. They have to be designed in accordance with the visual identity of the project website with the incorporated logo set of the programme. If project(s) (partners) wish to develop such digital tools, an approval by the joint secretariat is necessary beforehand. Such digital tools should preferably be planned and justified in the application form. If this is not the case, projects are requested to consult the joint secretariat beforehand to confirm whether the additional costs are eligible and can be reported in the progress report.

The integrated system of programme and project websites is intended to ensure a more efficient interconnection between the project activities and the programme. The programme will ensure that the information published by the projects is searchable in a database comprising data from all Interreg Europe projects. This enables project news and events to be more readily integrated in the programme news/events section, resulting in higher project visibility. In addition, this approach makes the good practices described on the projects' websites more easily accessible for the experts and users of the policy learning platforms. Finally, this integrated system of websites is intended to save the projects' financial and human resources needed for procuring and setting up a website.

The projects could envisage developing a separate website (and/or a logo – see above) only if the project activities are expected to result in a self-standing tool with a lifespan reaching beyond the end of the project. Such a logo and a website would constitute a tool only, which will have to be linked to the project website under Interreg Europe. Any development of such a tool should be approved during the assessment of the project and requires a specific justification. Should its development be approved, the tool must comply with the programme's publicity requirements. The development of such a tool is judged by the joint secretariat on its added-value to the project and its interregionality.

### **Institutional website**

All project partners have to follow the requirements laid down in the Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 (Annex XII Article 2.2 paragraph 2.a) and publish information about the project on their institutional website (where such a website exists). Project partners should provide a short description of the project, its aims and results, partnership, and highlight the financial support from the European Union (Interreg Europe/ ERDF). The information about the project has to include the programme logo set in a visible place, meeting the general visibility and publicity requirements of the programme. A link to the project website should be added for more information about the project's activities.

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## Poster

Within six months after the approval of the project, each project partner has to place at least one poster with information about the project (minimum size A3), including the financial support from the ERDF, at a location readily visible to the public, such as the entrance area of a building (Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, Annex XII Article 2.2 paragraph 2.a). The Interreg Europe programme can provide a downloadable template for the production of the poster.

The poster needs to stay visible for the whole duration of the project. The production costs of the poster need to be budgeted.

## Events

During events, projects are encouraged to place the EU flag and the project poster or a project banner in a readily visible place (e.g. the front of the meeting room) ensuring visibility of the EU and the programme. The programme logo set has to be used on any agendas, list of participants, related hand-outs and presentations.

## Publications

All electronic or printed material, such as booklets, leaflets, newsletters, studies, good practice guides, or presentations must display the programme logo set. Also, a clear reference to the ERDF funding needs to be made in each publication. Templates of the standard communication material (poster, press release, and so on) will be available on the programme website.

Please note that if the visibility and publicity requirements are not observed or only partly observed, the related costs incurred may be considered ineligible for ERDF funding.

## 8.2 Implementing the communication strategy

The implementation of the communication strategy should start as soon as the programme's monitoring committee has approved a project. The programme's minimum requirements for communication activities and reporting procedures for project activities in Phase 1 and Phase 2 are described below.

### 8.2.1 Communication tools and activities

There are many communication tools and activities available. In line with the programme's own communication strategy, projects are expected to develop at least the three following activities: online communication (website and social media), media relations, and public relations.

#### Website

The project website is a standardised communication tool for all projects. All projects need to update their website regularly with content designed to attract new visitors during the whole course of the project (both phases). Applicants should note that **the change (+/-) in number of unique visitors during each reporting period** is one of the indicators that are predefined by the programme (see definition of the indicator in section 4.3.2).

The project website should serve as the main source of up-to-date information about the project (updated at least once every six months).

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Projects have to:

- Publish news about the project's implementation and achievements
- Publish information about main project events (no later than two weeks before the event)
- Publish pictures, videos about the project's work
- Publish digital project outputs
- Manage the social media section (if they should decide to use it)

With respect to the practical side of the website updates, each lead partner and communication manager of a project is offered training in the website content management system and is supplied with the necessary access codes.

Visibility and publicity requirements for the website and other online tools are described above in section 8.1.2.

### **Social media and other digital communication tools**

The internet offers an array of modern opportunities to promote the project's work and engage the relevant target groups. Digital is the fastest growing area of communication. The use and engagement through digital channels is something the public often expect when connecting with an institution. The programme encourages the projects to develop their presence online through social media and to use digital communication tools, when relevant to their communication objectives and the communication strategy in general. Interreg Europe is present on social media (for example on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn– links available at the programme website). If the project decides to use the same channels, the programme encourages the communication manager to make links to the locations where the programme is present. It will be a win-win for both because the programme will always be up to date with the project's activities and the project might gain new followers throughout the already existing community around Interreg Europe.

As with other communication tools, with social media and digital tools, the partners should:

- Take into consideration the target group: assess the digital engagement of the relevant people and choose wisely the appropriate channel or tool to reach them.
- Put an effort into online community management: build, grow, and manage the online community (target group). Just posting information is not enough. It is necessary to pay attention to the feedback received and adapt the project messages to the expectations and needs of the target group.
- Monitor the project's online presence: number of views/ users for digital products, statistics for social media. This helps projects to get to know the audience better and improve their communication methods over time.
- Avoid using digital communication tools only because it is trendy.
- Provide dynamic, engaging and interesting content: follow the storytelling principles with the target group and their expectations in mind. The content should bring some benefit to the followers.

### **Media relations**

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The programme expects all projects to inform the general public about their activities and achievements. The main information channel for this purpose is the media (mainly the press – both online and printed). **The number of appearances in media** is one of the communication-related indicators predefined by the programme. In order to succeed in reaching any target value set for this indicator, the projects need to include active work with the media in their communication strategy.

When preparing material for the media, the projects need to pay special attention to emphasise the name of the project, the programme and the ERDF. The published articles should contain all three. Therefore, projects need to adequately prepare the press kit for journalists and emphasise the names in any material provided to the media, sufficiently mention them during press conferences and briefings, and display them on all publicity material.

The projects should ensure their presence in the media using creative and cost-efficient means. Applicants should note that the programme recommends that projects do not pay for articles. The media presence of a project should be the result of a successful communication strategy.

Media monitoring then should be a part of the evaluation of the communication strategy. While reporting on the success of media relations, the projects need to keep a copy of any articles (scanned article with a visible date and source, image clip of an online article with a link and date, or similar).

To reach out to the media, the programme recommends that projects liaise with the national points of contact in their partner countries. The contact points can serve as relays to disseminate more widely on an event or achievement; they may also appreciate receiving the news about their partners' work and activities.

Practical tips and advice on media relations are available on the programme's website.

## **Public relations**

Apart from the online presence and work with the media, projects can plan other public relations activities to engage with their target groups and convey the project's messages in order to reach the communication objectives. Such activities (conferences, exhibitions, round-table discussions, briefings with policymakers or awareness-raising campaigns) must always have a specific communication objective and relevant target group(s) (all linked to the project's communication strategy).

The programme requires the projects to organise one dissemination event at the end of phase 2 of the project implementation phase. This should be the project's final event. Its objective is to present the results of the whole cooperation to as wide an audience as possible. The final event should attract a large audience; high-level policymakers relevant to the project's topic should be present to attract representatives of the press or other media as well as the general public (as identified in the project communication strategy). Representatives from the stakeholder group institutions should come to show their continuous support for the exploitation and use of the lessons learnt from the project in their region even after the project has ended.

Other activities/ events can be organised by the project or the partners can decide to participate in an activity organised by someone else for example to get in contact and network with the relevant people from their target groups.

In general, when the project decides to organise a public relations activity, the success of the activity/ event depends on a clear understanding of its purpose and of the target group it aims to reach. The key questions are always:

- What is the purpose of this activity/ event? and
- How does it contribute to reaching the desired communication objective?

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- Once the event is over, the project partners need to evaluate whether the activity really contributed to the objective

The projects are encouraged to develop partnerships with other projects working on similar issues and pool resources for the organising of their public relations activities when deemed relevant for the project's communication strategy. This can increase the project's visibility and also reduce costs.

The projects can take part in external events, that is, activities organised by someone else. These give the project an opportunity to come face-to-face with people from the target groups and tell them about the project. Projects should look for people who would endorse the project and work for it as ambassadors and speak about it to the public. Projects should prepare and circulate briefing documents to make sure that supporters also understand and relay the same core messages.

Active participation in such external activities – as a speaker or an exhibitor – can help partners to become visible, promote their project and reach out to the target groups. Again, the partners need to think about the needs and expectations of their target groups when preparing their presentations. Projects should think about the added-value the project presentation can bring to the audience, the project's target group. Specific examples and stories of project's successes can make the presentations more interesting. The importance of European cooperation should also be stressed.

#### **Promotional material - gifts and giveaways**

The programme adopts a strict approach to the production and use of various promotional material such as bags, pens, notebooks, USB sticks, etc. In general, such material will not be accepted as eligible unless their need for a very specific communication activity is clearly explained and justified. If project(s) (partners) wish to produce such material as communication tools, prior approval by the joint secretariat is necessary. The use of such tools should preferably be planned and justified in the application form. If no approval has been obtained ex-ante, the expenditure cannot be reimbursed by the programme. For further information on the eligibility of gifts see section 7.4.9.

#### **Other communication tools and activities**

There are no specific programme requirements with regard to other communication tools and activities. Communication strategies can vary depending on the specific topic tackled by each project, hence the appropriate selection of communication tools and activities can also vary.

#### **8.2.2 Reporting on communication activities**

Communication activities are an integral part of the project activities, hence reporting on them follows the same rules described in section 6.2.4.

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## 8.3 Programme support to projects and other synergies

### 8.3.1 Communication training and seminars

The programme offers, to newly approved projects, a set of seminars (see more on the services to projects in section 4.2.4). Participation in these seminars is very much encouraged as it contributes to improving the overall quality of the programme's implementation.

One of the seminars focuses on communicating on the projects activities and achievements. The communication seminars provide lead partners and communication managers of projects with practical tips and advice on how to make their communication a successful and effective tool for reaching the project's overall objectives. The seminars provide projects with more extensive guidance on a number of communication tools and techniques. The guidance comes from the programme and sometimes also from guest communication professionals. The lead partners can also exchange experience with others as well as their good practices in communicating about policy improvements.

### 8.3.2 Online/ ad-hoc support

The programme offers a number of online training resources and advice tools in the form of online documents and audio-visual material. These are readily available on the programme website and should serve as complementary guidance for the project's implementation in addition to this programme manual.

Apart from the online tools, the programme encourages all the project partners to take part in the social media fora linked to Interreg Europe. The LinkedIn group can serve as a peer-to-peer discussion room for project partners where they can discuss project-related questions or present examples of their activities to others. Representatives of the joint secretariat monitor the fora and provide input whenever needed.

The programme may also organise webinars to provide advice and support to project partners via online meetings.

### 8.3.3 What the programme expects of projects

Apart from the regular reporting on communication activities, the programme encourages project partners to incorporate several other activities organised by the programme in their forward planning (an average participation of four events per year is to be budgeted).

Events may include:

- Annual Interreg Europe events
- Policy learning platform events
- Events organised by European institutions (RegioStar / Open Days)
- EC Day

The programme may ask the projects to present their results and achievements at any of the annual events or policy-learning platform events. In addition, there are several events organised by the European institutions which may help the project achieve greater visibility and dissemination of their communication material and information about their results. The programme participates in these events with input from the projects. The European cooperation day (EC Day – 21 September) is a relatively new initiative presenting projects' work and local level results to the general public. The projects are encouraged to take part in this initiative, which can also bring them more visibility and increase contact with the local media.

Projects are advised to include costs for such events in their budget.

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## Information exchange

The Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 requires all the project partner institutions to provide information about the project on their own website. Project partners should consider establishing a link from the institutional websites of their national point of contact organisations to their project website(s). Cooperation with the communication officer at the national level can provide the project with a powerful channel for relaying all the information that the partners want to share with their local audiences. It could help the project to persuade the press of the relevance and utility of their work and persuade journalists to publish more news about the projects' activities and achievements. A list of the communication personnel for each country is available on the programme's website.

In turn, the communication officer at the national level may require regular contact with the project partners from their country in order to collect region and country-specific information about the programme through the project activities. The programme encourages the project to make the national points of contact a part in their stakeholder groups and to keep them in the loop with the most up-to-date information about the project.

### Programme tools and templates

- Logo set (several variations)
- A3 poster template
- PowerPoint template
- Press release template
- Information about project for partner websites template
- Communication strategy template
- Stakeholder mapping tool

### Checklist of publicity requirements

- Logo set used
- All partner institutions inform about project on their website (if such website exists)
- All partner institutions' websites linked to Interreg Europe/ project website
- All partner institutions place the A3 project poster at a readily visible place
- ERDF support mentioned on all documents used for the public or the participants in the project's operations/activities
- Project website updated at least once every six months

## Annexes

### Annex 1 – Action plan template

Produced by each region, the **action plan** is a document providing details on **how** the lessons learnt from the cooperation will be exploited in order to improve the policy instrument tackled within that region. It specifies the nature of the actions to be implemented, their timeframe, the players involved, the costs (if any) and funding sources (if any). If the same policy instrument is addressed by several partners,

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only one action plan is required.

### Part I – General information

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Partner organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

Other partner organisations involved (if relevant): \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

NUTS2 region: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_

email address:

phone number:

### Part II – Policy context

- The Action Plan aims to impact:
- Investment for Growth and Jobs programme
  - European Territorial Cooperation programme
  - Other regional development policy instrument

Name of the policy instrument addressed: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Part III – Details of the actions envisaged**

**ACTION 1**

1. **The background** (please describe the lessons learnt from the project that constitute the basis for the development of the present Action Plan)

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2. **Action** (please list and describe the actions to be implemented)

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3. **Players involved** (please indicate the organisations in the region who are involved in the development and implementation of the action and explain their role)

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4. **Timeframe**

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5. **Costs** (if relevant)

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6. **Funding sources** (if relevant):

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**ACTION 2**

7. **The background** (please describe the lessons learnt from the project that constitute the basis for the development of the present Action Plan)

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8. **Action** (please list and describe the actions to be implemented)

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9. **Players involved** (please indicate the organisations in the region who are involved in the development and implementation of the action and explain their role)

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10. **Timeframe**

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11. **Costs** (if relevant)

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12. **Funding sources** (if relevant):

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<p><b>ACTION X</b></p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>Date:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Signature:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Stamp of the organisation (if available):</b> _____</p>

**Annex 2 - Independent first level control certificate**

Will be available when projects are approved.

**Annex 3 - Independent first level control report (incl. control checklist)**

Will be available when projects are approved.