

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION 2007-2013



CENTRAL EUROPE

COOPERATING FOR SUCCESS.

APPLICATION MANUAL FIRST CALL



EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional
Development Fund

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1 GENERAL PROGRAMME INFORMATION

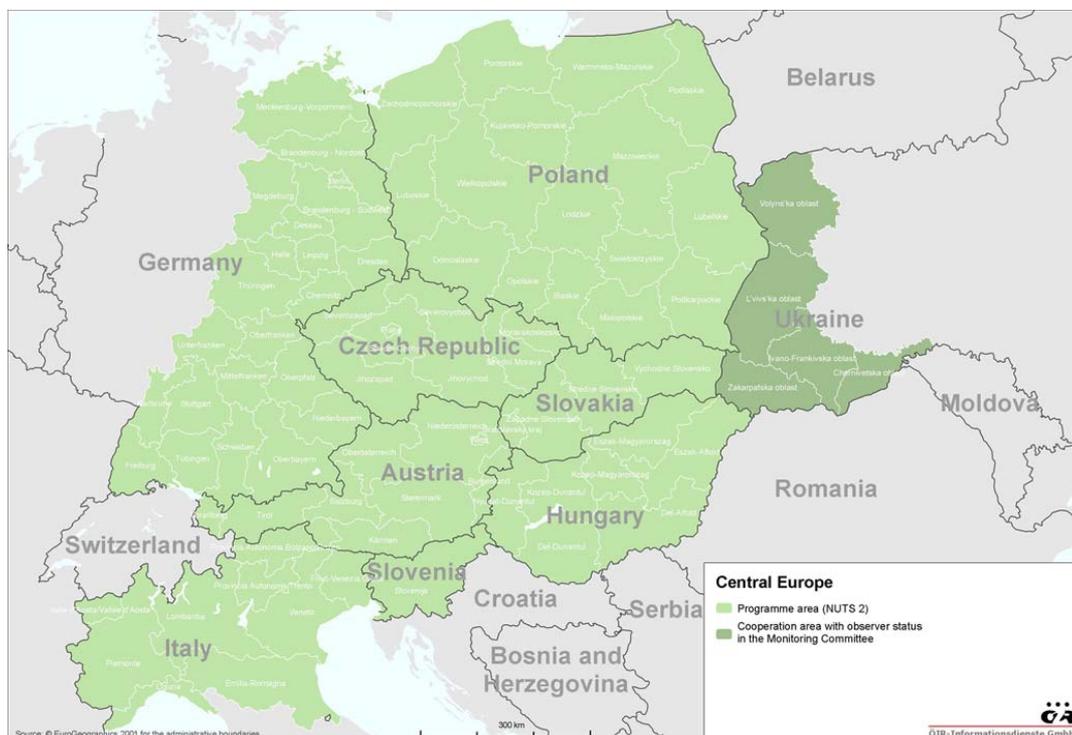
1.1 CENTRAL EUROPE Programme Area

The CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area comprises the territory or parts of the territory of eight EU Member States and the western border area of Ukraine. Three of them were already part of EU-15, five joined in 2004. The participating countries and regions are listed in the following table.

Table 1 - Countries and regions participating in the CENTRAL EUROPE programme

Austria	The whole country
Czech Republic	The whole country
Germany	Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen
Hungary	The whole country
Italy	Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, Liguria, Lombardia, Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen, Provincia Autonoma Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna
Poland	The whole country
Slovak Republic	The whole country
Slovenia	The whole country
Ukraine	<i>Volyn, Lviv, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi</i>

Figure 1 - CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area



1.2 Programme Goal and Strategic Approach

The overall programme goal has been formulated to react to the renewed Lisbon (growth, competitiveness, employment) and the Gothenburg (sustainability) agendas.

The Lisbon Agenda, set out to make Europe the most competitive economy in the world, claims that the potential for growth that exists in all regions has to be mobilised, in order to improve the geographical balance of economic development. As a result, it is expected that the potential rate of growth in the Union as a whole can be raised.

The Gothenburg Sustainable Development Strategy claims that the economic, social and environmental effects of all policies should be examined and coordinated in order to strengthen the synergies between sustainable development and growth.

With reference to the above, the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme 2007-2013 has formulated its overall programme goal:

Strengthening territorial cohesion, promoting internal integration and enhancing the competitiveness of Central Europe

The overall programme goal will be pursued with the following strategic approach:

A) Improving competitiveness of Central Europe by strengthening innovation and accessibility structures.

Innovation and accessibility are essential factors for improving competitiveness in Central Europe. Innovation is one of the driving forces for economic wealth: it promotes the shift towards a knowledge-based economy and provides the basis for economic wealth. Accessibility, both in terms of transport and access to ICT infrastructure, is a precondition for better exploiting the innovative potentials of Central Europe and for strengthening its internal integration and territorial cohesion.

B) Improving territorial development in a balanced and sustainable way by enhancing the quality of the environment and developing attractive cities and regions.

A balanced and sustainable territorial development is a precondition for economic development and helps to mitigate unintended effects of growth. This comprises to develop the environment and natural resources of Central Europe responsibly in such a way as to secure them for future generations. Improving the general quality of the environment and reducing the impacts of natural and man-made hazards are related to this objective. Central Europe's cities and regions need to achieve such territorial development by setting measures to become attractive places to live in.

1.3 Programme Budget

The CENTRAL EUROPE Programme is financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The ERDF contribution to the programme amounts to EUR 246.011.074 ERDF. The overall programme budget amounts to EUR 298.295.837.

Table 2 - Available funds

Community Funding	National counterpart (National public funding + National private funding)	Total funding
246.011.074	52.284.763	298.295.837

The Programme intends to fund projects that will contribute to reach its goals focusing on the following priorities.

Table 3 - Priorities overview

Priority 1	Facilitating innovation across Central Europe
Priority 2	Improving accessibility of and within Central Europe
Priority 3	Using our environment responsibly
Priority 4	Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions

The budget allocation according to Priorities is provided in the table below.

Table 4 - Funds per Priority

	Community Funding (ERDF) (A)	National counterpart (Public and national) (B)	Total Funding (A+B)
Priority 1: Facilitating innovation across Central Europe	49.202.215	10.077.562	59.279.777
Priority 2: Improving accessibility of and within Central Europe	63.962.879	13.100.831	77.063.710
Priority 3: Using our environment responsibly	63.962.879	13.100.831	77.063.710
Priority 4: Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions	54.122.437	11.085.318	65.207.755
Priority 5: Technical assistance	14.760.664	4.920.221	19.680.885
Total	246.011.074	52.284.763	298.295.837

1.4 Programme Related Documents

The documents or web links to the documents listed below are provided on the CENTRAL EUROPE website www.central2013.eu

A) Relevant Programme documents

- Operational Programme CENTRAL EUROPE, European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013
- Report on the Ex-ante evaluation, OP Transnational Cooperation "CENTRAL EUROPE" 2007 - 2013, 29 May 2007
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Environmental Report, CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, 2007-2012, 31 May 2007

B) Relevant EU legislation

- ❖ **Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund (General Regulation):**

It defines common principles, rules and standards for the implementation of the three cohesion instruments, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund. Based on the principle of shared management between the Union and the Member States and regions, this Regulation sets out a renewed programming process, based on Community Strategic Guidelines for Cohesion and their follow-up, as well as common standards for financial management, control and evaluation. The reformed delivery system will provide for a simpler, proportional and more decentralised management of the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund.

- ❖ **Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on the European Regional Development Fund: The regulation on the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF Regulation):**

It defines its role and fields of interventions such as the promotion of public and private investments helping to reduce regional disparities across the Union. The ERDF will support programmes addressing regional development, economic change, enhanced competitiveness and territorial cooperation throughout the EU. Funding priorities include research, innovation, environmental protection and risk prevention, while infrastructure investment retains an important role, especially in the least developed regions.

- ❖ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006 of 8 December 2006 setting out rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 (Implementing Regulation):**

The European Commission's implementing regulation for the Structural and Cohesion Funds 2007-2013 represents one set of detailed rules on the management of cohesion policy's financial instruments.

- ❖ **Council Regulation (EC) No 1084/2006 of 11 July 2006 establishing a Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1164/94 (Cohesion Fund Regulation):**

The Cohesion Fund contributes to interventions in the field of the environment and trans-European transport networks. It applies to Member States with a Gross National Income (GNI) of less than 90% of the Community average which means it covers the new Member States as well as Greece and Portugal. Spain will be eligible to the Cohesion Fund on a transitional basis. In the new period, the Fund will contribute alongside the ERDF to multi-annual investment programmes managed in a decentralised way, rather than being subject to individual project approval by the Commission.

Other relevant documents mentioned in the Operational Programme

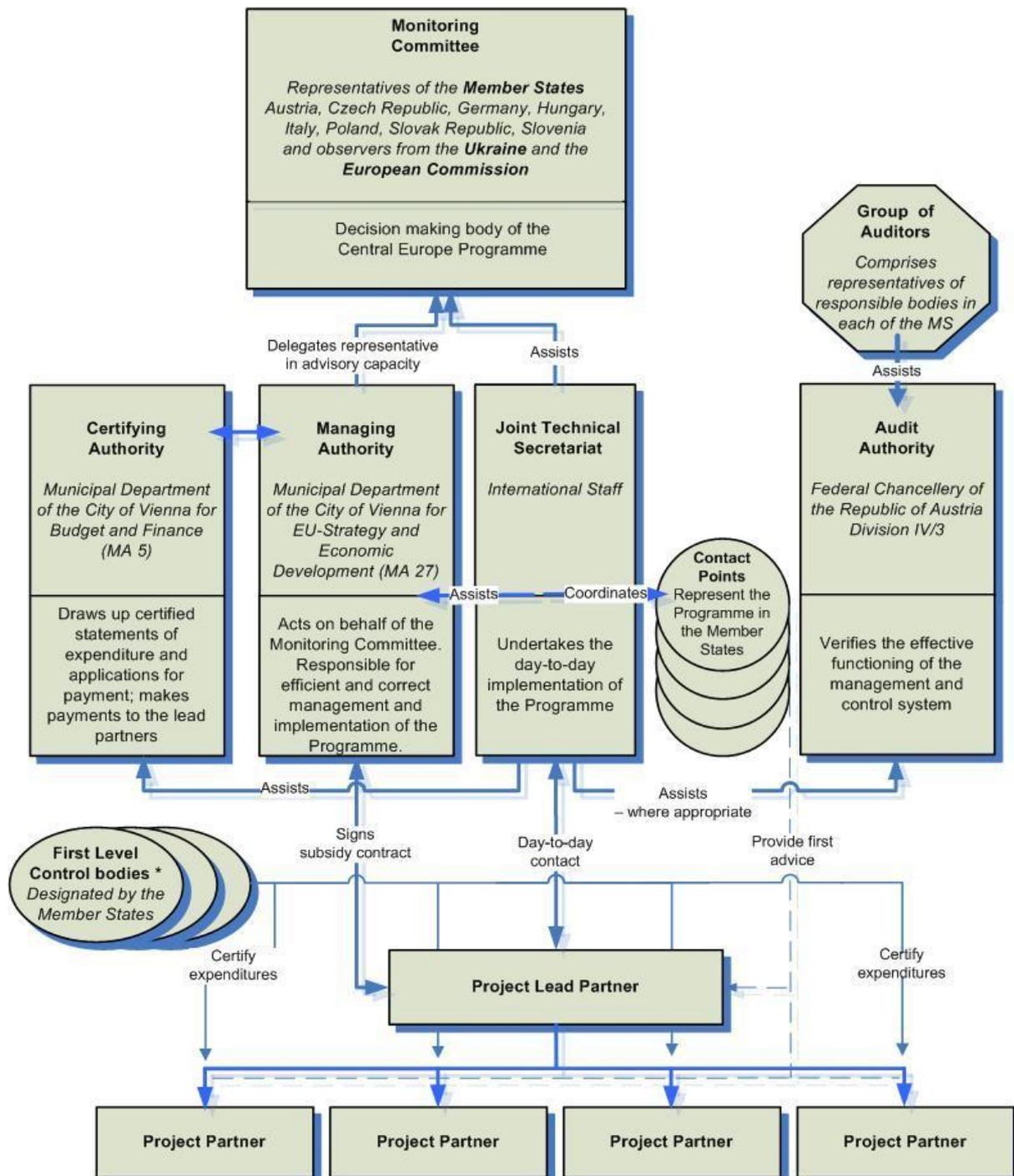
- UNESCO: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
- EU Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005, Report for the Council and the European Parliament, COM (2005) 658 final
- Report of the European Council spring summit: Joint activities for economic growth and employment. New start of the Lisbon strategy, COM(2005)24
- "Policy of cohesion supporting economic growth and employment: Strategic guidelines of the Community for the period 2007 - 2013, 2006, CDRR 05-0010-05
- Kyoto protocol, 2005
- Transeuropean Transport networks TEN-T
- Report from the High Level Group: Networks for Peace and Development, 2005 (Pan European Transport Corridors)
- Urban Transport Initiative studies, Year Two, 2005
- "i2010 -European information society in 2010" strategy in: Information Society Benchmarking Report, European Commission, 2005
- National Strategic Reference Frameworks (NSFR) for all Member States
- Community Strategic Guidelines for cohesion policy 2007 -2013, (2006/702/EC)
- 3rd Cohesion report, 2004
- 4th Cohesion report, 2007
- Territorial Agenda of the EU (*mentioned as forthcoming in the OP, already approved in Leipzig Mai 2007*) Flora- Fauna- Habitat directive (92/43/EEC)
- Birds directive (79/409/EEC)
- NATURA 2000 ecological system
- European Charter of Small Enterprises adopted by the European Council 2000
- European Regional Development Perspective (ESDP), 1999, Leipzig
- White paper "European Transport Policy for 2010: time to decide"

The Programme web site will provide a link for all these documents.

1.5 Programme Management

The CENTRAL EUROPE Member States Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and the observer Ukraine participating in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme have established a common structure to manage, co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of the programme:

Figure 2 - Programme Bodies



*) First level control bodies will be designated according to Article 16 of the ERDF regulation

❖ *Monitoring Committee*

The Monitoring Committee steers the programme and ensures the quality and effectiveness of its implementation and approves projects for funding. It is composed of representatives of the Member States of the programme. As programme cooperation partner, Ukraine is a member of the Monitoring Committee with an observer status. The list of the Monitoring Committee members is available on the Programme web site.

❖ *Managing Authority*

The Managing Authority is responsible for management and implementation of the Programme in accordance with the principle of sound financial management and in line with EU regulations ruling the ERDF funds.

❖ *Certifying Authority*

The role of the Certifying Authority is to certify statement of expenditure and applications for payment before they are sent to the Commission. It is also responsible for ERDF payments to the project Lead Partners.

❖ *Joint Technical Secretariat*

The Joint Technical Secretariat assists the Managing Authority, the Monitoring Committee and, where appropriate, the Audit Authority in managing the programme; it also provides guidance to project applicants and partners.

❖ *The Network of the Contact Points*

Member States participating in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme have also established Contact Points representing the programme in their countries. Coordinated by the Joint Technical Secretariat, these points aim to complement its activities by providing applicants with first information and advice and by contributing to the dissemination of the results achieved.

Contact details of the members of the aforementioned structures are provided on the CENTRAL EUROPE web site.

❖ *Audit Authority*

As far as projects are concerned, the main task of the Audit Authority is to ensure that audits are carried out on projects on the basis of an appropriate sample and according to internationally accepted audit standards in order to verify the expenditures declared. Audits on projects will be spread during the entire programme lifetime.

In accordance with Article 14(2) of the ERDF regulation, the Audit Authority will be assisted by a **Group of Auditors** comprising representatives of responsible bodies of each Member State participating in the Operational Programme.

❖ *Control System*

In line with Article 16 of ERDF Regulation, each Member State has set up a control system making it possible to verify the delivery of the products and services co-financed, the soundness of the expenditure declared for projects or parts of projects implemented on its territory and the compliance of such expenditure and of related projects or parts of those projects with Community rules and national rules.

On the basis of the system chosen, each Member State has designated the controllers responsible for verifying the legality and regularity of the expenditure declared by each Lead Partner and Partner participating in the project. Only these controllers are entitled to carry out checks on expenditure.

For detailed information on the control requirements in your country, please visit the “Working with CENTRAL/Country-specific information” section on the Programme’s website.

2 THEMATIC FOCUS AND GENERATION OF ADDED VALUE

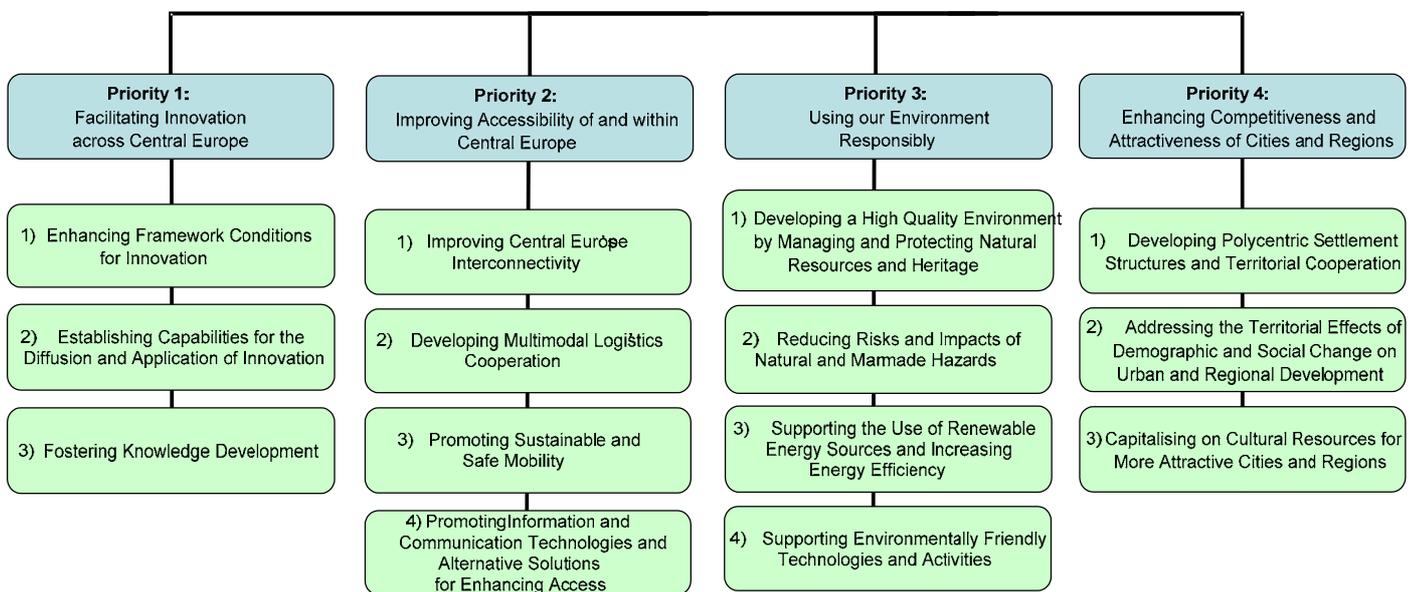
The purpose of this chapter is to provide guidance to applicants in identifying the Priority and Area of Intervention which are the most relevant to the project. The thematic focus informs applicants on the content financed by the programme (WHAT) and the related horizontal project requirements outline HOW projects can provide clear added value.

Please note that the horizontal issues addressed in this chapter are not a complete list of project requirements. Other important requirements like partnership, co-financing and selection criteria are described in the following chapters.

Thematic Focus - Overview

CENTRAL EUROPE has 4 thematic Priorities (innovation, accessibility, environment and competitiveness and attractiveness of Cities and Regions) subdivided into a total of 14 Areas of Intervention. An overview of the Priorities and Areas of Interventions is provided below:

Figure 3 - Priorities and Areas of Interventions



Every project is required to choose one Priority and one Area of Intervention that best describes the main thematic focus of the project. Thematic links to other Areas of Intervention (if existing, maximum 3) can also be indicated in the Application Form. For example, a project having multimodal transport (P2.2) as its main focus can also address energy efficiency (P3.3).

2.1 Main Features of the CENTRAL EUROPE Projects

The CENTRAL EUROPE programme finances projects that add explicit value to the Central Europe cooperation area. For this reason, within the given Priorities and Areas of Intervention, all projects funded under the CENTRAL EUROPE programme have to provide clear added value and strive for concrete outputs and results and actual implementation. Joint activities with concrete, visible and implementation-oriented outputs and results will be preferred over mere networking and exchange of experience.

Whether or not a project generates transnational added value is the result of key factors such as the issue addressed (is transnational cooperation necessary?), the partnership involved (is it suited to produce transnational outputs and achieve results?) and the degree of innovation (process oriented innovation, goal oriented innovation, context oriented innovation). To add to programme visibility and impact, projects are also required to produce concrete outputs and results and enable actual implementation (does it lead to something concrete and visible?).

2.1.1 *Mutual Interest and Geographic Scope*

In the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE programme, every project must tackle an issue that cannot be sufficiently dealt with by individual regions or countries alone. In practical terms every project is expected to address one of the following:

- An issue affecting a clearly defined transnational geographical area across national and regional borders (e.g., larger physio-geographical areas, man-made corridors, polycentric urban areas, economic development areas or any other transnational area), or
- a common issue of interest providing evidence that transnational cooperation leads to more innovative and efficient solutions.

Projects not addressing an issue of transnational relevance or covering only one single cross-border programme will not be supported by the CENTRAL EUROPE programme. Additionally, projects fundable under other Structural Funds programmes will not be funded under the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme.

2.1.2 *Partnership Involved*

The specific strength of a European Territorial Cooperation programme is its ability to **bridge between key actors in the defined cooperation areas** as well as to promote interregional cooperation through, for example, exchange of experience. Public administrations, RTD (research and technology development), business and civil society are the key actors the European Territorial Cooperation addresses to. In this respect CENTRAL EUROPE programme can support concrete measures informing administrations and policy makers on knowledge, solutions, etc as well as implement European, national and regional strategies creating a flow of information from policy makers and public administrations to research and industry.

In order to effectively build upon this strength, all projects are expected to involve the partners most relevant to the achievement of envisioned outputs and results. The project partnership must be **competent to develop, implement and disseminate jointly elaborated approaches and tools**. Depending on the goals of the project this can imply the involvement of national, regional and local authorities as well as other players such as research institutions, intermediate bodies, agencies and many others. Pure research and technology development without clear links to other actors (public administration /industry) will not be funded.

In addition, private institutions, including private companies, are important players in the improvement of the area. Although private institutions can act as partners in projects, alternative options for their involvement can provide a more effective solution. For example, privates can be involved in projects as sub-contractor of a project partner, or in the project environment.

2.1.3 *Innovation and the Knowledge Base*

The programme's emphasis on innovation implies that **all projects have to adopt a knowledge-based approach** and pay close attention to the generation, application and transfer of relevant knowledge. One important aspect of this is the involvement of relevant actors in the partnership and in the project environment in order to ensure availability of diverse and relevant knowledge and expertise.

Another important aspect is the effective **reaching out beyond the partnership** both during project development as well as during project implementation:

- **During project development**, all projects are required to take relevant past efforts into consideration (e.g., INTERREG projects, Objective 1 and 2, other European projects or networks and professional associations) in order to avoid re-inventing the wheel. However, mere continuations of past cooperation projects without a clear added value will not be funded.
- **During implementation**, projects must involve target groups in an effective way. Targeted management of knowledge and dissemination of information is a standard requirement for all projects in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme. It is therefore recommended to establish contacts with other initiatives dealing with related issues.

2.1.4 The Importance of an actual Implementation - Types of Action

The term implementation-oriented is understood to exclude mere research or networking projects, neither of which are focus of this programme. In other words, studies, assessments and other primary research (questionnaires, interviews, collection of data) or secondary research (literature review) - while in principle fundable under this programme - must constitute part of wider project activities that lead to actual implementation of jointly elaborated concrete outputs.

In order to provide project applicants with more practical guidance on the meaning of the term implementation-orientation, the programme pre-defines five Types of Actions:

1. **Joint strategy + action plan development**
2. **Transnational tool development**
3. **Joint management establishment**
4. **Investment preparation**
5. **Pilot actions**

In justified cases, applicants wishing to develop another (implementation-oriented) Type of Action can choose:

6. **Others**

Specific Types of Action differ in terms of activities, outputs and results. In the Application Form, applicants are asked to **select at least one Type of Action** and specify CORE outputs generated through these action(s).

In the following table, basic characteristics of each Type of Action are described and examples of CORE outputs, that is the major outputs of the project and those which will be results oriented are given.

Table 5 - Type of Actions

Type of Action	Definition	Example of CORE Output
Joint strategy + action plan development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of a joint strategy/action plan with involvement of relevant stakeholders and subsequent implementation, OR ▪ The implementation of already existing strategies or action plans (regional, national, EU) <p>A strategy/action plan should include strategy/action plan for the whole region as well as for every participating partner region; it should describe the good practices/ experiences already successfully implemented in other regions on which the action plan builds on (methodologies, processes, techniques, stakeholders involved).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transnational strategy and action plan ▪ Implementation measures ▪ ...
Transnational tool development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint development of a new and durable tool or adaptation of an existing tool in a transnational setting (e.g.: to analyze a specific problem/ phenomenon, e.g. business starts ups in the region, risk capital capacity ...), to monitor specific occurrences (natural risks, traffic flows, tourism flows), to promote a certain product (e.g. innovative financing schemes, tourism in national parks or along sites of cultural heritage ...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint management tool ▪ Multi-criteria decision support system ▪ Financing schemes ▪ ...
Joint management establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a joint and durable management mechanism for issues of transnational importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation mechanism ▪ ...

Type of Action	Definition	Example of CORE Output
Investment preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Actions explicitly contributing to the preparation of concrete investments in a transnational context later to be financed by investors (please see also text box next page)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Feasibility study▪ Cost-benefit analysis▪ Environmental Impact Assessment▪ ...
Pilot Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Practical testing of a transnationally developed service, tool, method or approach (e.g., though in a limited version / area / duration etc.). A Pilot must be unprecedented in a comparable environment and suitable to demonstrate the effectiveness and viability of the intended implementation strategy (please see also text box next page)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Pilot monitoring system▪ Pilot facility▪ Pilot service▪ Pilot training▪ ...
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In well justified cases, other implementation-oriented Types of Actions are possible	

Transnational Projects as Pathways to Investment

It is important to note that a transnational cooperation programme cannot be considered an investment programme in traditional terms. Due to the limited budget and the cooperative nature of the programme, the notion of investment has to differ from that of investment programmes (e.g., Objective 1 and 2).

There are two major pathways to investment in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme:

- **Pre-investment** refers to the **preparation of investments** later to be funded through complementary sources such as Objective 1 and 2, EIB or national sources. This can, for example, include the involvement of the decision-making authorities and the general public in order to reach decisions and the elaboration of documents necessary to assess the feasibility of such investments in economic, legal and environmental terms.
- All pre-investment projects must create relevant links to relevant funding sources already during project development and maintain/intensify links during project implementation. Representatives of relevant funding institutions need to be included in the partnership or form a key aspect of the project environment. Pre-investment projects not showing credible links to complementary funding sources will not be financed.
- **Pilot investments** demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of an investment in order to pave the way for subsequent investments at a larger scale. The results of the pilot investment should be transferable and the transfer of results should form part of the project. Pilot investments can be undertaken in several partner regions or, in well-justified cases, only a few or just one location.

Investments (both pre-investments and pilots) **have to show a clear transnational added value.** All investments have to fulfil at least two of the following criteria:

- Form part or be the result of transnational project cooperation,
- Have a transnational effect,
- Create a physical link or a functional connection between regions (independently of the neighbouring position of these regions) or/and
- Have a demonstrating/model or pilot character being jointly strived for and evaluated by the partners; the results of this 'pilot investment' should be transferable, a transnational transfer of results should form part of the project.

2.2 Priorities and Areas of Interventions

2.2.1 Priority 1 - Facilitating Innovation across Central Europe

Innovation is a systemic rather than a linear process, involving many different players and often happening over an extended period of time. Well-functioning innovation systems ensure the free flow of information across the interfaces between researchers, entrepreneurs, investors, public authorities and many other actors. Such systems may have technical components but are, above all, networks of individuals. For this reason, proximity is an important feature of most innovation systems.

In the context of the CENTRAL EUROPE programme, innovation is considered as one of the most important driving forces for economic wealth. It is not just related to a few high-tech industries but a major factor of any industry or economic sector. It is more than simply the initial 'big idea' or a product or services that result from the idea. Innovation is more accurately described as a process through which knowledge is created and translated into new products, services or processes of the private and the public sector.

❖ *Objective*

To improve the climate for innovation in all regions and to enable them to make better use of their innovation potential by addressing their specific needs and areas of weakness and fostering the areas of strength.

❖ *Transnational Approach*

On a general note, transnational cooperation should not omit the fact that regional and national innovation policies are of a highly competitive nature. For this reason, transnational cooperation in the field of innovation will have to address existing limitations to the willingness to freely exchange insights and knowledge. The common goal is to **overcome thinking in terms of national/regional competitiveness in order to strive for a more competitive and innovative Central Europe area as a whole**. In the joint striving for innovation, the driving force should be learning from Central Europe's diversity. The common goal should be to **complement national/regional policies** in those areas where it proves to be most effective.

In the field of innovation transnational cooperation can be especially fruitful in the following cases:

- **Issues affecting a clearly defined transnational geographical area across national and regional borders** such as the coordination / harmonisation of innovation policies and actions, the transnational orientation of innovation systems, the development of transnational innovation clusters, and the development of transnational educational and training networks of polycentric areas, larger transnational regions and nations.
- **Common issues of interest** such as innovative approaches to the promotion of lagging behind regions, capitalisation on approaches to technology transfer and on experiences in supporting SMEs, the establishment of effective links between public administration, research and the private sector, new approaches to addressing brain-drain and improving human capital.

❖ *Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Past Initiatives*

All projects are expected to take the outcomes of past initiatives (projects, professional networks, etc.) into consideration as far as these initiatives are relevant to the thematic focus of the project. In this respect, projects are especially required to build upon the outcomes of past ERDF programmes, including Interreg IIIB in general and CADSES in particular, Interreg IIIC (interregional cooperation), Urbact and Espon. In some cases also Objective 1 and 2, Interreg A programmes as well as other EU programmes (not financed through ERDF) such as the Research Framework Programme will be of importance.

❖ *Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Current Initiatives*

Under this Priority, during project implementation, projects are expected to specifically consider synergies and complementarities with other Territorial Cooperation Programmes, including other

transnational programmes (e.g., Alpine Space, South East Europe, Baltic Sea Region) and interregional cooperation (IVC) for the exchange of experience and with Objective 1 and 2 for investments.

Relevant other EU programmes and initiatives include the FP7 (7th Research Framework Programme), CIP (Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme, including the EIP - Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme and the ICT PSP - Information Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme), ESF (European Social Fund), the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme, JEREMIE (Joint European Resources for Micro to Medium Enterprises), the ICT Policy Support Programme, i2010 (European Information Society in 2010) and eContent Plus.

In addition to the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategies and the Cohesion Policy - depending on the thematic focus of the project - other relevant policies and strategies exist such as the European Social Agenda.

❖ *Potential Partners*

Potential partners are all national, regional, local decision-makers and bodies in the fields of education, research, knowledge-transfer, technology, labour-market, regional development, such as local and regional public authorities, regional development agencies, chambers of commerce, SMEs; universities, tertiary education, associations, technology transfer institutions; R&TD facilities, research institutions, regional international centres of R&TD excellence; regional innovation agencies, incubator houses; education and training centres, labour market services, social partners (e.g., trade unions engaged in social dialogue) employers' associations, trade unions, as well as all population groups, which are affected by the Areas of Intervention concerned.

❖ *Indicative List of Key Words:*

- 1 RTD
- 3 technology transfer / cluster development
- 5 SME support & networks
- 7 entrepreneur(ship), start-ups, spin-offs
- 9 innovative SME support
- 11 ICT solutions
- 12 TEN-ICT
- 13 ICT e-services / public services
- 14 ICT for SMEs
- 15 ICT access & economic use
- 69 labour market and demographic change
- 70 labour market and migrants
- 72 education and training
- 73 knowledge development
- 74 education and training research networks
- 80 governance and partnership / cooperation networks
- 81 institutional learning / policy development

A detailed description of the Areas of Intervention of Priority 1 is provided in Annex 1.

2.2.2 Priority 2 - Improving Accessibility of and within Central Europe

Accessibility is a necessary precondition for economic development and growth. Free movement of people, goods, services and information increases efficiency and improves the development prospects for the regions. Transport corridors offer important opportunities such as better access to markets and increased potential for logistical functions for the regions situated in central locations of the network. Especially within the context of the enlarged European Union, **the development of transport and information infrastructures is essential to achieving the full integration of national and regional markets as well as balanced and sustainable development.**

Presently Central Europe has highly accessible regions (e.g., those located in Southern Germany, Northern Italy as well as capital regions) but also large rural and peripheral areas that lack suitable access. For example, the density of the transport network tends to be lower in regions located in the eastern parts of the cooperation area. Likewise, the development of the East-West priority corridors is rather advanced while North-South priority corridors are less developed. The interconnectivity of transport networks and hubs (e.g., ports, airports, railway stations) is in need of improvement as are (multimodal) transport logistics and the interoperability of the various operators.

❖ *Objective*

Strengthening through innovative solutions the internal cohesion of countries in Central Europe by improving the accessibility of and within the Central Europe area, fully taking into account the principles of sustainable development.

❖ *Transnational Approach*

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, uncoordinated and fragmented improvements of accessibility in the member states and regions tend to be inefficient compared to joint efforts and create missing links, parallel investments, and other sub-optimal situations. In this light, joint transnational efforts should be made for:

- **Issues affecting a clearly defined transnational geographical area across national and regional borders** such as the coordination of transport modes (intermodality), links (transport networks) and nodes (multimodal logistics cooperation), the harmonisation of transport strategies in particular with regard to long-distance-links and secondary networks, the operability of national transport networks and elimination of physical barriers, the harmonisation of interfaces and integration of transport and territorial development across national borders and the improvement of the political and institutional framework for better infrastructure across the transnational territory.
- **Common issues of interest** such as sustainability in transport, capitalisation on innovative transport solutions for metropolitan, urban, rural, remote and isolated areas, practices to increase cost-efficiency and sustainability in transport through common learning and implementing, and new solutions to congestion in metropolitan areas or to the provision of alternative access.

Projects are expected to involve the relevant partners in the field of transport, who are competent to develop and implement the intended outputs and results. This can, for example, imply the involvement of national actors as competent decision makers directly in the project or as important part of the project environment. Likewise, corridor projects require the involvement of relevant regions as partners or in the project environment. Transport projects should adopt a participatory multi-stakeholder approach, which should also be reflected in the partnership and/or the project environment.

As environmental sustainability is an overarching principle over the whole programme, all projects under this Priority are expected to consider the principle of environmental sustainability to the greatest possible extent. For this reason, all projects need to address potential negative environmental impacts in a suitable manner. To further stress the importance of the environment, sustainable and safe mobility is also tackled in separate Area of Intervention (P 2.3) for transport projects having environment as their main focus.

❖ *Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Past Initiatives*

All projects are expected to take the outcomes of past initiatives (projects, professional networks, etc.) into consideration as far as these initiatives are relevant to the thematic focus of the project. In this respect, projects are especially required to build upon the outcomes of past ERDF programmes, including Interreg IIIB in general and CADSES in particular, Interreg IIIC (interregional cooperation), Urbact and Espon. In some cases also Objective 1 and 2, Interreg A programmes as well as other EU programmes (not financed through ERDF) such as the Research Framework Programme will be of importance.

❖ *Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Current Initiatives*

Under this Priority, during project implementation, projects are expected to specifically consider synergies and complementarities with other Territorial Cooperation Programmes, including other transnational programmes (e.g., Alpine Space, South East Europe, Baltic Sea Region) and interregional cooperation (IVC) for the exchange of experience and with Objective 1 and 2 for investments.

Relevant other EU programmes and initiatives include the TEN-Ts (including the Motorways of the Sea), FP7 (the 7th Research Framework Programme - Transport, ICT), CIP (Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme, including the ICT PSP - Information Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme) JASPERS (Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions), NAIADES (Integrated Action Programme for Inland Waterway Transport), Marco Polo II, the CIVITAS Initiative, and the QuickStart Programme.

In addition to the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategies and the Cohesion Policy - depending on the thematic focus of the project - other relevant policies and strategies exist such as the EU SDS (EU Sustainable Development Strategy), the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP 1999), and the White Paper on the European Transport Policy for 2010.

❖ *Potential Partners*

Potential partners are all national, regional, local decision-makers and bodies in the field of transport, logistics, transport-safety, ICT such as national, regional and local authorities; public transport associations; transport operators; infrastructure operators; logistic centres; logistics platforms; institutes for applied research in transport and mobility, regional associations, regional innovation agencies; transport alliances; SMEs; interest groups, as well as all population groups, which are affected by the Priorities concerned:

❖ *Indicative List of Key Words*

- 11 ICT solutions
- 12 TEN-ICT
- 13 ICT e-services / public services
- 15 ICT access & economic use
- 17 accessibility (rail)
- 19 accessibility (rail assets)
- 21 accessibility (motorways)
- 25 urban transport / traffic management
- 26 multimodal transport / logistics
- 27 connectivity / interoperability / transport security
- 28 integrated transport & mobility planning
- 29 airports

30	ports
32	waterways
52	clean urban transport
81	institutional learning / policy development

A detailed description of the Areas of Intervention of Priority 2 is provided in Annex 2.

2.2.3 Priority 3 - Using our Environment Responsibly

The Gothenburg Agenda adds an environmental dimension to the Lisbon Strategy and underlines the need for protection and enhancement of environmental resources. Protecting the environment now and for future generations is one of the preconditions for sustainable growth. This is particularly relevant to Central Europe where an economic catching-up process is taking place, creating both new opportunities as well as threats for the environment.

Central Europe disposes of unique natural assets such as the upper Danube, the Carpathian area, the Alps as well as parts of the Baltic and Adriatic Seas. Rivers form decisive linking elements between the Western and Eastern (Danube) and Northern and Southern parts of the area (Elbe/Labe, Oder/Odra). Such natural assets represent one of the intrinsic elements of Central Europe's identity and offer great opportunities for intensified transnational cooperation.

❖ *Objective*

Responsible use and protection of the environmental potentials of Central Europe by promoting innovative and sustainable approaches to natural resource management, risk reduction and the enhancement of the natural environment.

❖ *Transnational Approach*

In the field of environment the transnational aspect is particularly evident in the following cases:

- **Issues affecting a clearly defined transnational geographical area across national and regional borders** such as the development and implementation of strategies for transnational natural resources (e.g., river systems, mountainous areas, habitats, groundwater resources) or the coordination of measures addressing natural or man-made risks with a transnational dimension.
- **Common issues of interests** such as effective implementation of environmental directives and policies of the European Union, tool and technology development and implementation requiring diverse know-how and experience, use of common environmental standards, harmonisation of approaches.

All projects should provide a platform for broad engagement and communication between all relevant stakeholders concerning environmental issues. This can imply the involvement of the competent national and regional authorities (e.g., for the harmonisation of environmental standards and legislations). In particular with respect to renewable energy and energy efficiency the programme encourages partnerships, which do not only show scientific or technological expertise but also involve the relevant partners to further apply and mainstream outputs and approaches.

The Programme will not support projects that are limited to the collection of environmental data, pure strategy development, networking, environmental awareness-raising campaigns and environmental monitoring without further implementation. These activities must be complemented with actions of transnational importance leading to actual implementation.

❖ *Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Past Initiatives*

All projects are expected to take the outcomes of past initiatives (projects, professional networks, etc.) into consideration as far as these initiatives are relevant to the thematic focus of the project. In this respect, projects are especially required to build upon the outcomes of past ERDF programmes, including Interreg IIIB in general and CADSES in particular, Interreg IIIC (interregional cooperation), Urbact and Espon. In some cases also Objective 1 and 2, Interreg A programmes as well as other EU programmes (not financed through ERDF) such as the Research Framework Programme, LIFE, IEE (Intelligent Energy Europe) and Natura 2000 will be of importance.

❖ *Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Current Initiatives*

Under this Priority, during project implementation, projects are expected to specifically consider synergies and complementarities with other Territorial Cooperation Programmes, including other transnational programmes (e.g., Alpine Space, South East Europe, Baltic Sea Region) and interregional cooperation (IVC) for the exchange of experience and with Objective 1 and 2 for investments.

Relevant other EU programmes and initiatives include LIFE+, Civil Protection Financial Instrument, the 6th EAP (Environmental Action Programme) and its four Priority areas, CIP (Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme, including the IEE - Intelligent Energy Europe Programme), FP7 (7th Research Framework Programme), JASPERS (Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions), ECCP (EU Climate Change Programme), the TEN-E (Trans-European Energy Networks) and Natura 2000.

In addition to the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategies and the Cohesion Policy - depending on the thematic focus of the project - other relevant policies and strategies exist such as the EU SDS (EU Sustainable Development Strategy), the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP 1999), relevant conventions (the Danube River Protection Convention, the Alpine and Carpathian Conventions) and many others.

Actions eligible for funding by the EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development), including LEADER 2007-2013, and the EFF (European Fisheries Fund) will not be financed under this programme.

❖ *Potential Partners*

Potential partners are all national, regional, local decision-makers and bodies in the field of environment, natural resources management, water management, environmental risk-management, energy-efficiency such as local and regional authorities, environmental interest groups, regional associations, regional innovation agencies, applied environmental research institutes, associations, energy suppliers, SMEs, interest groups as well as all population groups, which are affected by the Areas of Intervention concerned.

❖ *Indicative List of Key Words*

- 3 technology transfer / cluster development
- 6 clean production processes & eco-innovation
- 11 ICT solutions
- 13 ICT e-services / public services
- 39 wind energy
- 40 solar energy
- 41 biomass energy
- 42 renewable energy
- 43 energy efficiency & saving
- 44 waste management
- 45 drinking water management
- 46 waste water management
- 47 air quality
- 48 pollution control and prevention
- 49 climate change / mitigation
- 50 brownfield rehabilitation
- 51 biodiversity / nature protection
- 52 clean urban transport
- 53 risk prevention & management
- 54 natural resource management
- 55 natural assets

- 56 natural heritage
- 81 institutional learning / policy development

A detailed description of the Areas of Intervention of Priority 3 is provided in Annex 3.

2.2.4 Priority 4 - Enhancing Competitiveness and Attractiveness of Cities and Regions

Central Europe has very strong capital regions and numerous medium-sized towns as carriers of economic growth. In these areas, the concentration of administrative, political and economic functions and the potential for innovation are generally high. At the same time, however, there is a rather decreasing economic potential in some rural areas, especially in those situated in peripheral or otherwise disadvantaged locations. This uneven territorial development tends to be exacerbated through the very selective influx of foreign direct investments in urban areas, especially in the new Member States.

An uneven territorial development is also reflected in increasing economic and social disparities within urban areas due to social and spatial segregation. The territorial effects of such trends can threaten the competitiveness of the cooperation area. A more polycentric development can contribute to avoiding such disparities. Promoting urban and regional cooperation of relevant actors can help address centre - periphery patterns as well as effects of demographic and social change (e.g., aging of the population) and support growth and competitiveness.

❖ Objective

Strengthen the polycentric settlement structure, improve the quality of life and promote sustainable development of cities and regions.

❖ Transnational Approach

The transnational added value in this Priority becomes particularly evident in projects that address:

- Issues affecting a clearly defined transnational geographical area across national and regional borders such as the development and implementation of transnational strategies for polycentric areas and larger urban/regional transnational areas, including the development of the role of small and medium sized cities and the preparation of transnational political and institutional structures and commitments for a durable cooperation of urban and regional actors in a transnational geographic setting.
- Common issues of interest providing evidence that transnational cooperation leads to more innovative and efficient solutions such as the implementation of new solutions for urban and regional issues (e.g., urban sprawl, social change, valorisation of cultural resources) that require a critical mass for setting effective actions; the provision of transnational responses to urban-regional cooperation and model solutions for a more balanced settlement structure.

Partnerships in this Priority are required not to remain restricted to the local level, but to involve the strategic and political level in order to overcome administrative and institutional boundaries. With respect to strategy development projects are encouraged to engage a wide range of actors and to adopt innovative models of collaborative forms of planning and implementation. As a variety of issues in this Priority are cross-cutting in nature, the formation of multi-sectorial partnerships are requested, with a view to have the potential for mainstreaming and to adopt a multi-actor approach.

❖ Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Past Initiatives

All projects are expected to take the outcomes of past initiatives (projects, professional networks, etc.) into consideration as far as these initiatives are relevant to the thematic focus of the project. In this respect, projects are especially required to build upon the outcomes of past ERDF programmes, including Interreg IIIB in general and CADSES in particular, Interreg IIIC (interregional cooperation), Urbact and Espon. In some cases also Objective 1 and 2, Interreg A programmes as well as other EU programmes (not financed through ERDF) such as the Research Framework Programme will be of importance.

❖ *Indicative Project Environment - Relevant Current Initiatives*

Under this Priority, during project implementation, projects are expected to specifically consider synergies and complementarities with other Territorial Cooperation Programmes, including other transnational programmes (e.g., Alpine Space, South East Europe, Baltic Sea Region), interregional cooperation (IVC), URBACT II, and ESPON 2013 for the exchange of experience and with Objective 1 and 2 for investments.

Relevant other EU programmes and initiatives include the ESF (European Social Fund), the Culture Programme 2007-2013, and the European Urban Knowledge Network.

In addition to the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategies and the Cohesion Policy - depending on the thematic focus of the project - other relevant policies and strategies exist such as the European Social Agenda and the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP 1999).

Actions eligible for funding by the EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development), including LEADER 2007-2013, will not be financed under this programme.

❖ *Potential Partners*

Potential partners are all national, regional, local decision-makers and bodies in the field of urban and regional development, transport, housing, culture, tourism, such as local and regional authorities, SMEs, planning and applied research institutions, development agencies, regional innovation agencies, interest groups, public transport operators, housing cooperatives and housing corporations, cultural initiative groups, institutions connected with health services sector, transnational organisations in the field of culture, as well as all population groups which are affected by the Areas of Intervention concerned.

❖ *Indicative List of Key Words*

- 13 ICT e-services / public services
- 25 urban transport / traffic management
- 27 connectivity / interoperability / transport security
- 28 integrated transport & mobility planning
- 52 clean urban transport
- 57 integrated tourism
- 58 cultural heritage
- 59 cultural infrastructure
- 60 cultural services
- 61 integrated urban - rural development, polycentricity
- 69 labour market and demographic change
- 70 labour market and migrants
- 80 governance and partnership / cooperation networks
- 81 institutional learning / policy development

A detailed description of the Areas of Intervention of Priority 4 is provided in Annex 4.

3 BASIC PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Partnership

3.1.1 Definition of Partners

In the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, partners in projects shall be the following:

- a) *National, regional and local public authorities*, such as ministries, regional governments, provinces, municipalities as well as their departments and related public agencies;
- b) *Public equivalent bodies*, such as regional development associations, innovation and development agencies and foundations. A public equivalent body¹ means any body:
 - i) Established under public or private law for the specific purpose of meeting needs of general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;
 - ii) Having legal personality; and
 - iii) Being financed for the most part by the State, or regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law, or subject to management supervision by those bodies, or 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.
- c) *Private institutions* including private companies.

Concerning public equivalent bodies, please note that the requirement of not having an industrial or commercial character must be met in full in order to qualify as such.

Even if cash-flow problems are relevant for all types of partners, when applying for funding private institutions should bear in mind that the absence of advance payments and the time gap between incurring the expenditure and having it reimbursed may lead to negative impacts in this respect. Should this prove a limitation, private bodies may also participate in projects as subcontractors of public authorities and public equivalent bodies acting as Lead Partners or project partners in order to carry out parts of their activities in a project.

In addition to the three typologies above, already defined in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, **international organisations** can also qualify as eligible partners. Nevertheless, a distinction should be made on the basis of the law under which they are ruled: whereas international organisations acting under the national law of any CENTRAL EUROPE Member State can be considered as eligible partners, those international organisations acting under international law can only participate in the Programme upon explicit acceptance, in line with what requested to any EU partner, of all requirements deriving from the Treaty and the Council and Commission Regulations applicable in the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, including - but not limited to - the following:

- Adherence to applicable Community Policies, including the respect of rules on public procurement;
- Acceptance of the national control requirements set in the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme by the Member State in which the organisation acting as partner is located;
- Acceptance of undergoing audits and checks by all those bodies entitled to carry out such controls in the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, including the Managing Authority, the Audit Authority and the European Court of Auditors as well as the relevant national authorities of the Member State in which the organisation acting as partner is located. Storage of all documents required for these controls must allow performing them in the geographical area covered by the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme;
- Final financial liability for all sums wrongly paid out.

In this respect, those project proposals involving in the partnership international organisations acting under international law must include in their Application package the ad-hoc declaration to be signed by these institutions and which is available at the programme's website. In case of

1 Bodies governed by public law according to Article 1(9) of Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on public procurement.

approval of these proposals, and in addition to the Subsidy Contract to be signed with the Lead Partner, the possibility of signing direct bilateral agreements between the Managing Authority and these institutions shall not be excluded.

3.1.2 Minimum Partnership Requirements

The minimum requirements established in the CENTRAL EUROPE Operational Programme imply that the partnership should involve:

- At least **three financing partners**,
- From at least **three countries** and
- Being at least **two of the partners located in EU CENTRAL EUROPE regions**.

Partners involved in the project should be relevant bodies actually competent for the development, implementation and dissemination of outputs and results. All partners should be involved in the project in a balanced way and be able to credibly outline benefits derived from the partnership and transnational cooperation. The Programme particularly invites multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral partnerships. Even if larger partnerships will not be excluded, the recommended maximum number of partners is **from 8 up to 12**.

3.1.3 Associated Institutions

Those bodies willing to be involved with an observer or associated status without financially contributing to the project shall be listed in the relevant section of the Application Form.

Please note that these associated institutions do not account for the fulfilment of the partnership requirements mentioned in the previous point and that all expenditure incurred by these bodies shall be finally borne by any of the institutions acting as financing partners in order to be considered as eligible. It should be ensured though that this possibility is allowed by national rules.

In any case, the involvement of associated institutions must not enter in conflict with public procurement rules. Therefore, expenditure incurred by these bodies should be in principle limited to reimbursement of travel and accommodation costs related to their participation in project meetings.

3.1.4 Lead Partner Requirements

The CENTRAL EUROPE Programme sets further requirements that specifically apply to Lead Partners (LP):

- LP must be located in the EU CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area or fulfil the requirements in order to be assimilated to a EU CENTRAL EUROPE partner (as per the exception to the rule presented in the next paragraph);
- LP must be national, regional and local public authorities (3.1.1a) or public equivalent bodies (3.1.1b), also when considered as undertakings according to the State aid discipline²;
- International organisations acting under national law can also be Lead Partners;
- Opposite, private institutions (3.1.2c) and international organisations acting under international law are only eligible as partners.

In the framework of a balanced partnership, the funding devoted to the LP should not exceed 50% of total ERDF requested. Overall, a balanced financial involvement of all partners is a quality criterion and will be therefore subject to evaluation during the quality assessment of the submitted project proposals.

3.1.5 Location of Partners

As a basic principle, the CENTRAL EUROPE Operational Programme supports cooperation activities between Lead Partners and Project Partners located in the Programme cooperation area presented in point 1.1 of this Manual.

² Please refer to section 3.2.3

An exception to the general rule as regards location of partners is the case of those national public authorities or public equivalent bodies which are competent in their scope of action for certain parts of the eligible area but which are located outside of it (e.g., ministries). German and Italian institutions falling under this definition are to all effects assimilated, both in terms of rights and of obligations, to partners located in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area.

In addition, participation in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme is also possible for the following:

- a) *EU partners outside CENTRAL EUROPE area.* Even if the possibility provided in Article 21.2 of the ERDF Regulation of financing expenditure incurred by partners located outside the eligible area defined above but inside the European Community (20% flexibility rule), will not be used in the first call for proposals of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, these partners may be involved in projects by using their own funds. The same applies in the case of German and Italian partners participating in CENTRAL EUROPE projects and not qualifying for being assimilated to CENTRAL EUROPE partners.
- b) *Third Country partners.* Participation in CENTRAL EUROPE projects is open to institutions coming from any Third Country. Even if in most cases the participation of Third Country partners will take place using own funds, those partners coming from countries eligible for funding in the framework of the ENPI³ or IPA⁴ Programmes can be involved in the project using these financing instruments. In all cases, Third Country partners will not directly receive ERDF funding from the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme.

3.1.6 Location of Activities

In line with the information provided concerning the geographical location of partners, and as a basic principle, the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme supports cooperation activities taking place in the Programme cooperation area presented in point 1.1 of this Manual.

This principle applies also to projects involving German and Italian partners located outside the Programme area but fulfilling the requirements for being assimilated to CENTRAL EUROPE partners. In these cases, and even if the necessary management activities may be developed outside the CENTRAL EUROPE area, all core thematic activities must be implemented in the Programme area.

For all other activities outside the EU CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area, the following principles must be respected:

- Activities implemented in the EU territory but outside the EU CENTRAL EUROPE cooperation area will be considered as eligible if it is clearly shown that such activities are for the benefit of the regions of the Programme area. Related costs can only be ERDF co-financed if incurred by a EU CENTRAL EUROPE partner. The inclusion of a reference EU partner from outside the EU CENTRAL EUROPE cooperation area is not a compulsory requirement.
- In accordance with Article 21.3 of the ERDF Regulation, the ERDF may finance expenditure incurred in implementing projects or parts of projects on the territory outside the European Community up to a limit of 10% of the amount of its contribution to the Operational Programme (10% flexibility rule), where they are for the benefit of the regions of the Community. However, in the case of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme funds allocated to a single project under this rule may also not exceed 10% of the total ERDF contribution to this project. This flexibility option can be used for implementing activities in any Third Country under the following conditions:
 1. For those activities to be implemented in the territory of the five Ukrainian regions mentioned in section 1.1., the project must involve a financing Ukrainian partner coming from the area in which activities will be implemented. For all other cases, the inclusion of a reference Third Country partner is not a compulsory requirement.
 2. The benefit for the CENTRAL EUROPE area of activities to be implemented in Third Countries must be clearly demonstrated in the project proposal.

3 *Countries eligible for ENPI funding:* Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Russia, Syria, Tunisia, and Ukraine.

4 *Countries eligible for IPA funding:* Candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and potential candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, including Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244).

Funds allocated under this 10% flexibility rule shall be spent under responsibility of a Lead Partner or project Partner located in the EU CENTRAL EUROPE cooperation area (or assimilated to it) in order to ensure proper financial control.

3.2 Project Size and Funding

3.2.1 Indicative Financial Project Size

Typical projects within the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme should have a total budget ranging from 1 through to 5 million EUR. In exceptional cases, smaller or larger projects can also be funded.

Partners should ensure that the financial size of the project truly reflects the activities foreseen in the work plan and that it is based on the principles of sound financial management.

A maximum ERDF contribution awarded per project will be established in the Subsidy Contract. Even if the reported expenditure of the project is higher, the ERDF amount will not be increased.

3.2.2 Rate of Assistance

Different rates of assistance will be granted in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme depending on the Member State where the institution participating in a project is located, its legal and economic profile and the nature of the activities to be developed:

- a) The contribution from the ERDF to eligible expenditure incurred by public authorities and public equivalent bodies located in the **Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia**, acting either as Lead Partners or as Partners, shall be up to 85% for all priorities. The same co-financing rate will be applied to private partners not developing market activities inside the projects and to international organisations applying for funding and having their legal seat in these countries.
- b) The ERDF contribution to eligible expenditures incurred by public authorities and public equivalent bodies located in **Austria** and in the eligible cooperation area of **Germany and Italy**, acting either as Lead Partners or as Partners, shall be up to 75% for all priorities⁵. The same co-financing rate will be applied to private partners not developing market activities inside the projects and to international organisations applying for funding and having their legal seat in the eligible area of these countries.
- c) The ERDF contribution to eligible expenditures incurred by any partner, be it 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* rule. In the absence of any other public funding source, the ERDF granted under the *de minimis* will cover up to 85% or 75% of the eligible expenditure according to the location of the partner. Nevertheless, if partners receive additional public funding (e.g., national co-financing schemes at central level) this will be accounted for as aid granted under the *de minimis* rule and, as a consequence, the maximum amount of ERDF that can be received is automatically lower.

5 In the case of Germany and Italy, this co-financing rate is also extended to the institutions presented as exception to the rule on geographical location of partners and mentioned in point 3.1.5

3.2.3 CENTRAL EUROPE and the State Aid Discipline

❖ General Framework

Any public support under the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme must comply with the procedural and material State Aid rules applicable at the point of time when the public support is granted. The EU State Aid rules are applicable in all cases where assistance from public funds is involved. State Aid is regarded as incompatible with the Internal Market if it distorts, or has the potential to distort, competition within the European Union. Community rules on State Aid limit the support, which may be provided from public funding to assist projects involving public or private actors that do economic activities on the market.

In the first call for proposals, the Member States participating in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme have agreed to provide ERDF assistance through means that are not in conflict with what is stated in article 87.1 of the Treaty. For this reason, assistance to project participants constituted either under public or private law and operating in the market (undertakings) will be granted ERDF financing under the *de minimis* rule, which due to its limited amount is not considered as State Aid since not distorting the market.

The *de minimis* rule requirements imply that undertakings (i.e., private companies, together with public authorities and public equivalent bodies developing economic activities on the market) will only be granted aid under the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme if they have not received public aid totalling more than 200.000 EUR over a three-year financial period. This threshold is reduced to 100.000 EUR in the transport sector. Agriculture, aquiculture, fisheries, coal mining and export aid have particular *de minimis* rules, with much lower ceilings.

The public assistance, which is allowed up to the 200.000 EUR ceiling, comprises all aid granted by the national, regional or local authorities, regardless of whether the resources are provided from domestic sources or are partly financed by the European Union. This will not affect the possibility of the recipient obtaining other aid under other schemes approved by the Commission⁶.

Further information on EU legislation in the field of State Aid can be obtained from the Vademecum on Community rules on State Aid, which gives a concise overview of the basic EU rules regarding State aid. The latest version of the Vademecum is available on the DG Competition Web site at:

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html

You may also consult relevant national authorities to obtain more specific information on rules and limitations concerning State Aid.

❖ Practical Application

As already stated in 3.2.2.c), it will be the specific nature of the activities that will be carried out in the framework of the submitted proposal that will be used as the core basis for judging the need of applying or not funding limitations deriving from State Aid requirements. In other words, regardless of the legal status of the partners involved, **the *de minimis* regime will only be applied to those approved projects implementing activities that distort, or have the potential to distort, competition within the European Union.**

Should project activities be State Aid relevant, funding limitations deriving thereof will apply not only to private companies but also to those public authorities and public equivalent bodies acting as undertakings in the project. International organizations will not be affected by the *de minimis* regime.

The Applicants, with the exception of International Organisations, have to fill-in the specific State Aid declaration provided by the Programme to inform about the compliance of the activities they intend to perform with the State Aid discipline.

⁶ "De minimis aid shall not be cumulated with State aid in respect of the same eligible costs if such cumulation would result in an aid intensity exceeding that fixed in the specific circumstances of each case by a block exemption Regulation or Decision adopted by the Commission" (art. 2.5 of (EC) Regulation 1998/2006).

3.2.4 Provision of Co-financing

As already stated, projects may only involve financing partners. On this basis, the share of expenditure not covered by ERDF shall be guaranteed by means of national co-financing, which can be provided under any of the following forms:

- a) **Public co-financing** is public funding at central, regional or local level, obtained via specific co-financing schemes set up by the Member States or provided directly by the partners with own funds. Co-financing from public equivalent bodies fulfilling all three requirements indicated in section 3.1.1 is also considered as public co-financing. Likewise, match funding of international organisations falls under this category⁷.
- b) **Private co-financing** refers to the amount of own funds provided as match funding by private institutions or by bodies constituted under public law but not fulfilling all requirements to be considered as a public equivalent body.

The contribution of each Lead Partner and Project Partner, be it public or private, must be confirmed in the duly signed, dated and stamped Declaration that additionally contains the declaration on administrative and financial capacity and legal status. The requirement of providing a co-financing statement, but for their entire budget in the project, is equally applicable to Partners coming from EU Member States outside the CENTRAL EUROPE cooperation area and to Partners coming from Third Countries.

⁷ Please note that access of international organisations to public co-financing schemes on national level may not be guaranteed.

Table 6 - Rate of assistance per country

Type of partner ⁸	Location	Countries	Max ERDF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partners implementing project activities which are not State Aid relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National, regional and local public authorities ○ Public equivalent bodies ○ Private bodies ▪ International organisations 	EU CENTRAL EUROPE area	HU, CZ, SI, PL, SK	Up to 85%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partners implementing project activities which are not State aid relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National, regional and local public authorities ○ Public equivalent bodies ○ Private bodies ▪ International organisations 	EU CENTRAL EUROPE area	IT, DE, AT	Up to 75%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partners implementing project activities which are State aid relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National, regional and local public authorities ○ Public equivalent bodies ○ Private bodies 	EU CENTRAL EUROPE area	HU, CZ, SI, PL, SK	Up to 85% and not higher than 200.000 EUR (or 100.000 EUR in the transport sector).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partners implementing project activities which are State aid relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National, regional and local public authorities ○ Public equivalent bodies ○ Private bodies 	EU CENTRAL EUROPE area	IT, DE, AT	Up to 75% and not higher than 200.000 EUR (or 100.000 EUR in the transport sector).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National, regional and local public authorities ▪ Public equivalent bodies ▪ Private bodies 	Outside EU CENTRAL EUROPE area but inside the EU	BE, BG, CY, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, IE, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PT, RO, SE, UK plus DE and IT ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No ERDF co-financing ▪ Participation with own funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National, regional and local public authorities ▪ Public equivalent bodies ▪ Private bodies 	Outside the EU	Any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No ERDF co-financing ▪ Contribution from other funds like ENPI or IPA, or ▪ Participation with own funds

⁸ According to the classification provided in point 3.1.1

⁹ For those institutions located outside the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area and not fulfilling the requirements presented as exception to the rule and mentioned in point 3.1.5

3.3 Project Duration

The intended duration of the project must be indicated in Section 1 of the Application Form. The recommended duration is **30 to 36 months**. However, projects with a higher intensity of cooperation or with larger financial resources may require a longer period of implementation and could last **up to 48 months**. Furthermore, when deciding the starting date of the project, partners should take into account the timeframe for the selection process. Finally, and even if the Programme seeks for an early start of projects soon after approval, potential delays in the start-up phase should not be neglected.

Concerning the date for project closure, and since the programme must be finalised by the end of 2015, all activities within the projects must be completed before the end of 2014.

Please refer to section 4.5.1 for time-related eligibility of costs.

4 PREPARATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL

4.1 The Elaboration of the Project Proposal

The preparation of the project proposal is the expression of the intention of solving problems or improving current conditions within the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area. The proposal should fit within the Programme priorities, identify tangible solutions and outputs and ensure durable results while respecting EU and national policies.

Applicants should also consider whether their project idea seems to be more appropriate under other programmes.

The preparation of the project proposal should be seen as a process that defines the corner stones of the project (partnership, contributions of every partner, detailed work plan, budget, intended achievements, etc). Working on an effective preparation means investing in a successful project proposal and implementation. In this sense, preparation efforts should not be underestimated.

There are 5 key success factors in building a project proposal:

- Quality of the action (objectives according to the EU strategy and legislation, project interaction with national partners country strategies in the priority/area(s) of intervention addressed, objectives in relation to the target groups/final beneficiaries needs, quality and relevance of the expected results)
- Quality of the approach (clear definition of work package and deliverables, appropriateness of targets and success indicators, quality of methodology, assumptions and risks, appropriateness of the selected approach to reach the objectives, involvement of the key stakeholders in preparing/implementing the project as well as in using achieved results)
- Innovation of the proposal (benefits over and above normal returns that beneficiaries would receive from a standard action or provision of services, notably through innovative approaches, e.g. organisational, technological, financial)
- Partnership organisation (balanced workload shared among the partners and clear identification of roles and responsibilities, management structure, participation of relevant organisations, used of a common methodology during both phases of preparation and implementation)
- Dissemination and capitalisation of results (interaction with the project results, their effective use of results, mainstreaming).

❖ *Background Documents Analysis*

Prior to the drafting of the project proposal the following documents must be analysed:

- Relevant EU legislation
- EU and national strategic documents relevant to the selected priority sector and areas of intervention to be addressed by the proposal
- CENTRAL EUROPE Operational programme
- CENTRAL EUROPE Applicants' Manual (including technical, administrative and financial issues)
- Application Form and its annexes

❖ *Build up the Partnership*

The identification of suitable partners able to proactively contribute in reaching the identified targets is an essential aspect of the project development. The partner search should start at an early stage of the project elaboration in order to properly involve the relevant experienced partners and to establish trust and confident relations. Looking for good partners is therefore the first successful step for having the project properly managed and ensuring good quality outputs and results.

The programme has specific rules of participation. They impose constraints on the nationality and legal status of the partners. Compliance with these rules is mandatory.

It is essential to ensure that the partnership has all the expertise required to perform all the project activities. It is possible to bring in some of the required expertise through subcontracting.

As a general rule, the bigger the number of partners, the more complex it is to manage the project. Therefore, only partners necessary to achieve the project objectives should be brought on board. Partners included only in order to increase the geographical spread of the partnership will handicap rather than help the project.

Recommended criteria for partner selection are:

- The partners must be eligible and relevant to the CENTRAL EUROPE programme
- All the necessary expertise is covered by the partnership (if not, subcontractors will be foreseen)
- All partners have a well defined and necessary role
- Target groups and final beneficiaries involvement is adequate
- All partners have an interest in the project

The Programme can support this phase through facilities as the organisation of Partners Search Forums, targeted events, the upload of project ideas to the specific Programme web site section "*Post your project idea*" as well as the provision of information through Info days and national events also through the support of the Contact Points. However, these facilities should be used with caution though. The JTS/Programming bodies will not take any responsibility concerning the expertise or the reliability of a partner found via one of these search facilities.

Applicants are invited to participate in a large number of events (conferences, information days, exhibitions) in order to establish contacts with potential partners.

4.2 Development of the Application Form

The CENTRAL EUROPE Programme requires a strong transnational focus: this approach exceeds, therefore, the pure implementation of separate local, regional or national activities.

In order to help the Applicants in the submission of a good quality project proposal, the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme has developed an Application Form, whose structure should drive the applicants in the project design.

4.2.1 Structure of the Application Form - Overview

The Application Form is structured in 5 Sections:

Section	Title
1	Basic Information
2	Project outline
2.1	Relevance
2.2	Methodology
2.3	Sustainability and Knowledge management
2.4	Partnership
3	Project Work Plan
4	Project Partners and Budget
5	Project Budget

4.2.2 Section 1 - Basic Information

This Section contains a summary of the most relevant information contained in the Application Form, like the partnership, its budget, the project funding. Most of the information included in the sub-sections is automatically filled by the Application itself by transferring data inserted in the other Sections of the document.

4.2.3 Section 2 - Project Outline

This section includes the description of the main project proposal aspects: relevance, implementation methodology, sustainability and partnership.

The Applicant is required to choose and/or quantify, when necessary, indicators of performance. In addition to the indicators included in the Operational Programme, CENTRAL EUROPE has also developed an additional predefined set of indicators listed in Annex 5.

❖ The Relevance

The section must include the description of the project background, the project objectives, their relevance to the Central Europe programme and the compliance with the relevant EU and National policies. The Applicant will be also requested to demonstrate the added value of the proposed project in relation to a new possible approach/intervention (how?) as well as the innovative character of outputs and results: process, goal and content oriented innovation (what?).

The CENTRAL EUROPE Programme cannot be used in order to replace Objective Convergence and Competitiveness programmes or any other main programmes at national, regional or local level. Therefore, all activities proposed have to be in line with the overall objective(s) of the Programme, its priorities and areas of interventions, while guaranteeing the environmental and economic dimensions as described in the Gothenburg and Lisbon goals. The project has to contribute to the improvement of national, regional or local conditions.

To demonstrate the project relevance, the applicant must go through the following steps:

A) Identify the Proposal's Objective

- *General objective*: should explain why the project is important to the targeted regions in terms of the longer-term benefits to final beneficiaries and wider benefits to other groups ("*Strengthening territorial cohesion, promoting internal integration and enhancing the competitiveness*"). It will not be achieved by the project alone. The project shall only provide a contribution to the achievement of the overall objective.
- *Specific objective*: it must be achieved by implementing the project. The purpose should address the core problem, and be defined in terms of sustainable benefit for the target groups.

While the overall objectives can be numerous and will not be achieved by the project alone, the specific objective should in theory not to be more than one and will be attained through the successful project implementation.

The objectives must be described with regard to their contribution to the achievement of the objectives related to the chosen priority and the area(s) of intervention.

B) Justify the Project Proposal

B.1) Identification of perceived needs and constraints in the target countries/regions:

Set the scene by explaining the current pre-project situation and the importance of the project in the context of the target regions/countries. The explanation should reflect the situation "on the ground" and be as specific as possible. The presentation of general, overreaching problems or issues that could be true of the entire planet is not enough.

B.2) List of target groups and estimation of number of indirect beneficiaries:

Who is the project aimed at? How many are there? The target groups will be the ones that will be directly/ targeted/involved by the project itself. The indirect beneficiaries will be those who will also benefit from its results but that might not have been directly involved in the activities or who were lower on the list in terms of "priority" target groups. Each group should be, as far as possible, quantified. Numbers should be realistic.

It must be noted that the *project environment* is any person, group of persons, or organisation that supports, is affected by, or is interested in the project but is not "necessarily and directly involved as a partners". It is essential to establish contacts to individuals representing these groups and keep them informed about the project, its objectives and the timeframe and outcomes achieved.

Decision makers and stakeholders are typical CENTRAL EUROPE target groups. Their expectations as well as their assessment of feasibility and usefulness decide about project success or failure. For instance, a project dealing with flood prevention that fails to involve responsible national and regional institutions is unlikely to achieve actual implementation of flood protection measures. Depending on the objectives of your project, decision makers can include relevant national, regional and local administrations, politicians, future investors, infrastructure providers, and many others.

The project should explain the reasons for the selection of target groups and illustrate that it is strategic and justify the numbers indicated. The benefit that the project will bring to the target groups should be presented.

B.3) The transnational character:

The Applicants have to explain why the issues addressed in their project proposal cannot be sufficiently addressed acting at national, regional or local level and why transnational programme results will be more effective compared to interregional and cross-borders.

B.4) Contribution to EU policies:

This section of Application Form focuses - in addition to the Gothenburg and Lisbon goals as described in Chapter 3 of the Operational Programme - on the respect of sustainability and equal opportunity and non-discrimination.

- Environmental Sustainability. Projects should also be coherent with the objectives of protection and improvement of the environment foreseen in Article 17 of the General Regulation and Article 6 of the Treaty.

This requirement is especially relevant for those projects foreseeing infrastructure works and, in general, the realisation of investments. Depending on the nature of the work to be carried out, an assessment of the environmental impact must be undertaken.

- Equal Opportunities. In order to be supported under this programme, projects should be in line with Article 16 of the General Regulation, concerning equal opportunities for men and women as well as combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.
- Innovation. The project must demonstrate its innovative elements (benefits over and above the normal returns that beneficiaries would receive from a standard action or provision of services), in relation to the following degree(s) of innovation:
 - *Process - oriented innovation*: encouraging the development of new approaches, methods and tools and the improvement of existing ones (e.g. use of ICT etc.),
 - *Goal-oriented innovation*: focusing on the formulation of new objectives and strategies, and/or
 - *Context-oriented innovation*: related to innovation in political and institutional structures and systems.

❖ The Methodology

The methodology/approach is the “glue” that holds the project proposal together.

Methods of implementation and reason for the proposed methodology imply the problem analysis (the causes and effects), the analysis of objectives (the remedied situation that you would like to see in the future) and the analysis of strategies (deciding what objectives are to be included in the project and what strategy will be used to achieve them).

Brief example: the identified problem is an inadequate water management in a defined area. To improve the water management system the adopted strategy might be to introduce a curriculum that focuses on Problem Based Learning (but you would need to explain that PBL is the best strategy as opposed to another more traditional strategy. No need to enter into the scientific merits of the methodology - e.g. research to be conducted, etc. - stick to the project strategy).

The methodology covers the proposed management structure (advisory board, steering committees, project coordinator, project managers, etc.) and the description of the methods to be used to ensure a proper information flow among partners, decision-making procedures that will be put in place (internal communication).

The methodology also includes the procedures for internal evaluation. The project proposal must illustrate that “quality control” mechanisms are built (e.g. questionnaires, assessments, regular reviews of progress made thorough reporting) and how these are used to improve/or adjust implementation if necessary. Internal evaluation does not necessary mean that the exercise should solely be carried out by the project team; calling upon an outside view (external evaluation) is also valuable evaluation mechanisms.

Description of methodology includes the understanding of the level of involvement and activity of other organisations (partners or others) in the project. A balanced involvement among partners should also be mirrored in the performed activities. The role of each partner must be justified as well as the reasons of its involvement. This could be previous cooperation, technical expertise. It must not be assumed that you or your partners know each other beforehand.

When filling in this sub-section of the Application Form the Applicants should consider the following:

A) Projects are required to build upon past and current experience / projects and other initiatives in order to avoid re-inventing the wheel. For this reason, projects are required to outline past and current initiatives relevant to the project such as within Objective 1 and 2 of the Structural Funds, the Territorial Cooperation Programmes, and its Regions of Economic Change initiative, other relevant EU programmes and initiatives relevant to the priority in question (e.g. LIFE, CIP, R&TD Programmes, PROINNO, etc.) as well as other relevant initiatives and networks.

In case of realisation of investments, related feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment could be requested during the negotiation phase.

B) The applicant must provide a detailed risk analysis and eventual contingency plans. This should include a list of risks associated for each action proposed accompanied by relevant mitigation measures. A good risk analysis would include a range of risk types including physical, environmental, political, economic and social risks.

C) To avoid the submission of the project proposals focusing on not technically relevant activities and not implementation-oriented activities, the programme predefines types of actions¹⁰, at least one of them having to be chosen by the applicant. To each type of action corresponds specific core outputs.

As the projects should strive for high levels of tangible and strategically relevant outcomes, the programme also foresees “pilot action” scheme, which can allow the co-financing of investments. Investments can constitute integrated aspects of projects activities, provided these investments have a trans-national character. Investment features are described in Paragraph 2.1.4.

¹⁰ For further details on types of action and investments refer to Chapter 2.

D) As far as **Management** is concerned, each project must follow the *Lead Partner principle* which means that among the number of partners which carry out the project, one is appointed to act as Lead Partner and thus to form the link between the project and the Programme bodies.

The Lead Partner takes over the responsibility for management, internal communication, implementation and co-ordination of activities among the involved partners, including the full administrative and financial responsibility. It must be noted that management & coordination as well as communication tasks/activities might be subcontracted. Nevertheless the Lead Partner remains fully legally responsible for those task/activities even if subcontracted to third parties.

With reference to the above, the project design should consider at Lead Applicant level the involvement of specific competences to ensure a sound management.

The project proposal must describe the main **co-ordination and management structure and procedures** including decision-making process (e.g. composition of the project Steering Committee, its competences and procedures) and the way in which day to day management will be organized. The management flow must be described as illustrated in the flow chart to be built and attached to the Application Form. **Roles and responsibilities** of partners must be outlined.

- *The Project Coordinator* is responsible for the organisation of the project's work. The coordinator should be qualified in European project management and skilled in the selected thematic priority of the project; he/she will act as a driving force in the partnership in order to mobilise it for the achievements of the objectives laid down in the application within the given time. The Project Coordinator is responsible of the timely submission of the Progress Reports and of their content.
- *The Project Finance Manager* is responsible for the accounts, financial reporting, internal management of ERDF funds and project budget and national co-financing. The Project Finance Manager will work in close contact with the Project Coordinator and the Project Partners in order to ensure an efficient financial management of the project, monitor expenditure and payments. In order to fulfil these tasks he/she should be familiar with accounting rules, international transactions, EU and national and eligibility rules, (with a focus on public procurement). It is also very important that the Finance Manager is able to set up reliable cash flow forecasts and to control them tightly.

Project and Project Finance Managers should also be envisaged at Project Partners' level too.

An efficient project management does not necessarily require different full-time persons to cover the afore-mentioned positions: the appointment of external experts to fulfil specific tasks can also be considered in case the Lead Applicant/Project Partner do not have specific expertise.

❖ The Sustainability and Knowledge Management

A) *Sustainability and Transferability*

The Applicant must explain how *transferability and sustainability* will be secured after completion of the action. This may include aspects of necessary follow-up activities, built-in strategies, ownership etc., if any.

In doing so, please make a distinction between the following 3 dimensions of sustainability:

- Financial sustainability (financing follow up activities, sources of revenue for covering all future operating and maintenance costs, etc.)
- Institutional sustainability (which structures will allow, and how, the results of the action to continue be in place after the end of the action? Address issues about the local "ownership" of action outcomes)
- Political sustainability (what structural impact will the action have? - e.g. will it lead to improved legislation, codes of conduct, methods, etc.?).

B) Knowledge Management and Communication

Projects are expected to:

- 1) Ensure the availability of state-of-the-art knowledge to the partnership
- 2) Take measures to support an efficient flow of information within the partnership, and
- 3) Make sure that outputs, results, and best practices are transferred outside the partnership and disseminated in an effective way.

One key aspect of the CENTRAL EUROPE programme is a strong emphasis on the availability of relevant and up-to-date knowledge and tools inside the programme area to project partnerships in order to build a solid ground for innovation and to avoid duplication of efforts. In this respect, the programme not only seeks to support relevant partnerships actually competent for the development, implementation and dissemination of planned outputs and results, but also emphasises the importance of building upon past efforts and existing knowledge in order to avoid re-inventing the wheel.

Promoting the availability of relevant knowledge to partnership and beyond also allows for generation that is more effective, transfer and application of knowledge within the framework of the programme to address efficiently existing disparities between regions and uneven development of regions in the cooperation area. In this respect, the programme also invites partnerships to reach out to relevant stakeholders and professionals in order to ensure effective networking beyond the partnerships.

All projects should foresee outreaching to relevant initiatives in the course of implementation. Outreaching can, for instance, comprise:

- Active participation in relevant events and initiatives,
- Joint events / newsletters with thematically related project/networks,
- Continuous exchange of information,
- Transfer of relevant information / experience / achievements to EU-wide networks / websites.

For this purpose the external communication is not only a technical aspect of the project implementation but a vital activity to ensure project sustainability after the end of the co-financing.

Therefore, the applicant is requested to develop a communication plan in the relevant section of the application form. The following aspects must be considered:

<p>Identification of the objectives:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading knowledge of the project and its specific objectives (information) • Stimulating a debate on the issues addressed by the project (feedback and sharing) • Communicate results to facilitate their exploitation and adoption (mainstreaming)
<p>Identification of the targets:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undifferentiated/policy maker/ technicians (e.g.: free lance consultants, local authorities); /researchers/stakeholders (e.g.: utilities, entrepreneurs, environmental groups)

Identification of references:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categories: e.g.: sector-based associations, business associations, ecologist associations, universities, regional and local authorities, public utilities • N° of contacts • Information collected (organisations and relative contacts)
Identification of the communication tools:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brochures/posters/multimedia products (e.g.: CD Rom, video/web site), mass media (daily newspaper, specialised magazine, TV, Radio), seminars, workshops
Identification of feedback indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N° of brochures/CD ROM distributed, web site visitors, N° of people registered for the seminars
Planning of activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who does what and when

Likewise for the project management and coordination tasks, also a coordination of communication tasks is envisaged.

The *Communication Manager* is responsible for the overall publicity and dissemination activities of the project. In this respect, the Communication Manager elaborates the project's Communication plan together with the partners. The Communication Manager takes care that the communication activities at all levels (e.g.: local, regional, national, transnational) and address the project results to the pre-identified target groups. In order to fulfil these tasks the Communication Manager should have experience in the field of communication, public relations, information or media.

Similarly to management and coordination, an efficient project communication does not necessarily require different full-time persons to fulfil the afore-mentioned tasks: the appointment of external experts to fulfil specific tasks can also be considered in case the Lead Partner/Project Partner do not have specific expertise.

❖ The Partnership

The project proposal has to demonstrate that the selected partnership is relevant to the Programme objectives and has to specify the level of intensity of cooperation. At least **two** of the following options have to be chosen:

- **Joint development** means that the project must be designed by representatives from different sides of the border. This means that project proposals must clearly integrate the ideas, priorities and actions of stakeholders on different sides of the border. The Lead Partner is the coordinator of this process but should include other partners from the start of the design process.
- **Joint implementation** means that activities must be carried out and coordinated on different sides of the border. It is not enough that activities run in parallel: There must be clear content based links between what is happening on different sides of the border and regular contact between them. The Lead Partner is responsible for ensuring that activities are properly coordinated, that schedules are kept and that the right quality levels are achieved.

- **Joint staffing** means that the project should not duplicate functions on either side of the border. Therefore, regardless of where the person is located, there should be one joint project manager, one joint financial manager etc. (of course more staff may be required for larger projects). These staff will be responsible for project activities on different sides of the border. The Lead Partner is generally the employer of core project staff.
- **Joint financing** means that there will be only one contract per project and there must therefore be one joint project budget. This budget should be divided between partners according to the activities carried out. Payments will be made to the bank account of the Lead Partner. The Lead Partner is responsible for administration and distribution of these funds and for reporting on their use. Match-funding should come from different sides of the border and illustrates the commitment by each partner to the joint project.

It should be stressed that meeting two of these conditions is a minimum requirement. Once the process of integration has started through, for example, joint project development it is probably actually easier to push for full project integration¹¹.

In case of sub-contracted activities (non management and communication related), the reasons why they cannot be implemented by the partnership with own resources must be explained.

4.2.4 Section 3 - The Project Work plan

❖ *Rationale*

A project work plan implies having a clear and detailed understanding of the actions listed, their duration, their dependencies and their sequence.

The Application Form contains a work plan consisting of work packages. Each work package shall include the intended objectives, approach/actions, the outputs foreseen and the expected results; therefore it can be considered as project within the project.

Some characteristics of the work package:

- It has a clear objective
- It is composed of a number of related actions
- It produces output (deliverables)
- It indicates a start and an end date

Some rules concerning work package definition:

- A work package must produce at least one deliverable (output and/or core output, and expected result)
- The interdependence among work packages should be minimised
- Roles and responsibilities should be clearly defined
- The number of parallel actions should be as small as possible

11 Source: "Effective management of INTERREG IIIA Programmes. Asset of information sheets" published by INTERACT.

A work package is a sub-project and not a collection of unrelated actions. As such, a work package must produce well-defined outputs, in terms of deliverables. Even if a project only produces outputs for project internal purposes, this internal output should be defined as a deliverable.

There will be some interdependence among work packages. However, in order to keep the project manageable, this interdependence should be kept to a minimum. In particular, it should be avoided to define work packages, which are dependent on intermediate work package results.

Because EU projects involve an international consortium with partners who sometimes do not have a deep mutual knowledge, it is necessary to clearly define who is responsible and who needs to participate in a work package. Usually, working together on a work package involves close cooperation, which may require the use of adequate cooperation tools.

Some work packages will and should run in parallel. However, the more activities are run in parallel, the more complex the overall project management will be. Therefore, parallel work packages should be reasonably independent of one another and involve, to a large extent, different project team members.

CENTRAL EUROPE intends to finance result-oriented projects aimed at providing tangible contributions to the improvement of the CENTRAL EUROPE area. It is therefore up to every project proposal to demonstrate the usefulness and efficiency of the proposed ideas. The programme has set up a monitoring system mainly focused on outputs and the assumption process to reach results: it will be able to measure its achievements and the meeting of programme objectives¹².

❖ The Actions/Outputs & Core outputs/Assumption Process to achieve Results

Each work package is divided into actions. An action contains either a single activity/output or a group of activities/outputs closely linked to each other. For each action the start and the end month as well as the cost must be indicated

An output (1 to 12 per action recommended) is the tangible deliverable of the project and refers to actions carried out. Being related to actions, it is measured in physical or monetary unit and it is not characterised/accompanied by a qualitative judgment on the activity itself.

Examples of outputs (to be quantified) can be: workshops or conferences organised, publications realized, participants etc.

CORE Outputs are the major outputs produced by the project (0 to 4 per Action). They are directly used by someone to achieve the intended results. They must be related to the Type(s) of Action chosen (e.g., if Transnational Tool Development is chosen, the tool - e.g., multicriteria decision support system - will be the CORE output). For all CORE outputs, process assumptions must be stated in the AF. It is important to choose the CORE output(s) according to the Type of Action and the intended results. It is not important to have a high number of CORE outputs. It is much better to have a few (or maybe even only one) provided that it is meaningful.

A **result** is a direct and immediate effect on direct beneficiaries brought about by the project. It provides information on changes to, for example, the behaviour and/or the capacity or performance of beneficiaries. Such indicators can be of a physical or financial nature.

¹² See ERDF Regulation art. 12(4)

For a better understanding of output & core outputs/assumption process to achieve results refer to the table below “Work breakdown structure and results”:

Table 7 - Work breakdown structure and results

	WORK PLAN	WORK PACKAGES	ACTIONS	OUTPUTS	CORE OUTPUTS	RESULTS
DEFINITION	Outlines the work planned within the framework of your project.	Logical groupings of work. WP0 through WP2 are defined by the programme. WP3 to WP6 are defined by the project.	Logical sequences along a time line.	Tangible products such as manuals, conferences, IT tools, etc.	Major outputs of your project. Typically result oriented.	Immediate effects of Core Outputs.
QUANTITY	1	3 to 6 (+1 for preparation)	WP1 and WP2 (max. 4 actions) WP3 - WP6 (max. 6 actions)	1 to 12 per Action recommended	0 to 4 per Action	1 to several per Core Output
TIMING	corresponds to the duration of the project (with the exception of project preparation)	duration with defined starting and endpoint	duration with defined starting and endpoint	availability at a specified point in time	availability at a specified point in time	availability at a specified point in time

❖ The Work Packages

The work plan is structured in seven work packages according to the table below. The first three are predefined: Work Package 00 “Project Preparation” (not compulsory), Work package 01 “Project management and coordination” and 02 “Communication, Knowledge Management and Dissemination”.

Table 8 - Work Packages

Work package (WP)	WP name
WP 00	Project preparation
WP 01	Project management and coordination
WP 02	Communication, Knowledge Management and Dissemination
WP03 - WP06	Can be defined by the partnership by outlining the content. Titles of each WP should indicate the transnational focus and the intended results rather than the activities to be performed

A) Work Package 00 - Project Preparation

This work package refers to all the activities done by the Applicants in view of the preparation and development of the project idea. Costs declared in this work package have to show a direct and demonstrable link to the development of the project and can be funded only if the Monitoring Committee approves the application.

Typical activities during the preparation phase of a project are the following:

- Development of the Project idea and partner search,
- Meetings with Project partners,
- Completion of the Application Form,
- Participation in CENTRAL EUROPE events like Partner search forum, Info days, Lead Applicant briefings, individual consultations with the JTS and the Contact Points etc.

Additional information is provided in paragraph 4.5.1.

B) Work Package 01 - Project Management and Coordination

In order to successfully reach its objectives, a project has to be managed and coordinated efficiently and reliably.

The project coordination must not only ensure the implementation of the tasks described in the Application Form according to the foreseen timetable but also ensure clear division of tasks among the partners, efficient operational management, set up of a financial system, certification of expenditure by authorised first level controllers at national levels as well as tools to monitor the project performance¹³.

Four predefined and compulsory actions related to this work package are defined below:

Table 9 - Predefined actions

Predefined actions	
Action 1	Fulfilment of start up requirements (incl. conclusion of partnership agreement)
Action 2	Day to day project management, coordination , (tools and procedures, incl. meetings of management group, monitoring of progress of activities and preparation of reports) and internal communication
Action 3	Steering and monitoring of the project implementation (structure and procedures, meeting of the decision making bodies / steering committee / advisory board, appraisal of project progress and managing capacity)
Action 4	Financial management , (incl. monitoring and of incurred expenditures, transfer of funds and cash flow management); preparation of necessary documentation in view of the certification of expenditure

C) Work package 02 - Communication, Knowledge management and Dissemination

Among all the factors and characteristics required for the success of a European cooperation project, communication, dissemination and knowledge management stand out as being both crucial and universal; they are the lifeblood of projects. Therefore, a separate work package devoted to communication, dissemination and knowledge management is foreseen in the Application Form.

¹³ Detailed information on project implementation will be provided in the Project Implementation Manual.

Two predefined and compulsory actions related to this work package are listed below; two additional actions can be defined by the project itself.

Description of up to 4 actions - 2 are predefined by the programme
1. Media communication and dissemination
2. Non-media communication and dissemination and web site

C.1) Media communication/dissemination

Any major project information activities are to be accompanied by media relations announcing the activity and inviting media representatives to take a note of it. It is recommended to establish personal rapport with media representatives by phone or personal contact as follow-up to sending press. It is requested to include the setting up of a media list for each partner and steps to inform and contact these media to obtain the widest possible media coverage for their activities and results.

C.2) Non-media communication/dissemination and web site

There is a wide variety of tactics to reach non media audiences. These should include the setting up and maintenance of a good project website and organisation of events as well as other activities to reach and involve target audiences and key players of the project environment.

Please note that within this task, among others, the organisation of one major information activity publicising the project launch and one major activity at the end of the project informing about achievements and results is strongly recommended.

Projects should also foresee at least one additional major Public Relation (PR) activity in addition to the launch and closing events (e.g. PR campaign, major event, exhibitions, fairs, speaking engagements). A major information activity can be an event or any other form of PR campaign publicised to a significant number of the project target group and to the media in all of the partner regions.

Please also note that the establishment of a project website within the first six months and its regular update, at least every six months, is an essential and obligatory element. Additionally, Progress Report will include a summary of the project's activities and achievements that will be published on the Programme website.

D) Work Packages 03 - 06

These work packages can be defined by the project itself by outlining the core content-related parts. Titles for each of the chosen work packages should rather indicate the strategic transnational focus and the intended results rather than the planned activities.

Each work package must be split into up to 6 Actions.

Activities carried out in EU countries outside the CENTRALE EUROPE area or in Third Countries must be described and justified for all Work Packages, except for Work Package 00 where these costs are not applicable.

4.3 Project Budget

4.3.1 Budget Basics

A detailed budget should always be 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. This preparation should take place by involving all partners in this respect already before the submission of the Application.

In budgetary terms, CENTRAL EUROPE Application Form requires the following information:

- In Section 3 “Work plan”, the total costs of every action inside each work package shall be provided;
- In Section 4 “Partnership and Budget”, a split of the operation’s budget per partner and per funding source shall be provided;
- In Section 5 “Project Budget”, the total CENTRAL EUROPE budget is presented in three different ways:
 - Divided per budget line and per work package in order to demonstrate the coherence between the activities foreseen and the financial resources allocated to them;
 - Divided per half-year periods in order to provide a forecast of the project’s spending targets;
 - Divided per partner and per work package in order to verify the balanced involvement of all partners in the implementation of the project.

In addition to these, specific detailed information is required for some of the budget lines.

Even if full details per partner are not required, the building up of the total budget of the project has to be the result of the addition of the detailed budgets of all partners. Whenever this is not possible to achieve in full prior to the submission of the proposal, partners participating in approved projects should build their detailed budgets at the very early stages of the start-up phase and include them in their cooperation agreement.

4.3.2 Specification of Budget Lines

The CENTRAL EUROPE Programme Application Form provides for a sub-division of the budget into the following budget lines:

1. Staff costs
2. Administration costs
3. External expertise
4. Travel and accommodation
5. Meetings and events
6. Promotion costs
7. Equipment
8. Investments (Infrastructure and works)
9. Other

These budget lines are common to all work packages, excluding preparation costs where budget lines 6-9 are considered as not applicable. Likewise, costs for investments are not applicable to the coordination and communication work packages. The information herewith provided is intended to help partners to properly allocate costs to each budget category. Guidance on how to report these costs will be provided at a later stage.

1. Staff Costs

In this budget line to be included are all expected personnel costs (including salary, tax, employer’s contribution for national social security schemes, etc. - all calculated in accordance with the national legislation) for staff directly employed by the partner organisations officially listed in the Application Form. These costs must be calculated on the basis of the actual salary rate stated in the regular employment contracts used in the respective partner institution. Voluntary contributions (e.g., pension schemes) shall be excluded from the calculation.

Even if in most cases partner institutions will be involved in the project specific staff members which are already included in their pay-roll, they may decide as well to recruit ad-hoc staff which will work exclusively in the implementation of the project. Whereas in the first case the expected

involvement is subject to calculation (as a rate, e.g. 50% of his/her time), in the second option costs will be charged in full to the project.

Should this be in line with national requirements in the matter, audit costs of the partners' expenditure if performed by internal independent auditors shall also be included in this budget line.

2. Administration Costs

Administration costs include all direct general costs (i.e., costs deriving exclusively from the project) and indirect general costs (*overhead* related to the project's activities, based on real costs and calculated on a pro rata basis according to a duly justified, fair and equitable method).

Administration Costs may include cost items such as:

- Stationary
- Photocopying
- Mailing
- Office rent
- Telephone, fax and Internet
- Heating, electricity
- Transnational bank charges
- Other administration expenditure absolutely necessary for the successful completion of the project

Article 52 of the Implementing Regulation also provides the possibility of using an average rate, which cannot exceed 25% of the costs that directly affect the level of overheads (e.g. staff costs). This average rate should nevertheless be properly documented and periodically reviewed.

Where applicable, administration costs linked to the services provided by external experts must be budgeted in the budget line "External expertise".

3. External Expertise

External expertise includes costs paid on the basis of contracts or written agreements and against invoices or requests of reimbursement to external service providers who are sub-contracted to carry out certain tasks of the project (e.g. studies and surveys, translation, coordination, financial management or audit of the project if sub-contracted and in line with relevant national requirements). External expertise related to meetings and events, and promotion should not occur under "External expertise" but under the relevant budget lines.

Public procurement rules¹⁴ must be observed in selecting a company or individual to provide external expertise. There are no fixed rates or ceilings established by the Programme for budgeting external expertise. In this respect, normal market rates resulting from public procurement procedures apply.

Any external expertise has to be duly specified in the Application Form. In particular, the following elements should be described: the nature of the expertise, the partner responsible for the public procurement process and sub-contracting, the budget and the partners with whom the costs are to be shared if applicable.

4. Travel and Accommodation

This cost category refers to the travel and accommodation costs and subsistence allowances of employees of the partner institutions officially listed in the Application Form related to their participation in meetings, seminars and conferences taking place both in the territory of the EU and, if applicable, in Third Countries. Not being applied in the first call for proposals the possibility provided in Article 21.2 of the ERDF Regulation, please note that travel and accommodation costs for EU partners located outside the CENTRAL EUROPE cooperation area and participating in an approved CENTRAL EUROPE project are only eligible for ERDF funding if under the responsibility of a EU partner located in the cooperation area. Likewise, if travel and accommodation costs for partners from Third Countries are to be financed from the project's eligible budget, they must be

¹⁴ Please refer to section 4.6 A) for detailed information in this respect.

paid, budgeted and accounted for by one of the EU partners located in the CENTRAL EUROPE cooperation area. Otherwise, and in both cases, these costs should be borne using own funds and but will not be ERDF co-financed.

Similarly to the "Staff" and "Administration" budget lines, the travel and accommodation budget is also reserved to the personnel employed by the partner organisations officially listed in the Application Form. The travel costs of any external experts participating in project activities and to be financed by the project have to be budgeted under "External expertise". The same applies to travel and accommodation costs of institutions acting as associated institutions.

5. Meetings and Events

Costs related to the organisation of meetings (renting of premises and equipment, catering, interpretation, printing, etc.) paid on the basis of contracts with and invoices from external providers. Public procurement rules must be observed in selecting the company or individual, which will carry out the assignment.

It may also include the cost of external speakers and external participants in project meetings and events if the cost will be definitively paid and borne by partners officially listed in the Application Form.

6. Promotion Costs

Costs resulting from press releases, inserts in newspapers, leaflets, TV shows, brochures, newsletters and other publication costs not linked to specific events or seminars. These costs shall be paid on the basis of the contracts with and invoices from the service providers. Public procurement rules must be observed in selecting the company or individual, which will carry out the assignment. Furthermore, all costs in this category must comply with the requirements deriving from EU regulations on publicity and information in order to be considered as eligible¹⁵.

7. Equipment

This budget line refers to the purchase of IT equipment - including software - necessary for successfully running the project. These purchases have to respect public procurement rules. The most economic type of equipment should be chosen and the equipment features/functions should be in line with the actual context of use. Where strictly necessary, office furniture is considered as eligible expenditure and should also be charged to this budget line.

The equipment budget has to be specified in the Application Form. In particular, the nature and number of the equipment to be purchased, the partner responsible for this purchase and the related costs have to be provided. During implementation, purchase of any equipment not explicitly mentioned in the Application Form will be subject to prior approval by the programme authorities.

It has to be ensured that the expenditure items presented as equipment in the Application Form:

- Have not already been financed by other subsidies (e.g. EU, national or regional) and
- Have not already been depreciated and
- Are not already included as indirect costs in another category such as the administration budget line.

Being depreciable assets, their full cost can only be charged to the project's budget if the period going from the date of purchase to the end date of the project is longer than the normal depreciation period for each type of equipment. Otherwise, only the portion of the equipment's depreciation corresponding to the rate of actual use for the purpose of the project may be taken into account. For this reason, partners are advised to purchase any needed equipment in the start-up phase and, in any case, well before project closure.

Please note that equipment for which the exclusive use in the framework of CENTRAL EUROPE project cannot be demonstrated should be charged on a pro-rata basis, also as far as depreciation is concerned.

¹⁵ Please refer to section 4.6 B) for detailed information in this respect.

8. Investments - Costs for Infrastructure and Works

Already in section 2.1.4 of this Manual, information has been provided on the definition of the types of actions that can be financed by the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, including what refers to Investments.

In budgetary terms, only costs linked to those Pilot Actions, which include costs related to financing infrastructure and construction works as well as the purchase of physical objects not falling into the scope of the equipment budget line and which may be either linked or independent from the infrastructure and construction works themselves are relevant for the investments budget line.

Costs for infrastructure and works may refer either to an investment that will be set up ex-novo or to adaptation of an already existing infrastructure. Whatever the case, these costs are only eligible if referring to pilot actions having a demonstrative effect.

In Table 10 of the Application Form, investment costs should be broken down in free lines allowing for a detailed presentation and evaluation of costs. Where works are foreseen, information on expenditure related to manpower and provision of construction materials is to be provided compulsorily and each item must be presented separately.

Please note that for those cases in which the feasibility studies and the environmental impact assessment needed prior to realisation of the Pilot Actions are expected to be delivered during project implementation, the costs of these should be allocated to the "External expertise" budget line. Furthermore, in these cases projects shall bear in mind that the full grant requested in the Application Form (i.e., including ERDF funding for costs related to investments) will only be ensured once the aforementioned documents are produced. Investments outside the CENTRAL EUROPE cooperation area are not eligible.

Public procurement rules should be carefully respected when awarding contracts for the realisation of works. Likewise, publicity and information rules laid down in Article 8 of Implementing Regulation should be strictly followed. Overall, partners are reminded that, depending on the specific purposes of it, the preparation of investments may be considered as subject to State Aid rules as well.

Finally, all available national rules relevant to the realisation of infrastructure and works can be found under the "Working with CENTRAL/Country-specific information" section of the Programme's website in the documents related to national eligibility rules.

9. Other

Any cost not falling in the scope of all previous budget lines should be included under the "Other costs" budget line. Where this case applies, partners are requested to fill in the relevant annex of the Application Form by explaining the nature of the cost and by indicating both the partners will bear it and its amount.

4.4 Spending Forecast

When building their spending forecasts, partners should take into consideration the following elements:

- The reporting periods run on a six-monthly basis
- The spending forecast should be an estimation of the actual payments to be done in each reporting period. 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 only in the following reporting period.

Please note that spending forecasts will be subject to analysis during the assessment process as well. In particular, artificial splitting of total costs evenly throughout the project duration will be

negatively evaluated due to its negative effect on the decommitment calculations on programme level.

4.5 Eligibility

4.5.1 Eligibility Period

Time-wise, expenditures in the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme are eligible as follows:

- a) **Preparation costs** can only be eligible for those projects finally approved for funding. These costs must relate exclusively to preparation activities carried out between 1 January 2007 and the date on which the Application Form has been submitted. Payment of these costs can nevertheless intervene in part or in full after the submission deadline. The eligible preparation costs are subject to a ceiling of EUR 20,000. Please notice that eligibility rules also apply to these costs; in particular, selection of external service providers (e.g., external experts assisting the partners in preparing the project proposal) must be made on the basis of a regular awarding system.
- b) Expenditures related to the **project implementation** are eligible from the start date until the end date of the project duration. At the earliest, costs are eligible as from the day after the submission of the Application Form, provided that this day is the official start date of the projects. On this basis, partners may decide at their own risk to start the implementation phase before the project is finally selected for granting.
- c) Expenditures related to **project closure** (e.g., preparation of final reports and, where applicable, related audit costs) are eligible until the deadline for submission of final reports that will be set in the Subsidy Contract.

4.5.2 General Eligibility Requirements

The CENTRAL EUROPE Programme is financed from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and therefore all general rules concerning eligibility of expenditure regarding the Structural Funds are applicable.

For the Programming Period 2007-2013 of the Structural Funds, the basic principles concerning eligibility of expenditure are set in Article 56 of the General Regulation. According to paragraph 4 of this article, rules on eligibility of expenditure shall be laid down at national level. National rules applicable to partners coming from the Member States participating in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme can be found in "Working with CENTRAL/Country-specific information" section of the Programme's website.

In addition to these, specific rules of eligibility applicable to Operational Programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation objective are laid down in Articles 48 to 53 of the Implementing Regulation.

In this context, when project managers prepare their budget it is important that they take into account the following considerations:

- If an expenditure item is already fully supported by another national or regional subsidy, it is not considered eligible as it would result in **double funding**. In the case of partial subsidy by national or regional sources, the cost can be considered as eligible only if the national or regional subsidy does not exceed the national co-financing share for that expenditure (15 or 25% depending on the Member State in which the partner is located). In this case, the national or regional funding institution should also be notified to ensure compatibility.

- **In-kind contributions** shall be eligible expenditure if they fulfil the following conditions:
 - They are eligible according to national eligibility rules;
 - They consist of the provision of land or real estate, equipment or raw materials, research or professional work or unpaid voluntary work and their value can be independently assessed and audited. In the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, the provision of services between partners (e.g., estimation of costs for making available own premises for holding meetings and events) is not eligible;
 - They are below 5% of the total partner's budget and do not exceed 5.000€;
 - The amount of ERDF co-financing does not exceed the total eligible expenditure excluding the value of such contributions.
- **VAT** does not constitute eligible expenditure unless it is genuinely and definitively borne by the partner. VAT which is recoverable by whatever means cannot be considered as eligible even if it is not actually recovered by the partner.
- **Charges for transnational financial transactions** are eligible costs. Where the implementation of a project requires a separate account to be opened, the bank charges for opening and administering the account will be eligible as well.
- Interest on debt, fines, financial penalties, expenditure on legal disputes and foreign exchange losses are not eligible.
- **Acquisition of land** is not eligible in the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme.
- Expenditure related to **housing** is eligible if in line with the general requirements set in Article 7 of the ERDF Regulation and the detailed specifications provided by Article 47 of the Implementing Regulation. Please notice nevertheless that any intervention in the field of housing in the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme should be limited to pilot actions having a demonstrative effect and being the result of a cooperation process among the partners involved.

4.6 Other Financial Principles

Even if further detailed information related to project implementation will be provided to those projects which will be finally selected for funding, a series of principles should be highlighted already at this stage.

❖ *Respect of Community policies*

In accordance with the preamble of the General Regulation, activities of the Structural Funds and the projects which they help to finance should be consistent with Community policies. This includes rules on competition, on the award of public contracts, on environmental protection and improvement and on the prevention of discrimination and the promotion of equality between men and women.

Ensuring compliance with Community and national rules is a substantive function of the control system set by each Member State (first level control) and is a condition *sine qua non* for having expenditure validated. As explained, compliance with rules on environmental protection and equal opportunities will be subject to a first validation already during the assessment of project proposals.

Apart from a final verification of the effective respect of rules on environmental protection and equal opportunities, in the framework of first level control checks two sets of rules will be subject to particular scrutiny:

A) Rules on competition and Public Procurement

The purchase of goods and services, as well as the ordering of public works, by public services or other public bodies, is subject to national, Community and international rules. The procurement rules aim at securing transparent and fair conditions for competing in the common market and

should be followed by the project partners when commissioning the above services, works or deliveries. Rules differ depending on the kind of goods and/or services to be purchased, as well as the value of the purchase. The information on EC competition and public procurement rules is available on the Web site of DG Internal Market at: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/publicprocurement/legislation_en.htm

The most updated thresholds are provided in Commission Regulation (EC) 1422/2007 of 4 December 2007 and are available on the Programme's website.

Please note that, even if the value of the purchase doesn't exceed the thresholds, the purchaser must take into account the general principles of sound financial management laid down in the EC Treaty and ensure the adequate transparency and equal treatment when purchasing goods and/or services. More specifically, please note that at the level of each EU Member State, other rules may exist, and these may be more binding, notably with regard to the amount of the contract requiring the issuing of a call for tender. Also, statutory rules of the partner institutions play an important role in this respect. Whichever rules are more stringent must be applied.

In the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, rules on public procurement are of mandatory respect also by private bodies and international organisations.

B) Rules on Information and Publicity

Responsibilities of beneficiaries relating to information and publicity measures for the public are clearly laid down in Article 8 of the General Regulation. In addition to these, specific Programme requirements will also apply. Please note that all these rules exceed the field of publicity and promotion material since they are also relevant for the organisation of meetings and events and in those cases where the project foresees the purchase of physical objects and the realisation of works.

As stated above, further detailed information related to project implementation will be provided to those projects which will be finally selected for funding.

❖ *Conversion into Euro*

Financial reporting from the Lead Partner to the Joint Technical Secretariat will be made in Euros. Unless limitations are set in the national rules, partners located outside the Euro zone may choose one of the following options for converting their expenses to Euros:

- They can use the average monthly exchange rate set by the Commission of either the month the invoice was paid;
- They can use the 6-months average rate of the average monthly exchange rate;
- They can use the market exchange rate of the day the invoice was paid;
- They can use the market exchange rate of the last day of the reporting period.

Whatever the choice, conversion into euro must already take place at each partner's level. The selected method must be included in the partnership agreement and must remain unchanged for the entire lifetime of the project.

The average monthly exchange rates set by the Commission are available from <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/inforeuro/>

❖ *Management of Common Costs*

Bearing in mind that cooperation projects are always common projects, in a project's work plan some specific activities implemented by one partner may be considered as being for the common benefit of the entire partnership. Even if in most of the cases these activities are identified with the management and coordination tasks carried out by the Lead Partner, this notion of common benefit may also be extended to other tasks such as the creation of a common website or the organization of conferences, tasks which may be carried out also by a partner other than the Lead Partner.

When building the project's budget, partners should aim at defining a fair distribution of these activities and their related costs among the entire partnership instead of having them concentrated, also financially, under the responsibility of one single partner. Based on this approach, in the framework of the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme the practice of splitting cost items among the partners (i.e., sharing common costs) should be avoided.

In the event that this practice cannot be possibly excluded, partners are invited to receive from their controllers the acceptance on the principle of sharing costs among them before submitting the project proposal. If positive confirmation is received, the division of costs should be made according to a transparent, fair and equitable method agreed between the partners that will be later clearly laid down in the Partnership Agreement. In these cases, when preparing the project's budget, and if costs related to any activity are to be split among partners, please bear in mind that each partner's budget should already include the envisaged share of these costs.

❖ *Revenue*

Revenues are earnings made through the sales of products and merchandise, from tuition fees for conferences and, in general, by any provision of services against payment. When it is expected that a project proposal will generate revenue, the amount of this must be deducted from the eligible costs in full or pro-rata depending on whether it was generated entirely or only partly by the co-financed project.

Even if the specification of potential revenues is not requested at the application stage, please notice that the effective generation of revenues will be subject to control during the process of certification of expenditure. Specific attention will be provided to those cases where the approved proposals foresee the realisation of investments likely to be considered as revenue generating (i.e., investments the use of which is subject to charges borne directly by users). In these cases, please notice that the estimated revenue will be calculated over a period covering five years after their completion.

❖ *Financial Performance and the Decommithment Rule (n+3/n+2)*

In order to be considered as eligible, expenditure must have been actually paid out and its amount must be justified by accounting documents having a probative value equivalent to invoices. Financial performance both on the projects and on the programme level will be measured exclusively on the basis of paid out expenditure.

According to the Structural Funds Regulation, programmes may have funds decommitted by the European Commission in case the allocations set in the financial tables of the Operational Programme are not translated into effective requests for payment within the set timeframe¹⁶. Should this loss of funds result from projects lagging behind their payment targets (based on the spending forecast included in the final version of the approved Application Form), the Programme will be obliged to reduce the budget of these projects. This provision will be clearly laid down in the Subsidy Contract.

In order to avoid losing funds both on the project and on the Programme level, it is important that:

- Applicants carefully prepare a realistic spending forecast
- Approved projects are ready to start implementation quickly after approval
- Financial managers monitor these aspects effectively during implementation and
- All partners ensure regular, timely and full reporting of the expenditure foreseen for each year in their approved spending forecasts.

¹⁶ Four years for the allocations of the years 2007 to 2010 (n+3, being 'n' the year of commitment) and three years (n+2) for the allocations of the years 2011 to 2013.

5 PROJECT APPLICATION, EVALUATION AND CONTRACTING

5.1 Application

5.1.1 Preparation of an Application

It is highly recommended that the Application is developed in close cooperation with the future partners. A good Application proposal can be submitted only if the relevant programme documents, like the Operational Programme, and this Manual are carefully read and analysed: this will reduce mistakes and the risk of submitting an ineligible project proposal or not of sufficient quality.

Applications have to be completed in English, as it is the working language of the Programme.

Detailed guidance on how to complete the Application Form is provided in chapter 4.

5.1.2 The Application Package

The Applicants have to carefully read the Application Package downloadable from the Programme web site.

The Application Package consists of the following documents:

- The Application Form (including Lead Applicant Co-financing Statement, Declaration on administrative and financial capacities, and legal status);
- Co-financing Statement, the Declaration on administrative and financial capacities, declaration of legal status (to be filled-in by all Project Partners with the exception of the International Organisation acting under international law);
- Co-financing Statement, Declaration on administrative and financial capacities, and Declaration of legal status (for International Organisation acting under international law);
- The Declaration on status in relation to the State Aid discipline (not relevant for the International Organisation);
- Co-financing statement for Third Country Partners and EU Partners not located in the EU Central Europe area;
- Map with location of partners.

In addition to those annexes, the Applicants while submitting the project proposal are also asked to provide a flow chart on management structure (template not provided by the Programme).

❖ *The Application Form*

The Application Form has been developed as an Excel document, which includes a number of automatic links and formulas. Its design foresees the inclusion of error messages that appear if the form is not properly filled in. This will significantly reduce the risk of submitting ineligible applications. Detailed instructions on how to fill in the Application Form are also provided in the Application Form itself.

Please note that the protection of the Excel document must not be removed otherwise the Application will become ineligible.

The Application Form has to be submitted electronically by e-mail, as well as in an original and duly signed unbound hard copy, the latter is considered to be the official Application. Both versions of the Application Form must also include the compulsory annexes listed above.

Electronic and paper versions of the Application Form and its annexes have to be sent to the Joint Technical Secretariat within the deadline set by the call for proposals. The electronic version of the application has to be submitted at the latest by the end date of the call. Similarly, the original hard copy signed, stamped and dated has to be sent at the latest by the same date. This eligibility criterion will be checked through the date of the postal stamp on the envelope.

5.1.3 Submission of an Application

Applications are submitted through calls for proposals that will be organised on regular basis until the full allocation of ERDF funds.

The JTS plans to communicate the launch of calls via relevant information channels such as the programme website, specialised press and the Contact Points. Applications for funding have to be submitted to the JTS using the Application Form available on the programme website for downloading. Additionally, the Programme will set up an adequate information flow through the organisation of events (see chapter 6).

Applications will be submitted to the CENTRAL EUROPE JTS by the project Lead Applicant.

5.2 The Evaluation Procedure

After submission and registration, each application will be subject to a three-step evaluation procedure.

At first, Applications will be checked against the eligibility criteria. The eligibility check will be performed by the Joint Technical Secretariat.

The Applications that will have satisfied the eligibility criteria will then be subject to technical and financial assessment. This check will be performed by the JTS with assistance of external experts.

In parallel with the two above described evaluation steps, applications' State Aid compliance will be checked by external experts under the JTS coordination and further validated by the Member States relevant authorities.

5.2.1 Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility Criteria

1. The Application Form and its Annexes have been submitted in due time both in original and electronic versions according to the deadlines set in the Call of Proposals. The two versions must be equal in the content.
2. The Application Form and its Annexes must be included and duly completed:
 - a) Co-financing Statement, the Declaration on administrative and financial capacities, declaration of legal status (for each Project Partner; in case of International Organisations acting under international law a special form has to be filled-in) are duly;
 - b) The Declaration on status in relation to the State Aid discipline (for the Lead Applicant and each project partner with the exception of International Organisations);
 - c) Co-financing statement(s) for Third Country Partners and EU Partners not located in the EU Central Europe area;
 - d) Flow chart on management structure;
 - e) Map with location of partners.
3. The Application:
 - The file protection must not be removed;
 - Must be fully and properly filled in according to the instructions (no error messages appear);
 - Is completed in English;
 - The hard copy version is dated, stamped and signed by a duly authorised person representative of the Lead Applicant in original (electronic signature is not permitted).
4. Annexes a), b) and c) are filled in English, printed on Partners' letter headed paper, signed by a duly authorised representative, dated and stamped and the co-financing amount corresponds to the one indicated in the Application Form. Text of the Annexes cannot be modified. Figures indicated in the co-financing section of the Declarations correspond to the individual co-financing figures of each partner listed in Section 4 of the filled-in Application Form.
5. The project is supported by at least three financing partners, from at least three countries and being at least two of them located in the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme regions¹⁷.
6. Lead Applicant must be a national, regional or local public authority or a Public Equivalent Body or an International Organisation acting under national law and must be located in the EU CENTRAL EUROPE area¹⁸.
7. The project ends before December 2014.

5.2.2 Compliance with State Aid Discipline

The analysis on the State Aid compliance will be performed during the project evaluation and will be based on the examination of the Application Form and the information provided by the partners (Lead Applicant and Project Partners) in the "Declaration on the status in relation to the State Aid discipline".

The analysis will bring to the assignment of a high or low risk of State Aid compliance: high risk of State Aid compliance will have an impact on the project evaluation.

¹⁷ The definition also takes into account assimilated Project Partners.

¹⁸ Ditto.

5.2.3 Technical and Financial Criteria

Proposals that pass the eligibility check will be assessed according to their technical and financial quality (see Annex 6). Proposals will be evaluated according to the following five criteria identified:

- Relevance
- Partnership technical and operational capacity
- Implementation and Methodology
- Quality of the outputs and Sustainability of the achieved results
- Budget and cost effectiveness.

5.2.4 Selection Procedure; Decision Making and Communication to the Lead Applicants

Decisions on projects to be funded will be made by the Monitoring Committee of the Central Europe programme, based on the results of the assessment.

All eligible and non-eligible applications will be presented to the Monitoring Committee. After the funding decisions have been taken by the Monitoring Committee, the Lead Applicants of the projects not fulfilling the eligibility criteria and of the projects not being approved will receive a letter from the Managing Authority or the Joint Technical Secretariat explaining on what grounds the application failed.

All the Lead Applicants of the received project proposals will receive a letter from the Managing Authority or the Joint Technical Secretariat informing about the decision of the Monitoring Committee and the reasons for approval /rejection. For the approved projects the letter will also include the total ERDF funds granted and if necessary conditions deriving from the results of the assessment and aimed at improving the project. Only after these conditions are fulfilled can the Subsidy Contract be concluded.

5.2.5 Contracting

Should the project proposal be selected for funding and fulfil the conditions set by the Monitoring Committee, a Subsidy Contract between the Managing Authority of the CENTRAL EUROPE programme and the Lead Partner will be concluded. The Subsidy Contract shall determine the rights and responsibilities of the Lead Partner and the Managing Authority, the reference to the activities to be carried out, terms of funding, requirements for reporting and financial controls, etc.

A model of the Subsidy Contract will be made available at the Programme's website.

6 PROGRAMME SUPPORT TO PROJECTS

6.1 Programme Support to Projects

Apart from its monitoring and control functions the CENTRAL EUROPE Joint Technical Secretariat and the Contact Points fulfil an important service function towards project promoters and/or beneficiaries.

Services offered include, among others:

- Programme website combining basic programme information with web-based offers for networking and exchange
- National programme webpage
- Trans-national Info-events/Partner-Search Forums
- National Info-Events
- Trans-national Lead Applicant Briefings
- Individual guidance for project applicants
- National hotlines for general programme information and early-stage advice on project development
- Lead Partner Seminars
- Financial Training
- Communication and Media training for Lead Partners
- Capitalisation workshops

6.1.1 Programme Website

The CENTRAL EUROPE web portal www.central2013.eu offers specific features to facilitate community-building and networking and exchange between project promoters and/or project partnerships. The website is structured according to thematic priorities.

A membership section allows registered users to see the personal profiles of other users and post their cooperation preferences and project ideas. The extended news area of the website with daily updates is designed to help the user community to follow what's going on in their field at the European level.

6.1.2 Programme Events

❖ *Trans-national Info-Events/Partner-Search Forums*

Accompanying and preceding each call for proposals the JTS organises large-scale trans-national Information Events/Partner Search Forums, which are targeted towards all interested project applicants and offer a mix of fundamental as well as more specific programme information and a platform for exchange and promotion of project ideas (info sessions, moderated workshops, exhibition area). These forums are announced on the programme website as well as through mailings to registered users of the web platform and other dissemination contacts.

❖ *National Info-Events*

In addition to and complementary to the trans-national information events, which are open to all interested project promoters, Contact Points may offer additional national events, which serve an exclusively national audience.

❖ *Lead Applicant Briefings*

A service that kicks in at a more advanced stage of project development are Lead Applicant Briefings (LABs) for project promoters working on preparing the submission of an application. The focus of these events is on information necessary for an advanced stage of project development such as Lead Partner responsibilities, how to fill the Application Form and how it will be assessed, and project management. They also provide applicants with the opportunity to present and discuss their project submissions in individual meetings with JTS staff upon prior appointment.

The JTS would like to encourage project promoters to use the dates and slots offered for Lead Applicant Briefings for any personal consultations sought. Should it not be possible for individual project promoters to attend the briefings, personal consultations can also be arranged at the JTS offices in Vienna upon prior appointment.

Please note that the first point of contact for project promoters seeking individual advice on project development should be the Contact Points. The Joint Technical Secretariat is available for technical questions and advice on project development.

❖ *Lead Partner Seminars*

Lead Partner Seminars (LPS) aim at successful project applicants and are usually organised the Monitoring Committee's decision for funding. The aim of these meetings is to brief Lead Partners about their specific responsibilities to prepare the ground for successful project management and efficient and effective cooperation with the programme's implementing bodies. A typical LPS will, for instance, include detailed information and training concerning the financial management of a project, the monitoring and reporting and publicity obligations, legal aspects, fulfilment of conditions, start-up phase.

❖ *Financial Training Seminars*

Financial Training is provided by the JTS to finance managers of approved projects. These are specific seminars looking into the requirements of sound financial management of trans-national cooperation projects, including eligibility matters. Whenever possible, also finance managers on partner level will be targeted.

❖ *Communication and Media Training*

To underline the importance of good project communication skills the JTS will offer regular communication and media training events for Lead Partners.

6.2 Project Dissemination

According to project's publicity obligations and according to their communication plans projects are responsible for the dissemination of their activities, outputs and results. However, the programme offers limited opportunities to assist projects in their dissemination effort, such as through the production of brochures, newsletters and its web site. For instance, the bi-annual newsletter will be designed to contribute to knowledge-management and capitalisation highlighting, among others, the activities of individual projects according to the themes/issues covered.

It is important to note that whereas each project will be featured with a description of their activities and progress on the programme webpage, it is up to the JTS to invite individual projects to be featured in programme publications or for presentations at programme events depending on criteria such as theme, partnership and performance (e.g. outputs and results).

6.3 Capitalisation and Networking

The programme supports networking among projects and capitalisation/knowledge-management activities through the following measures:

The JTS will organise thematic and cross-fertilization seminars to animate dialogue and knowledge exchange between projects facing similar challenges and opportunities within or across thematic priorities. These events will be announced through the website and through mailings.

The JTS also plans to offer seminars highlighting innovative tools and methods to help improve implementation, increase the innovation potential and quality of project activities, increase visibility and improve outputs and results. These events will be announced through the website and through mailings.

Thematic/methodological studies, pilot actions and guides may complement these offerings and help prepare and follow-up events.

ANNEX 1

PRIORITY 1 - AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Area of
Intervention**P1.1****Enhancing Framework Conditions for Innovation****Challenges**

Targeted and efficient organisational, financial, legal and administrative framework conditions for innovation are essential to the economic competitiveness of Central Europe. There is a clear link between the ability of a region/country to generate new knowledge and its innovation framework conditions such as investment in RTD, cooperation on innovation between knowledge institutions and the private sector and general market conditions. The improvement of innovation framework condition is a major challenge for Central Europe as illustrated, for example, by the relatively low RTD expenditure and the low cluster participation in rural/non-urban areas.

Specific Objectives

The aim of the Area of Intervention is to improve organisational, financial, legal and administrative framework conditions for innovation and the generation and application of knowledge through mutual learning processes, know-how transfer and capacity building. This will lead to more effective institutional settings as essential hubs for recognising, fostering and managing innovation, it will also lead to an increase in the capacity and effectiveness of other key players including RTD facilities, SMEs (and clusters thereof) and technology transfer institutions.

NOTE: This Area of Intervention deals predominately with framework conditions for the generation of knowledge and the development of new technologies. Framework conditions for the diffusion and application of knowledge in new products, processes and services is the main focus of Area of Intervention 1.2.

Content

- Setting up exchange and coordination mechanisms for innovation approaches and policies across Central Europe between key players of the innovation system (regional development agencies, chambers of commerce, universities, research institutions, small and medium sized enterprises etc.), e.g. through foresight initiatives
- Supporting the establishment and development of transnational clusters in key competence areas
- Setting up links between public authorities and financing institutions to develop capacity in financial engineering (funding schemes, venture capital etc.) for innovation across the cooperation space
- Implementing transnational cooperation between public and private (regional) players in innovation
- Creating and strengthening institutions for technology transfer with a specific view to transnational transfer approaches and intellectual property right practices
- Fostering policies to support easy access to and link between R&TD facilities
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of Intervention P1.2	Establishing Capabilities for the Diffusion and Application of Innovation
Challenges	<p>The capability for the diffusion of innovation is a critical factor for the innovation process in Central Europe. This refers not only to the transfer of research results and new technologies to the business sector but also to the flow of information and knowledge between regions in Central Europe. Presently access is especially difficult for SMEs located in lagging-behind or peripheral regions. Access is also difficult in regions lacking efficient transfer institutions to support the diffusion of knowledge and innovation.</p>
Specific Objectives	<p>The overall aim of the Area of Intervention is to remove bottlenecks in the diffusion and application of innovation in order to ensure a broader access to RTD results and more efficient use of existing or newly created knowledge. This will intensify technology transfer and improve cooperation among key players. It will also lead to a better pooling of information in order to be applied in concrete production and service processes.</p> <p><i>NOTE: This Area of Intervention deals predominately with framework conditions for the diffusion and application of knowledge in new products, processes and services. Framework conditions for the generation of knowledge and the development of new technologies are the main focus of Area of Intervention 1.1.</i></p>
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stimulating technology transfer and knowledge exchange mechanisms, in particular in disadvantaged regions ▪ Putting the cooperation of technology transfer institutions and the production sector into practice ▪ Fostering access to scientific knowledge and the use of already existing knowledge ▪ Establishing transnational networks between appropriate tertiary education and research institutions ▪ Encouraging the use of ICT to create better transregional and transnational communication and cooperation between innovation systems ▪ Setting up and intensifying the application-oriented cooperation between research system and companies ▪ Creating preconditions for making access to high-level technologies easier on transnational level ▪ Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of
Intervention**P1.3****Fostering Knowledge Development****Challenges**

In Central Europe mobility of the workforce leads to a brain-drain of young and well-educated people in some regions, whereas other regions are attractive for receiving this workforce. In addition, Central Europe needs to make better use of the existing potentials of an increasingly diverse and aging society. Training and education need to enable all individuals to address the socio-economic changes and to obtain qualifications necessary in a knowledge-based economy.

Specific Objectives

The Area of Intervention aims at **improving the framework for the knowledge development as it relates to human capital** in order to ensure economic competitiveness, the connection of the educational system to the leading edge of technology and business practices, and availability of complementary knowledge from different actors. This will reinforce (transnational) links between relevant players such as decision makers, education and training facilities, research institutions, business sector, labour market organisations, and many other national, regional and local actors.

NOTE: This Area of Intervention deals predominately with framework conditions for the development of human capital. Framework conditions for the generation and diffusion of knowledge are the main focus of Area of Intervention 1.1 and Area of Intervention 1.2, respectively.

Content

- Creating new and improved existing transnational educational and training networks in higher education (e.g. linking academic and business qualifications)
- Implementing joint strategies and action plans for strengthening human resources and knowledge development
- Putting joint strategies for managing demographic change, migration and brain-drain into action and
- Establishing transnational cooperation between training facilities and labour market organisations
- Promoting actions on the diffusion of technological and innovation results as well as on the importance of regional innovation systems
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

ANNEX 2

PRIORITY 2 - AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Area of
Intervention**P2.1****Improving Central Europe's Interconnectivity****Challenges**

Central Europe is connected to the main Trans-European transport corridors. The further development of transport networks has to be well coordinated to **integrate regional, national and European transport policies**. It is necessary to eliminate bottlenecks in these networks, to coordinate future investments and to secure access to major hubs such as the seaports (Baltic, Adriatic and North Sea). Furthermore, traffic flows arising from the enlargement of the European Union need to be handled in a sustainable way and transport solutions have to be developed both for growing metropolitan areas, as well as for rural and sparsely populated areas.

Specific Objectives

The aim of the Area of Intervention is to **achieve a higher interconnectivity at the urban, regional and transnational level in a sustainable way**. This will provide transnational solutions for the interconnection of Central Europe and at the same time consider the impacts of transport and establish an efficient and sustainable transport network.

Content

- Implementing transport solutions for the specific needs of metropolitan, urban, rural, remote and isolated areas
- Developing cooperation for the access of landlocked countries to European sea ports
- Realising intermodality and interoperability of transport systems (road, rail, waterways, air)
- Establishing strategic cooperation between and within Transeuropean transport corridors
- Assessing and optimising impacts and potentials of European High-Priority transport corridors and their connections to national and regional networks in the direction of sustainable and energy efficient transport modes
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of
Intervention**P2.2****Developing Multimodal Logistics' Cooperation****Challenges**

Multimodal logistics refers to the combination of more than one transport mode. In Central Europe, stronger economic integration leads to substantial increases in traffic in the cooperation area, particularly on the road. There are significant gaps in multimodal transport infrastructures and the establishment of multimodal logistics is an important challenge in most Member States. Transnational coordination and effective cooperation in these fields needs to become effective at various territorial levels (transnational, national, regional, local).

Specific Objectives

This Area of Intervention aims **higher attractiveness, synergies and better solutions in the field of multimodal transport, infrastructure and logistics**. This will increase the efficiency and sustainability of transport in the cooperation area.

Content

- Establishing cooperation among logistic centres and networks
- Developing Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for cooperation in logistics
- Putting cooperation between inter-modal and logistics platforms into practice
- Implementing multi-modal logistic solutions
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of
Intervention**P2.3****Promoting Sustainable and Safe Mobility****Challenges**

Transport has significant environmental impacts: Factors such as the existing settlement structures, growing urban areas and suburbanisation, increases in transnational traffic (e.g., transport of goods and persons, tourism-induced transport) and rising car ownership pose environmental challenges to the area, including pollution, energy consumption, and land take. Within Central Europe, agglomerations are also confronted with specific challenges related to the maintenance and financing of public transportation system. In terms of safety, the relatively high number of road fatalities in some countries in Central Europe as well as the safe transport of hazardous substances is a major concern.

Specific Objectives

The Area of Intervention aims at **reducing environmental burdens arising from traffic and promotes sustainable and safe mobility**. This will increase the quality of life in the cooperation area and reduce negative environmental effects associated with integration.

Content

- Sharing experiences on the preparation and implementation of sustainable and safe transport solutions
- Supporting the development of advanced technological solutions for traffic-management (e.g. based on the Galileo system)
- Promoting the quality and attractiveness of public urban transport
- Implementing innovative and sustainable solutions to tackle transport bottlenecks (congestion-management, road-pricing, internalising external costs etc.)
- Fostering applications, strategies and preparation of policy decision for more safety in transport
- Putting strategies to accompany major transport infrastructure systems with sustainability and safety assessments into practice
- Applying solutions and strategies for the mitigation of negative impacts of transport projects
- Implementing innovative transportation concepts for changing demographic situations
- Promoting actions to enhance the quality of transport within cities
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of Intervention P2.4	Promoting Information and Communication Technologies and Alternative Solutions for Enhancing Access
Challenges	<p>Information and Communication Technologies offer opportunities to substitute physical mobility by providing easier access to information, services and products. Access to ICT also constitutes a basic prerequisite for economic development and social integration. Presently, access to broadband is lagging behind in some regions especially in rural areas. However, enhancing access involves not only the provision of ICT-infrastructure but also the promotion of the intelligent use of ICT, such as targeted services (e.g., in sparsely populated areas). In addition, also non-technological solutions (e.g., organisational, institutional, and strategic) are necessary to enhance access.</p>
Specific Objectives	<p>This Area of Intervention seeks to improve accessibility to information and services while reducing traffic volumes. This will provide better solutions (technological and alternative) for enhanced mobility and a higher efficiency of transport.</p>
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting ICT for access to and provision of public services ▪ Using ICT as an instrument to reduce transnational traffic (e.g. video-conferencing, websites, supply-chain-management...) ▪ Applying ICT to develop efficient traffic management systems and traffic information systems of transnational transport flows ▪ Improving the access to infrastructure and services of general interest with alternative solutions to enhance personal mobility ▪ Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

ANNEX 3

PRIORITY 3 - AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Area of Intervention P3.1	Developing a High Quality Environment by Managing and Protecting Natural Resources and Heritage
Challenges	<p>Natural resources fulfil important ecological functions and constitute a major factor for economic development in the cooperation area. Central Europe's unique natural assets and resources and its broad biodiversity are threatened by pollution of water, soil and air, fragmentation of the landscape and the use of resources. At the same time, the rich natural environment is also a source for future economic development provided the principles of sustainable development are taken into consideration.</p>
Specific Objectives	<p>The aim of this Area of Intervention is to improve the quality of the environment, including river basins, landscapes, protected areas, air, soil and water to preserve natural assets and resources and their and ecological and economic potentials for future generations.</p>
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementing joint actions for maintaining and managing natural areas, protected areas and landscapes (landscapes at risk of biodegradation, river basins, forests, cultural landscapes, coastal zones etc.) ▪ Implementing joint actions to strengthen biological diversity on the level of species and habitats ▪ Putting joint actions for improving the quality of the environment (air, water, soil) into practice ▪ Implementing joint strategies for the sustainable use of natural resources and heritage ▪ Rehabilitating degraded areas such as former mining areas, contaminated sites and brownfields ▪ Developing environmental monitoring systems as a basis for preventing negative impacts and for taking mitigation measures ▪ Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of
Intervention**P3.2****Reducing Risks and Impacts of Natural and Man-made Hazards****Challenges**

Central Europe is exposed to significant natural and man-made risks. For example, over the past years, the area has experienced disastrous flooding along the rivers. Other examples include other natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes, drought) but also risks associated with industrial activities or infrastructure, and the exposure of ecosystems and/or humans to hazardous substances. Mitigating negative effects of climate change poses a specific challenge to the countries of Central Europe.

Specific Objectives

The aim of this Area of Intervention is a **more effective management of natural and man-made risks as a major prerequisite for sustainable growth and development**. This will raise awareness of risks at the transnational, national, regional and local levels, improve networks between all relevant sectors and ensure more effective communication and coordination across national, disciplinary and institutional borders. Transnationally integrated and harmonised standards, practices and approaches will help to make Central Europe safer and better able to assess and manage risks.

Content

- Coordinating practices of integrated risk management between various fields and sectors (e.g. spatial planning, civil protection, industry, infrastructure, forestry, water supply, health, flood-risk-management)
- Improving, integrating and harmonising risk assessments and risk management standards (guideline strategies, qualifications, practices terms, financing...)
- Implementing joint risk management plans and strategies against hazards
- Developing security concepts for transport and other infrastructure networks in case of hazards
- Applying communication strategies/tools for increasing risk awareness
- Capitalising on regional policies and management systems for risk prevention in various sectors
- Developing and applying tools and approaches for mitigation and management of the impacts of climate change and other risks
- Implementing methods to evaluate risks related to environmental quality
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of Intervention P3.3	Supporting the Use of Renewable Energy Sources and Increasing Energy Efficiency
Challenges	Central Europe needs to increase its share of renewable energy sources and its energy efficiency. The ongoing restructuring of the energy sector in the cooperation area represents an opportunity to diversify the energy supply and to contribute to the fulfilment of the Kyoto requirements. The area also has a high potential in terms of increasing energy efficiency such as the one of buildings, heating systems and industrial processes.
Specific Objectives	The aim of this Area of Intervention is to make better use of renewable energy sources and to increase energy efficiency in order to secure the long-term supply with energy in a sustainable way . This will reduce the dependency on fossil energy resources and create new economic potential for regions. It will also contribute to reducing CO2 emissions in support of global climate protection strategies (Kyoto protocol 2012+).
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting up joint strategies for energy saving and energy efficiency ▪ Implementing balanced strategies for the use and exploitation of renewable and endogenous energy resources (wind, water, solar energy, biomass, hydro power, bio fuels...) ▪ Transferring know-how from science, industry and policies concerning possible negative implications as results of production of renewable energy resources ▪ Developing innovative actions for the use of alternative energy resources in transport ▪ Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of
Intervention**P3.4****Supporting Environmentally Friendly Technologies and Activities****Challenges**

Environmentally friendly technologies are a prerequisite for an attractive natural and social environment and a key factor for the sustainable economic development of Central Europe. In Central Europe, many areas experience an unfavourable quality of natural assets and resources as a consequence of high economic activity (e.g., mining areas, industrial sites) and/or inefficient use of resources in production processes. The advantages of cleaner production and consumption processes and associated economic, environmental and social benefits are not yet sufficiently communicated and explored.

Specific Objectives

The aim of the Area of Intervention is to **promote environmentally friendly technologies and activities in order to ensure eco-efficient production and consumption processes**. The cooperation among key actors in the fields of production, environment and policy will increase life-cycle thinking and contribute to a durable change towards more environmentally sound production processes and consumer behaviour.

Content

- Promoting sustainable production and consumption with special attention to regional value added chains
- Fostering urban and regional technologies (waste and water-supply and management...) and the use of environmentally friendly technologies for local and regional suppliers of infrastructure
- Promoting transnational incentives (awarding schemes, best-practice web-platforms, certificates...) for eco-innovations
- Applying environmentally friendly technologies in production processes
- Setting up integrated environmental management systems and developing environmentally sound practices
- Putting policies, strategies and technologies for sustainable constructions of buildings into practice
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

ANNEX 4

PRIORITY 4 - AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Area of Intervention P4.1	Developing Polycentric Settlement Structures and Territorial Cooperation
Challenges	<p>The settlement structure of Central Europe is characterised by a few highly populated urban agglomerations and numerous small and medium-sized towns that play an important role as regional economic and cultural centres. In the new Member States, due to the very selective influx of foreign direct investments in urban areas, a mono-centric development at national levels threatens to reinforce disparities between their capital and other regions. A more polycentric development can contribute to avoiding such disparities.</p>
Specific Objectives	<p>This Area of Intervention aims at more balanced territorial development by improved urban and urban-regional cooperation. The development of functional relations between cities and between cities and their hinterland is essential for exploiting the competitive advantage. In this sense, the strategic, economic and social development of cities and their hinterland should be enhanced.</p>
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementing integrated urban and regional development strategies and improved conditions for investments ▪ Establishing durable cooperation of metropolitan areas as well as small and medium-sized cities or agglomerations and their associations on mutually relevant topics of transnational importance ▪ Taking actions for urban-rural relationships with optimised material flows and with sustainable urban development patterns (e.g. solutions for urban sprawl) ▪ Cooperating on new approaches in the field of rehabilitation and conversion issues of urban and peri-urban functional areas ▪ Putting transnational urban-regional cooperation networks for optimising the joint use of infrastructure, leisure services and recreational facilities into practice ▪ Implementing strategic actions to optimise the urban centre structure and to improve functional linkages between urban centres ▪ Promoting actions to enhance the quality of the environment and open space in cities ▪ Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of
Intervention**P4.2****Addressing the Territorial Effects of Demographic and Social Change on Urban and Regional Development****Challenges**

In Central Europe demographic trends such as an ageing society and migration have substantial economic, social and cultural implications. In a changing demography, the cities and regions of Central Europe need to ensure the provision of services for all population groups located in urban agglomerations as well as in sparsely populated areas. Housing and services of general interest need to be adapted to respond to demographic and social trends. In particular in urban areas it will be necessary to work against social and spatial segregation.

Specific Objectives

This Area of Intervention seeks to **reduce negative impacts of demographic and social change on urban and regional development**. In this sense, activities should contribute to raising the quality of life for citizens, to achieving better social integration and to reducing segregation.

Content

- Putting innovative solutions for service-provision and for the adaptation and provision of key services and infrastructures (health system, water, housing etc.) into practice
- Promoting actions for adapting cities and regions to the needs of specific groups of population (e.g. elderly people, single households, handicapped people etc.)
- Implementing transnational strategies to counter-balance social and spatial segregation and to integrate aspects of citizens' participation at an early stage of planning
- Promoting actions for the provision of public services in the proximity of residential quarters
- Developing and applying innovative solutions for addressing bottlenecks in urban development (e.g. housing, service infrastructure, congestions, investment barriers, limited areas for housing and industrial development)
- Using new urban technologies to bring innovative and effective solutions to public services
- Applying cross-sectoral actions to adapt the housing stock to current needs (e.g. regeneration of housing areas...) and to integrate housing into urban and regional development policies
- Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

Area of Intervention P4.3	Capitalising on Cultural Resources for More Attractive Cities and Regions
Challenges	<p>Central Europe is rich in cultural resources such as sites, structured landscapes and other resources of importance to a culture. However, this richness is threatened by a general lack of investments on the one hand as well as alternative investments that exert excessive pressure and risk destroying them on the other hand. Cultural resources in the cooperation area represent an important factor for its attractiveness, and play a major role for its identity.</p>
Specific Objectives	<p>This Area of Intervention aims at fostering sustainable use of cultural resources and heritage. This will develop cultural resources for the benefits of the citizens and generate an economic base for cities and regions. This will also lead to higher income-generation and stronger regional identities, while at the same time ensuring preservation of the cultural heritage.</p>
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building capacities of innovative management strategies for the protection, preservation and sustainable exploitation of cultural resources ▪ Promoting valorisation of traditional activities and knowledge ▪ Implementing strategic actions to generate income and employment through integrated cultural and economic concepts ▪ Putting strategies to enhance the cultural aspect of the regions into practice ▪ Using and protecting traditional knowledge and expertise related to cultural heritage ▪ Applying new forms of management of urban/cultural heritages with particular attention to natural and social capacity and possible side effects on environment and population in a long-term view. ▪ Other contents in line with the objectives of the Area of Intervention

ANNEX 5

INDICATORS

This Annex summarises indicators of the CENTRAL EUROPE programme that will be collected at programme level based on information collected from projects in the Application Form and/or Progress Reports. Most of the indicators are included in the Application Form and need to be filled-in by the applicants. Some of these indicators are then also monitored (i.e., are part of the Progress Reports of approved projects). A small set of indicators (mostly related to communication) is not part of the Application Form but included in Progress Reports only.

The indicator system of the CENTRAL Europe Programme (2007-2015) consists of two sets of indicators:

I. Output and result indicators included in the Operational Programme

These indicators are based on call results or mainly collected on a project level (i.e., filled in by applicants and/or during monitoring of approved projects) and are then summarised on a programme level to provide comprehensive information on programme activities and achievements.

OUTPUT-indicators in the Operational Programme

Indicators for the Priority axes

Priority axis 1: Total No. of projects implemented to facilitate innovation across Central Europe

Priority axis 2: Total No. of projects implemented to improve the accessibility of and within Central Europe

Priority axis 3: Total No. of projects implemented to use Central Europe's environment responsibly

Priority axis 4: Total No. of projects implemented to enhance competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions

Total no of projects P 1-4

Indicators reflecting the degree of cooperation

- No. of projects respecting two of the following criteria: joint development, joint implementation, joint staffing, joint financing
- No. of projects respecting three of the following criteria: joint development, joint implementation, joint staffing, joint financing
- No. of projects respecting four of the following criteria: joint development, joint implementation, joint staffing, joint financing

RESULT indicators included in the Operational Programme**P1: Total No. of contributions to facilitated innovation across Central Europe**

- No. of contributions to better innovation governance
- No. of contributions to even and broader access to R&TD results and innovation system
- No. of contributions to improved framework for knowledge development

P2: Total No. of contributions to improved accessibility of and within Central Europe

- No. of contributions to improved and more sustainable inter-connectivity at urban, regional and transnational level
- No. of contributions to better solutions for multimodal logistics
- No. of contributions to the promotion of sustainable mobility
- No. of contributions: to improved access to ICT information and services

P3: Total No. of contributions to use Central Europe's Environment more responsibly

- No. of contributions to improved quality and better protection of the environment
- No. of contributions to more effective risk prevention and impact reduction
- No. of contributions to better utilisation of renewable energy and higher level of energy efficiency
- No. of contributions to ensuring eco-efficient production processes

P4: Total No. of contributions to enhanced competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions

- No. of contributions to more strategic and sustainable economic and social development of cities and regions
- No. of contributions to reduced negative effects of social and demographic change and improved social integration and quality of life
- No. of contributions to fostered sustainable use of cultural resources and heritage

Total no. of contributions P1-4**II. Additional set of indicators**

This additional set of indicators provides information on essential project characteristics such as project thematic content, partnership and communication activities. These indicators are collected on a project level (i.e., filled in by applicants and/or during monitoring of approved projects) and are then summarised on a programme level to provide comprehensive information on programme activities and achievements.

Additional indicators can be grouped as follows:

1. Environmental sustainability / contribution to Gothenburg agenda
2. Economic sustainability / contribution to Lisbon agenda
3. Social sustainability
4. Equal opportunity and non-discrimination
5. Partnership-and cooperation oriented
6. Output and result oriented (it includes the Type of Action and the Core Outputs per Type of Action)
7. Communication and Knowledge Management-oriented

1. Environmental sustainability / contribution to Gothenburg agenda

- No. of projects contributing positively to environmental sustainability
- No. of projects contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gases
- No. of projects contributing to the reduction of transport-related emissions
- No. of projects contributing positively to the maintenance of biodiversity
- No. of projects contributing to the reduction of risks and impacts of natural and man-made hazards
- No. of projects promoting cleaner production and consumption
- No. of projects contributing to the reduction of land take for urban development
- No. of impact studies on environmental issues and human health carried out (e.g. in pre-investment projects, for pilot investments).

2. Economic sustainability / contribution to Lisbon agenda

- No. of projects contributing positively to innovation and competitiveness
- No. of projects supporting RTD activities in SMEs and SME access to RTD services
- No. of projects contributing to strengthened cooperation among businesses
- No. of projects contributing to strengthened cooperation between businesses and research / technology transfer or tertiary education institutions
- No. of projects contributing to the establishment / development of transnational clusters
- No. of projects contributing to the cooperation of key players of regional innovation systems
- No. of projects contributing to strengthened cooperation between training facilities and labour market organisations
- No. of projects supporting the use of ICT and the access to ICT services
- No. of projects fostering entrepreneurship

3. Social sustainability

- No. of projects contributing positively to the social dimension of sustainability

4. Equal opportunity and non-discrimination

- No. of projects contributing positively to equal opportunity and non-discrimination

5. Partnership-and cooperation oriented

5.1 Profile of partners involved

Type of partner (functional) (see Section A for information on categorisation)

- No. of project partners from public sector / public administrations
- No. of project partners from enterprise / business sector and related services
- No. of project partners from research / technology development sector
- No. of project partners from intermediary services and training sector
- No. of interest groups
- No. of infrastructure providers

Type of partner (geographic scope of core activities)

- No. of project partners with a local geographic scope
- No. of project partners with a regional geographic scope
- No. of project partners with a national geographic scope
- No. of project partners with a international geographic scope

Type of partner (thematic field of core activities) (see Section B) for information on categorisation)

- No. of project partners from innovation, technology development, business sector
- No. of project partners from transport and ICT sector
- No. of project partners from environment sector
- No. of project partners from other sectors

Type of partner (legal status)

- No. of public authorities
- No. of public equivalent bodies
- No. of private bodies
- No. of International organisations acting under national law
- No. of International organisations acting under international law

6. Output and result oriented*6.1 Type of Action*

- No. of projects developing a joint strategy and action plan
- No. of projects transnationally developing a tool
- No. of projects establishing a joint management
- No. of projects preparing investment
- No. of projects undertaking pilot actions
- No. of projects undertaking other actions

6.2 Core Outputs per Type of Action

Type of Action	Standard Core Output Indicators
Joint transnational strategy and action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of strategies/policy documents developed/ improved • No. of strategies/policy documents implemented/adopted
Transnational tool development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of new tools developed • No. of new tools implemented • No. of trainings for new tools prepared or implemented
Joint management establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of permanent cooperations established • No. of permanent management structures established
Investment preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of investment prepared • No. of jobs to be created through these investments • Volume of private/public funds leveraged
Pilot Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Pilot Actions implemented (including No. of investments realized) • Volume of investment realised through Pilot Actions • No. of jobs created through Pilot Actions

7 Communication and Knowledge Management-oriented:*7.1 Outreach to selected target groups*

- No. of entities of the public sector / administration addressed
- No. of entities of the enterprise / business sector and related services addressed
- No. of research / technology development entities addressed
- No. of entities providing intermediary services and training addressed
- No. of interest groups addressed
- No. of infrastructure providers addressed

7.2 Outreach to selected initiatives

- No. of links to Objective 1 and 2 Structural Funds programmes
- No. of links to Territorial Cooperation Programmes (transnational, interregional, cross-border)
- No. of links to Regions for Economic Change
- No. of links to other Priority-relevant EU programmes (LIFE+, CIP, FP, etc.)
- No. of links to other initiatives / networks (research, interest groups, etc.)

7.3 Media contacts (indicators not included in the Application Form)

- No. of press releases in general, not related/linked to project events
- No. of press articles (incl. online media) in local/regional/national/EU press mentioning the project (count each language version)
- No. of incidences of TV or radio coverage
- No. of people potentially reached by press/media coverage

7.4 Websites (indicators not included in the Application Form)

- Website updated within the last reporting period (y/n)
- No. of website visits
- No. of page views
- No. of links to the site (link: "websitename" in Google)
- Average time on site

7.5 Publications/PR materials (indicators not included in the Application Form)

- No. of publications produced (folders, brochures, news letters, etc.)
- No. of PR tools (other than publications) produced (e.g., multimedia tools)

7.6 Events (indicators not included in the Application Form)

- No. of transnational events organised within the project partnerships (Steering Group meetings, working group meetings, etc.)
- No. of open transnational events organised (conferences, trainings, etc.)
- No. of national/regional events organised
- No. of participants at the organised events
- No. of visible participation at other events (presentation and/or stand)
- No. of journalists invited/participating
- No. of press reports on the event

Section A): Categorisation of Target Groups listed in the OP

Primary target groups according to OP	Functional Category
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — National authority — Regional authority — Local authority 	Public sector / administration *)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Private business — SME — Chamber of Commerce / Economy — Regional Innovation Agency — Financing institution — Business incubator 	Enterprise/business sector and related services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Research institution — RTD facility — University — Technology transfer institution 	Research / technology development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Regional Development Agency — Planning institution — Tertiary education institution — Labour market service organisation — Education / training centre 	Intermediary services and training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Association — Employers' association — Trade union — Environmental interest group — Housing cooperative / corporation — Cultural initiative group / organisation — NGO 	Interest groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Public transport association / alliance — (Public) Transport operator — Infrastructure operator — Logistic centre / platform — Energy supplier 	Infrastructure provider / operator

Section B): Categorisation of thematic fields according to the OP

Thematic field mentioned in OP *)	Thematic sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Information and Communication Technology (ICT) — Knowledge-transfer — Labour-market 	Innovation, knowledge, business
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Transport — Transport-safety — Logistics 	Transport, ICT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Environment — Natural resources management — Water management — Environmental risk-management — Energy-efficiency 	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Urban and regional development — Housing — Culture — Tourism 	Others

*) Although mentioned as thematic fields in the OP, education and training, research and technology are not included in this overview, because they are already included as a functional category.

ANNEX 6

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL EVALUATION GRID

1. Relevance
1.1 How relevant is the proposal to the overall programme goals and objectives?
1.2 Does the proposal contribute to Lisbon and/or Gothenburg goals and how relevant is it to other EU and national policies?
1.3 How relevant to the need and constraints of the target regions and Areas of Intervention is the proposal?
1.4 How clearly defined are the beneficiaries of the project results?
1.5 Does the proposal contain specific added value in terms of innovation?
2. Partnership technical and operational capacity
2.1 Does the Lead Partner have sufficient experience of project management?
2.2 Does the partnership have sufficient technical expertise (notably knowledge of the issues to be addressed)?
2.3 Is the proposed partnership appropriate and relevant to the issues to be addressed?
3. Implementation and Methodology
3.1 Are the work plan and timetable realistic, coherent and transparent? (When applicable: coherence and feasibility of the preparation of pre- investments; coherence and feasibility of the preparation of investments)
3.2 Is the Project design (proposed methodology) appropriate?
3.3 Are management and coordination structures efficient and transparent?
4. Quality of the outputs and Sustainability of the expected results
4.1 Are Core outputs clearly defined and assumptions on the use of outputs (target groups, process assumptions) realistic?
4.2 Are outputs and results transferable, replicable and useful beyond the partnership and the transnational boundaries?
4.3 Are the Communication and knowledge management strategies clearly defined and effective?
4.4 Are the expected results of the proposed action sustainable at institutional and financial level?
5. Budget and cost-effectiveness
5.1 Does total budget demonstrate value for money?
5.2 Is project design reflected in the budget?