

**Cooperation Programme
Interreg V-A — Estonia–Latvia**

PROGRAMME MANUAL

**5th call for proposals
January 2019/updated in February 2020/April 2020/September 2020/October
2022**



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1. INTRODUCTION

This manual is approved by the monitoring committee of the cooperation programme “Interreg V-A – Estonia-Latvia”. It provides an overview of the planning and managing of the projects financed by the Estonia - Latvia programme.

The text of this manual is the main guide to the applicants.¹

The manual provides guidance on the process from the preparation of the application to implementation, monitoring, reporting and finalisation of the project. The JS updates the manual throughout the programme period, thus use always the version of your call for proposals available on the programme’s website.

You are welcome to study also the cooperation programme “Interreg V-A – Estonia-Latvia” as well as EU legislation that is available at the programme’s website <http://www.estlat.eu>

¹ PLEASE NOTE THAT THE AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAMME IS THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME AND RELEVANT COMMUNITY AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION. IF THERE IS ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS MANUAL, AND THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME OR COMMUNITY LEGISLATION, THE LATTER TAKE PRECEDENCE.

2. GENERAL PROGRAMME INFORMATION

2.1. Estonia-Latvia programme

The programme manual is based on the Cooperation Programme “Interreg V-A – Estonia-Latvia” CCI 2014TC16RFCB050, which was approved by the European Commission on 4 December 2015 (decision No. C(2015) 8926) (hereafter referred to as the “programme”). The programme can be downloaded at www.estlat.eu

The programme is implemented under the European territorial cooperation goal of the cohesion policy and it supports cross-border cooperation. The programme carries on the co-operation relationship between Estonia and Latvia, which started during implementation of the Estonia-Latvia-Russia INTERREG IIIA Priority within the Baltic Sea Region INTERREG III B Neighbourhood Programme in 2004 and Estonia-Latvia programme 2007-2013. It is funded by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia.

2.2. Vision of the programme

Estonia and Latvia are places with excellent opportunities for people to lead successful and fulfilling lives, among the happiest in Europe.

2.3. Mission of the programme

We support ideas that help Estonia and Latvia to grow through neighbourly cooperation.

2.4. Priorities of the programme

The programme has four priorities:

1. Active and attractive business environment.
2. Clean and valued living environment.
3. Better network of harbours.
4. Integrated labour market.

2.5. Eligible territory

The eligible area of the programme includes the following NUTS III regions²:

Estonia: Lõuna-Eesti (South Estonia), Lääne-Eesti (West Estonia).

Latvia: Kurzeme, Pierīga, Rīga, Vidzeme.

The programme area is highlighted on the map:

² EC division according to the Territorial Units for Statistics – please see www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon



2.6. Programme funding

The programme is financed by the ERDF and co-financed by national partners and participants. The total ERDF budget available for commitments to projects during the period 2014 to 2020 amounts to 36 272 356 EUR, which is matched with public and private co-financing. Programme funding availability per priority is published on the programme's website, at www.estlat.eu.

2.7. Programme management

The management structure of the programme consists of the following institutions:

Managing Authority (MA) is responsible for efficiency and correctness of management and implementation of the programme. The MA also fulfils certifying functions, thus it is responsible for the accuracy of expenditure statements and compliance of the eligible expenditures with Community and national rules. The tasks of MA are carried out by the State Shared Service Centre, Grants Development Department, Cross-Border Programmes' Managing Unit. The MA signs subsidy contracts, verifies that the co-financed products and services are delivered and that the expenditure declared by the projects has actually been incurred and complies with Community and national rules. The MA draws up and submits payment applications for the ERDF funds to the European Commission, receives payments and pays out subsidies to the projects.

Audit Authority (AA) is situated at the Financial Control Department of the Estonian Ministry of Finance, in Audit Unit III. The AA ensures that audits are carried out to verify the effective functioning of the management and control system of the programme, and correctness of the controls carried out on the projects.

Group of Auditors (GoA) has a task to assist the Audit Authority. GoA comprises of the representatives of the AA and of the Internal Audit Department of the Latvian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

The Estonian Ministry of Finance will secure segregation of functions between abovementioned authorities within the ministry's structure.

Monitoring Committee (MC) is composed of maximum eight members from both Estonia and Latvia. Members of the MC include representatives of the relevant authorities and partners on the national and regional level, including representatives of the socio-economic partners and civil society partners (e.g. environmental partners, non-governmental organisations etc.) from both member states. The MC is responsible for selecting operations, monitoring projects implementation, making changes in this document, and proposing amendments to the Cooperation Programme.

National Responsible Authorities of the programme are the Estonian Ministry of Finance and the Latvian Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Regional Development. These institutions are responsible for implementation of the programme in their countries. National responsible authorities establish coordination mechanisms between European territorial cooperation programmes and structural funds' programmes in Estonia and Latvia.

Joint Secretariat (JS) is the most important contact point for project applicants, as it provides daily assistance to applicants and project managers during preparation and implementation of projects. The JS is responsible for the daily implementation and monitoring of the programme, assists the MA and MC, and, where appropriate, the AA and the GoA in carrying out their respective duties. The JS is located in State Shared Service Centre, Grants Development Department, in Tartu. The JS is supported by the information and consultation point in Riga (ICP) located at the State Regional Development Agency.

Financial Control (FC) system in Estonia and Latvia is set up by the member states. FC bodies are responsible for verifying on the basis of partner reports that the co-financed products and services have been delivered, expenditure declared by the beneficiaries has been paid and that it complies with applicable law, the operational programme and the conditions for support of the project. Partner reports are verified according to national conditions and procedures that are described in this document, national FC reporting guidelines and other legal acts.

In addition, in Latvia a national sub-committee (NSC) is formed, which includes representatives from ministries, regions and NGOs. NSC meetings are held in order to create the national position on the relevance of the projects' topics to the national planning documents and strategies.

2.8. Languages of the programme

The official language of the programme is English, including official correspondence and documents.

Project application has to be submitted in English. However, technical documentation and document "Justification of investments" can be in English; or in Estonian or Latvian with a short summary in English. Also partner reports and project progress reports have to be submitted in English, but supporting documentation, e.g. invoices, contracts, tender documentation, etc., can be in Estonian or Latvian.

Project consultations are held in Estonian, Latvian or English. Project partners can report all project related translation costs as eligible costs.

3. PROGRAMME SET-UP AND SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

The programme has four priorities:

1. Active and attractive business environment.
2. Clean and valued living environment.
3. Better network of harbours.
4. Integrated labour market.

The narrower focus of each priority is defined by three key elements: specific objective(s), result indicator(s) and output indicator(s).

Each priority has at least one specific objective. Each project must choose the specific objective that best matches its intention.

Each specific objective has result indicator(s) with baseline and target values. Result indicators are used for measuring the achievement of specific objectives. Thus, every project must show its contribution to fulfilment of one result indicator's target value.

Each specific objective has also output indicators with target values. Similarly to result indicators, these are used for measuring the achievement of specific objectives. Each project has to contribute to fulfilment of target value(s) of output indicators.

If you are planning to apply for funding, please test the suitability of your idea against these three elements.

Please refer to Table 1 below for information about the programme's specific objectives, result and output indicators; result and output indicators' target values and planned programme funding for each priority.

Surveys for setting the baseline values of the result indicators were carried out in 2014-2015 and they can be downloaded at www.estlat.eu

Output indicators' descriptions and examples of supported activities are provided in points 3.1.-3.2.

Table 1

Priority	Specific Objective	Result Indicator	Output Indicator	Target Value of Output Indicator	Approximate total ERDF Support per Specific Objective ³ (EUR)
	1.1 Increased entrepreneurial cross-border	Share of entrepreneurs and new businesses in	1: Participants at project events, except management meetings.	1: 500 (nr)	

³ Initial figures describing distribution of Programme ERDF funding

1 Active and attractive business environment	cooperation in the programme area.	the region, which are ready for cross-border cooperation (increase from 53% of entrepreneurs and new businesses to 59%).	2: Jointly organised events, except management meetings. 3: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support.	2: 30 (nr) 3: 125 (nr)	2 700 000
	1.2 More jointly-developed products and services in the programme area.	Share of entrepreneurs carrying out joint product or service development (increase from 14% of entrepreneurs to 19%).	1: Joint products and services developed in cooperation. 2: Joint marketing activities. 3: Number of enterprises receiving grants. 4: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support. 5: Employment increase in supported enterprises.	1: 12 (nr) 2: 12 (nr) 3: 25 (nr) 4: 80 (nr) 5: 60 (full time equivalents)	6 917 179
2 Clean and valued living environment	2.1 More diversified and sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage.	Number of visitors at cultural and natural heritage sites (increase from 3 103 576 visitors to 3 786 000 visitors).	1: Improved natural or cultural heritage sites. 2: (Sets of) products or services that are created based on cultural or natural heritage. 3: Cross-border networks that are established or which are strengthened in order to manage and promote the sites.	1: 35 (nr) 2: 7 (nr) 3: 7 (nr)	6 045 790
	2.2 Increased awareness of energy saving, sorting waste and re-use, and the more efficient management of common water resources.	1. Awareness of people in terms of resource efficiency (increase from 43% of persons being very familiar with targeted topics to 53%). 2. Cooperation intensity between institutions in the management of water bodies and coastal areas (increase from 36%	1: Participants at project events, except management meetings. 2: Public campaigns that are targeted at environmentally- friendlier behaviour. 3: Joint management initiatives for water or coastal areas 4: Small-scale investments.	1: 450 (nr) 2: 6 (nr) 3: 5 (nr)	4 600 000

		of respective institutions carrying out regular cooperation to 59%).		4: 40 (nr)	
	2.3 More integrated Valga-Valka central urban area.	Share of inhabitants of Valga and Valka recognising Valga-Valka as a joint town (increase from 21% of inhabitants of Valga and Valka to 28%).	Improved and revitalised cross-border joint urban area	18 000 (m ²)	3 000 000
3 Better network of harbours	3.1 An improved network of small harbours with good levels of service.	Number of visiting vessels at small harbours (increase from 6420 vessels to 15 000 vessels).	Small harbours with improved services.	17 (nr)	11 998 205
4 Integrated labour market	4.1 Improved conditions for accessing jobs across the border.	Work commuters crossing the border (increase from 2753 persons to 3100 persons).	1: New and/or improved services for job seekers and/or job providers. 2: Participants in cross-border mobility initiatives.	1: 2 (nr) 2: 160 (nr)	1 011 182

NB! Please note that not all the priorities of the Programme are open during the 5th call for proposals.

3.1. PRIORITY 1: Active and attractive business environment

Specific objective (SO): 1.1 Increased entrepreneurial cross-border cooperation in the programme area.

SO 1.1 is closed during the 5th call for proposals.

Specific objective: 1.2 More jointly developed products and services in the programme area.

SO 1.2 is closed during the 5th call for proposals.

3.2. PRIORITY 2: Clean and valued living environment

Total ERDF support available for the 5th call under priority 2: approximately 2.5 MEUR.

Specific objective: 2.1 More diversified and sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage.

The programme does not support project ideas that aim at creating tourism products that are similar to those already supported in the 1st and 2nd call for proposals.

This specific objective aims at promoting values and supporting wise use of natural resources and tangible and intangible cultural heritage by developing their potential for tourism and recreational activities. The balance between preserving and developing the existing heritage, including maritime heritage, is a key component for creating advanced services and activities which help to increase their visibility for visitors and raise the common identity and value of local communities.

The target of the programme is to support the creation of 7 (sets of) tourism products or services based on cultural or natural heritage. To achieve this, the programme expects to receive projects that target wider geographical territory and involve larger networks of partners. It is expected that the new tourism products or services will be created based on the already existing sites.

Tourism product is a complete visiting experience, which consists of different tourism services (e.g. accommodation, catering, guide service) that visitor consumes during the travel. Tourism products must be developed following the concept of customer journey. This means that the applicant must consider at least the following elements:

- How do visitors find information about the product?
- How do visitors get there?
- What is the main reason for going there?
- What are the eating and accommodation options nearby?
- What else is there to see and experience?

As a result, improved sites, services and diversified activities that are related to natural or cultural heritage increase the visibility of regions and facilitate the better use of local resources for the benefit of communities. The experience in preserving common heritage, and its intelligent application and promotion grows stronger under cross-border cooperation, allowing the legacy of Estonian and Latvian shared history to be sustained, including the shared nature, coastline and culture.

Result indicator: Number of visitors at cultural and natural heritage sites.

The baseline value of the result indicator is 3 103 576 visitors at sample of cultural and natural heritage sites in 2013. The programme set 3 786 000 visitors as the target value for the indicator for year 2022.

Examples of expected activities:

- Jointly developing sustainable and environmentally-friendly tourism products and services based on diverse natural and cultural heritage of the programme area, e.g. tourism routes, joint offers, joint brands, etc. Usually these tourism products include either thematically or regionally linked objects or attractions and related services.
- The improvement of sites that are of natural or cultural heritage, which are integral components of joint tourism products or services.

Output indicators:

All SO 2.1 projects must fulfil the output indicators “(Sets of) products or services created based on cultural or natural heritage” and “Cross-border networks established or strengthened for managing and promoting the sites”. Fulfilling the output indicator „Improved sites of natural or cultural heritage” is optional, thus a project cannot fulfil only the output indicator „Improved sites of natural or cultural heritage”.

1: Improved natural or cultural heritage sites.

Programme target: 35 improved sites.

Natural heritage sites are for example Suur Munamägi, Matsalu Nature Centre, Gutman's Cave and Venta Waterfall. Cultural heritage sites are for example Kõpu Lighthouse, Palamuse O. Luts's Parish School Museum, Āraiši Archeological Museum Park and Ēdole Castle.

2: (Sets of) products or services that are created based on cultural or natural heritage.

Programme target: 7 (sets of) products or services.

(Sets of) products or services must be either jointly developed and/or offered.

The output indicator is considered to be fulfilled after the development of the product or service is completely finalised.

3: Cross-border networks that are established or which are strengthened in order to manage and promote the sites.

Programme target: 7 cross-border networks.

A cross-border network has interested parties on both sides of the Estonian-Latvian border that have complementary interests and regular contacts. Cross-border networks are for maintaining and sustaining the jointly developed and/or offered products or services.

Under this specific objective, only the following investments are allowed:

- Investments for improving sites of natural or cultural heritage.
- Investments necessary for joint marketing activities of the products or services created based on cultural or natural heritage.
- Equipment necessary for project management.

Specific objective: 2.2 Increased awareness of energy saving, sorting waste and re-use, and the more efficient management of common water resources.

This specific objective targets the challenges and opportunities that are related to the efficient use of resources and sustainable daily behaviour. Promoting solutions for recycling, energy efficiency and

improved cooperation in joint water resource management are subjects to be achieved under this specific objective. The programme seeks to achieve two results:

Firstly, the programme aims at increasing the awareness and change people's habits towards more environmentally friendly behaviour in their everyday life concerning energy saving, waste sorting and re-use. Public awareness of efficient resource managing still needs to be raised, since there is a lack of good practice, insufficient support and information. A wider use of existing technologies or the implementation of new technologies is supported.

Secondly, the programme aims at increasing cooperation intensity between institutions that are involved in the management of common water bodies and coastal areas *i.e.* Gauja / Koiva river basin, Salaca/Salatsi river basin and marine and coastal areas of the programme territory. Thus, the programme supports only those projects that involve in their partnership at least one Estonian and one Latvian institution listed in the footnote.

Result indicators:

1. Awareness of people in terms of resource efficiency. *The baseline value of the result indicator is 43% which shows the share of respondents being very familiar with energy saving, sorting waste and re-use in 2014. The programme set 53% as the target value for the indicator for year 2022.*

2. Cooperation intensity between institutions⁴ in the management of water bodies and coastal areas.

The baseline value of the result indicator is 36%, which stands for share of institutions who carried out regular cooperation in 2014, including regular information exchange, regular meetings and experience exchange trips or joint trainings. The programme set 59% as the target value for the indicator for year 2022.

Examples of expected activities:

- Activities that increase the awareness about importance of energy saving, waste sorting and re-use including public campaigns, hands-on workshops, information tools etc.
- Improving efficient use and protection of joint water resources (Gauja/Koiva river basin, Salaca/Salatsi river basin and marine and coastal areas of the programme territory) via intensified cooperation between the relevant institutions.
- Actions aimed at coordinated cross-border reaction to environmental accidents in the Gulf of Riga, ensuring efficient support to pollution prevention.

⁴ Estonian institutions: Environmental Board of Lääne region; Environmental Board of Lõuna region; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications; Ministry of the Environment; MTÜ Eesti Väikesadamate Arenduskeskus/Estonian Small Harbours' Development Centre NGO; MTÜ Liivi Lahe Kalanduskogu /Association of Fisheries of Gulf of Liivi; Police and Border Guard Board.

Latvian institutions: Association of Latvia's Coastal Local Authorities (member of LALRG); Kurzeme Planning Region; Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre; Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology Administration; Maritime Administration of Latvia; Ministry of Agriculture - field of fishery; Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development; Riga Planning Region; State Border Guard; State Environmental Service.

In case of projects regarding Gauja/Koiva river basin, the partnership must include Vidzeme Planning Region, or municipality/municipalities of Vidzeme Planning Region from Gauja/Koiva river basin, or organisations founded by municipality/municipalities from Gauja/Koiva river basin in Vidzeme Planning Region.

In case of projects regarding Salaca/Salatsi river basin, the partnership must include Vidzeme Planning Region or Riga Planning Region, or municipality/municipalities from Salaca/Salatsi river basin in Vidzeme Planning Region or Riga Planning Region, or organisations founded by municipality/municipalities from Salaca/Salatsi river basin in Vidzeme municipality.

Output indicators: All projects under SO 2.2 topic “Increased awareness of energy saving, sorting waste and re-use” must fulfil the output indicator “Public campaigns that are targeted at environmentally-friendlier behaviour”. Fulfilling other output indicators of SO 2.2 is optional”. All projects under SO 2.2 topic “More efficient management of common water resources” must fulfil the output indicator “Joint management initiatives for water or coastal areas”. Fulfilling other output indicators of SO 2.2 is optional”.

1: Participants at project events, except management meetings.

Programme target: 450 participants.

The output indicator is considered to be fulfilled in the following conditions:

- A person qualifies as a „participant“, if he or she takes part in at least one project event in person (virtual participation is not counted). A person may be counted as a participant only one time during the Project.
- The format of project events may be chosen by the projects, however it must be in line with the context of the programme and help to achieve the specific objective and result indicator.

2: Public campaigns that are targeted at environmentally-friendlier behaviour.

Programme target: 6 public campaigns.

Public campaigns are purposive attempts to inform or influence certain behaviours of an audience within a specified time period using an organised set of communication activities (e.g. audio-visual materials, events, publications, etc.) that are distributed through various channels.

3: Joint management initiatives for water or coastal areas.

Programme target: 5 management initiatives.

The output indicator is considered to be fulfilled in case of implementing any type of joint initiative that concerns joint management of Gauja/Koiva river basin, Salaca/Salatsi river basin or marine and coastal areas of the programme territory.

4: Small-scale investments.

Programme target: 40 investments.

Under this specific objective, only the following investments are allowed:

1. Investments for supporting awareness raising or management of common water bodies and coastal areas.
2. Equipment necessary for project management.

Specific objective 2.3: More integrated Valga-Valka central urban area.

SO 2.3 is closed during the 5th call for proposals.

3.3. PRIORITY 4: Integrated labour market

SO 4.1 is closed during the 5th call for proposals.

3.4. Horizontal principles

The principles of sustainable development, equal opportunities and non-discrimination as well as equality between men and women will be assessed in accordance with the nature of the project.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development will be taken into account as a horizontal principle throughout the whole programme implementation. Projects with a direct negative impact on the environment and sustainable development will not be funded.

The programme encourages the application of principles of sustainability to all aspects related to project management. The lead partners are asked to consider the most sustainable and nature-friendly use of all resources that are planned for implementing projects. This applies to the dissemination materials, print-outs, meetings, modes of communication, etc. While the travels are an essential part of cross-border activities, beneficiaries of the programme are encouraged to choose the most sustainable travel mode.

Equal opportunities and non-discrimination

As a general approach, all projects will be requested to integrate these horizontal issues in their activities or, at least, to consider the project's influence on these.

Projects with a direct negative impact on equal opportunities and non-discrimination will not be approved.

Equality between men and women

In addition to the general principle of non-discrimination, the programme will pay attention to the equality between men and women. Projects with a negative impact on equality between men and women will not be approved.

4. PROJECT MAIN FEATURES

4.1. Project size and co-financing rates

Specific Objective of the Programme	Maximum Grant Size
2.1 More diversified and sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage	No limit
2.2 Increased awareness and more efficient management of common natural resources.	Topic "Increased awareness of energy saving, sorting waste and re-use" - 500 000 EUR
	Topic "More efficient management of common water resources" - 350 000 EUR

The minimum grant size is not fixed.

Co-financing from the programme can be up to 85% of the total eligible costs for all types of partners. In case of state aid, *i.e.* aid that fulfils all criteria of the Article 107(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union⁵, the co-financing from the programme can be between 50% and 85 % of the total eligible costs, depending on the type of activities supported.

Information about state aid is provided in point 4.7. and in annex 1.

4.2. Project duration

The eligible period of the project ends on 30 April 2023. It is recommended to reserve up to 2 months in the end of the project for compiling reports. Other project activities should be finalised by that time.

4.3. Basic project and partnership requirements

Projects are requested to fulfil four main principles of joint projects:

1. The projects have to be developed, written and planned jointly by the partners from both sides of the border.

⁵ State aid is a form of state intervention used to promote a certain economic activity. It implies that certain economic sectors or activities are treated more favourably than others and thus distort competition because it discriminates between companies that receive assistance and others that do not.

The system of state aid is built around the principle that state aid is incompatible with the common market, nevertheless accepts that the granting of such aid can be justified in exceptional circumstances.

The legal status of a project partner, who is involved in an economic activity and operates in a market in which there is trade between EU Member States, is not relevant in the context of state aid.

The project partner is taken as an enterprise; because any entity, regardless of its legal form – a company, any other person engaged in economic or professional activities, local governments, legal persons in public law etc. – is always treated as an enterprise in state aid situation. State aid in the sense of Article 107 (1) has four characteristics:

- i) It is granted by State or through State resources;
- ii) It favours certain undertakings or production of certain goods;
- iii) It distorts or threatens to distort competition;
- iv) It affects trade between EU Member States.

2. The project has to follow the principles of joint implementation opposed to two parallel actions on either side of the border in order to achieve mutual benefits from the co-operation.
3. Project team carrying out the project has to involve members from both Estonia and Latvia.
4. All partners have to contribute to the project financially or in-kind (see chapter 5.6.), which is confirmed by a co-financing statement attached to the application form.

Projects must involve at least one Estonian and one Latvian partner, who are legally registered in the programme area and whose activities in the project are for the benefit of the programme area. The monitoring committee may in duly justified cases approve projects with Estonian or Latvian partners from outside the programme area in case their participation is necessary for the successful implementation of the project and their activities are targeted to the benefit of the programme area.

In case of private enterprises, the owners of the companies in Estonia and Latvia cannot be the same, nor can they be owned by their close relatives and/or family members. Once the project is approved, all project partners have to sign partnership agreement (see point 6.3. Contracting).

4.4. Lead partner

Each project has to appoint a lead partner (LP). LP submits the application and is responsible for the whole project. If the project is selected for funding, LP signs a subsidy contract with the MA, and takes full financial and legal responsibility for the project. During project implementation, only LP may request the changes to the project activities and budget, payments based on the subsidy contract, and has the responsibility to forward the funds to other project partners.

LP is responsible for timely and correct reporting, ensuring that the EU and national legislation concerning financial management and controls (financial control), public procurement, information and publicity and state aid is respected and observed by the project partners.

LP is also responsible for the division of tasks among the partners involved in the project and for ensuring that these tasks are fulfilled. The tasks and deadlines have to be set in the partnership agreement signed by LP and project partners.

In addition, it is LP's task to ensure proper communication with and among the partners, keep everybody informed about the project status and plans, and implement the project according to the approved application form.

LP has to appoint or sub-contract a project manager, who is qualified to handle the thematic co-ordination of the project activities, be able to act as a driving force in the partnership and mobilise the partners in order to achieve the objectives laid down in the application. In order to ensure effective and efficient communication with the programme management structures, the project manager has to be fluent in English.

In addition, LP has to appoint or sub-contract financial manager, who is responsible for the accounts, financial reporting, and internal handling of the ERDF funds and national co-financing. Financial manager has to work in close contact with the project manager and the partners in order to enable efficient overall financial management of the project. Financial manager has to work according to the programme rules, and national laws.

The tasks of project manager and financial manager may be carried out by the same person.

LP can be:

1. National, regional or local public authority.
2. Public equivalent body⁶, which means any legal body:
 - (a) Established under public or private law for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest⁷, not having an industrial or commercial character, and
 - (b) Having legal personality, and
 - (c) * Either 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.
3. SME-s.
4. Private enterprises.
5. Non-governmental organisation.
6. Sole proprietor⁸.

4.5. Project partners

Project partners can be all the bodies fulfilling the criteria listed in the chapter 4.4. or any other non-profit oriented legal bodies. The JS checks the eligibility of partners based on documents submitted by the partners and information in relevant national registries.

Each project partner must nominate a coordinator, who is the contact point between the project partner and the project manager, and a book-keeper, who is responsible for project book-keeping in the project partner organisation. The tasks of partner coordinator and bookkeeper may be carried out by the same person.

4.6. Team-building for project partners

We encourage project partners to plan team-building activities for the first reporting period to “break the ice” and build trust among partners.

Costs related to team-building activities are eligible and can be planned under relevant budget lines.

⁶ Here, the “public equivalent body” means a “body governed by public law” as defined in Article 2, point 1 (4) of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement.

⁷ “Needs in the general interest” are defined as needs which are satisfied otherwise than by the availability of goods and services in the marketplace and which, for reasons associated with the general interest, the State or Local Government chooses to provide itself or over which it wishes to retain a decisive influence. Legal bodies, which have objectively taken responsibility for, and have since satisfied such needs, could also be considered fulfilling the above criterion.

⁸ In Latvia - individuālais komersants. In Estonia - füüsilisest isikust ettevõtjad.

4.7. State aid

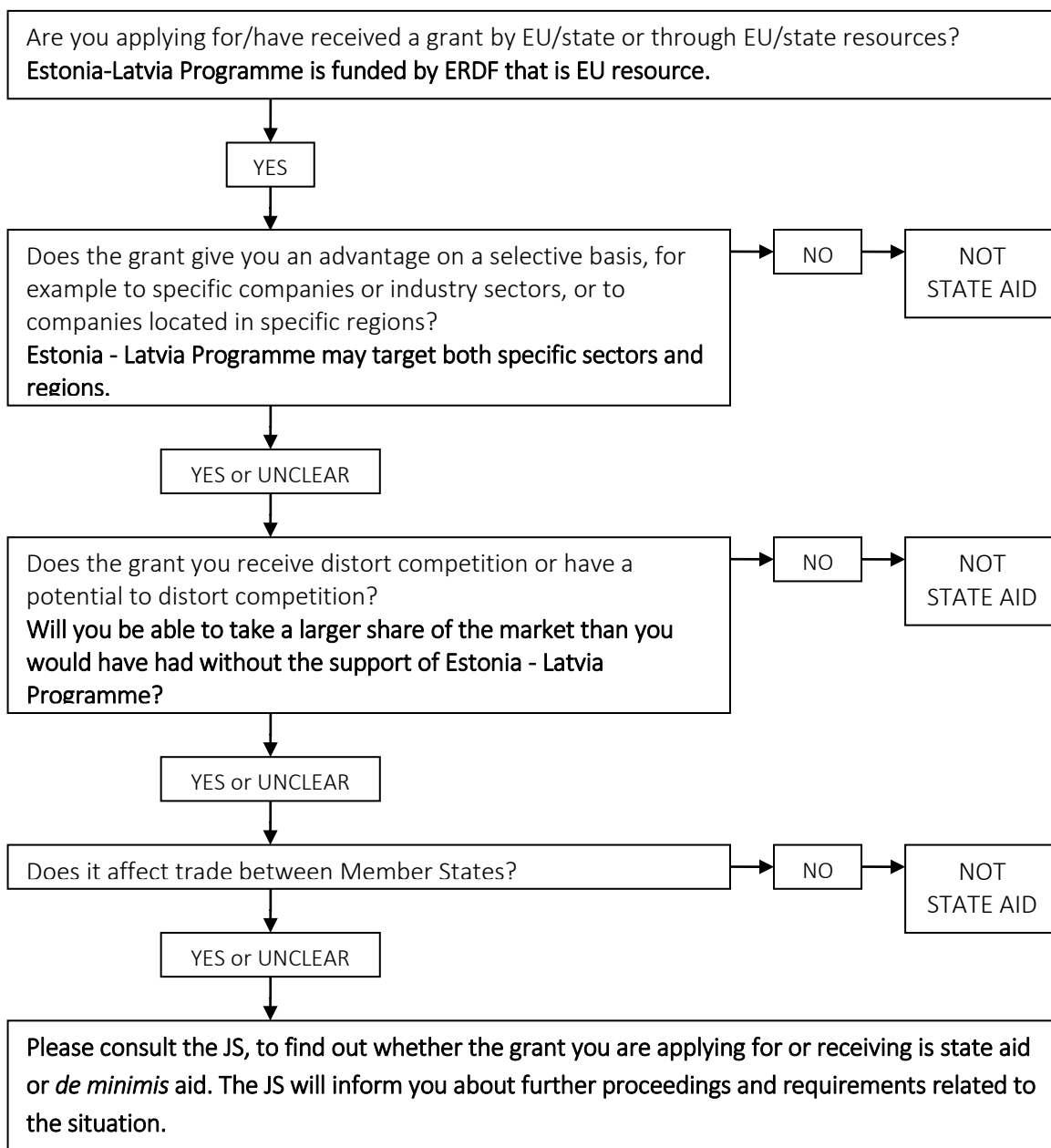
The programme aims at financing private sector partners and activities of all types of legal entities that have an effect on market in specific fields. Thus, there can be situations where a project partner receives support from the programme and gets an advantage over its competitors. Depending on the size of the received grant, it may be considered either state aid or *de minimis* aid.

What is state aid?

State aid is defined as an advantage in any form, when it is granted to a selection of legal entities by public authorities. Situations where general measures are open to all legal entities – e.g. general taxation measures or employment legislation – are not considered as state aid situations.

NB! Legal acts generally prohibit state aid unless it is justified by reasons of general economic development. Where ever a state aid situation appears, meaning project partner gets an advantage over its competitors due to support from the programme, the programme authorities must either inform the European Commission about it or ask for its permission to grant this type of aid. Therefore, please consult and co-operate with the JS on state aid issues!

In order to better understand, whether your project or some of the project activities may contain state aid, please follow the scheme below:



Please notice that you have to check your activities, because similarly to other programmes that are funded by EU or State resources, this programme does not support:

- Aid to export-related activities towards third countries or member states. NB! The costs of participating in trade fairs, or of studies or consultancy services needed for the launch of a new or existing product on a new market in another EU Member State or a third country are eligible, as they do not normally constitute aid to export-related activities.
- Aid contingent upon the use of domestic over imported goods.

Legal basis for granting state aid and *de minimis* aid rules.

State aid will be granted by the programme in accordance with the following legal acts:

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014, so-called General Block Exemption Regulation (hereafter referred to as the GBER).
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014, so-called Block Exemption Regulation applicable to the agriculture and forestry sector and for rural areas (hereafter referred to as the ABER).
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014, so-called Block Exemption Regulation applicable to the fishery and aquaculture sector (hereinafter FIEBER) in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 508/2014.

The programme also grants *de minimis* aid under all priority axes, which due to its small volume does not distort competition within the European Union, in accordance with the following legal acts:

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 on *de minimis* aid.
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1408/2013 on *de minimis* aid in the agriculture sector.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 717/2014 on *de minimis* aid in the fishery and aquaculture sector.

Both state aid and *de minimis* aid are granted on behalf of Estonia-Latvia Programme. The aid is granted on the basis of the country of origin of each respective aid receiver, meaning that aid is always granted by the Member State where the partner is located. Please notice that when the ceiling of *de minimis* aid has been reached in its Member State of origin, project partner cannot apply for additional *de minimis* aid within the threshold of the other Member State, participating in the programme. In such cases state aid may be applied.

Indicative overview about the use of state aid and *de minimis* aid in the programme

Specific objective	State aid types	State aid in agricultural and forestry sectors	State aid for fishery and aquaculture sectors	<i>De minimis</i> aid
	ERDF co-financing rates			
1.1 Increased entrepreneurial cross-border cooperation in the programme area.	<p>GBER, Article 20: aid for SMEs' cooperation costs linked to ETC projects, 50% of the eligible costs</p> <p>GBER Article 31: training aid: 70%.</p>	<p>ABER, Article 21: 80% of eligible costs.</p>	<p>FIBER, Articles 16 and 35, 50-85% of eligible costs.</p>	Aid in accordance with the above mentioned <i>de minimis</i> regulations will be granted at up to 85% ERDF co-financing rate.
1.2 More jointly-developed products and services in the programme area.	<p>GBER, Article 25: aid for research and development projects, 50-80% for industrial research, 25-60% for experimental development; 50-70% for feasibility studies etc.</p> <p>GBER, Article 20: aid for SMEs' cooperation costs linked to ETC projects, 50% of the eligible costs.</p> <p>GBER Article 31: training</p>	<p>ABER, Articles 14: 80% of eligible costs,</p> <p>17: 70% of eligible costs,</p> <p>22: €1500 per advice,</p> <p>24: 85% of eligible costs.</p>	<p>FIBER, Articles 13-17, 27-34, 36, 41-42, 50-85% of eligible costs.</p>	

	aid: 70%.			
2.1 More diversified and sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage.	<p>GBER, Article 53: Aid for culture and heritage conservation, 70-80% of eligible costs; on the basis of analysis up to 85%.</p> <p>GBER, Article 20: aid for SMEs' cooperation costs linked to ETC projects, 50% of the eligible costs.</p> <p>GBER Article 31: training aid: 70%.</p>	<p>ABER, Articles 14: 80% of eligible costs,</p> <p>17: 70% of eligible costs.</p>	<p>FIBER, Articles 14, 15, 22, 24, 25, 50-85% of eligible costs.</p>	
2.2 Increased awareness of energy saving, sorting waste and re-use, and the more efficient management of common water resources.	<p>GBER Article 20: aid for SMEs' co-operation costs linked to ETC projects. 50% of the eligible costs.</p> <p>GBER Article 31: training aid: 70%.</p>	<p>ABER, Articles 14: 80% of eligible costs,</p> <p>17: 70% of eligible costs.</p>	<p>FIBER, Articles 13-15, 22, 24-26, 28-32, 34, 42, 50-85% of eligible costs.</p>	
3.1 An improved network of small harbours with good levels of service.	<p>GBER, Article 55: Aid for sport and multi-functional recreational infrastructures. For aid not exceeding EUR 1 million per undertaking, 80 % of eligible costs, or on the basis of analysis up to 85%.</p> <p><u>Networking:</u> GBER Article 20: aid for SMEs' cooperation costs linked to ETC projects 50%.</p> <p><u>Preparation costs:</u> <i>de minimis</i> aid or different articles of GBER.</p>	<p>ABER is not applicable.</p>	<p>FIBER is not applicable.</p>	
4.1 Improved conditions for accessing jobs across the border.	<p>GBER Article 31: training aid: 70%.</p>	<p>ABER, Article 21: 85% of eligible costs.</p>	<p>FIBER, Articles 16, 33, 50-85% of eligible costs.</p>	

How to take state aid into account during the project preparation and implementation?

During the development of project application form

During the development of application forms all project activities will be more concretely defined and therefore it is better to identify how they fall under state aid or *de minimis* aid regulations.

Please note that aid shall be considered to have an incentive effect if the beneficiary has submitted a written application for the aid to the Member State concerned before work on the project or activity starts. It is the responsibility of project partners to contact and continue co-operation with the JS in order to ensure the eligibility of the activities, taking into account relevant state aid or *de minimis* aid rules, to identify possible incompatibilities of project activities with state aid rules and to get guidance how to implement the project in line with the regulations.

NB! All Latvian project partners who apply for *de minimis* aid are asked to submit *de minimis* confirmation printouts of Latvian project partners from the Latvian System for Accounting *de minimis* aid.

Information about *de minimis* aid received by Estonian partners is checked by the JS from the national state aid and *de minimis* aid registry.

Project evaluation and selection

The JS will assess project application forms with regard to state aid. When selecting a project for co-financing, the MC may decide to ask the project participants to exclude or change certain activities to ensure that the grant is in line with state aid or *de minimis* aid rules.

Signing subsidy contract

The date of signing the subsidy contract is the date of granting the aid.

For Estonian project partners the granted state aid and *de minimis* aid amounts will be inserted into the e-registry by the JS. For Latvian project partners the granted state aid and *de minimis* aid amounts will be inserted into the Latvian System for Accounting *de minimis* aid by Latvian National Responsible Authority.

Project implementation period

In case a project plans activities with participation of companies (both SMEs and large)⁹ (e.g. trainings, mentoring, participation in trade fairs, etc.), the companies may be regarded as third parties receiving *de minimis* aid (so called "indirect *de minimis* aid"). The indirect *de minimis* aid is granted by the State Shared Service Centre to Estonian aid receivers and by Latvian project partners to Latvian aid receivers.

The LP must ensure PP(s) are aware that participants of the activity are granted indirect *de minimis* aid.

The partners (incl. LP) must take the following actions to ensure that the participants (companies) are aware of the situation and the *de minimis aid* is calculated correctly:

1. When advertising the activity, partners must inform the potential participants, that the *de minimis* will be granted. Also, the amount (of the training, mentoring session etc.) per

⁹ Fulfilment of project output indicators must take into account only SME-s, as stipulated in the programme manual chapter 3.

participant* must be indicated and that only those with sufficient leftover of *de minimis* can take part.

* When calculating the amount of the activity, project partners must take into account only costs directly related to the activity (not staff costs), e.g. external expertise services, cost of room rent, catering etc.

2. The JS provides the template for the participants' confirmation. On this sheet, when attending the event, the participants confirm with the signature, that they are not an undertaking in difficulties, and that they have sufficient leftover of the *de minimis*. Checking the companies in the state electronic registries for the leftover by partners at this point is optional.

If the participating company does not have sufficient leftover of the *de minimis* aid, it must pay the participation costs (calculated share of the activity).

3. The JS will check the documents related to granting of indirect *de minimis* together with the progress report. For Estonian indirect aid receivers the granted amount will be inserted into the e-registry by JS. The indirect *de minimis* aid is granted by the State Shared Service Centre. For Latvian indirect aid receivers from Latvian project partners the granted amount will be inserted into the Latvian System for Accounting *de minimis* aid by the Latvian partner who applied for the user rights through the Ministry of Finance and is Latvian project partner who grants indirect *de minimis* aid.
4. In case of project partners, whose entire support or part of the support from the programme is *de minimis* and who give the indirect aid to the participants, the received amount will be corrected in the Estonian e-register by JS and Latvian System for Accounting *de minimis* aid by Latvian National Responsible Authority after confirming the progress report.
5. Inserting data to the Estonian e-register and Latvian System for Accounting *de minimis* aid serves as communication to the respective aid receiver about granted indirect *de minimis* aid.

Project partners of public sector that receive state aid or *de minimis aid* above ERDF contribution rate to the respective partner are state aid or *de minimis aid* donors for themselves, unless their co-financing comes from other economic activities or loans. If project partners of public sector are granting state aid or *de minimis aid* for themselves then respective project partner is responsible for documenting and reporting granted aid in accordance with national legislation.

During project implementation period all the partners receiving state aid or *de minimis aid* are invited to turn to JS with all the questions they have about the application of activities or rules related to state aid or *de minimis aid*.

All project partners are controlled by FC to verify that the project is implemented in line with applicable rules and regulations, including state aid and *de minimis aid* rules. The project may be audited by the AA or responsible authorities at the EU level. During these audits the observance of state aid rules will be checked.

Period after project implementation

Where a partner of a project has received state aid, all project partners are obliged to retain for audit purposes all official files, documents and data about the project at least 10 years from the date on which the last aid was granted under the scheme.

Project partners can find out the exact date for keeping records in the subsidy contract between the MA and lead partner.

More information about state aid is provided in annex 1.

NB! In case of questions about state aid, please contact the JS.

4.8. Conflict of interests

The LP and project partners must undertake all necessary precautions to avoid conflicts of interest and must inform the JS without delay of any situation constituting or likely to lead to any such conflict.

Conflict of interest situation is a situation that has the potential to undermine the impartiality of a person because of the possibility of a clash between the person's self-interest and professional interest or public interest.

There is a conflict of interests where the impartial and objective exercise of the functions of any person involved in the project is compromised for reasons involving family, emotional life, political or national affinity, economic interest or any other shared interest with another person. The personal interests of the representative of the LP/project partner must not influence the implementation of the project.

Transactions between project partners are not allowed. Transaction with project partner means that within one project, which is implemented for example by project partner A and project partner B, a representative of the project partner A makes transaction with the representative of project partner B.

Conflict of interest also refers to situations in which:

- A person whose direct or indirect personal interests undermine its independence and impartiality in the preparation or organization of the procurement (incl. public procurement).
- A person whose direct or indirect personal interests undermine its independence and impartiality and influence the outcome of the procurement (incl. public procurement).

Please notice that according to the Programme Manual Annex 6. Guidelines to Financial Corrections and Commission Decision in 2019 C(2019) 3452 a financial correction of 100% may be applied in the most serious cases, when there is a conflict of interests.

5. PROJECT BUDGET

5.1. Eligibility of expenditure

Only costs related to the project are eligible costs. The first costs may occur at the earliest on the day after the selection of the project by the monitoring committee. Preparation costs, as described in section 5.4., are an exception to this rule. Please be aware that if your project is approved with certain conditions then making any expenditure before the MA verifies the fulfilment of the conditions is at your own risk.

Expenditure shall be eligible for a contribution from the ERDF if it has been incurred and paid by a project partner during the eligibility period of the project. The last payments must be made by the end date of the project.

As a general principle, costs that are included into partner report must be incurred during the reporting period, but can be paid after the end of the reporting period but not later than the date of the submission of the partner report to the financial control body. Partner can insert into partner report costs that have been incurred before particular reporting period, if these costs have not been included to the previous partner reports and if these costs have been paid out by the time of the submission of the report to financial control body.

The costs have to be incurred in relation to project activities taking place in the programme area. The costs, which have incurred in relation to project activities outside the programme area, are eligible only in exceptional cases, if these are vital to the success of the project as a whole.¹⁰ As a rule, project activities taking place outside the programme area must be specified in the approved application form.¹¹

The costs must be reasonable i.e. not above the market average prices. The funds must be used in transparent and economical way.

Specific rules on eligibility of expenditure have been stipulated in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 of 4 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to specific rules on eligibility of expenditure for cooperation programmes, as regards staff costs, office and administrative costs, travel and accommodation costs, external expertise and services costs and equipment expenditure.

Also, the participating member states in the monitoring committee may establish additional rules on eligibility of expenditure for the cooperation programme as a whole. For matters not covered by eligibility rules laid down in, or on the basis of, Articles 65 to 71 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013,

¹⁰ In accordance with Article 20 of the Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal.

¹¹ Travelling in Estonia and Latvia outside the programme territory (costs related to budget line "Travel and accommodation costs") does not have to be explained in the application form in case it is necessary for:

- 1) Meeting project partners, who are located outside the programme area;
- 2) Meeting the programme institutions in Tallinn;
- 3) Transporting people and/or materials directly related to project;
- 4) Participating at the events organised by the Estonia-Latvia programme.
- 5) Travelling in Estonia and Latvia outside the programme territory to events, which are not foreseen in the application form, but have a clear link with the activities of the project and are for the benefit of the project (e.g. thematic conferences and workshops), is in general acceptable. However, partners must consult the Joint Secretariat before such trips, to avoid problems during processing of partner and progress reports.

Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013, in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 481/2014 or in rules established jointly by the participating member states in the monitoring committee, the national rules of the member state in which the expenditure is incurred shall apply.

The eligibility rules apply for the project partners and also for the programme bodies using technical assistance funding.

5.2. Ineligible expenditure

The following expenditure is considered ineligible expenditure for co-financing from the programme's funds:

- Any costs paid outside the eligible period of the project, except preparation costs, as approved by the monitoring committee.
- Fines, financial penalties and expenditure on legal disputes and litigation.
- Costs of gifts, except those not exceeding 50 euros per gift where related to promotion, communication, publicity or information.
- Costs related to fluctuation of foreign exchange rate.
- Interest on debt.
- Purchase of land not built on or land built on in the amount exceeding 10% of the total eligible expenditure of the project.
- Recoverable VAT.
- Charges for national financial transactions.
- Consultant fees or other service costs between partners for services and work carried out within the project.
- Costs related to subcontracting project partners or employees of partner organisations, who already work for the project based on an employment contract.
- Daily travels of project staff from home to office and back.
- Expenditure that is already supported by a European or other international or national grant.

5.3. Budget table and description of the budget lines

The project budget is divided between 6 budget lines, two to four work packages and reporting periods with duration of four months.

The budget table in the application form describes the budget of the whole project. In addition, the partners must fill in a more detailed budget table, which shows each partner's budget division between budget lines and work packages.

Each partner's project expenditure must be separated in partner's bookkeeping system.

Before designing the project budget project partners should also study national level financial control guidelines. The guidelines can be found at www.estlat.eu.

5.3.1. Staff Costs

Definition

Expenditure on costs of staff members employed by the partner organisation, who are formally engaged to work on the project:

- full-time
- part-time

- part-time with a fixed percentage of time dedicated to the project per month

“Staff costs” includes staff costs of employees in line with the employment/work contract, and costs of natural persons working for the partner organisation under a contract other than an employment/work contract and receiving salary payments as a form of remuneration. When salary payments are not used for remuneration of natural persons, they are funded from the costs under external expertise and services.

Note: both the employment/work contract and an appointment decision/contract of natural persons working for the partner organisation and receiving salary payments are hereinafter referred to as ‘employment document’.

- NB! The following of national legal acts is relevant for ensuring eligibility when hiring staff and signing contracts with natural persons working for the partner organisation under a contract other than an employment/work contract and receiving salary payments as a form of remuneration.

All partners provide staff to support the project activities and all partners have to define concrete tasks and role to fulfil the project objectives.

General principles

- Staff costs must relate to activities which the partner organisation would not carry out if the project was not undertaken.
- Overheads and any other office and administration costs cannot be included under this budget line.
- Daily allowances and any other travel and accommodation costs cannot be included under this budget line.
- In case the staff member is working part-time for the project and part-time for other tasks in the partner organisation, the actual salary rate must be used, when calculating his/her costs in the project budget. Different hourly rates in the frame of the same employment contract are not allowed.
- Staff member, who is working for the project or the programme and remunerated from staff costs, cannot conclude any service contracts that are financed in the frames of the same project or programme.

The programme reimburses staff costs only on the basis of real costs:

- Staff costs cover real costs paid out based on a payslip or a document of equivalent probative value.
- The following costs are eligible components of staff costs:
 - a. salary payments fixed in the employment/work contract, an appointment decision (in the case of natural persons working for the partner organisation under a contract other than an employment/work contract), or by law;
 - b. any other costs directly linked to the salary payments, incurred and paid by the employer, such as employment taxes and social security including pensions or holiday payments as long as they are fixed in the employment document and they are in accordance with the legislation and standard practices in the country and/or organisation.

Organisation standard practices shall refer to all staff of the organisation and no special rules can be made for project employees.

- The salary payments must relate to responsibilities specified in a job description of the individual staff member.
- Costs of social security including pensions are only eligible, if they are not recoverable by the employer.
- Taxable benefits linked to salary payments are eligible as long as they are in line with the employment policy of the partner organisation, e.g. lunch vouchers, bonus payments, relocation benefits.¹² They must be directly linked to the salary payments and figure on the payslip.
- Holidays as resulting from normal employer’s obligations are eligible. The cost forms part of the gross employment cost.
- Overtime is eligible, provided it is in conformity with the national legislation and the employment policy of the partner organisation, and it is actually paid to the staff member.
- Staff costs must be calculated individually for each staff member.

Calculation of staff costs and audit trail

Depending on the assignment (full-time, part-time, contracted on an hourly basis) to work on the project, staff costs of each individual are calculated as follows:

<p>Full-time</p>	<p>An individual dedicates 100% of his/her working time to the project.</p> <p>Staff costs = total of the gross employment cost</p> <p><u>Audit trail</u></p> <p>The following main documents must be available for control purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment/work contract or an appointment decision/contract considered as an employment document, which is provided with a clear reference to the project. - Job description providing information on responsibilities related to the project. - Payslips or other documents of equivalent probative value. - Proof of payment of salaries and the employer’s contribution.¹³ <p><i>No submission of project time sheets is required.</i></p>
<p>Part-time assignment with a fixed percentage of time worked on the project per</p>	<p>An individual dedicates a fixed percentage of his/her working time to the project.</p> <p>Staff costs = fixed percentage of the gross employment cost in line with a fixed percentage of time worked on the project¹⁴</p>

¹² Extra bonuses or changes to salaries due to running of an EU project should be evaluated against sound financial management principles (if they are justified by e.g. special qualifications, changes to the task description, etc.).

¹³ Proof of payment of salaries and the employer’s contribution in case it has not been paid out by State Shared Service Centre are verified by the financial controller.

month	<p><u><i>Audit trail</i></u></p> <p>The following main documents must be available for control purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment/work contract or an appointment decision/contract considered as an employment document, which is provided with a clear reference to the project. - Document setting out the percentage of time to be worked on the project per month (if not specified in the contract). - Job description providing information on responsibilities related to the project. - Payslips or other documents of equivalent probative value. - Proof of payment of salaries and the employer's contribution. <p><i>No submission of project time sheets is required.</i></p>
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5.3.2. Office and administrative expenditure

Definition

Expenditure on office and administration costs. They cover operating and administrative expenses of the partner organisation that support delivery of project activities.

General principles

- No cost item can be taken into account twice, i.e. no double funding is permissible.
- Purchase of office equipment, IT hardware and software, and furniture and fittings cannot be included under this budget line; the cost must be reported as equipment expenditure. This does not include IT system support of an administrative nature; the cost falls under the office and administration budget line.
- The programme uses a flat rate for calculating and reporting office and administrative expenditure. The calculation is done automatically in the application form and partner/progress report forms.

Eligible costs under the office and administration budget line are calculated as a flat rate of 15% of eligible direct staff costs.¹⁵ In case there are no staff costs, office and administration costs will not appear in the budget. An all-inclusive list of cost categories covered by the flat rate is defined below. These cost items cannot be reported under any other budget line.

List of eligible costs:

- Office rent.
- Insurance and taxes related to the buildings where the staff is located and to the equipment of the office (e.g. fire, theft insurances).
- Utilities (e.g. electricity, heating, water).

¹⁴ Remuneration cannot be laid down in the employment/work contract as a fixed amount, but as a fixed percentage of the employee's working time.

¹⁵ The only exception to calculating office and administration expenditure as flat rate, are the costs funded from technical assistance of the programme, which are on a real cost basis.

- Office supplies.
- General accounting provided inside the partner organisation.
- Archives.
- Maintenance, cleaning and repairs.
- Security.
- IT systems (operating/administrative IT services of general nature that support delivery of the project. This includes maintenance costs of IT systems, e.g. costs related to the maintenance of a computer used by the project manager to administrate the project) and license fees for the use of software needed for the project, in case the software is used for administrative purposes of the project.
- Goods assimilated to office equipment (i.e. equipment is used for administrative purposes), e.g. toner for a printer.
- Communication (e.g. telephone, fax, internet, postal services, business cards).
- Bank charges for opening and administering the account or accounts where the implementation of an operation requires a separate account to be opened.
- Charges for transnational financial transactions.

The flat rate covers all office and administration costs, i.e. there is no distinction between direct and indirect costs.

Audit trail

By applying the 15% flat rate, partners do not need to document that the expenditure on office and administration costs has been incurred and paid, or that the flat rate corresponds to the reality.

Please note that in case eligible direct staff costs are deducted, this also causes the deduction of office and administrative expenditure, because as a flat rate they cannot be on a higher level than 15% of the eligible direct staff costs.

5.3.3. Travel and accommodation costs

Definition

Expenditure on travel and accommodation costs that relate to delivery of the project. Only travel costs (e.g. tickets, travel and car insurance, fuel, car mileage, parking fees, car rent), accommodation costs (incl. city tax, voucher for the use of Wi-Fi in a hotel) and daily allowances can be included under this budget line.

General principles

- Travel and accommodation costs must clearly link to the project and be essential for effective delivery of the project activities.
- Travel and accommodation costs can be covered only for persons who are directly related to project activities.
- The travel and accommodation expenses of external experts and service providers fall under external expertise and services costs listed in point 5.3.4.
- Direct payment by a staff member of the partner organisation must be supported by a proof of reimbursement from the employer.

- Daily allowances can be paid to persons, who are working in partner organisations based on employment contracts or public service act (e.g. civil servants).
- In accordance with the respective national legislation, daily allowances may be paid also to third parties i.e. persons who are not working in partner organisations based on employment contracts or public service act, but there must be evidence that they have a clear connection to the project.
- Daily travels of project staff from home to office and back are not eligible project costs.
- The principle of sound financial management should apply to the choice of transport and accommodation. In line with the result-oriented policy approach, effectiveness should be the leading principle. In the second instance, cost-efficiency should be ensured, taking into account the entire cost of the mission (travel cost, staff costs related to the travel, etc.).

Budget line specific rules

- Travel and accommodation costs must be justified by activities carried out within the project, e.g. participation in project meetings, project site visits, meetings with the programme bodies, seminars, conferences.
- Costs of travel and accommodation related to activities outside the programme area are only eligible, if those activities have been included in the approved application form; except for travelling in Estonia and Latvia outside the programme territory in case it is necessary for
 - a) meeting project partners, who are located outside the programme area;
 - b) meeting the programme institutions in Tallinn;
 - c) transporting people and/or materials directly related to project;
 - d) participating at the events organised by the Estonia-Latvia programme;
 - e) travelling in Estonia and Latvia outside the programme territory to events, which are not foreseen in the application form, but have a clear link with the activities of the project and are for the benefit of the project (e.g. thematic conferences and workshops), is in general acceptable. However, partners must consult the Joint Secretariat before such trips, to avoid problems during processing of partner and progress reports.
- Maximum daily rates for hotel and daily allowance subsistence should be respected, in accordance with the national legislation or institutional rules applicable to partner organisation. In duly justified cases, accommodation costs above the maximum rates may be accepted.
- Travel and accommodation cost should be properly documented in line with the national legislation or internal policy of the partner organisation. In very exceptional cases national rules concerning missing/lost documents may be accepted.

Audit trail

The following main documents must be available for control purposes:

1. Agenda or similar document of the meeting/seminar/conference.
2. Paid invoices (e.g. hotel bills, travel tickets).
3. Daily allowance claims.
4. Proof of payment.
5. Travel reports, route sheets, and other documents as required by national legislation.

5.3.4. External expertise and services costs

Definition

Expenditure for the financing of external expertise and services provided by a public or private body or a natural person outside of the partner organisation. “External expertise and services” covers costs paid on the basis of contracts or written agreements and against invoices or requests for reimbursement to external experts and service providers that are acquired to carry out certain tasks or activities, linked to the delivery of the project.

General principles

- The work by external experts and service providers must be linked to the activities in the project application.
- Each partner organisation is responsible for ensuring that EU and national public procurement rules are respected and that all contracts comply with the basic principles of transparency, non-discrimination and equal treatment as defined in the EC Treaty and the Commission Interpretative Communication on the Community law applicable to contract awards below the EU thresholds¹⁶.
- No sub-contracting between project partners is allowed.
- NB! Information about procurement rules is provided in point 5.5. *Price offers and procurement*.

Budget line specific rules

- All types of costs related to external experts (e.g. travel and accommodation expenses for external experts) must be foreseen in the service contract and recorded under this budget line.
- All costs of external expertise and services that are linked to an investment in infrastructure should be included under this budget line, e.g. feasibility studies etc.
- Costs of external expertise related to activities outside the programme area are only eligible, if those activities have been included in the approved application form.
- Advance payments to the external service providers can be reported in the progress report only after the partial or full delivery of the purchased services/goods, with the exception of a maximum of 1/3 advance payments according to signed contracts with suppliers and contractors.
- Catering must be foreseen in the event agenda otherwise catering costs are ineligible. Alcoholic beverages are eligible only together with a meal and in moderation, forming up to 1/4 of the respective invoice.

Audit trail

The following main documents must be available for control purposes:

1. Evidence of the selection process, in line with national procurement rules or the EU public procurement rules depending on the amount contracted.

¹⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/publicprocurement/docs/keydocs/communication_en.pdf

2. A contract or a written agreement laying down the services to be provided with a clear reference to the project. For experts paid on the basis of a daily fee, the daily rate together with the number of days contracted and the total amount of the contract must be provided. Any changes to the contract must comply with the public procurement rules and must be documented.
3. An invoice or a request for reimbursement providing all relevant information in line with the applicable accountancy rules.
4. Outputs of the work of external experts or service deliverables.
5. Proof of payment.
6. Act of delivery and receipt.

List of eligible costs

Expenditure for external expertise and services category of costs are limited to the following:

- Studies or surveys (e.g. evaluations, strategies, concept notes, design plans, handbooks).
- Training.
- Translations.
- IT systems and website development, modifications and updates, including license fee for the use of software needed for the project; **NB!** Where the software is used for administrative purposes of the project, the cost falls under budget line 'Office and administration'.
- Promotion, communication, publicity or information linked to the project.
- Project management and financial management.
- Services related to the organisation and implementation of events or meetings (including rent, catering or interpretation).
- Participation in events (e.g. registration fees).
- Legal consultancy and notarial services, technical and financial expertise, other consultancy and accountancy services.
- Intellectual property rights.
- Travel and accommodation for external experts, speakers, chairpersons of meetings and service providers, only in case the cost is paid by the external experts.
- Other specific expertise and services needed for the project or for the programme.

5.3.5. Equipment

Definition

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

investment activities, “equipment” covers costs of fixed investments in equipment, and costs of equipment that forms part of an investment in infrastructure.¹⁷

General principles

- Costs of equipment are eligible if they have been approved by the programme.
- Costs of equipment are eligible if no other EU funds have contributed towards financing of the same expenditure item, i.e. no double funding is permissible.
- All costs are subject to applicable public procurement rules and each partner organisation is responsible for ensuring that these rules have been respected.
- NB! Information about procurement rules is provided in point 5.5. *Price offers and procurement*.

Budget line specific rules

- Full purchase cost of equipment is eligible, if the equipment is in line with aims of the programme and crucial for the achievement of the project’s objective, and incurred and paid within the eligible period.
- Depreciation of the equipment purchased from project cannot be placed in the project budget.
- For equipment that has been purchased before the project approval, depreciation costs are eligible only when the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - a) the amount of the expenditure is duly justified by supporting documents having equivalent probative value to invoices for eligible costs where reimbursed in the form referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 67(1) Common Provisions Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013¹⁸;
 - b) the costs relate exclusively to the period of support for the operation;
 - c) public grants have not contributed towards the acquisition of the depreciated assets.
- Equipment cannot be purchased, rented or leased from other project partners.
- Purchase cost of second-hand equipment is eligible, provided the equipment has the technical characteristics necessary for the operation and complies with applicable norms and standards, its price does not exceed the generally accepted price on the market and no other assistance has been received for it from the ESI (The European Structural and Investment Funds) Funds.

Audit trail

The following main documents must be available for control purposes:

¹⁷ Compared to equipment that supports delivery of project activities, fixed investments in equipment and investments in infrastructure refer to outputs of the project, which remain in use by the partners and/or target groups after completion of the project.

¹⁸Article 67.1 (a):

1. Grants and repayable assistance may take any of the following forms:

(a) reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred and paid, together with, where applicable, contributions in kind and depreciation.

1. Evidence of the procurement process (announcement, selection, award) in line with the national procurement rules or the EU procurement rules depending on the amount of the contract.
2. Invoice (or a supporting document having equivalent probative value to invoices, in the case of depreciation) providing all relevant information in line with the applicable accountancy rules.
3. Calculation scheme of depreciation.
4. Proof of payment.
5. Act of delivery and receipt.

List of eligible costs

Expenditure for equipment is limited to the following:

- Office equipment.
- IT hardware and software.
- Furniture and fittings.
- Laboratory equipment.
- Machines and instruments.
- Tools or devices.
- Maintenance and repairs of equipment needed for the project;
Goods assimilated to equipment needed for the project, e.g. fuel to run the equipment **NB!** Where the good is assimilated to office equipment (i.e. equipment is used for administrative purposes), the cost falls under '*Office and administration*' (e.g. toner for a printer);
- Other goods and materials needed for the project (not necessarily assimilated to equipment), e.g. chemicals, seeds, animals.
- Vehicles.
- Exhibition equipment, e.g. exhibition stands, pop-up displays.
- Other specific equipment needed for the project.

5.3.6. Infrastructure and works

Definition

Expenditure for the financing of infrastructure and construction works. "Infrastructure and works" covers costs related to investments in infrastructure that do not fall into the scope of other budget lines. This includes costs for site preparation, delivery, handling, installation, renovation, and purchase of land, when applicable.

General principles

- Costs of infrastructure and construction works are eligible if they have been approved by the programme.
- Costs of infrastructure and construction works are eligible if no other EU funds have contributed towards financing of the same expenditure item, i.e. no double funding is permissible.

- All costs are subject to applicable public procurement rules and each partner organisation is responsible for ensuring that these rules have been respected.
- All investments in infrastructure must comply with the applicable EU and programme information and publicity rules.
- NB! Information about procurement rules is provided in point 5.5. *Price offers and procurement*.
-

Budget line specific rules

- Full costs of infrastructure and construction works that form part of the project are eligible, i.e. no depreciation is eligible.
- Documents specifying the ownership of land and/or buildings where the works will be carried out must be provided.
- Purchase of land cannot exceed 10% of the total eligible expenditure of the project. In the case of derelict sites and sites formerly in industrial use which comprise buildings, the purchase price cannot exceed 15% of the total eligible expenditure. In exceptional and duly justified cases, a higher percentage may be permitted for projects concerning environmental conservation, provided it has been approved by the programme (ref: Article 69.3(b) Common Provisions Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013).
- All compulsory requirements set by the EU and national legislation related to the respective investment in infrastructure must be fulfilled (e.g. feasibility studies, environmental impact assessments, building permission, etc.).

Audit trail

The following main documents must be available for control purposes:

1. Evidence of the procurement process (announcement, selection, award) in line with the national procurement rules or the EU procurement rules depending on the amount of the contract.
2. Contract laying down the works/infrastructure to be provided, with clear reference to the project and the programme. For contracts based on a daily fee, such fee together with the number of days contracted and the total amount of the contract must be provided.
3. Invoice providing all relevant information in line with the applicable accountancy rules.
4. Proof of payment.
5. Act of delivery and receipt or other evidence that proves the existence of the equipment, e.g. photos.

5.4. Preparation costs

Preparation costs are eligible only for projects approved by the managing authority.

The programme covers project preparation costs as a lump sum of 5000 euros. This includes all costs that partners have during the project preparation. This sum must be inserted in the lead partner's budget and it will be declared in LP's partner report without any calculations and cost documents.

In addition, the programme may cover real costs related to the preparation of technical documentation and other necessary studies, which are required by national laws for projects that are

not state aid projects. Real costs are covered only for those infrastructure objects to be constructed/investments to be made within the project, except for detailed planning documents. Real costs can be up to 10 % of the relevant construction costs in the project. Such preparation costs have to follow the rules applicable to the budget line “External expertise and services”. Project partners may not buy services from each other. Real costs are eligible if the payments in question are made no earlier than 24 months before the MC selection date and before the day of the MC selection.

5.5. Price offers and procurement

5.5.1. Price offers and public procurement in Latvia

Latvian project partners have to follow Latvian national public procurement rules. Persons who are not subjects of the Public Procurement Law and the Law on the Procurement of Public Service Providers should act according to the Rules of the Cabinet of Ministers No 104 of 28 February 2017. Please notice that financial control body may ask for explanations in case of purchases below the thresholds provided by Latvian national public procurement rules.

5.5.2. Price offers and public procurement in Estonia

All Estonian project partners are obliged to take competitive price offers to purchases from 5000 euros (excluding VAT) in accordance with Public Procurement Act article 3. This requirement does not apply to purchases that are regarded as exemptions or simplified procedures by Estonian national public procurement rules. Please notice that financial control body may ask for explanations also in case of purchases below 5000 euros (excluding VAT).

As regards public procurement, project partners have to follow Public Procurement Act¹⁹:

All Estonian project partners, who are contracting authorities of public sector and contracting entities (võrgustikusektori hankija)²⁰ (jointly referred to as ‘*contracting authorities*’) in accordance with the Public Procurement Act, must follow the procedure provided for in the Public Procurement Act. Pursuant to the Public Procurement Act, contracting authority of public sector is:

1. The state or state authority.
2. Local authority, local authority agencies and association of local authorities.
3. Another legal person governed by public law and agency of legal persons governed by public law.
4. Foundation where the state is one of the founders or where more than half of the founders are contracting authorities specified in clauses 2) or 3) of this subsection or where more than half of the members of the supervisory board are appointed by the contracting authorities specified in clauses 1) to 3) of this subsection.
5. Legal person governed by private law and who is mainly financed by or where more than half of the members of the management body or supervisory body are appointed by or where the management is otherwise jointly or severally controlled by the contracting authorities specified in clauses 1–3 of this subsection (including from the European Economic Area countries) and which has been founded for the purpose of performing, as its primary or ancillary activity, functions in the public interests and has no industrial or commercial character.

¹⁹ Link to Public Procurement Act: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/113032019145?leiaKehtiv>

²⁰ Contracting entity operates in a network sector, which is among the fields specified in § 146–152 of Public Procurement Act in accordance with § 5 subsection 3 of this Act.

Project partners, who are not contracting authorities of public sector in accordance with the Public Procurement Act, may award a contract for the purchase of supplies, services, public works etc. that are above the threshold of a simplified procurement procedure, as stipulated in the Public Procurement Act, only when all the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. The purchase is carried out, following the “other acquisition” (*toetuse saaja ost*) procedure type in the Procurement Register,²¹.
2. The general principles of public procurement, as stipulated in the Public Procurement Act, must be followed.
3. The purchase must be carried out electronically in the e-procurement environment of the Procurement Register.

If it is necessary to invite tenderers to participate in the procurement from abroad:

- The project partner who carries out the procurement fills in the fields in the e-procurement environment in Estonian. The information in the fields must be translated into English and added either to the same fields or attached as a separate file to the procurement in the e-procurement environment.
- It is recommended that the project partner who carries out the procurement sends to potential tenderers by email a link to the procurement in the e-procurement environment and to the instructions in English on the use of the e-procurement environment.
- Tenderers from abroad can register themselves as users in the procurement environment and submit their tender through the register, but they will not sign their tender in the e-procurement environment. The tenderer may submit all the documentation in English.

The partner who carries out the procurement in e-procurement environment must add financial controllers and auditors to the list of procurement team members in the e-procurement environment (financial controllers' role: viewer; auditors' role: evaluator): when partner report is checked by financial controller or audited by auditor, the respective programme authority (FC body or Audit Authority) will send an email to the project partner, informs about the person who will carry out the check or audit and requests adding this person to the procurement team.

One of the key factors for deciding whether a public body is a contracting authority, is the amount of public financing that body receives. Being “mainly financed” by public financing refers to public financing over 50%, in which case that body is to be regarded as a contracting authority of public sector.

A legal body may be financed from various sources and those funds are provided for a variety of purposes and on various grounds. It is therefore necessary to determine the real nature of each of the forms of financing and the percentage of public financing, for which account must be taken of all of its income, including the income that results from a commercial activity.

Such calculation must be carried out annually on the basis of the figures available at the beginning of the budgetary year, even if they are only provisional. The legal body is expected to retain the status of either being or not being a contracting authority of public sector for 12 months from the beginning of each budgetary year.

²¹https://www.rahandusministeerium.ee/sites/default/files/Riigihangete_poliitika/register/juhis_toetuse_saajatele_al_22.10.2018_280619.pdf

More information about defining contracting authority of public sector can be found from the Public Procurement Act and from the portal of e-Procurement Estonia under section Frequently Asked Questions²². Please notice that it is the responsibility of each Estonian project partner, governed by the private law, to assess in the beginning of each budgetary year, whether it is a contracting authority of public sector or not.

5.6. In-kind contribution

Only unpaid voluntary work can be regarded as in-kind contribution. Each project partner can report the value of its in-kind contribution only up to the amount of its co-financing to the project. Minimum annual official national gross salary level must be followed when calculating the value of in-kind contribution.

The costs of unpaid voluntary work must be included under the budget line staff costs. Employee working on the basis of employment contract cannot do similar work as unpaid voluntary work for the project.

Audit trail:

A contract or a written agreement laying down the tasks related to the project.

Time sheets, providing information on the number of hours spent per month on the project and on the tasks performed for the project. Proof of results or activities (for example photos).

²² Link to the section Frequently Asked Questions: <https://riigihanked.riik.ee/lr1/web/guest/korduma-kippuvad-kusimused>

6. APPLICATION AND SELECTION PROCEDURE

6.1. Pre-submission consultations

The individual face to face consultation with the JS on the potential project idea **is compulsory** for the applicant, i.e. representative(s) of the lead applicant's organisation. The communication between the applicant and JS qualifies as a consultation if:

1. The representative(s) of the LP's organization are present – face to face, over Skype, teleconference or similar.
2. The project objective, content, cooperation aspect, eligibility of the planned activities and indicative budget is discussed.

Such consultations are needed for testing the compliance of the idea to the requirements of the programme.

Individual consultations are usually carried out in the premises of the Joint Secretariat (JS) in Tartu and information and consultation point in Riga (ICP). Consultations are available by prior booking.

We are also ready to provide advice by phone or email. Our contact information is available on the programme's web site at www.estlat.eu.

6.2. Application procedure

6.2.1. Call for proposals

The programme uses mainly open calls. The call for applications is opened for predefined time period. More detailed information on the opening and closing times (date and time) is available on the programme website.

Application procedure consists of compulsory consultation and submission of application.

In addition to open calls also other options, if deemed necessary by the monitoring committee (MC), can be applied as well. For example, direct award procedure for fulfilling certain output indicators of the programme that can be provided only by a specific partnership.

6.2.2. Submission of the project application

The application form and all necessary documents listed in the technical eligibility criteria in chapter 6.2.2.1. and construction documents, as relevant and described in the current chapter below, must be submitted electronically through the e-Monitoring system for technical eligibility and loose quality check. Technical drawings of construction works should preferably be submitted in electronic format. The programme encourages partners to use digital signature. If it is not possible then electronic copy of signed documents of the application pack have to be made and uploaded to the eMS. In case of application form, the confirmation page of the application form must be either digitally signed and uploaded to the eMS as attachment or an electronic copy of the signed confirmation page must be made and uploaded to the eMS as attachment.

In case the project passes technical eligibility and loose quality check all electronic copies of documents must be submitted on paper. The date and signature have to reflect the final changes in these documents. Detailed instructions on how to fill in the application form in the e-Monitoring system will be provided to the applicants.

Where the project activities include construction works or other works that fall under the regulation of the national building legislation, the constructing activity must be in line with the national building legislation. One copy of a set of documents required under the national building laws must be submitted to the JS assessment as described below.

The following documents must be submitted together with the application form:

1. Estonian partners must submit documents that comply with the requirements of the preliminary building design (*eelprojekt*), including building permit (*ehitusluba*) when required by the national building laws.
2. Latvian partners, depending on the type of building and category of works, must submit:
 - building design in a minimum composition (*būvprojekts minimālā sastāvā*) together with building permit (*būvatļauja*), which includes conditions set by building authority (*būvvalde*);

or

- certification card (*apliecinājuma karte*) with a note from building authority on acceptance of construction conception. Document may include conditions;

or

- explanatory memorandum (*paskaidrojuma raksts*) with a note from building authority on acceptance of construction conception.

The following documents must be submitted before launching the procurement:

1. Estonian partners must submit documents that comply with the requirements of the principal building design (*põhiprojekt*) according to the requirements set forth in the Estonian building legislation.
2. Latvian partners must submit in cases, where the building design in a minimum composition and building permit was required:
 - building design elaborated according to the requirements set forth in the Latvian building legislation and according to the conditions set by building authority (*būvvalde*);
 - updated building permit with a note from building authority on the fulfilment of building design conditions.

In other cases, the Latvian partners must submit before the start of construction works:

- Updated certification card (*apliecinājuma karte*) or explanatory memorandum (*paskaidrojuma raksts*) with a note from building authority on the fulfilment of conditions for the actual start of the construction works.

The documents must be submitted via eMS.

The JS and construction experts will assess the compliance of the whole set of construction documents with the requirements of national building laws.

In addition, the applicant must submit together with the application form, a separate document "Justification of investments" in the following cases:

1. Cost of a single piece or a set of equipment in one location exceeds 50 000 euros under the budget line "Equipment".
2. Construction costs per object/location exceed 50 000 euros under the budget line "Infrastructure and works".
3. A total cost per object/location under the budget lines "Equipment" and "Infrastructure and works" exceeds 50 000 euros.

The “Justification of investments” document must include at least the following information:

1. Detailed description of the planned investment(s) and construction works, including price calculations. This information must be in line with the submitted building documentation.
2. Justification for the need for equipment/infrastructure and works including an explanation of the functionality and way of use. It must be explained how the equipment/infrastructure and works contributes to the achievement of the project objective(s) and output indicators.
3. Management and financial plan for the future (for a period of at least 5 years following project completion). Information on the following questions should be provided: Who will manage the investment(s) after their completion? What is the amount required for maintenance costs and what do these include? Which source will be used for covering the maintenance of the investment(s)?

The document “Justification of investments” can be compiled in English; or in Estonian or Latvian with a summary in English.

6.2.2.1. Selection procedure of project applications

Technical eligibility and loose quality check

At first, applications are checked against the technical eligibility criteria.

Technical eligibility criteria:

1. Project partners have consulted their project with the JS at face to face consultation before the submission of the application.
2. Project involves at least one Estonian and one Latvian partner, who are legally registered in Estonia or Latvia and whose activities in the project are for the benefit of the programme area.
3. Lead partner is eligible (type, territory, officially registered by the application submission date of the given call)²³.
4. Project partners are eligible (type, territory, officially registered by the application submission date of the given call)²⁴.
5. Project partners are not bankrupt (there is no ongoing legal protection²⁵ or bankruptcy proceeding or no bankruptcy decision).
6. Project partners are not in liquidation or in compulsory dissolution.
7. The partners have no tax debts²⁶ or if they do, they are in compliance with a schedule that is in place.
8. Project partners have repaid any EU or national support to be refunded by the deadline. Latvian partners have submitted respective declaration to confirm that²⁷.

²³ In case of private enterprises, the owners of the companies in Estonia and Latvia cannot be the same, nor can they be owned by their close relatives and/or family members

²⁴ In case of private enterprises, the owners of the companies in Estonia and Latvia cannot be the same, nor can they be owned by their close relatives and/or family members

²⁵ Insolvency Law: <https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=214590>

²⁶ No tax debts based on information in Äriregister (Business Register) and Valsts ieņēmumu dienests (State Revenue Office)

²⁷ Information about Estonian partners is checked by the JS from relevant registries.

9. The applicant or his legal representative has not been validly sentenced or penalized²⁸. Latvian partners have submitted respective declaration to confirm that²⁹.
10. *Specific question* for projects under specific objective 2.2 output 'Joint water or coastal areas management initiatives':
 - The project partnership involves at least one Estonian and one Latvian partner listed in the footnote³⁰.
11. The planned activities help to fulfil the target value of the output indicators as required in chapter 3 of the programme manual.
12. Project budget is within the set financial limits.
13. Project duration is within the set limits.
14. All partners contribute to the project financially or in-kind according to the requirements of the programme and conditions of the given call for proposals.
15. Co-financing statements are signed and submitted.
16. There is no duplication with current or completed projects.
17. Project is in line with the relevant EU and national legislation and policies and with the principles of sustainable development, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, and equality between men and women.
18. Latvian partners who apply for *de minimis* aid have submitted statements on *de minimis* aid³¹ and the requested sums are within the allowed limits by the time of possible financing decision of the project application.
19. Document "Justification of investments" has been signed and submitted according to the requirements of the programme and contains compulsory information.

²⁸ Fraud (Estonian Penal Code § 209 Fraud and § 210 Benefit fraud, Latvian Criminal Law section 177);

Provision of employment for alien staying in either Latvia or Estonia without legal basis (Estonian Penal Code § 260¹; Latvian Administrative Violations Code section 189 (prim), as well as the Criminal Law - section 280);

Economic activities without activity license and prohibited economic activities (Estonian Penal Code § 372; Latvian Criminal Law sections 207 and 208);

Violation of prohibition on business or prohibition to work in particular profession or position (Estonian Penal Code § 373; Latvian Criminal Law section 208 and section 296).

²⁹ Information about Estonian partners is checked by the JS from relevant national registries.

³⁰ Estonian institutions: Environmental Board of Lääne region; Environmental Board of Lõuna region; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications; Ministry of the Environment; MTÜ Eesti Väikesadamate Arenduskeskus/Estonian Small Harbours' Development Centre NGO; MTÜ Liivi Lahe Kalanduskogu/Association of Fisheries of Gulf of Liivi; Police and Border Guard Board.

Latvian institutions: Association of Latvia's Coastal Local Authorities (member of LALRG); Kurzeme Planning Region; Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre; Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology; Maritime Administration of Latvia; Ministry of Agriculture - field of fishery; Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development; Riga Planning Region; State Border Guard; State Environmental Service.

In case of projects regarding Gauja/Koiva river basin, the partnership must include Vidzeme Planning Region, or municipality/municipalities of Vidzeme Planning Region from Gauja/Koiva river basin, or organisations founded by municipality/municipalities from Gauja/Koiva river basin in Vidzeme Planning Region. In case of projects regarding Salaca/Salatsi river basin, the partnership must include Vidzeme Planning Region or Riga Planning Region, or municipality/municipalities from Salaca/Salatsi river basin in Vidzeme Planning Region or Riga Planning Region, or organisations founded by municipality/municipalities from Salaca/Salatsi river basin in Vidzeme municipality.

³¹ Information about *de minimis* aid received by Estonian partners is checked from the national state aid and *de minimis* aid registry.

The JS will first check the application against the technical eligibility criteria and in parallel performs the loose quality check. The aim of the loose quality check is to minimize unclear issues related to the content of the application. In case the project activities fall under the regulation of the national building legislation, the JS will involve construction experts to check whether the application documents comply with the requirements of the national building legislation. If necessary, the JS will organise site visits to the project sites.

In case an application does not meet the technical eligibility criteria and/or includes unclear issues related to the content, the JS will send a request by email via eMS to the lead applicant to eliminate the shortcomings. The email will be sent to all eMS contact persons of the application. The level of detail of the questions related to the content of the application depends on the level of detail of the application.

In case any of the partners do not meet the technical eligibility criteria, it is allowed to continue without this partner, if the LP and project partners decide so and if the project application with the remaining partners meets all technical eligibility criteria. No other changes can be made in the application form, except for those requested by the JS and those resulting in the changes in the partnership.

The LP has to ensure the fulfilment of the technical criteria in 10 working days and submit an updated application to the JS.

After that, the JS will finalise the technical eligibility and loose quality check.

Project applications must fulfil all technical eligibility criteria in order to pass on to the quality assessment. This means that missing information/documents must be submitted to the JS within the given deadline. If a project does not fulfil the technical eligibility criteria, the MA will take a decision to reject the project application. The JS shall send the decision to the LP. The MC will be informed about such project applications.

Quality assessment of project applications.

Projects that fulfil the technical eligibility criteria are subject to quality assessment.

Quality assessment is carried out by the JS with assistance from thematic and financial experts, if necessary. The quality assessment is carried out by the JS following the 4-eye principle i.e. at least two members of the JS staff will assess each project application. The quality assessment, which is based on the quality criteria results in assessment sheets to be submitted to the monitoring committee for selection of projects. The quality check is usually completed within 3 weeks after the end of the technical eligibility and loose quality check. The concrete time period depends on the number of applications submitted in the given call for proposals.

The quality assessment of project applications includes assessment of 5 criteria. Each criterion gives a certain weight to the total scoring and the weights are indicated in the 1st column in the table below. For each criterion indicative questions are listed, which are used for assessment. Indicative questions are listed in the order of importance. Assessment result (total scoring of a project) is presented as a percentage.

The assessors use the following thresholds for grouping the projects:

1. Projects receiving total scoring at least 78% are recommended to be approved by assessors.
2. Projects receiving total scoring at least 73%, but less than 78% are recommended for discussion by assessors.
3. Projects receiving total scoring less than 73% are recommended not to be approved by assessors.

Each criterion must be given a score on a 5-point scale, where:

“5”: **Excellent**: the project fulfils the conditions of a given criterion on an excellent level and provided information is sufficient, clear and coherent for assessing the criterion;

“4”: **Good**: the project in general fulfils a given criterion and/or provided information includes certain shortcomings;

“3”: **Satisfactory**: the project only partly fulfils a given criterion and/or important aspects of the given criterion have not been explained in sufficient clarity or detail;

“2”: **Weak**: the project has serious shortcomings in fulfilling a given criterion and/or provided information is of low quality;

“1”: **Unsatisfactory**: the project does not fulfil a given criterion and/or information required is missing, making it impossible to assess the criterion.

Scoring of each criterion must be justified and explained.

In case a project receives “1” for any of the criterion, the project is automatically recommended not to be approved regardless of the total scoring.

After each indicative question of the quality assessment criteria, the most direct source of information from the application form is indicated. At the same time, information from the entire application form and if relevant, from the document “Justification of investment” is also taken into account.

Quality assessment criteria for project applications:

WEIGHT OF THE CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	INDICATIVE QUESTIONS
25%	Project’s context, cross-border nature, and mutual benefits	1) Does the project objective address a common cross-border challenge or is it using the joint potential of the programme area? (<i>Field “Need for cross-border cooperation”</i>) 2) Is the cross-border cooperation essential for achieving the project objective? (<i>Fields “Need for cross-border cooperation”, “Objective”</i>) 3) Does the cross-border cooperation provide added value for project partners? ³² (<i>Fields “Need for cross-border cooperation”; “Common interest and benefits”</i>) 4) Has the project clear effect and mutual benefits for project partners, target groups and programme area on both sides of the border? (<i>Fields “Common interest and benefits”; “Work package list”, for SO 2.1. also field “Tourism product”</i>).

³² Added value can be immaterial as well as material.

<p>30%</p>	<p>Objective, approach and activities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is the project objective in line with the chosen specific objective of the programme? (<i>fields "Project identification", "Objective"</i>) 2) Can the defined objective be achieved using the chosen approach (combination, interrelation and sequence of activities, including investments)? (<i>field "Project approach"; section "Work package list"</i>) 3) What is the quality of the planned project outputs in light of descriptions of output indicators in the programme manual? In case of projects under specific objective 2.1. also geographic coverage is assessed. (<i>section "Work package list"; for SO 2.1. also field "Tourism product"</i>) 4) Are the activities (including project coordination and publicity measures) adequately planned (content and time-schedule) and specified? (<i>section "Work package list"; field "Activities outside the programme area"</i>) 5) How logical and clear is the link between the planned activities and their influence to fulfilment of programme's result indicator's target value? (<i>field "Contribution of the project to the programme result indicator"</i>) 6) The principles of sustainable development, equal opportunities and non-discrimination as well as equality between men and women are addressed in accordance with the nature of the project (<i>section "Horizontal principles"</i>) 7) Additional questions under priority 2 "Clean and valued living environment", specific objective 2.2: (<i>section "Horizontal principles"</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the project clearly demonstrate a direct positive impact on sustainable development of its region? - Does the project clearly demonstrate its contribution to climate change mitigation?
<p>10%</p>	<p>Partnership and cooperation intensity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Are the partners relevant and necessary (including knowledge and experience) for implementing the described activities? (<i>field "Competences and specific know-how of the partner", section "Work package list"</i>). 2) Are the tasks and responsibilities clearly defined among the project partners? (<i>field "What are the Partners' tasks and responsibilities in the project?"</i>) 3) Is the quality and intensity of cooperation inside the project partnership sufficient to reach the results of the project? (<i>section "Work package list", field "What are the Partners' tasks and responsibilities in the project"</i>)

		4) Do partners have sufficient capacity to implement project activities? (section “Partners”)
20%	Budget	<p>1) Is the project budget proportionate to project’s contribution to fulfilment of programme output indicator(s)? (<i>field “Output indicators of the programme”, section “Project budget overview”</i>)</p> <p>2) Does the planned budget correspond to the planned activities? (<i>sections “Work package list”, “Partner budget”</i>)</p> <p>3) Does the share of the budget of Estonian and Latvian partners follow the principle of joint implementation of the project? (<i>section “Project budget overview”</i>)</p> <p>4) Are the specifications in application form about ‘External Expertise and services’ and ‘Partners’ budgets’ sufficient and detailed enough? (<i>section “Partner budget”</i>)</p> <p>5) Is there a clear relation between costs of work package ‘Management’ and the complexity of the project: number of partners, number of work packages, and intensity of project activities? (<i>sections “Work package list”; “Partner budget”</i>)</p>
15%	Durability of project achievements	<p>1) Explanations about financial and institutional durability of the project achievements are realistic and rational. (<i>field “Financial and institutional durability of the project’s achievements”</i>)</p> <p>2) Are the project achievements sustainable? (fields “Financial and institutional durability of the project’s achievements” and “Dissemination and marketing of the project’s achievements after the project”)</p>

6.2.2.2. Decision-Making

The MC selects the projects based on the results of the quality assessment and the strategic assessment. Strategic assessment takes into account the project compliance with the national legislation and strategies of the Member States, technical and legal feasibility of the project, financial capacity and financial stability of the project partners. In addition, it is based on the analysis of the existing portfolio of approved projects, the assessment of the achievement of target values of programme output indicators and the availability of funds under each priority.

Based on the MC selection, the financing decisions are made by the MA. There are four options:

1. To approve the project application.
2. To approve the project application with certain conditions that must be fulfilled before the subsidy contract can be signed. The MC may change the ERDF co-financing rate of the project or the total project budget.
3. To reject the project application. or
4. To select projects to reserve list.

The MA sends out financing decision to each lead partner within one month after the monitoring committee meeting. In case the project was approved, the letter provides the total ERDF funding

allocated by the programme, and if relevant, specific preconditions that must be fulfilled for decision to come into force. In case the project was rejected, the letter provides grounds on which the application failed.

Project partners, who find that their rights are violated by the decisions made by the programme authorities, may file a complaint as described in annex 4.

6.3. Contracting: partnership agreement and subsidy contract

If the MA approves your project and makes the financing decision without conditions, the lead partner must submit a partnership agreement signed by all project partners to the MA. It must be submitted within 1 month after receiving the approval letter from the JS.

If the MA approves your project with certain conditions, these must be fulfilled within 1 month after receiving the financing decision from the JS. If a reasoned request is provided, the MA may extend the time limit for fulfilling the conditions. The MA and MC, if necessary and guaranteeing that any MC member who has a conflict of interest is not involved in verifying the fulfilment of conditions, assisted by the JS, verify the fulfilment of the conditions. When the conditions are fulfilled, the JS sends respective letter to the LP. After receiving this letter, the LP has 1 month to submit the partnership agreement signed by all project partners to the MA.

Template for the partnership agreement and subsidy contract will be available at www.estlat.eu.

The MA sends the subsidy contract to the LP within 1 month after receiving the signed partnership agreement. The LP has 1 month to sign and return the contract.

Please note that the JS has the right in every stage of the proceedings – from the submission of project application to the project end – to check whether the partners have no tax debts or if they do, they are in compliance with a schedule that is in place.

7. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. Start and end date of the project

The start and end date of the project will be fixed in the application form before signing the subsidy contract. During submission of the application only project's total duration in months must be indicated.

The earliest date on which the activities can start and the expenditure can incur is the day after the selection of the project by the monitoring committee. Preparation costs, as described in section 5.4., are an exception to this rule. Please be aware that if your project is approved with certain conditions then making any expenditure before the MA verifies the fulfilment of the conditions is at your own risk.

The latest, a project has to start within 3 months after signing the subsidy contract. It is recommended to reserve up to 2 months in the end of the project for compiling reports. Other project activities should be finalised by that time.

7.2. Publicity requirements

As the programme is financed by the European Union all project partners have to follow the publicity requirements, and promote both the programme and the EU. The guidelines, that every project partner of the approved project has to follow, are published on the programme's website at www.estlat.eu.

If these requirements are not followed or only partly followed, the related events, publications, etc. may become partly ineligible for ERDF co-financing and a financial correction decision is made based on the Annex 6. Guidelines to Financial Corrections

7.3. Cost-sharing

Partners who plan to use cost-sharing have to sign a cost-sharing agreement. Otherwise, the cost-sharing is not eligible.

Shared costs are eligible only in case those are paid out from project partners' accounts. A cost-sharing, where lead partner is withholding a certain amount of partners' expenditure after receiving payment from the MA, is not eligible.

Cost-sharing agreement templates can be downloaded at www.estlat.eu.

7.4. Project Revenue

In case the project generates net revenue, project eligible costs will be reduced in the amount of net revenue. Procedure for deducting net revenue from the project eligible costs is set forth in annex 2.

7.5. Payments to the projects and use of euro

Payments to the projects are made on a reimbursement basis and no advance payments are available. Progress report, which is approved by the JS, serves as a basis for transferring the ERDF co-financing to the account of the lead partner by the MA.

Payments to the lead partners will be made in euro.

Expenditure incurred in a currency other than euro shall be converted into euro by project partners using the monthly accounting exchange rate of the European Commission in the month during which that expenditure was submitted for verification to the financial control body (for the reference please see the website:http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/index_en.cfm).

It is the responsibility of the LP to distribute the funding among all the project partners after receiving the payment from the MA. It has to be decided among the partners, which partner(s) cover(s) the currency-exchange risks and costs related to the national transfer of funds within the project, as they are not eligible expenditure.

7.6. Accounting for expenditure and storing of documents

Lead partner and project partners must ensure that all accounting documentation related to the project are filed separately, and that all project related payments have a clearly distinguishable book-keeping code. Project reports must be accounted in euros and each expenditure row must include file(s) of the document(s) to prove the eligibility of the respective cost. As regards the clients of State Shared Service Centre bookkeeping service, bookkeeping statements and supporting documents are not part of the partner report, because these are stored and available in other information systems. The LP ensures that an adequate audit trail is documented on all levels of the project, including project partners' expenditure.

The documents shall be kept either in the form of the originals, or certified true copies of the originals, or on commonly accepted data carriers including electronic versions of original documents or documents existing in electronic version only.

LP and project partners must ensure that all documents related to project costs and activities are safely and orderly kept at least 4 years after the final payment has been made by the MA to the LP. When a project partner has received state aid, all documents related to project costs and activities must be safely and orderly kept for 10 years from the date on which the aid was granted.

All the documents must be made available to the programme authorities, European Commission and the European Court of Auditors upon request.

MA will inform all projects about the exact length of storing all the documents related to project costs and activities in the subsidy contract.

7.7. Budget surplus

In the case of the project budget surplus, it will be subject to de-commitment after all the partner reports of the last reporting period have been submitted to financial control.

If there will be surplus in the project budget, the programme will apply one of the following two options:

1. The surplus will be granted via call for proposals to new projects.
2. The surplus will be granted via call for proposals for the completed projects for implementing follow-up activities.

7.8. Budget reallocation, request for changes and prolongation

There is 10% of budget line flexibility at the total project level i.e. it is allowed to overspend budget lines up to 10% without submitting an official request for changes for budget re-allocations (**10% budget flexibility rule**). NB! A project's total budget and the partners' total budgets may not be exceeded.

In the following cases the decision on the submitted request for changes, budget re-allocation or prolongation is taken by the JS:

- Request includes changes in activities, which do not negatively affect the fulfilment of the target value(s) of the chosen programme output indicators.
- Budget re-allocation requests that exceed the 10% budget flexibility rule and do not negatively affect the achievement of the project objectives.
- Request to change the project start date.
- Request to prolong the project up to 6 months.
- Request to change a partner's total budget up to 30 %. If the change relates to a budget decrease, the submission of a new co-financing statement is not required.

NB! Budget division between work packages is indicative, therefore it is not required to submit a request for changes for re-allocating finances between work packages.

In case of changes in the official name of the lead partner or other project partners, the LP or respective project partners must notify the JS by sending a signed letter.

In the following cases the decision on the request for changes or prolongation is taken by the monitoring committee:

- Request includes major changes in activities, which negatively affect the fulfilment of the target value(s) of the chosen programme output indicators.
- Request includes changes to the project objectives.
- Request includes changes in partnership of the project.
- Request includes adding, cancelling or having major changes in activities outside the programme area.
- Request to prolong the project for more than 6 months.
- Request to change a partner's total budget more than 30 %. If the change relates to a budget decrease, the submission of a new co-financing statement is not required.

The approved changes will be indicated in the project application form. The subsidy contract will be amended only in case of the changes in the main part of the contract.

The prolongation request has to be submitted to the JS the latest one month before the end date of the project.

All other requests can be submitted to the JS the latest before approval of the last progress report by the JS. Request for changes form is available on the website of the programme at www.estlat.eu. LP modifies the application form in eMS. Once the request is approved, the modified application form is the new official reference for the project, the FC and all the Programme bodies.

7.9. Submission of partner and progress reports

Reporting has to be done in English, both on partner and project level. Supporting documentation, e.g. invoices, contracts, tender documentation may be in Estonian or Latvian.

Partner and progress reports must be submitted via eMS after every 4 months. The exact reporting deadlines depend on project starting date.

Detailed guidelines for reporting in eMS are available on the programme's website at www.estlat.eu.

The description of reporting procedure and deadlines:

1. Each project partner (including lead partner) must submit a partner report with expenditure and activity description within **10 working days after the end of each reporting period**. The report will be checked by Estonian or Latvian financial control bodies. In Estonia, the financial control is carried out by the State Shared Service Centre, and in Latvia by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

For example, if the project starts on 10 November 2019, the first report covers the period 10 November 2019 – 9 March 2020, and project partners have to submit partner reports to the financial control bodies within 10 working days after 9 March 2020.

Partner report must be submitted with all the supporting bookkeeping documents³³ (e.g. receipts, invoices, bills, employment contracts, service contracts, lists of participants) and additional materials, e.g. examples of project outputs. The supporting documents must be provided electronically and uploaded to the report. It has to be remembered that each project partner's project related expenditure must be separated in the partner's bookkeeping system.

The financial control body checks the partner report and provides its first set of questions and comments in 30 working days from the date of receiving the partner report.

It is not possible to create new report until previous report is not submitted.

If a partner has no costs to report (0-cost report), it must still submit a partner report but in this case, the partner report must be submitted to the lead partner. FC does not issue certificate to the 0-costs report.

NB! If a partner exceeds in the partner report the total amount of any budget line of its budget, it must inform the LP. The LP will either accept or reject the overspending. The LP must inform the partner of its decision by sending a reply email with a copy to the Estonian or Latvian financial control body.

2. After receiving last confirmation of the partner reports, the LP has to submit the progress report of the whole project with supporting documents in 10 working days. The progress report will be checked by the Joint Secretariat.

The progress report must be submitted with additional materials, e.g. examples of project outputs.

3. JS checks the progress report. In case of questions and/or comments, the JS provides these to the LP by email in 10 working days after receiving the progress report. After confirming the progress report, the JS forwards it to the MA.

4. MA reviews the progress report and makes payment to the account of the LP. Usually it is made in 1 month after receiving the confirmed progress report from the JS.

5. LP makes payments to the accounts of the project partners.

The progress report consists of an activity report and financial report. The progress report serves as a basis for payments and is used for reporting on the programme's progress to the monitoring committee and the European Commission.

The activity report includes information on the project's progress towards the achievement of the project output indicators and project objective(s).

³³The clients of State Shared Service Centre bookkeeping service do not need to submit bookkeeping statements and supporting documents with partner report, but Estonian FC has the right to ask for these documents, if they find it necessary.

The financial report contains project related costs that were incurred during the current reporting period or during the previous reporting periods if they were left out from the previous reports. The report must contain information on both cash and in-kind expenditures. Costs not accounted for or not reported in due time are not reimbursed. The LP ensures that the expenditure stated in the financial report has not been included in a previously submitted financial report(s). The LP must ensure that at the total project budget level the total amounts of the budget lines do not exceed the amounts indicated in the application form, except where the budget flexibility rule allows it. Also, the total amount of each partner's budget may not exceed the amount indicated in the approved application form.

There are the following programme specific rules for reporting:

1) Project partners can have more meetings between themselves than indicated in the application form, if the meetings are linked with the project activities and for the benefit of the project. NB! Please note that this exception does not apply to meetings outside the programme area. Project activities taking place outside the programme area must be specified in the approved application form (see points 5.1. and 5.3.3. of the programme manual).

These meetings do not have to be explained or justified in the progress report.

2) Travelling in Estonia and Latvia outside the programme territory (costs related to budget line "Travel and accommodation costs") is acceptable without further explanations in the following cases:

- a) meeting project partners, who are located outside the programme area;
- b) meeting the programme institutions in Tallinn;
- c) transporting people and/or materials directly related to project;
- d) participating at the events organised by the programme;
- e) travelling in Estonia and Latvia outside the programme territory to events, which are not foreseen in the application form, but have a clear link with the activities of the project and are for the benefit of the project (*e.g.* thematic conferences and workshops), is in general acceptable. However, partners must consult the JS before such trips, to avoid problems during processing of partner and progress reports.

3) Changes in the number of planned purchases in the budget line „Equipment“: If the final number of purchases is different from the planned amount in the application form, it must be explained and justified. In case the difference is +/- 20% of the planned amount, usually it is enough to explain the case in the progress report. However, the partners must consult the JS before making the expenditure, to avoid problems during processing of partner and progress reports. If the difference is more than +/- 20% of the planned amount, it will be decided in cooperation between the LP and the JS, whether it is enough to explain the situation in the progress report or request for changes in the project should be prepared by the LP.

4) Number of participants: if the difference is more than 1/3 of planned number of participants (applies also to proportion of LV/EE participants, if indicated in AF), please justify the deviation. If it is less than 1/3, no need to explain deviations.

5) Publicity: if more press releases, articles etc. (which are not related to costs) are produced than planned, there is no need to provide the reasons. But in case of less publicity outputs are produced by the end of project/serious deviations are noticed during the project, please provide justification.

The financial controllers have to verify that the reported activities have taken place, the delivery of sub-contracted supplies, work and goods is in progress or has been completed. Project **partners have five working days to reply to the questions of the controllers** and when controllers have not received the replies in time, they verify only the costs FC has no questions about.

Costs which are withdrawn by the FC from respective partner report for additional clarification are automatically transmitted in the eMS-system into the next partner report. These open items from previously certified reports also referred to as “sitting ducks”, **must be clarified during the verification of the penultimate partner report.**

The basis of verification is desk-based check on the basis of random sampling or on-the-spot check that is carried out at least once during the project’s lifetime.

Financial Control certificate is an independent decision made by Financial Controller and the decision can be appealed to the National Responsible Authority.

For the overall coherence and quality of the report, it is crucial that the information provided in the report must be correctly filled. Financial controller has right to send the report back to the project partner for improvement.

Programme Authorities have the right to suspend proceedings of partner and progress reports when a partner's solvency is in question because this is a risk that the project is not sustainable.

7.10. Pre-payments

Lead partner has a right to request pre-payment in amount of up to 50% of the total ERDF request of partner reports. This can be done after all the project partners have submitted partner reports to the FC bodies. The request cannot be submitted in the case of the first and last reporting period.

Please refer to annex 3 for the description of the pre-payment procedure and the application template.

7.11. Final report

Final report has to be submitted to the JS together with the last progress report. This report provides information about the achievement of the project objective and outputs as well as project’s results and impact. The lead partner is also requested to give general feedback from the project to the programme authorities.

Approval of the final report by the JS is a pre-condition for confirming the last progress report. A form of the final report is published at www.estlat.eu.

Failure to fulfil the planned project outputs may lead to reduction or repayment of subsidy payments.

7.12. Durability and ownership of project outputs

The ownership of the outputs having the character of investments in infrastructure and productive investments, produced during the project implementation must remain with the lead partner or project partners for at least five years from the final payment to the lead partner.

A project may have to repay the ERDF contribution if, within five years of the final payment to the LP, one of the following happens:

1. A cessation or relocation of a productive activity outside the programme area.
2. A change in ownership of an item of infrastructure, which gives to a firm or a public body an undue advantage.
3. A substantial change affecting its nature, objectives or implementation conditions, which would result in undermining its original objectives.

The LP must inform the JS of such changes beforehand so that the JS can assess the situation and needed actions.

The programme has reduced the time limit described above to three years in cases concerning the maintenance of investments made by SMEs.

7.13. Audit and other possible checks

In addition to the financial control, all projects funded by the EU Structural Funds are subject to audits performed by national auditing institutions. The amount of programme funds, which will be the subject to the second-level audit, will be defined by the Audit Authority.

Moreover, sample checks on projects' accounts will be carried out at even intervals. The responsible auditing bodies of the EU and, within their responsibility, the auditing bodies of Estonia and Latvia are entitled to audit the proper use of funds on the project level.

All the partners involved in the project selected for controls must facilitate audit and control activities that might be performed at the initiative of the EU Member States, the European Commission or the programme management structures.

The lead partner is obliged to co-operate with the auditing bodies by providing all documents for the audit and giving access to its business premises. The lead partner and project partners have to retain for audit purposes all files, documents and data about the project at least four years after the final payment has been made by the MA to the lead partner.

7.14. Decommitment rule

The programme funds are subject to the decommitment rule. ERDF budget commitments at the programme level are made on a yearly basis. If this money or part of it is not spent by the end of the third year following the year of the commitment (n+3), it is withdrawn by the European Commission.

Regular reporting and timeliness of projects are therefore crucial factors in ensuring regular cash flow to the programme and to the projects, and avoiding loss of the EU funds. In case the programme has to decommit funding, the projects, which are under-spending and/or have serious delays with reporting, might lose part of their approved project budget.

7.15. Irregularities

The definition of irregularity given in Article 1 of Council Regulation 2988/95 states:

“Irregularity shall mean any infringement of a provision of Community law resulting from an act or omission by an economic operator, which has, or would have, the effect of prejudicing the general budget of the Communities or budgets managed by them, either by reducing or losing revenue accruing from resources collected directly on behalf of the Communities, or by an unjustified item of expenditure.”

Examples of irregularities include:

- An incorrectly calculated payment claim received by the JS that is corrected before payment is made.
- Evidence indicating that items of ineligible expenditure have been included in the calculation of an ERDF grant previously claimed and paid.
- Evidence that a project has failed to implement the European Commission's requirements on publicity or public procurement.
- Evidence that a project has failed to make progress in the delivery of the agreed outputs and/or results for which the ERDF grant was awarded.
- Evidence that the partnership has not set up adequate systems to control and monitor the project expenditure.
- Evidence of fraud.

Irregularities can be identified in several ways:

- By the lead partners.
- By financial control bodies or auditors.
- By national authorities.
- By the JS or MA on the basis of progress reports and payment claims.

In case of irregularities, MA is responsible for making the recovery decision in cooperation with JS and FC and notifying the LP, the JS, the FC and national responsible authorities of the decision. The amount of recovery is deducted from future payments, or the LP is obliged to reimburse the amount requested.

8. EU STRATEGY FOR THE BALTIC SEA REGION

The territory of the Estonia-Latvia Programme is part of the area that is covered by the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (hereafter the EUSBSR or the Strategy). The need to solve common problems jointly in order to have a wider and more sustainable impact was the main impetus for elaborating the EUSBSR. The Strategy was approved by the European Commission in June 2009 following an update in 2012. For the implementation, an Action Plan has been compiled, which is updated in case of need.

The Strategy addresses the key challenges of the Baltic Sea Region like sustainable environment, prosperity, accessibility, safety and security. It has to reflect the Europe 2020 objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

The EUSBSR has three overall objectives:

4. to save the sea;
5. to connect the region;
6. to increase prosperity.

As the programme area is covered by the EUSBSR, in the implementation, the Strategy will be taken on board as relevant and as much as possible. As the programme is of rather modest size and the impact of the majority of the projects is probably of quite a local nature, **the applicants do not have to describe any possible link to the EUSBSR in the project application and contribution to the EUSBSR will not give any extra points in the project assessment.**

However, contribution to the EUSBSR gives the project broader visibility, may help project beneficiaries to find new partners outside their country, which in turn may widen the scope of activities and increase the capacity of the organisation.

The contribution to the EUSBSR will be established as follows:

During the assessment of **project applications**, the JS and the MA analyse whether, on the basis of the latest adopted Action Plan, a particular project may contribute to the EUSBSR. In case it is decided that the project contributes to the Strategy, the project Lead partner will be notified and respective notification is also made on programme web-site.

The Lead partner and partners can add a link to the EUSBSR to their project-related web-site. The project partners may promote the Strategy and its contribution to it where relevant. They may also include this information into the project reports.

The MA and/or JS will notify the MC of such decision. The programme bodies are entitled to include the contribution of the particular project to the Strategy in the reports submitted to the European Commission or other relevant authorities.

The criteria to be taken into account while assessing the contribution to the EUSBSR are the following:

1. The project should have an impact in the whole programme territory and possibly beyond it.
2. The project should create new development potential in the area in which it is implemented, with the possibility of using the results outside the programme area.
3. The project should support the achievement of objectives and sub-objectives as specified in the EUSBSR latest adopted Action Plan.