

# Programme Complement

INTERREG III B  
Community Initiative  
Alpine Space Programme

March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2002

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This Programme Complement sets out the operational details at measure level of the programme strategy and priorities described in the Operational Programme<sup>1</sup> (OP). The document has been developed consistent with European Commission guidance set out in Methodological Working Paper 3, which describes the elements to be included in a Programme Complement. The Programme Complement is approved by the Programme Monitoring Committee, which is also responsible for agreeing amendments. The document is sent to the European Commission for information.

In developing project proposals, the applicants should refer to important documents elaborated at the Alpine Space or European level. In this concern, not only documents dealing directly with the issue of spatial planning and development have to be taken into consideration, but also references to other policy fields with a potentially high impact on spatial development.

To get further information on the Alpine Space programme, various sources of information can be used. First, the contact persons (JTS and NCP) as set out in 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 will help people to get better knowledge of the content and procedures of the programme. Second, it is recommended to consult regularly the programme website ([www.alpinespace.org](http://www.alpinespace.org)). This site will serve as a central platform for collecting and providing information on the programme, its projects and the related activities carried out by the project implementation bodies (i.e. application forms, guide for the applicants, project reports, minutes, monitoring results, etc.). Furthermore, it is recommended to visit the website of the Managing Authority of the programme (<http://www.salzburg.gv.at/eu/alpinespace.htm>) and the central Swiss Internet-platform on INTERREG IIIB ([www.interreg.ch/alpinespace](http://www.interreg.ch/alpinespace)). General information on structural funds regulations is provided by the website [http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional\\_policy/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/index_en.htm) of the DG Regio of the European Commission.

## 1. How does the Programme work for project applicants (general information)

### 1.1 The programme and its bodies

The detailed description of the joint structures of co-operation is contained in the Programme document. The bodies of the Alpine Space programme are grouped in Programme Implementing bodies and bodies to support the selection and implementation of projects. The tasks and duties of programme bodies that refer to the programme complement and to the project implementation phase are as follows:

#### Programme Implementing bodies:

- *Managing Authority (MA)*: is responsible for the efficiency and correctness of programme management and implementation and for adjusting and implementing the programme complement. It will have to ensure the correctness of operations (projects and actions) and it will also have the task of signing the ERDF funding contracts with the final beneficiaries (= Lead Partners).

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<sup>1</sup> Alpine Space programme – Community Initiative INTERREG III B

- *Paying Authority (PA)*: draws up and submits ERDF payment applications to the European Commission, receives payments from the Commission and makes payments to the Lead Partner.
- *Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS)*: assists the MA as well as the Steering Committee (SC) and the Monitoring Committee (MC) in the implementation of their tasks and co-operates with National Committees, with National Contact Points and with the transnational working groups. It provides information on the programme and its implementation, supports transnational project development and manages the project application process. It evaluates projects in their selection phase and verifies the technical and financial eligibility in co-operation with NCPs, it supports the implementation of projects and monitors their progress. It also deals with information and publicity on the programme and on its projects.
- *National Contact Points (NCP)*: assist the National Committees, the project applicants as well as the implementation process of all projects carried out by partners of the corresponding countries. They are the contact point for potential project partners at national level. NCPs also have the task of assisting the JTS in the evaluation process and of contributing to information and publicity activities at national level.

#### Decision making bodies:

- *Monitoring Committee (MC)*: supervises and adjusts the programme. It agrees upon modifications on the Operational Programme, if necessary, and has to confirm and to adjust the Programme Complement, including physical and financial indicators to be used for monitoring the assistance and it can make later amendments to the programme complement. It examines the results of the implementation and the achievements set out by the Programme measures.
- *Steering Committee (SC)*: is responsible for the joint selection of projects for funding, it applies the criteria for project selection and co-ordinates the project implementation monitoring. It approves calls for proposals, as well as individual project applications.

#### Bodies to support the selection and implementation of projects:

- *Conference of Regions (CR)*: assures the transnational co-operation between regions and gives advice to the MC on issues related to the programming and implementation phases.
- *National Committees*: contribute to unify regional and local issues in accompanying the programme implementation, also involving economic and social partners and NGOs. These Committees are chaired and hosted at national level by the Members of the Steering Committee.
- *Transnational Working Groups*: may be established by the Steering Committee, they are composed of the lead project partners of the respective projects and will co-ordinate relevant projects in order to produce synergy effects and to support the implementation of the projects. They can be financed by the project budget.

### **1.1.1 Management procedures**

The up-mentioned bodies will act in the project implementation process in the following way. The MA shall set up and publish the calls for proposals allowing final beneficiaries to participate by submitting projects to the JTS. The JTS will register all applications,

carry out the eligibility check of the projects and then evaluate projects liaising with NCPs to finally provide a complete documentation to the SC for the final approval of projects to be funded. In case of project approval the MA will sign a ERDF funding contract with the Lead Partner setting out all details and requirements for project implementation. The Member States are responsible for the first level control at national level. According to the indications of the MA, the PA will provide payments (interim and final balance) to the Lead Partners. After the closure of project activities, an independent evaluator will proceed to the ex-post evaluation on the attainment of projects and measures objectives.

A detailed description of the project implementation procedures is contained in paragraph 1.6 that indicates how to prepare a project.

### 1.1.2 Responsible bodies and contact persons for providing ERDF funding

#### Managing Authority (MA) and Paying Authority (PA)

Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung,  
Abteilung 15, (Wirtschaft, Tourismus, Energie)  
Fanny-von-Lehnertstrasse 1,  
PF 527  
A-5010 Salzburg (Austria)  
Tel. +43 662 8042 3799, Fax +43 662 8042 3808  
[christian.salletmaier@salzburg.gv.at](mailto:christian.salletmaier@salzburg.gv.at)

Contact person: Dr. Christian Salletmaier (address, telephone and fax number as indicated above).

#### Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS)

c/o Alpenforschungsinstitut gemn. GmbH  
Kreuzeckbahnstraße 19  
D – 82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
Tel. +49 8821 183-321, Fax. +49 8821 183-310  
e-mail: [lazzari@alpinespace.org](mailto:lazzari@alpinespace.org), [magniez@alpinespace.org](mailto:magniez@alpinespace.org),  
[daffarra@alpinespace.org](mailto:daffarra@alpinespace.org); [jts@alpinespace.org](mailto:jts@alpinespace.org)

Contact person: Dr. Roberta Lazzari (address, telephone and fax number as indicated above)

### 1.1.3 National contact points

The NCP listed below are the ones that have been appointed up to now.

Austria	Jutta MOLL Bundeskanzleramt Hohenstaufengasse 3 A-1010 Wien Phone : +43 (0) 1 531 15 2912 Fax : +43 (0) 1 531 15 2180
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	e-mail: <a href="mailto:jutta.moll@bka.gv.at">jutta.moll@bka.gv.at</a>
France	François BOISSAC Point de contact national INTERREG III B "Espace alpin" Secrétariat Général pour les Affaires Régionales 31, rue Mazenod F-69426 LYON CEDEX 03 Phone : +33 4 72 59 45 67 / +33 4 72 61 63 81 Fax : +33 4 72 59 46 53 / +33 4 72 61 66 25 e-mail : <a href="mailto:fboissac@cr-rhone-alpes.fr">fboissac@cr-rhone-alpes.fr</a>
Germany	Nationale Kontaktstelle Deutschland INTERREG III B Alpenraum Markt Oberstaufen c/o Dr. Peter Eggensberger Leiblstraße 28 D - 86911 Dießen a. Ammersee Tel. +49 (0) 8807/946725 Fax +49 (0) 8807/946726 e-mail: <a href="mailto:ncp.germany@alpinespace.org">ncp.germany@alpinespace.org</a>
Italy	Giulia TOTI Ministero delle Infrastrutture e Trasporti – Direzione Generale per i Programmi Europei Via Nomentana, 2 I-00161 Roma Phone : +39 06 44124100 Fax : +39 06 44123300 e-mail : <a href="mailto:giulia.toti@mail.illpp.it">giulia.toti@mail.illpp.it</a>
Liechtenstein	Walter WALCH Stabsstelle für Landesplanung Städtle 38 FL-9490 Vaduz Phone: +423 236 62 60 e-mail: <a href="mailto:walter.walch@hba.llv.li">walter.walch@hba.llv.li</a>
Slovenia	Aša MANSOOR Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning National Office for Spatial Planning Dunajska cesta 21 SLO-1000 Ljubljana Phone: +386 1 478 70 22 Fax: + 386 1 478 70 10 e-mail: <a href="mailto:asa.mansoor@gov.si">asa.mansoor@gov.si</a>
Switzerland	Silvia JOST Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) Kochergasse 10 CH-3003 Bern Phone : +41 (0) 31 322 06 25 Fax : +41 (0) 31 322 53 46 e-mail: <a href="mailto:silvia.jost@are.admin.ch">silvia.jost@are.admin.ch</a>

## 1.2 Legal provisions for ERDF funding

The allocation of ERDF-funding will follow a single decision of the Land Salzburg.

## 1.3 Legal provisions for national co-financing under special consideration of the legal, institutional and financial system of the Partner States (accounting regulations)

### Austria

If a public authority or body acts as project partner the national co-funding is provided by the respective budgets. Money granted to private project partners by public authorities is no state aid in the sense of Art. 87 (1) of the EG-Treaties and is based on single decisions according to the following table.

name of the regulation	n <sup>o</sup> of the state aid; BKA-notification n <sup>o</sup> for de minimis; no state aid acc. to Art 87 (1) EGV	period of validity (from/ti; unlimited)	scope
single decision of the Land of Tyrol following the "Allgemeine Richtlinie für Förderungen aus Landesmitteln"	no state aid	unlimited	Tyrol
single decision of the Land of Upper Austria following the "Allgemeine Richtlinien für Förderungen aus Landesmitteln"	no state aid	1. 1. 2000- unlimited	Upper Austria
single decision of the Land of Salzburg following the "Allgemeine Richtlinien für die Gewährung von Fördermitteln des Landes Salzburg"	no state aid	unlimited	Salzburg
single decision of the Land of Carinthia following the "Richtlinie für die Durchführung und Förderung der Aktion Orts- und Regionalentwicklung (ORE)"	not state aid	unlimited	Carinthia
single decision of the Land of Styria	no state aid	unlimited	Styria



single decision of the Land of Vorarlberg following the "Allgemeine Förderrichtlinie"	no state aid	unlimited	Vorarlberg
single decision of the Land of Lower Austria	not state aid	unlimited	Lower Austria
single decision of the Land of Vienna	no state aid		Vienna
single decision of the Land of Burgenland	no state aid	unlimited	Burgenland
Single decision based on the "Allgemeine Rahmenrichtlinie für die Gewährung von Förderungen aus Bundesmitteln"	no state aid	5.5.1977 - unlimited	Austria

## France

name of the regulation	n <sup>o</sup> of the state aid;	period of validity (from/ti; unlimited)	scope
Aides à l'innovation	NN 7/87	Unlimited	France
Aides des centres régionaux d'innovation et de transfert de technologies	NN 6/89	Unlimited	France
Fonds de la recherche et de la technologie	N1014/95	Unlimited	France
Régime cadre des interventions publiques en faveur du tourisme	N882/96	31.12.2006	France
Aides au télétravail	No number	Unlimited	France
Fonds régional d'aide au conseil	N662/99 N2/99	Unlimited	France
Règlement du développement rural	N1257/99	Unlimited	France
Lignes directrices de la communauté Sur les aides d'état dans le secteur agricole	No number	Unlimited	France
Aides aux actions collectives	E1/90 NN 120/90	Unlimited	France
Aides aux commerçants, artisans et activités de service	Règ. CE 69/2001	Unlimited	France
Régime cadre des aides à	N862/96	Illimitée	France

l'environnement			
Gestion des énergies renouvelables aides ADEME	N114/2000	Illimitée	France
Fonds régional d'aide au conseil	N662/99 N2/99	Illimitée Illimitée	France
Régime cadre des interventions publiques en faveur du tourisme	N882/96	31.12.2006	France
Fonds régional d'aide au conseil	N662/99 N2/99	Illimitée Illimitée	France

### Germany

If a public authority or body acts as project partner the national co-funding is provided by the respective budgets of the Freistaat Bayern on the basis of the "Haushaltsordnung des Freistaates Bayern" according to the current version and the "Landeshaushaltsordnung für Baden-Württemberg" according to the current version. With exception of the three state aids as set out in the following table (concerning Bayern) Germany confirms that any state aid that might be provided under this programme will either be in conformity with the de minimis rule or with aid schemes implemented under one of the block exemption regulations or other exemption regulations or will be notified to the Commission in accordance with notification (EC) No.68/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Art. 87 and 88 of the EC treaty to training aid, Commission regulation (EC) No. 69/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Art. 87 and 88 of the EC treaty to de minimis aid, Commission regulation (EC) No. 70/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Art. 87 and 88 of the EC treaty to aid to small and medium sized enterprises, all of them published in the Official Journal L 10, 13.03.2001.

name of the regulation	n° of the state aid;	period of validity (from/ti; unlimited)	scope
Haushaltsordnung des Freistaates Bayern - Bay Vertragsnaturschutzprogramm - Landschaftspflege-Richtlinien	Decision of the EC of 07.09.2000 on the plan for the support of rural	31.12.2006	Bavaria

- Bayerisches Kulturland- schaftsprogramm	development (K[2000]2527)		
Landeshaushaltsordnung für Baden-Württemberg in der jeweils gültigen Fassung		in the current version	Baden- Württem- berg

### Italy

Italian legislation provides that national co-financing of Interreg IIIB programmes is covered by national public funds. The Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance has a specific fund, named "Fondo di Rotazione per l'attuazione delle politiche comunitarie", where national funds are allocated with a contribution that is equivalent to the ERDF funding. The co-financing for 2000-2006 programming period has been regulated by the CIPE Resolution of June the 22<sup>nd</sup> 2000.

### Switzerland

Swiss partners who request Swiss Federal Funding have to conform to the Federal Law of October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1999 on promotion of the Swiss participation to the Community Initiative of Cross-border, Transnational and Interregional Co-operation (INTERREG III), for the period 2000-2006, and its Ordinance of November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2000.

## 1.4 Eligible costs

The eligibility of costs is regulated by the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1685/2000 of July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2000 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999, as regards eligibility of expenditures of operations co-financed by the Structural Funds. Expenditure may not be considered eligible for a contribution from the ERDF if it has actually been paid by the final beneficiary before the date on which the Operational Programme has been accepted by the European Commission (December, 21<sup>st</sup> 2000). This date constitutes the starting point of the expenditure eligibility. As a general rule, for expenditure occurring after this date, eligibility starts with the date when regional/national authorities or the JTS receive, in written form, the request for project funding.

All operations to be funded by the programme should always be related to a specific measure in the programme according to relevant EU-regulations. As the OP states, ERDF assistance will be granted with reference to the following categories related to the operations<sup>2</sup>:

- Permanent staff

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<sup>2</sup> for further details see Commission Regulation (EC) No 1685/2000

- Temporary staff
- External experts and consultants
- Travel and accommodation
- Conferences and seminar expenses
- Infrastructure Investment
- Technical office equipment
- Project management (monitoring, data collection, co-ordination of single actions)
- Project information and publicity
- Consumables
- General expenses
- Bank charges on ERDF accounts

As far as Infrastructure Investment is concerned, the INTERREG III Guidelines, Point 14, provides that "key areas for infrastructure investments must also be identified. Owing to the limited financial resources, only small-scale infrastructure can be taken into consideration. Motorway, main road construction and other similar infrastructures are excluded. The operation selected must also demonstrate concrete, visible and innovative results. In the case of problems of water resources management caused by flooding or drought, INTERREG III funding can be used on an exceptional basis for infrastructure investment, taking into account the limited financial resources." Furthermore, it is possible to include relevant infrastructure investments in the project if they are financed by other funding sources. As regards office equipment, only expenditure strictly related to the project will be eligible.

## 1.5 Type and rate of EU-assistance, rate of intervention

The Community financing resource is the ERDF for Member States and, for Slovenia, it is in principle possible to use PHARE, ISPA and SAPARD. Besides the Community funds, national financing resources have to be provided which may include state, regional, local or private funds.

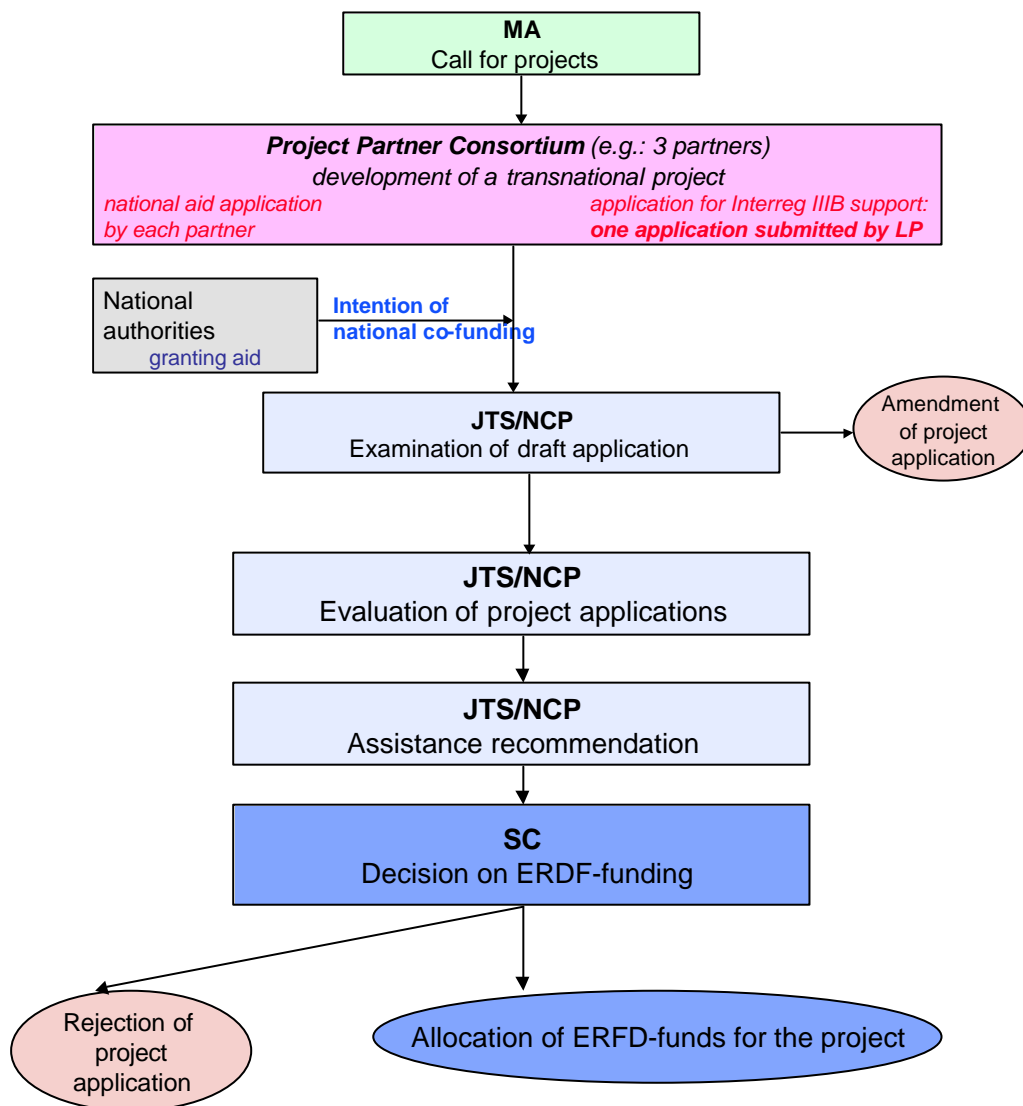
ERDF-funding will be granted as unrecoverable assistance according to EU competition law.

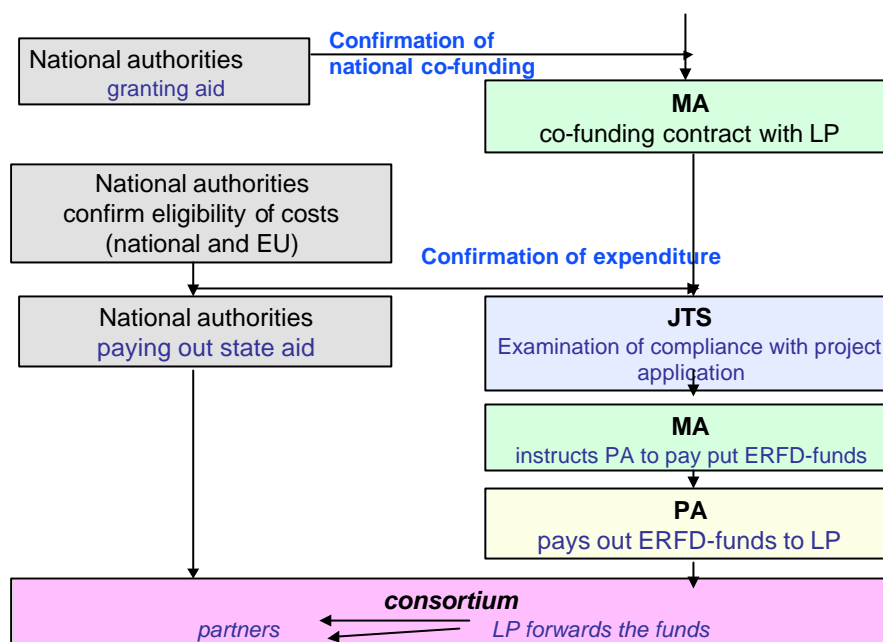
The ERDF co-financing rate must not exceed 50% of the total eligible project costs. However, up to this limit it is within the responsibility of the Steering Committee to decide on other co-financing percentages taking into account the availability of ERDF-funds, the results of the project evaluation, the rules laid down in the Structural Funds Regulations (Art. 29) and especially the EU competition law.

Non-Member States that cannot benefit from the above mentioned financial instruments do not receive Community co-financing and therefore have to cover their project costs with national funds. However, at project level their contribution can be either in money or in kind. Further exceptions are indicated in the introductory part of each measure.

## 1.6 How to prepare a project – from the idea to the results

### 1.6.1 Project flow – an overview





### 1.6.2 Project generation

For project generation and for finding transnational partners, it will be helpful to contact the JTS and the National Contact Points as well as to use the various events to meet potential partners. Special attention should be given to the activities of the Conference of Regions and to activities addressed to the public. In addition, the website [www.alpinespace.org](http://www.alpinespace.org) shall be regularly visited to collect relevant information.

As regards specific information on programme administration, financial management and partner search as well as for general advice on the preparation of proposals, potential project applicants are requested to contact the above mentioned National Contact Points installed in each participating country as well as the JTS. Thanks to a close co-operation among National Contact Points and between each of them and the Joint Technical Secretariat, a competent information network shall be available to project applicants.

### 1.6.3 Project organisation: Lead Partner system, financial management

Each project will be presented by a Lead Partner who takes the overall responsibility for the application and implementation of the entire project. Potential Lead Partners should be aware of their main responsibility to create a well working consortium. The project partnership shall be laid down in a contract between the LP and all project partners. Thus, the LP will have to present such an agreement to the JTS and the MA to enable them to check if the essential regulations have been observed.

If the LP comes from a Non-Member State the tasks of the LP related to the ERDF must be performed by a project partner coming from an EU-Member State ("ERDF-Lead Partner"), because only a project partner coming from a Member State is entitled to deal with ERDF-funding. In these cases the final beneficiary is the ERDF-LP, according to Council Regulation (EC) 1260/1999. The project partner coming from the Non-Member State, however, can be regarded as technical LP.

According to the INTERREG Guidelines "the ERDF contribution will be paid to a single bank account in the name of the Paying Authority or the Managing Authority (where it is also the Paying Authority). On the basis of decisions concerning the selection of projects by the Steering Committee or the Monitoring Committee acting as Steering Committee, this ERDF participation will then according to Article 32 (1), last subparagraph, of the General Regulation be paid by the Paying Authority to the final beneficiaries ... In the case of operations involving partners in different Member States, the final beneficiary will be the partner in charge or "leader" of the operation which will undertake financial management and co-ordinate the various partners in the operation. This Lead partner in charge will bear financial and legal responsibility to the Managing Authority as to be defined in the ERDF contract". The Lead partner in charge will establish with these partners, in the form of an agreement, the division of the mutual responsibilities.

#### **1.6.4 Project application: content and submission (call for tenders)**

The Joint Technical Secretariat will be responsible for the general management of the project application process. The project application will be processed by regular open calls for proposals. It is envisaged that there will be at least one call for proposals every year. Calls can cover several submission periods. As a rule, the calls will cover all priorities and measures as set out in the OP and the related Programme Complement. However, depending on the results of previous open calls, the Steering Committee may decide on special requirements (e.g. key projects) and launch specific calls accordingly.

All information about the calls for proposals will be published on the website [www.alpinespace.org](http://www.alpinespace.org). There, the application documents can be downloaded, as well as the basic EU regulations and further documents to enable the applicants to fill in the forms. The MA will communicate the publication of the call to the national authorities. The national authorities will be in charge of publishing the call at national and regional levels in the appropriate form. The deadlines for submission will be specified in each call. All applications received after these deadlines will not be considered under this call, but can be submitted in the following calls or submission periods. The applications must be filled out completely and in English language, otherwise they will be rejected. In exceptional cases, the JTS may ask project applicants to provide further information. However, all the relevant information that is important for evaluating projects must be available within the fixed deadline. If a project will be rejected, project applicants will get informed about the reasons.

The Joint Technical Secretariat will further administrate the project proposals. The Lead Partners will get informed within two weeks if the application is complete and if it will enter the project evaluation phase (see section 1.7).

#### **1.6.6 Project implementation: reporting obligations**

The LP may only request payments by providing proof of progress of the project as described in the action plan, which is part of the approved application.

Therefore the LP has to present progress reports to the JTS. The progress report consists of an activity report and a financial report, including a table indicating the reporting period and the corresponding expenditure relating to each budget line. Model reports will be provided by the JTS.

The activity report shall inform about the project realisation (realisation of work steps/milestones so far and the envisaged next steps) and shall cover the whole project.

The financial report shall contain all certifications of expenditure given by the respective national authorities about expenses arisen so far that can be objectively and spatially imputed to the project or about costs that are to be considered similar according to EU-regulation. The LP shall collect the certifications in all involved Partner States.

The first progress report must be submitted to the JTS at the latest six months after the start of the project according to the approved action plan. At this occasion the LP must present to the JTS the contracts it has concluded with the project partners to enable JTS and MA to check if the essential regulations have been observed.

Subsequently, further progress reports have to be submitted in regular periods (at least once a year) according to the work plan of the project.

A final report shall be submitted to the JTS within three months after the completion of the project. The final report shall also include the following items:

- comparison of planned and actually realised activities (indicating reasons for deviations) and a critical assessment of the project process,
- presentation of results, especially with regard to the fulfilment of the criteria and indicators laid down in the Programme Complement,
- experiences with transnational co-operation and eventually synergies with cross-border co-operation,
- details on planned follow-up activities and further steps for utilisation and dissemination of the results.

#### **1.6.7 Requirements for publicity:**

In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1159/2000 of 30 May 2000 on information and publicity measures to be carried out by the Member States concerning assistance from the Structural Funds, the Lead Partner will have to show, in all relations with the public, that the project was implemented through financial assistance from funds of the INTERREG III B programme "Alpine Space".

#### **1.6.8 Project monitoring: indicators and procedure**

For project monitoring, a monitoring system will be established. For that purpose, the monitoring indicators mentioned on measure level will be used.

### **1.7 Project evaluation and selection process, obligatory and priority criteria**

#### **Methodology for selecting the projects**

After a formal check done by the JTS project evaluation will be done in three phases and based on two sets of criteria:



**phase 1: projects will be checked by the JTS according to the obligatory criteria (1),** which allow the projects to enter the next steps.

**phase 2: technical and financial evaluation done by the NCP and co-ordinated by the JTS,** which includes reliability of the applicants, confirmation if national co-financing is appropriate and conformity with national requirements.

**phase 3: projects will then be evaluated by the JTS according to the priority criteria (2),** which are used for classification and selection of projects for ERDF co-funding.

**phase 4: elaboration of a summary evaluation by the JTS**

### **(1) Obligatory Criteria (phase 1 of evaluation)**

Obligatory criteria will be defined at programme and at measure level. Projects therefore will be checked as follows:

**firstly:** check according to the obligatory criteria on programme level (the same criteria apply to all projects). In case projects do not meet these criteria, they are rejected.

**secondly:** the check of obligatory criteria on measure level (depending on the assignment of a project to a specific measure, different criteria apply). In case projects do not meet the respective criteria at measure level, they will be rejected. Otherwise, projects will enter phase 2 of the evaluation.

### **(2) Priority Criteria (phase 3 of evaluation)**

Like the obligatory criteria, also the priority criteria will be defined at programme and at measure level. Projects which met obligatory criteria at programme **and** measure level therefore will be further evaluated as follows:

**firstly:** evaluation according to priority criteria at programme level (the same criteria apply to all projects). Depending on the conformity with criteria, projects can gain points between 0 (not fulfilled) and 3 (completely fulfilled) for each criterion. The more criteria a project meets, the more points it will gain. Then, projects will proceed to:

**secondly:** evaluation according to priority criteria at measure level (depending on the assignment of a project to a specific measure, different criteria apply). Again, depending on the conformity with criteria, projects can gain points between 0 (not fulfilled) and 3 (completely fulfilled) for each criterion.

Finally, the total amount of points gained for the priority criteria will be added up.

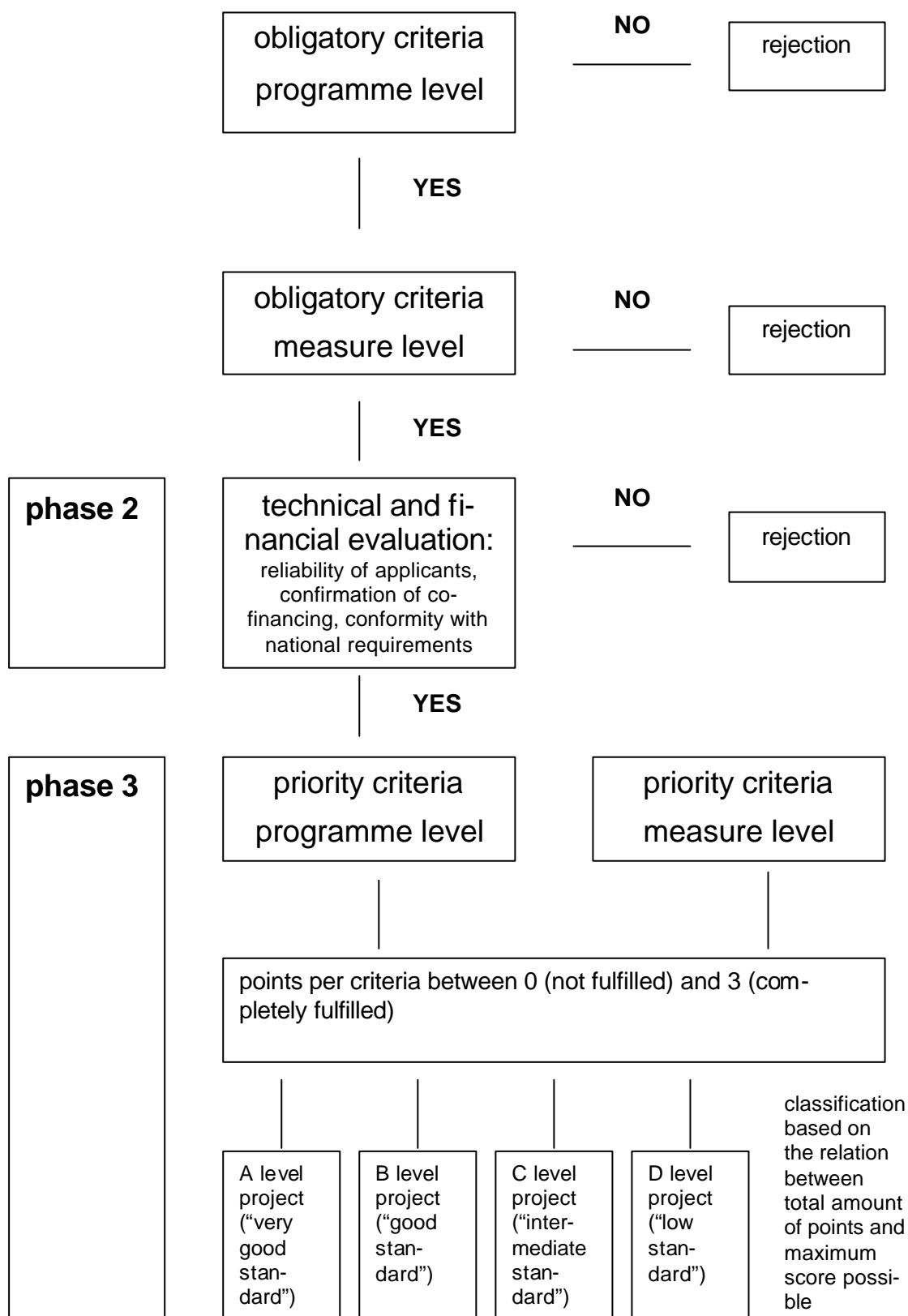
Based on its total score and its relation to the maximum possible score, each project then will be classified as "A-", "B-", "C-" or "D- level" project, level A representing a "very good standard", level B a "good standard", level C an "intermediate standard" and level D a "low standard". This classification provides the basis for the Steering Committee's decision on whether a project will receive ERDF-funding or not. In order to obtain ERDF funding within the INTERREG IIIB Alpine Space Programme, projects have to meet at least an intermediate standard (which is "C-level"), whereby projects classified as A and B level will be given priority.

This classification also provides the basis for Steering Committee's decision on the maximum ERDF co-funding rate related to the total eligible project costs of project partners coming from Member States.

Furthermore, the general recommendations for project design (i.e. key projects, size and duration of projects, budget for specific types of actions) as indicated in chapter 2 will be an important basis for the Steering Committee's decision on project funding. In any case, the Steering Committee's decision will be taken according to the availability of ERDF funds.

Evaluation criteria are set out below and might be specified, completed and further developed by the SC and approved by MC during the implementation process. The following scheme shows the system of project selection.

**The system of project selection**



**Obligatory criteria at Programme level**

The obligatory criteria as described in chapter 4 of the OP are listed below. All the projects must:

- Provide a transnational project partnership. Projects must have a transnational character that is at least two co-operating partners from different states participating in a project and securing national co-financing. Each EU partner has to contribute financially to the project. The contribution of Non-Member States can be either in money or in kind;
- Have a Lead Partner who safeguards a reliable project organisation and a competent project management. The form of co-operation, the content of the project and the work distribution must be subjected to a written agreement between the partners. If the Lead Partner is from Switzerland, Liechtenstein or Slovenia the project must have an ERDF-Lead Partner for dealing with ERDF-funds;
- Respect relevant national and EU policies regarding structural funds policies, environmental legislation etc;
- Be in accordance with European and national spatial development policy issues, spatial development aims and issues of the ESDP, CEMAT guidelines and national spatial development strategies. Projects must therefore demonstrate a positive impact towards a balanced and harmonious development of the territory;
- Concentrate on transnational problems calling for transnational solutions;
- Include a description of quantified outputs and/or clear and attainable targets in order to allow appraisal and ex –post evaluation;
- Be completed within the programming period (before September 2008);
- Not be funded by other EU programmes (except PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD funds for Non-Member States), even if synergies with other EU programmes are appreciated; the (Lead) partners must confirm that the project is not funded by other EU programmes;
- Demonstrate their contribution to sustainable spatial development;
- Not duplicate existing work;
- Produce tangible and visible results;
- Have an innovative approach (new thematic studies, new forms of information generation, of communication or dissemination, etc.);
- Be consistent with the programme. The objectives and methodologies of the projects must fall within the strategy, priorities and measures defined in the programme;
- Provide equal opportunities for men and women.

**Obligatory criteria at measure level**

The scope of this additional set of requirements of the selection procedure is to assure that projects respond to the specific aims of each measure. These criteria are indicated in the description of measures.

### **Priority criteria at Programme level**

Higher priority for funding will be given to project proposals if they:

- have a cross-sectoral character or contribute to a multi-sectoral integration and co-operation, causing synergy effects and additional benefits (demonstrate the added value of spatial planning);
- demonstrate management capacity, efficient work organisation and experiences in transnational co-operation;
- contribute to an improvement in the institutional setting, that is relations between the authorities, institutions and organisations involved in spatial planning issues;
- produce synergies and/or complementarities with other projects;
- give arguments for practical decision making;
- contain elements of system building (which can administer the results of the projects, continue to build on them and contribute towards a long-term accumulation of knowledge);
- provide for a continuation of transnational activities beyond 2006 (e.g. by providing a concept for using the results beyond 2006 and/or securing future funding);
- will provide results that can be used in other parts of the co-operational area or in other INTERREG IIIB co-operation areas;
- pilot projects (see glossary).

### **Priority criteria at measure level**

The scope of this phase is to encourage the applicants in submitting projects of good quality because the provided mechanism allows them to gain points that will be added to the ones obtained in the previous phase at programme level.

## **1.8 Financial control and auditing**

In consultation with the MA and PA, the Member States establish financial management and control arrangements in their countries as set out in Council Regulation (EC) No. 438/2001 and in such a way as to ensure that the MA and PA are able to fulfil the implementation of the CIP and to co-ordinate that Community Funds and national co-financing funds are used efficiently and correctly and that assistance is managed in accordance with all the applicable Community rules and in accordance with the principle of sound financial management. The Member States will provide the MA with a detailed description of the management and control systems they have installed.

Controls according to Art. 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) 438/2001 (hereinafter referred to as "first level controls") shall be fulfilled at national level, including controls of national and EU-funds, within the national frameworks and therefore lie in the responsibility of each Member State.

Depending of the specific national regulation, certifications of expenditure will be given either by the national authorities funding the project or private accountants.

The certification of expenditure shall confirm the delivery of the products and services co-financed, the reality and eligibility of expenditure claimed and that national and community rules, especially Commission Regulation (EC) 1685/2000, have been respected.

The Member States will ensure that the national authority issuing the certification of expenditure is authorised to do so and independent from the project implementation. Furthermore, the Member States shall provide adequate information on national requirements for the first level control to any body responsible for giving guidance to project applicants (Joint Technical Secretariat, National Contact Point, etc.).

In case of irregularities found within the first level control system set up by any Member State, it is up to the MA and to the respective Member State to adjust the system and to correct its irregularities.

Sample checks on operations according to Art. 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) 438/2001 shall be carried out by an international auditing institution with branch offices in all Member States applying common control-standards on basis of the European Commission audit manual and international auditing standards. This external auditor will be commissioned by the MA. It shall also be responsible for stating the programme closure declaration.

The basis for the selection of projects checked will be a risk analysis. Using a risk point system the following categories of risks will be taken into account:

- budget size (small, medium, large) of the project,
- number of project partners,
- participation of Non Member States,

If necessary the list of risks will be amended according to the developments during the programming period.

Based on this risk analysis, a representative sample of approved projects will be selected every year by

the international auditing institution

using the following criteria:

- at least one project each from three different categories of budget size after the first two application rounds when there will be an overview of the budgets of the projects approved,

- at least one Lead Partner in each EU Member State and Non-Member State,
- at least one project from each of the seven measures within the meaning of Chapter 4.2. of the CIP.

Selected projects will only be checked if at least 50 per cent of the approved eligible expenditure is spent and if this fact is reported to the JTS. To ensure that the sample checks on operations cover at least 5 per cent of the total eligible expenditure as stated in Article 10 (2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 438/2001, the accumulated budgets of the selected projects have to account for at least an amount of 10 per cent per selection period.

The JTS will provide all necessary information, in particular on the amount of budget used, the project contact persons and addresses, to the international auditing institution.

The Member States will support the auditing institution in carrying out the sample checks and provide all necessary information.

## 2. Priorities and measures

This chapter of the Programme Complement considers the measures of each priority. A measure is the means through which a Priority is implemented over several years, allowing the financing of operations. It aims at providing detailed information on the specific aspects to be considered within the single priorities and measures.

As a result, project applicants should be able to understand very clearly the specific requirements that project proposals have to meet. The applicants will be further assisted by a specific document, the Guidelines for Applicants, which can be downloaded from the website [www.alpinespace.org](http://www.alpinespace.org).

In any case, project applicants have to be aware of the territorial dimension of sustainable spatial development and of the European added value that projects have to provide. A clear reference to the ESDP as well as a clear outline of the territorial impact of the project and its relation to the Alpine Space shall be considered (“comprehensive approach”).

### 2.1 The structure of the measure description

The thematic aims to be followed with the implementation of the Alpine Space Programme are the achievement of added value of co-operation in different fields of spatial development (Priority I), the promotion of a sustainable transport system (Priority II) and the support of the management of nature and cultural heritage and the prevention of natural disasters (Priority III). The priorities defined shall be implemented through a set of measures as indicated already in the Operational Programme.

First there is a brief introduction into the **objectives** of the measure, based on the text contained in the Operational Programme. General recommendations for project design contain indications on the appropriate size and duration of projects and, in some cases, the budget for specific types of actions. However, the Steering Committee may decide on exceptions of the average project budget. If necessary, indications are made concerning exceptions with regard to eligible cost, types of funding and rate of intervention as referred to in chapter 1. In any case, the co-financing rate will be 50% at maximum.

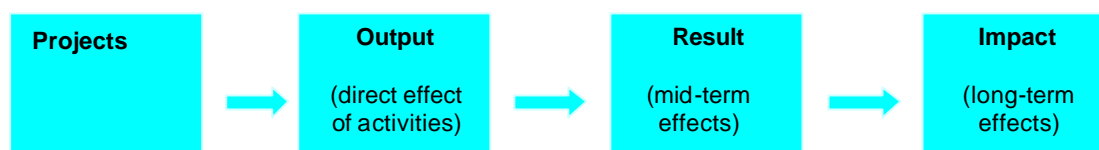
After that, **types of actions** listing **examples of activities** to be implemented within the respective measure are presented. Actions are divided into 5 types with the aim of guiding the applicants in inserting their projects in the appropriate typology. It has to be stressed that the activities mentioned in this document, are examples and therefore not exhaustive.

Under **examples of outputs**, possible outputs are described, through a list of some possible direct effects to be realised with the activities.

**Expected results and impacts** should be seen as mid-term (results) respectively long-term (impacts) effects generated through the activities.



## INTERVENTION LOGIC OF THE PROJECT



**Categories of intervention** listed in each measure are based on Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No.1260/1999 and have been compiled to help the Commission services report on Structural Funds activities. In addition to its use in annual reports on the Structural Funds, and to its contribution to clarify the communication on various Community policies, such information divided by categories is necessary to enable the Commission to respond to requests of information from EC institutions, from Member States and from the public.

**Obligatory and priority project selection criteria** at measure level indicate the criteria for project selection as set out in section 1.7.

According to Council Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999 articles 9 and 32 the **Final beneficiaries** are the bodies and public or private firms responsible for commissioning operations. According to the INTERREG Guidelines, the Lead Partner shall be the final beneficiary. One of his tasks will be to establish and maintain contacts with the implementation bodies of the Programme through the Joint Technical Secretariat and the National Contact Points. For further detailed information on the Lead Partner see chapter 7 paragraph 7.2.3 of the OP.

The description of single measures will contain also indications for monitoring activities which, therefore, do not apply directly to applicants.

A set of **Monitoring Indicators (output, result and impact)** is provided to describe the Programme implementation process at measure level. Output indicators report on what projects have actually produced (reports, websites, networks etc); result indicators measure the immediate, direct short term effects, while impact indicators measure the long term effects of projects.

The **consistency with the Programme** should provide an appraisal of the consistency between the objectives as defined in the OP, and the operational objectives as defined at measure level in this document. The scope of the consistency is to verify the internal coherence of measures in relation to the priorities and objectives.

## 2.2 Detailed description of the measures

**Priority I: Promotion of the Alpine Space as a competitive and attractive living and economic area in the framework of polycentric spatial development of the EU**

**Measure 1: Mutual knowledge and common perspectives**

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### Objectives

This measure promotes contacts and networks among the territories of the Alpine Space in order to produce common visions and to address specific development topics within the context of the European social and economic integration. It aims at drawing up common perspectives of spatial development taking into account the European Spatial Development Perspective. It should furthermore contribute to provide partners with relevant information and to spread information and knowledge on social and spatial phenomena within the Alpine Space. This measure encourages the development of a strong partnership between territories at all levels.

### Synergies with other measures

This measure focuses on global views and intends to provide common strategies for spatial development at the macro level. The application and implementation of common strategies at the micro level is covered by measure I.2. Therefore, various synergies among both can be expected.

### Project size and costs

Due to the general character of the measure, projects should run on a wide territorial scale. So as to support the achievement of this aim, 60% of the indicative budget for this measure will be dedicated to projects over 1.000.000 Euro project size. In order to stimulate a real mutual exchange of expertise and good practice, the budget for studies and strategies should not exceed a share of 60% on measure level.

All cost categories indicated in section 1.4 are eligible under this measure except for infrastructure investment.

<b>Type of actions</b>	<b>Examples of activities</b>
Observation/data processing/ monitoring	Developing innovative technical tools for data processing as well as for information on social, cultural, economic and territorial aspects with a view to public administrations. Definition of common indicators for monitoring the spatial development of the co-operation area.
Studies and strategies	Evaluating policies with a clear reference to European spatial development concerns. Working out common spatial development strategies. Evaluating and harmonising instruments for spatial planning, feasibility studies on synergies and added

	value of co-operation among territories.
	Common activities and promotion of concepts for urban rural partnerships.
Networking	Developing networks between metropolitan areas and gateway cities of the Alps, as well as between small and medium-sized towns aimed at an economic and territorial integration. Establishing suitable technological platforms as well as mutual exchange of people and experiences. Creating networks between planning and research institutions to develop joint observation and monitoring tools.
Information/ Training/ Awareness raising	Creating suitable instruments for information and communication, including internet-based communication platforms. Carrying out professional and educational training on spatial planning.

### **Examples of outputs, expected results and impacts**

Common data-bases and indicators are expected to improve the effectiveness in the use of data and information for the Alpine Space territory. In combination with new technical platforms for mutual information and dissemination, this will contribute to a better knowledge of the Alpine Space in spatial development concerns. Furthermore, a stronger networking among different territories and institutions responsible for spatial and regional development will help to achieve a better economic and a territorial integration, not only within the co-operation area but also in its relation to neighboured European territories.

New offers of training and education addressed to both, relevant authorities and the public, are crucial instruments to raise awareness for strengths and weaknesses of different territories and subsequently contribute to a more balanced socio-economic development approach in the Alpine Space.

Detailed policy analysis and evaluation reports will help to understand the policy implementation process from the European to the regional level. Clear recommendations for adjusting the policies according to the various levels of responsibilities shall encourage political decision makers to speed up political decisions and a better integration of the public.

### **Categories of Intervention**

Research projects based in University and research institutes (181), Innovation and technology transfers, establishment of networks and partnerships between business and/or research institutes (182), Information and communication technology (including security and safe transmission measures (322), services and applications for the citizen (health, administration, education (323), innovative actions (414).

**Project selection criteria at measure level**

<b>Obligatory</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Partners from at least three different Partner States with corresponding national co-financing are required	<p>Number of partners above the required minimum (partners of different areas/levels/types )</p> <p>Projects should clearly contribute to a joint Alpine Space perspective (in particular intercultural issues and wide-spread problems)</p> <p>Projects should have a high potential for transferability within the Alpine Space or to other INTERREG IIIB co-operation areas</p> <p>Established partnerships among countries of different languages and/or cultural background</p>

**Final beneficiaries**

National Administration and Institutions

Regional and Local Authorities

Universities and Research Institutes

Spatial Planning and Development Institutions, Agencies and Organizations

Economic and social Partners

Public-Private-Consortiums

NGOs and Associations

**Monitoring indicators**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Number of transnational information activities and training and education courses	Number of people participating in information activities and training and education courses	Increase of the number of information activities and training and education courses
Number of transnational networks Number of policy evaluation reports according to the main policy fields mentioned in the ESDP	Number of pilot projects generated through projects	Mixed partnership involving both authorities from the spatial and regional planning domain and partners from other sectors  Co-operations among perialpine and core alpine partners

		Co-operations among partners of different language areas
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### Consistency with the Programme

Measure I.1 contributes particularly to develop common spatial visions covering a high portion of the Alpine Space territory. Its strategic character is expressed by various aspects: the lack of funding opportunities for investments, the emphasis on a wide territorial approach, the concentration of a common policy evaluation and policy development considering the ESDP and not least by the fact that final beneficiaries shall be strongly related to the public sector.

The wide territorial approach and the clear reference to the ESDP under this measure are expected to stimulate the participation of Non-Member States and therefore a stronger coherence in European Spatial Development which are important elements of the programme strategy.

The monitoring indicators are suitable to comprehend the progress of the programme implementation. However, as regards the programme impact, due to the general character of the measure it will be difficult to gain detailed monitoring results.

### Financial table

Total	Public				other participation
	Total	Community participation		National Public	
		Total	ERDF	Total	
13.855.656	13.181.220	6.590.610	6.590.610	6.590.610	674.436

**Priority I: Promotion of the alpine space as a competitive and attractive living and economic area in the framework of polycentric spatial development of the EU**

**Measure 2: Competitiveness and sustainable development**

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**Objectives**

This measure is focused on strengthening the competitiveness of the Alpine Space by supporting the development of common approaches in different economic sectors. In order to increase competitiveness, the use of ICT technologies should be stimulated.

The measure also intends to promote the development of the different alpine territories according to their specificity through the creation of job and income opportunities as well as through the promotion of co-operations among enterprises and institutions for technology transfer and to make disadvantaged regions attractive to potential investors.

**Synergies with other measures**

The measure will operate on a micro level in the sector of transnational co-operation by completing and implementing the activities shown in measure I.1.

**Project size and costs**

As this measure is focused on providing practical examples and innovative actions, the budget for strategies should not exceed a share of 20% on measure level and should be focused on operational studies. Only in exceptional cases, projects under 500.000 Euro will be financed.

All cost categories indicated in section 1.4 are eligible under this measure.

A contribution of at least 10% of the project budget is expected to be provided by private project partners<sup>3</sup>.

<b>Type of action</b>	<b>Examples of activities</b>
Observation/data processing/monitoring	Implementing and harmonising monitoring within the economic, social and productive context of the Alpine Space territory.
Strategies	Development of joint business strategies in future branches with a view to technical innovation. Promotion of economical diversification in mono-structured areas using endogenous resources. Establishing new models to provide basic services in disadvantaged regions.

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<sup>3</sup> definition of "private" according to the resp. national definitions

	Development of new ICT applications to improve private and public services. Increase access and use of ICT to enhance sectors such as e-commerce, tele-working, tele-education and to improve services and applications for citizens.
Networking	<p>Providing a wider range of interaction, know-how exchange and mutual learning among enterprises, particularly SMEs, of all types. Developing transnational partnerships in the field of business, labour market and vocational training by promoting horizontal and vertical clusters among enterprises and institutions.</p> <p>Implementing common marketing platforms for sustainable tourism. Positioning cultural heritage on national and international tourist markets.</p>
Information/ Training/ Awareness raising	Setting up information and promotional services to improve public awareness on endogenous capacities. Developing educational and training activities for creating and updating professional management and technical skills to manage strategic co-operation programmes, in particular for women. Providing business advisory services
Infrastructures/ Investments	Establishing and improving infrastructures (i.e. common marketing platforms) to promote new economic activities

### **Examples of outputs, expected results and impacts**

Evaluation of business strategies and feasibility studies for future business development in fields that are relevant to the development of the Alpine Space and that represent an important basis for building up partnerships among territories and enterprises, particularly SMEs. Common business plans among enterprises organised in clusters and co-operating with regional innovation centres are expected to stimulate investments in future branches and to strengthen the economic competitiveness of the enterprises concerned. This shall have mid-term and long-term positive effects on neighbouring branches and contribute to economic and social welfare on regional scale.

New offers of professional training and education can improve quality and mobility of labour force which is especially required for disadvantaged regions. An improved offer of IC technologies including model investments in practical solutions for exchanging know-how and experience will also enable the public to better understand the opportunities of innovations and to manage the future challenges.

A better competitiveness on a transnational scale will make spatial development more balanced at both European and Alpine Space level.

### Categories of Intervention

Innovation and technology transfers, establishment of networks and partnerships between business and/or research institutes (182), Information and communication technology (including security and safe transmission measures) (322), Services and applications for the citizen (health, administration, education) (323), Services and applications for SMEs (electronic commerce and transactions, education and training, networking) (324) basic services for the rural economy and population (1305), Encouragement for tourist activities (1310).

### Project selection criteria at measure level

Obligatory	Priority
All activities must select concrete problems and provide concrete results Pilot areas must be defined for the implementation of projects	Projects should have a high potential for transferability within the Alpine Space or to other INTERREG IIIB co-operation areas  Projects which are "ready to go" and that will quickly show visible results (i.e. concepts already elaborated, clear picture of implementation)

### Final beneficiaries

National Administration and Institutions

Regional and Local Authorities

Universities and Research Institutes

Spatial Planning and Development Institutions, Agencies and Organizations

Economic Operators

Economic and social Partners

Business Innovation centres and similar

Public-Private-Consortiums

NGOs and Associations

### Monitoring indicators

Output	Result	Impact
Number of SMEs involved in networking and know-how exchange	Number of people taking part in professional training and education	Amount of off-programme investments or other activities induced by pro-



Number of innovation and technology centres involved in networking and know-how exchange	Share of women participating in project activities	programme-funded partnerships
Number of firms and institutions that achieve certifications (i.e. quality and environmental management, occupational safety)	Number of joint promotion instruments for Alpine products	Additional positive economic effects
	Number of services resulting from transnational co-operation	Creation of new enterprises

### Consistency with the Programme

The envisaged stimulation of trans-sectoral networks, clusters among enterprises, the promotion of innovation and know how exchange in future branches, new offers in the field of tourism, favouring the use of information and communication technologies and the increment of labour force are expected to improve the economical situation at a micro level. In combination with the better use of ICT this will also help to increase the functionality and attractiveness of rural areas in peripheral regions and therefore contribute to a balanced development of the co-operation area. This will have long-term positive effects on job opportunities.

The monitoring indicators can be regarded as sufficient to comprehend the programme implementation, even though, with some of them, methodological problems may occur in collecting data.

However, the implementing bodies have to be aware of the strong relationship between the two measures of priority I. Activities have to be regarded as two inseparable approaches to achieve the same goal. Due to its top-down character, measure 1 will define the frame conditions for spatial development, whereas measure 2 gives the operators the opportunity to put models into practice in a bottom-up approach.

### Financial table

Total	Public				other participation
	Total	Community participation		National Public	
		Total	ERDF	Total	
19.134.000	18.202.636	9.101.318	9.101.318	9.101.318	931.364

**Priority II: Development of sustainable transport systems with particular consideration of efficiency, intermodality and better accessibility**

**Measure 1: Perspectives and analyses**

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**Objectives**

This measure intends to promote the development of common perspectives and strategies in order to address common long-range transport issues, to examine the main problems of alpine transport and to propose common sustainable transport solutions (limiting congestion, providing for all affordable travel choices, etc.). The objective is to provide the actors with a decision-making support and information in the field of transport.

Given the diversity of mobility needs (whether concerning local communities, tourism or freight transport) and considering the growing traffic and the strong spatial and environmental constraints, this measure aims at involving both public and private actors and can focus on different scales (local, regional or European - e.g. TEN). The measure intends to promote the development of sustainable mobility and transport systems in order to optimise their spatial, social and environmental impact.

**Synergies with other measures**

This measure is focussed on common strategies for transport problems at the macro level. The application and implementation of common strategies on the micro level is covered by measure II.2. Therefore, various synergies among both can be expected.

**Project size and costs**

Only in exceptional cases, projects under 500.000 Euro will be financed.

Infrastructure investment is not eligible under this measure except in the case of pilot actions initiated.

**Type of actions**

**Examples of activities**

Observation/data processing/ monitoring

Setting up tools to assess and implement environmental, health and spatial performance of transports, e.g. developing common traffic models and at the same time promoting transnational transport management strategies and monitoring the environmental and spatial impact of transport systems.

Studies and strategies

Studies on transnational mobility scenarios and perspectives for a sustainable Alpine transport system. Cost-benefit analysis and environmental impact assessments on new infrastructure investments. Promoting strategies and action plans to limit negative environmental, health and spatial impact (soil consumption, landscape deterioration, pollution ...) as well as to strengthen

	intermodality and public transports.
Networking	Setting intersectoral networks between mobility actors as well as with other actors in order to exchange relevant information and data (e.g. linking transport research centres) as well as identifying ICT tools
Information/ Training/ Awareness raising	<p>Promoting exchanges and training on environment-friendly technologies and supporting the use of sustainable transports (e.g. rail, public transports)</p> <p>Information campaigns to demonstrate the territorial impact of various transport systems</p> <p>Development of joint strategies and implementation activities for education and awareness raising on sustainable mobility.</p>

### Examples of outputs, expected results and impacts

Common visions and databases as well as monitoring tools, plans and strategies and ICT platforms are expected to improve the understanding of transport issues in the Alpine Space. The co-operation will be also sustained by the creation of networks between mobility actors and by transnational meetings and exchanges of best practises.

Better knowledge on transport issues will lead to a better spatial and environmental assessment and to an increased vision of alternative means of transports, thus improving a common understanding. The overall efficiency of the transport system will be attained also through the achievement of a better networking and use of ICT between transport actors, by an improved decision making methodology and through the promotion of public-private partnerships.

### Categories of intervention

Environment-friendly technologies, clean and economical energy technologies (162), business advisory services (information, business planning, consultancy services, marketing, management, design, internationalisation, exporting, environmental management, purchase of technology (163), research project based in universities and research institutes (181), rail (311), roads (312), airports (314), urban transport (317), intelligent transport systems (319), information and communication technology (including security and safe transmission measures) (322), regional/local roads (3122), cycle tracks (3123).

### Project selection criteria at measure level

Obligatory	Priority
Partners from at least three different Partner States with corresponding national co-financing are required	Number of partners above the required minimum
Contribution to sustainability of the trans-	Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships, including transport providers

port system	<p>Contribution to solving EU transport problems</p> <p>Widespread dissemination of results</p> <p>Projects should have a high potential for transferability within the Alpine Space or to other INTERREG IIIB co-operation areas</p>
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### Final beneficiaries

National Administration and institutions

Regional and Local Authorities

Universities and Research Institutes

Development Institutes and Agencies

Spatial planning and Transport agencies

Public-Private Consortiums

Trade associations

Transport services providers

NGOs and Associations

### Monitoring indicators

Output	Result	Impact
Number of transnational feasibility studies dedicated to investments in sustainable transports	Number of feasibility studies inducing investments	
<p>Number of new tools and data-bases for assessing transport development</p> <p>Number of information campaigns on territorial impact of transport addressed to the public</p>	Number of administrative/technical services implied in transnational networks co-ordinating funded actions	<p>Use of alternative solutions to road transport means or intermodality</p> <p>Number of non-participating actors benefiting from the access to new transport networks</p>

### Consistency with the Programme

Measure II.1 concurs to reach all the objectives of priority II and, in particular, it promotes common perspectives on transport issues of the Alpine Space. The strategic feature of the measure is the development of common approaches on mobility problems, giving special attention to environmental concerns.

The promotion of public-private partnerships and the intended wide-spread dissemination of results will contribute to making developments in the transport system more acceptable and to a more efficient use of transport capacities. Thus, the measure well corresponds to the main programme objective of developing a common understanding.

The monitoring indicators are suitable to comprehend the progress of the programme implementation.

### Financial table

Total	Public			Other participation	
	Total	Community participation			National Public
		Total	ERDF		Total
15.773.662	15.261.542	7.630.771	7.630.771	7.630.771	512.120

**Priority II: Development of sustainable transport systems with particular consideration of efficiency, intermodality and better accessibility**

**Measure 2: Improvement of existing and promotion of future transport systems by large scale and small scale intelligent solutions such as intermodality**

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### Objectives

This measure generally aims at finding common solutions for concrete problems in the transport sector and to contribute on a long-term basis to sustainable transport systems. It focuses on operational solutions to transport issues that are technically feasible and cost-effective while also providing non-market social, spatial, health and environmental benefits. In this concern, special emphasis should be given to provide innovative on-site-solutions for intermodality and environmentally-sound transport modes to achieve a better integration of the various transport systems. In order to produce long term effects a strong co-operation of both the authorities from the transport domain and public and private actors concerned is required.

The scope of the measure embraces all the aspects of mobility on different scales and fields of action. Passenger or good transport, infrastructures or mobility management, local or European concerns can thus be considered.

Investments in infrastructure will only be co-financed if they will be used for developing and optimising sustainable transport solutions.

### Synergies with other measures

The measure will operate at a micro level in the transport sector by developing and implementing practical solutions which follow the general perspectives outlined in measure II.1.

### Project size and costs

As this measure is focused on providing practical examples and innovative actions, the budget for strategies should not exceed a share of 20% on measure level and should be focused on operational studies. Only in exceptional cases, projects under 1.000.000 Euro will be financed.

All cost categories indicated in section 1.4 are eligible under this measure.

Type of action	Examples of activities
Observation/data processing/ monitoring	Creating tools to monitor the mobility of travellers and customers on various transport levels. Improving technical systems to process data and information on transport of people and goods.
Studies and strategies	Carrying out technical studies (feasibility, market studies...) and using cost/benefit analyses for providing alternative transport

	<p>solutions with a view to shifting transport from road to rail in the scope of European transport freight ways.</p> <p>Promoting and setting up transnational transport management tools (traffic control, co-ordinated pricing models, ...).</p> <p>Carrying out pilot projects to test new tools for optimising efficiency, accessibility, sustainable mobility, public transport and intermodality. Creating transferable solutions to safeguard access of peripheral areas to the trans-European transport network.</p>
Networking	<p>Improving co-ordination between public transport services with a view to interconnectivity, functionality and intermodality and enhancing the use of ICT tools. Strengthening the co-ordination of authorities from the transport domain concerning national infrastructure investments.</p> <p>Creating technical platforms to link national logistic centres for information and transport organisations</p>
Information/ Training/ Awareness raising	<p>Promoting sustainable mobility behaviour, awareness raising and improving information for travellers, customers, operators logistic and mobility contractors. Provide new systems to inform travellers or customers on transport situations as well as to shift transport from road to rail</p>
Infrastructures/ Investments	<p>Developing, optimising and improving infrastructures. Creating/implementing new mobility offers.</p>

### Examples of outputs, expected results and impacts

The use of assessment tools, of pricing and traffic models and of technical studies is expected to provide operational solutions to transport issues. The implementation of small scale existing infrastructures, the creation of new mobility services or upgrading the existing ones should contribute to the improvement of the Alpine Space transport system. The elaboration of common standards and of legislative tools, the creation of ICT platforms and the exchange of best practices will help to find appropriate transport solutions.

A better functionality of the transport system (connections and intermodality) as well as better infrastructures and transport services and therefore an increased offer of alternative means of transports will lead to a greater efficiency in the Alpine area. More accurate investments will also concur to build an effective network. The concern of sustaining an environment-friendly growth will be faced by searching cleaner transports, less pollution, a better spatial and environmental assessment and a minimised spatial and environmental impact.

### Categories of intervention

Environment-friendly technologies, clean and economical energy technologies (162), business advisory services (information, business planning, consultancy services, marketing, management, design, internationalisation, exporting, environmental management, purchase of technology (163), RTDI infrastructure (183), rail (311), roads (312), regional/local roads (3122), cycle tracks (3123), airports (314), waterways (316), urban transport (317), multimodal transport (318), intelligent transport systems (319), information and communication technology (including security and safe transmission measures) (322).

### Project selection criteria at measure level

Obligatory	Priority
Partners from at least three different Partner States with corresponding national co-financing are required	<p>Number of partners above the required minimum</p> <p>Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships</p> <p>Contribution to solving EU transport problems</p> <p>Projects should have high potential for transferability within the Alpine Space</p> <p>Projects which are “ready to go” and that will quickly show visible results (i.e. concepts already elaborated, clear picture of implementation)</p>

### Final beneficiaries

National Administration and institutions

Regional and Local Authorities

Universities and Research Institutes

Development Institutes and Agencies

Spatial planning and transport agencies

Public-Private Consortiums

Trade associations

Transport services providers

NGOs and Associations



**Monitoring indicators**

Output	Result	Impact
Number of new technical equipment installed or implementation of existing ones	Number of proposals concerning the harmonisation of national systems	Use of alternative solutions to road transport means or intermodality
Number of projects supporting alternative solutions to road transport following the recommendations of feasibility studies	Security standards carried out on a transnational basis	Number of non-participating actors benefiting from the access to new networks
Number of pilot projects testing new tools for intermodality	Number of users of pricing models	Number of new transnational transport services or infrastructure set up

**Consistency with the Programme**

Measure II.2 concurs to reach all the objectives of the priority and, in particular, it provides a wide range of solutions to issues regarding sustainable transports and mobility. The strategic characteristic of the measure is its intermodality approach at a small scale level.

The two measures of priority II follow the same logic as priority I. They can also be regarded as two inseparable approaches to achieve the same goal. Due to its top-down character, measure II.1 will define the frame conditions for transport and ICT development, whereas measure II.2 gives the operators the opportunity to put models into practice in a bottom-up approach.

The monitoring indicators are suitable to comprehend the progress of the programme implementation.

**Financial table**

Total	Public				Other participation
	Total	Community participation		National Public	
		Total	ERDF		
23.660.494	22.892.314	11.446.157	11.446.157	11.446.157	768.180

**Priority III: Wise management of nature, landscape and cultural heritage, promotion of the environment and prevention of natural disasters**

**Measure 1: Nature and resources, in particular water**

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**Objectives**

Since alpine biodiversity is very sensitive and at the same time unique it requires common perspectives and management strategies. This measure intends to promote conservation and valorisation of natural resources such as soil and water. It aims at protecting the alpine flora, fauna and ecosystems, taking into account climate changes. The measure intends to promote a balanced conservation and valorisation of natural and environmental assets, to reduce emission of pollutants and to avoid uncontrolled exploitation of water for maintaining the co-operation area as an attractive and clean living space.

**Synergies with other measures**

The measure focuses on an integrated sustainable management and protection of natural resources through spatial planning measures as described in measure I.1 and managed according to the criteria and modalities considered in measure III.2.

**Projects size and costs**

All cost categories indicated in section 1.4 are eligible under this measure.

In order to encourage innovative projects, at least 30% of the budget dedicated to the measure will be assigned to pilot actions<sup>4</sup>.

<b>Type of actions</b>	<b>Examples of activities</b>
Observation/data processing/ monitoring	Use of common methodologies, data bases and indicators, monitoring of quality and quantity of natural resources and particularly addressing pollution compartments in the Alpine Space.
Studies and strategies	<p>Formulation of joint strategies and actions for using rationally natural resources and improvement in the use of renewable sources of energy as well as development of practices for preserving biodiversity and establishment of a common understanding and a shared approach to water issues.</p> <p>Developing different tools such as labelling and certification systems and the use of new technologies in order to assess the effects of development plans for natural resources management in the scope of assisting the decision-making process.</p> <p>Developing new models of co-operation in the field of natural resources and harmonising environmental (or land use) regulations</p>

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<sup>4</sup> see glossary for definition of pilot project

between neighbouring countries in order to combat pollution also by establishing common standards on water quality.

Drawing up joint integrated spatial development concepts against negative visual impacts on the landscape

Networking	<p>Improving alpine networks of protected areas in order to enhance a better management of natural resources and for defining common alpine management approaches .</p> <p>Developing a network for data processing between public administrations, public institutions, planning and research institutes for a sustainable use, good management and valorisation of natural resources.</p>
Information/ Training/ Awareness raising	<p>Professional and educational training on environmental management, planning and valorisation of alpine natural resources for a wide range of subjects.</p> <p>Supporting suitable instruments for information and communication including internet-based communication platforms.</p> <p>Common seminars to share experiences on environmental protection among public institutions.</p>
Infrastructures/ Investments	<p>Enhancing or improving monitoring stations for pollution and resource availability control.</p> <p>Developing attractiveness of river areas</p>

### **Expected outputs, results, impacts**

The activities should lead to integrated strategies for the protection of the alpine landscape and they should develop concepts of sustainable land use. Common data-bases and indicators should support the development of common management strategies and help the dissemination of information to the public. The integration of these tools is also attained through the creation of ecological networks.

The activities will produce a larger transnational co-operation in the field of environment, also bringing a better integration and development of transnational strategies and policies. The expected results and impacts are an increment of monitoring activities on wildlife and natural resources as well as a land use planning better tuned to water issues. A result will also be the diffusion of ecolabel applications as well as a better control of water quality and an increase of the use of renewable sources of energy.

### **Categories of Intervention**

Agriculture-specific vocational training (113), improving and maintaining ecological stability of protected woodlands (127), forestry-specific vocational training (128), research project based in universities and research institutes (181), renewable sources of energy (solar power, wind power, hydroelectricity, biomass (332), energy efficiency, co-generation, energy control (333), air (341), noise (342), drinking water (collection, storage, treatment and distribution (344), protection, improvement and regeneration of the natural environment (353), agricultural water resources management (1308), protection of the environment in connection with land, forestry and landscape conservation as well as with the improvement of animal welfare (1312).

### Project Selection Criteria at measure level

Obligatory	Priority
A minimum of three partners from different Partner States with corresponding national co-financing are required	Number of partners above the required minimum
Involvement of local authorities at project development stage	Co-operation with NGOs and environmental associations
	Projects should assist the decision making authorities
	Pilot projects

### Final Beneficiaries

National Administrations and Institutions

Regional and Local Authorities

Universities and Research Institutes

Research and Development Institutions

River Basin Authorities

NGOs and Associations

Public-Private Partnerships

Environmental Associations

Managing bodies of protected areas and identified areas of natural value

### Monitoring indicators

Output	Result	Impact
Number of pilot projects	Number of public authorities which made use of the results of pilot projects	Improvement of the environmental assets of the areas covered by pilot projects
Databases, electronic archives and GIS created or enlarged in the field of	Number of accesses to databases and electronic	Increase of information and use of software dedicated to environmental

natural heritage protection and development	archives.	protection and development
Number of studies and guidelines focused on natural resources, in particular concerning water issues		Adoption of methodologies contained in studies and researches by all the authorities concerned

### Consistency with the Programme

Measure III.1 concurs to reach all the objectives of the Priority and, in particular, it promotes common perspectives on environmental issues of the Alpine Space. The strategic feature of the Measure is the promotion of common approaches on natural resources management and, in particular, on water.

The monitoring indicators are suitable to comprehend the progress of the programme implementation.

### Financial table

Total	Public				Other participation
	Total	Community participation		National Public	
		Total	ERDF	Total	
13.216.499	12.845.429	6.422.714	6.422.714	6.422.714	371.070

**Priority III: Wise management of nature, landscape and cultural heritage, promotion of the environment and prevention of natural disasters**

**Measure 2: Good management and promotion of landscapes and cultural heritage**

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**Objectives**

This measure aims at the promotion and efficient management of natural and cultural landscape and of cultural heritage. In the Alpine Space, landscape and cultural heritage are the basis for sustainable tourism and contribute considerably to strengthening local and regional identity. The measure also aims at maintaining and enhancing the diversity of cultural and natural assets through the promotion of handicraft, typical products, cultural events and other economic activities as well as a common reflection on studies on historical and ethnical aspects.

The measure is partially focused on how natural resources and cultural heritage can be maintained and enriched in different sectors, thus creating and developing a common alpine identity.

**Synergies with other measures**

The measure creates the basis of tourism development which is covered by measure I.2. Synergies are also evident also with measure III.1 concerning protection of natural resources.

**Project size and costs**

All cost categories indicated in section 1.4 are eligible under this measure.

In order to improve the innovative features, at least 30% of the budget dedicated to the measure will be assigned to pilot actions.

<b>Type of actions</b>	<b>Examples of activities</b>
Observation/data processing/monitoring	Classifying and monitoring landscape, natural resources and cultural heritage.
Studies and strategies	<p>Drawing up joint integrated spatial development concepts and planning instruments for the valorisation of cultural landscapes taking into account aesthetic aspects. Carrying out innovative actions and technology transfer for preserving and recovering natural landscapes and settlement types as well as preserving diversity.</p> <p>Improving business advisory services in the field of tourism in order to promote a sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage through a comprehensive approach within different sectors.</p>

	Comparative studies and researches on conditions and perspectives of the Alpine local communities.
Networking	Creation of networks among bodies dealing with cultural issues using ICT to popularise cultural heritage and implement multi-media products (such actions should be implemented within the framework of integrated programmes)
Information/ Training/ Awareness raising	<p>Co-operation in the field of restoration to spread specific technologies and support suitable instruments for information and communication including internet-based communication platforms.</p> <p>Promoting activities with regard to rehabilitation and upgrading of landscape and of cultural heritage also through land use management vocational training.</p> <p>Developing suitable tools for preserving and assessing the cultural identity of the Alpine Space (publications, seminars, multimedia tools, etc.) in order to develop a common awareness of an alpine identity.</p>
Infrastructures/ Investments	<p>Implementing centres for restoration, experimentation and the spread of related specific technologies and supporting suitable instruments for information and communication including internet-based communication platforms.</p> <p>Creating or improving natural and cultural itineraries by developing existing infrastructures (e.g. museums, alpine huts etc).</p>

### **Expected outputs, results, impacts**

There should be an exchange of best practices among the different actors on natural and cultural heritage conservation and promotion, thus sustaining common integrated strategies for managing the alpine territory also by incrementing the networks. Furthermore, combination of traditional and modern methods of conservation and promotion of cultural heritage is expected. The activities should also lead to the creation of new methodologies, techniques and planning instruments for natural resource conservation. Green tourism offers and products based on cultural concerns should give an economical added value and should also contribute to develop sustainable tourism. New offers of knowledge, research, education and training should lead to a deeper common understanding on cultural issues.

A more efficient planning and control system of cultural heritage and landscape is expected, as well as the safeguard and the better use of natural and cultural heritage. The integration and development of transnational strategies and policies should be improved and a better awareness of the role of cultural and natural heritage and common identity as regards tourism and other economic activities should be attained.

### Categories of Intervention

Agriculture-specific vocational training (113), forestry-specific vocational training (128), business advisory services (information, business planning, consultancy services, marketing, management, design, internationalisation, exporting, environmental management, purchase of technology (163), physical investment (information centres, tourist accommodation, catering facilities (171), research project based in universities and research institutes (181), drinking water (collection, storage, treatment and distribution (344), protection, improvement and regeneration of the natural environment (353), Renovation and development of villages and protection and conservation of the natural heritage (1306); encouragement of tourist activities (1310), protection of the environment in connection with land, forestry and landscape conservation as well as with the improvement of animal welfare (1312).

### Project Selection Criteria at measure level

Obligatory	Priority
A minimum of three partners from different Partner States with corresponding national co-financing are required	<p>Number of partners above the required minimum</p> <p>Established partnerships among countries of different cultural background and/or languages</p> <p>Transferability of experience and results</p> <p>Pilot projects</p>

### Final Beneficiaries

National Administrations and Institutions  
 Regional and Local Authorities and related institutions  
 Universities and Research Institutes  
 Research and Development Institutions  
 NGOs and Associations  
 Public-Private Partnerships  
 Economic Operators  
 Cultural Institutions  
 Economic and social Partners



**Monitoring indicators**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Number of guidelines and management plans on cultural resources and landscape issues	Number of interventions related to the output	Adoption of suggestions, methodologies, guidelines and management plans
Number of initiatives aimed at transferring experiences and good practices in the field of cultural heritage and landscape management	Number of territorial institutions adopting good practices suggested by the projects	Increase of awareness and of experiences, exchange on good management of cultural and natural heritage
Number of pilot projects	Number of public authorities which made use of the results of pilot projects	Creation of derived positive effects on cultural heritage and landscape from the environmental and economic point of view

**Consistency with the Programme**

Measure III.2 concurs to reach all the objectives of the priority and, in particular, it promotes an integrated management approach on cultural heritage and on landscapes. The strategic feature of the Measure is the promotion of common visions on natural and cultural management.

The monitoring indicators are suitable to comprehend the progress of the programme implementation.

**Financial table**

Total	Public				Other participation
	Total	Community participation		National Public	
		Total	ERDF	Total	
13.216.499	12.845.429	6.422.714	6.422.714	6.422.714	371.070

**Priority III: Wise management of nature, landscape and cultural heritage, promotion of the environment and prevention of natural disasters**

**Measure 3: Co-operation in the field of natural risks**

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**Objectives**

This measure aims at increasing knowledge of natural phenomena in order to protect people, settlements and infrastructures from natural risks. Therefore land use, vegetation, water regime and climate have to be taken into account. The measure is aimed at finding and implementing results for improving the safety for settlements and infrastructures in disaster prone to alpine areas, particularly those threatened by local risk phenomena such as landslides, avalanches, forest fires, floods and earthquakes. Furthermore, it aims at promoting decision making and land use planning for preventing natural disasters and mitigating their effects.

**Synergies with other measures**

The measure is focused on knowledge exchange and on the adoption of commonly approved strategies at a transnational level for defending the alpine territory as outlined in Measure III.1. Effective protection should take into account the environmental impact described in Measure III.1 and resources management as outlined in measure III.2.

**Project size and costs**

Only in exceptional cases, projects under 1.000.000 Euro will be financed.

All cost categories indicated in section 1.4 are eligible under this measure.

**Type of actions - Examples of activities**

Observation/data processing/ monitoring	Improvement of observation, forecasting, data exchange, monitoring and risk management as well as testing new technologies (e.g. simulation models, meteorological monitoring etc.) on various scales.
Studies and strategies	<p>Development of monitoring systems of land use and identification of innovative technologies for forest protection and flood reduction.</p> <p>Development of new and more efficient planning tools (danger zone plans, models) for the prevention of natural disasters in areas prone to flooding, landslides and earthquakes and improving low environmental impact technologies for assessing and reducing natural risks as well as establishing a common approach for a trans-border river basin characterisation.</p> <p>Improving ecologically appropriate land uses including agricultural practices, watershed management, soil erosion control and</p>

	<p>supporting experimental tests and critical evaluation of the methods.</p> <p>Developing land use management guidelines in urban and rural areas and developing common procedures to evaluate natural hazards.</p> <p>Improvement of urban planning and local building regulations in order to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards.</p>
Networking	<p>Establishing common networks among all the operators concerned in order to improve early detection and reactivity to risks.</p>
Information/ Training/ Awareness raising	<p>Increasing access to telecommunication links and satellite facilities for disaster prevention and monitoring, assessment and information exchange among alpine areas.</p> <p>Development of information systems for an optimum spreading of information in an institutional ambit and to the media in order to protect population from natural risks, thus raising public awareness on natural risks.</p> <p>Improving real-time identification of risk areas.</p>
Infrastructures/ Investments	<p>Improving existing forecasting/warning systems. Enhancing or improving monitoring stations for natural hazard control. Testing of model techniques for prevention of natural hazards.</p> <p>Setting up centres and laboratories for experimentation and dissemination of related specific technologies.</p>

### **Expected outputs, results, impacts**

The activities should lead to the improvement of co-operation and co-ordination among the different bodies involved in natural hazards prevention and to the creation of public partnerships of transnational significance. Furthermore, the activities should implement best practices exchange on natural hazards prevention and support the dissemination of information to the public. Common databases and indicators should be created and testing of new technologies improved as well as an increment of territorial monitoring and surveys.

The expected effects are a better management of the territory, the increment of monitoring activities and the harmonization and integration of the existing methodologies. The effects should also provide a better integration and development of transnational strategies in the field of natural disaster prevention and mitigation as well as more efficient civil protection services. It is also expected to achieve a more efficient disaster control and warning mechanism which will allow a delineation of future risk scenarios for mitigating the effects of floods, landslides and avalanches.

### Categories of Intervention

Restoring forestry production potentially damaged by natural disasters and introducing prevention instruments (125)<sup>5</sup>, improving and maintaining ecological stability of protected woodlands (127), research project based in universities and research institutes (181), innovation and technology transfer, establishment of networks and partnerships between business and/or research institutes(182), information and communication technology (including security and safe transmission measures) (322).

### Project Selection Criteria at measure level

Obligatory	Priority
Involvement of public authorities at the project development stage	Demonstrate that the project will provide an applicable decision support system to decision makers  The project should lead to dissemination of results to the public and to the responsible organisations/bodies  Pilot projects

### Final Beneficiaries

National Administrations and Institutions  
Regional and Local Authorities  
Universities and Research Institutes  
Research and Development Institutions  
Civil Protection Bodies  
Economic Operators  
River Basin Authorities  
Public-Private Partnerships  
NGOs and Associations

### Monitoring indicators

Output	Result	Impact
Number of initiatives and pilot projects aimed at transferring experiences and good practices in the field of natural risk prevention	Number of joint actions among institutions in a transnational frame	Adoption of suggestions, methodologies, guidelines and management plans

<sup>5</sup> Only the part that regards the prevention instruments has to be considered

Databases, electronic archives and GIS created or enlarged in the field of natural hazards	Number of accesses to databases and electronic archives and thematic maps connected to the individuation of risk areas	Increase of information and use of software dedicated to natural hazards prevention
Number of networks established related to natural risk prevention and information	Number of different institutions using networks for early detection	Faster circulation of information and a more efficient early detection system
		<p>Improvement of the environmental asset of the areas covered by pilot projects.</p> <p>Reduction of probability and effects of natural disasters.</p> <p>Increasing security of people living in areas where pilot projects have been implemented through an adequate awareness raising and information</p>

### Consistency with the Programme

Measure III.3 concurs to reach all the objectives of the priority and, in particular, it sustains the co-operation among different bodies in preventing and mitigating natural risks. The strategic feature of the Measure is the promotion of common visions and strategies at all levels. Particular emphasis is given to the measure implementation at river basin scale.

The monitoring indicators are suitable to comprehend the progress of the programme implementation.

### Financial table

Total	Public				Other participation
	Total	Community participation		National Public	
		Total	ERDF	Total	
17.621.998	17.127.238	8.563.619	8.563.619	8.563.619	494.760

## **THIS PRIORITY CONCERNS THE PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT ONLY AND NOT THE PROJECT APPLICANTS.**

### **Priority IV: Technical Assistance**

#### **Measure 1: Programme Administration**

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This measure covers activities and procedures that are necessary for an efficient management of the programme and its implementation as well as activities for monitoring.

Technical Assistance deals with a very broad range of interventions, that go from financial aspects to technical/scientific ones such as the environment, transport, cultural heritage, etc.; specialised competencies that support the programme management bodies are necessary to carry out these tasks.

#### **Example of activities**

- Preparation, appraisal and monitoring of programme activities
- Assisting the programme implementation authorities on transnational and national level in the fulfilment of their responsibilities concerning project selection and other support activities
- Checking the projects and the programme progress through auditing and monitoring
- Identification of further areas of intervention
- Supporting the implementation of a large number of high quality projects that clearly contribute in a measurable way to a sustainable development in the Alpine Space
- Allocation of funds according to relevant regulations and eligibility rules
- Managing the programme budget and accounting
- Establishing co-ordination and co-operation networkings among all national and transnational bodies involved in the programme management
- Supporting the project applicants in developing and running projects
- Acquisition of the necessary equipment for the functioning of the central and peripheral structures

#### **Expected outputs, results, impacts**

The activities should lead to a strengthened transnational co-operation and the efficient administration of the Programme.

The expected effects are an improvement in the co-operation and co-ordination, well functioning and efficient connections among the bodies involved in the Programme as well as a contribution to the improvement of the Programme impact over its lifetime.

**Categories of Intervention**

Preparation, implementation, monitoring, publicity (411), studies (413), innovative actions (414).

**Consistency with the Programme**

This measure is consistent with the objectives of priority IV and builds on the range of activities as set out in the OP. In particular, it contributes to improve the efficiency and the transparency of the Programme management and to support all the other bodies involved in the programme.

**Financial table**

Total	Public				Other participation
	Total	Community participation		National Public	
		Total	ERDF	Total	
6.135.030	5.972.280	2.986.140	2.986.140	2.986.140	162.750

## **Priority IV: Technical Assistance**

### **Measure 2: Information and evaluation**

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The measure covers wide-spread information on and dissemination of the Programme's contents, objectives and results. Furthermore this measure includes the evaluation of the Programme and additional external services like studies or expert seminars.

#### **Examples of activities**

- Establishing information networks and common data bases
- Mutual expert visits among the Programme implementing bodies
- Enhancing the Programme information and publicity strategy according to the "information and publicity plan" and strengthening transnational co-operation and co-ordination in its implementation
- Establishing a detailed framework of the technical and economical/financial progress of the various projects being implemented
- Ensuring consultancy support for steering the Programme and its implementation according to the objectives defined according to the present and future requirements
- Organisation of seminars and workshops
- Establishing an information platform for possible project applicants and project partners during the implementation phase
- Identification of further areas of intervention
- Installation and management of a common website
- Evaluation of the Programme

#### **Expected outputs, results, impacts**

The activities should lead to the implementation of the "information and publicity plan", to a common information platform, to the dissemination of informations about the Programme to the public and to the improvement of transnational co-operation and co-ordination.

The expected effects are a well functioning and efficient co-operation among the bodies involved in the Programme in order to secure an efficient and sound Programme implementation, a detailed framework of the technical and economical/financial progress of the various projects being implemented, a clear vision of attained results and follow-up of the Programme and a transfer of knowledge among the Partner States.

#### **Categories of Intervention**

Preparation, implementation, monitoring, publicity (411), evaluation (412), studies (413), innovative actions (414).



### Consistency with the Programme

This measure is consistent with the objectives of priority IV and builds on the range of activities set out in the OP. In particular, it contributes to the dissemination of information on the programme and to its evaluation.

### Financial table

Total	Public			Other participation	
	Total	Community participation			National Public
		Total	ERDF		
1.171.762	1.117.512	558.756	558.756	558.756	54.250

## 3. Detailed Financial Plan

The financial allocation for each measure is shown in the following table.

## Financial Table

Priority/Measure	Total Cost	Public								Private	Other financial instruments (to be specified)	
		Total	Community participation		National public participation				Other participation			
			Total	ERDF	Total	Central	Regional	Local				Other
Priority 1	32.989.656	31.383.856	15.691.928	15.691.928	15.691.928						1.605.800	
Measure 1.1	13.855.656	13.181.220	6.590.610	6.590.610	6.590.610	0	0	0	0	0	674.436	0
Measure 1.2	19.134.000	18.202.636	9.101.318	9.101.318	9.101.318	0	0	0	0	0	931.364	0
Priority 2	39.434.156	38.153.856	19.076.928	19.076.928	19.076.928						1.280.300	
Measure 2.1	15.773.662	15.261.542	7.630.771	7.630.771	7.630.771	0	0	0	0	0	512.120	0
Measure 2.2	23.660.494	22.892.314	11.446.157	11.446.157	11.446.157	0	0	0	0	0	768.180	0
Priority 3	44.054.996	42.818.096	21.409.048	21.409.048	21.409.048						1.236.900	
Measure 3.1	13.216.499	12.845.429	6.422.714	6.422.714	6.422.714	0	0	0	0	0	371.070	0
Measure 3.2	13.216.499	12.845.429	6.422.714	6.422.714	6.422.714	0	0	0	0	0	371.070	0
Measure 3.3	17.621.998	17.127.238	8.563.619	8.563.619	8.563.619	0	0	0	0	0	494.760	0
Priority 4	7.306.792	7.089.792	3.544.896	3.544.896	3.544.896						217.000	
Measure 4.1	6.135.030	5.972.280	2.986.140	2.986.140	2.986.140	0	0	0	0	0	162.750	0
Measure 4.2	1.171.762	1.117.512	558.756	558.756	558.756	0	0	0	0	0	54.250	0
TOTAL	123.785.600	119.445.600	59.722.800	59.722.800	59.722.800				0		4.340.000	

## **4. General Plan of Information and Publicity (will be detailed)**

### **4.1 General principles and scope**

Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 requires that the Programme Complement should contain information and publicity measures and Regulation (EC) No 1159/2000 contains implementing rules for information and publicity.

Information and publicity is aimed at increasing public awareness and transparency regarding the activities of the European Union and creating a coherent picture of the assistance concerned across all Partner States involved in the Alpine Space Programme.

The information and publicity strategy has to take into account the different characteristics of the regions and countries involved and will have to respond to the transnational nature of INTERREG IIIB. The strategy, therefore, will have to be complex and diversified.

Activities of information and publicity will have to be carried out also in the single projects by the Lead Partners (see par. 1.6.7).

### **4.2 Aims of information and publicity measures and the target groups**

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1159/2000, these measures should inform the following actors:

- potential and final beneficiaries;
- regional and local authorities and other competent public authorities;
- trade organisations and business circles;
- the economic and social partners;
- non-governmental organisations, especially bodies to promote equality between men and women and bodies working to protect and improve the environment;
- project operators and promoters;
- the general public, with the aim of increasing its awareness on the results and benefits achieved by the transnational projects part - financed by the ERDF.

### **4.3 Content and strategy of the communication and information measures: main activities**

The specific communication tools will have to reach a wide audience, therefore they must be both specific and general and adaptable to the target groups. Considering that the actors involved in the process are very different, the communication plan will have

to favour the tools that are capable of reaching the specific target. The tools listed below may be reviewed or updated if the circumstances require it.

**Logo:** the CIP Alpine Space will have its own logo, which will symbolize its prominent features and will be used in all the phases of the communication and publicity activities.

**Main documents:** Operational Programme, Programme Complement, Guidelines for Applicants and related references – including a summarised description of the documents (printed and as a pdf file on the Website).

**Publications** related to the Programme:

General information: publications prepared and distributed by the Joint Technical Secretariat that will contain general information and up to date information on the progress of the Programme.

Newsletters and Fact sheets: newsletters will be produced by the JTS in order to keep up to date the information on the Programme and on its projects. It will be made every three months. The Fact Sheets will contain concise information on the Programme and on projects and will contain the FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions). These documents will be available on the web site.

Best practices reports: the JTS will produce, on behalf of the Managing Authority, mid-term (2004) and ex-post (2007) reviews of projects. These reports are aimed at describing successful projects and competitions and at identifying the best practices. These reports will contribute to the elaboration of the general evaluation of the Programme. The reports will contain information on the concrete results of the programme, thus helping its further development. This practical information will be sent to national co-ordinators, to project owners, to the European Commission and to all the other interested parties and it will be available on the web site.

Publications of conferences and seminars: all the material put together by the JTS in the organisation of these events will be available even after at the National Contact Points.

Brochures: will contain general information on the Programme area, on the Programme and its objectives, on its implementation and on the activities and results achieved. These brochures are aimed at a vast target and they shall be produced by the Secretariat. The issues that have a specific focus under a geographic or thematic point of view can be produced by national and regional authorities involved in the Programme management. The brochures must be both printed and on electronic form.

Video and slide presentations: will be prepared by the JTS and transmitted to the National Contact Points and can be downloaded from the web site.

Advertising Boards: will be located at the National Contact Points, at the Regions and Local Authorities and in other places if requested. This will be done in order to give immediate information on the existence of the programme and on its territorial features. These will be posters containing a map of the territory involved, a brief description of the programme and the web site address. There should be a common basis for the general information posters and these should be put on the web site.

**Web site of the Programme:** The site should provide all the necessary information, links and addresses related to the programme, in particular, the site should contain:

General information, the web site will contain the main documents, maps that clarify which are the regions involved and a scheme that summarises which are the programme bodies and how they interact.

Links to the related documents and web sites.

Information on events and contacts.

FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)

A part dedicated to the partner search.

Calls for proposals available online, including the application forms.

Project promotion: this part of the web site will be structured in two main levels: one dedicated to the ideas, where the users can communicate and exchange ideas on projects; and the second level, dedicated to the result of the ideas, that is the projects.

Programme pages for Partner States: will be created by the Secretariat for those States that do not still have a dedicated web site. These pages do not work as simple links but can be directly used by these Countries by inserting them in their own governmental web sites.

Synergies with existing web sites regarding the Programme have to be created.

**Events:** the scope of disseminating all the information related to the Programme and of operating a networking action between the parties involved implies that an important step of the information and publicity will have to concern the organisation of public events.

**Conferences, seminars and workshops:** will be organised at all levels, from the general outlines of the Programme and their evolution, to the specific aspects of the projects. They will concur in creating contacts between the actors that are involved, they will favour discussion and debate and therefore help the diffusion of the information.

**Partner search forums:** all the Member States involved in the Programme will organise forums dedicated to putting into contact future applicants and potential project owners. These forums will also outline the characteristics of the Programme and will give guidance to the interested parties.

#### 4.4 Bodies responsible for implementation

The Steering Committee: will be responsible for the implementation of the Information and Publicity Plan. The Managing Authority: will have to assure the existence of appropriate channels in order to allow the circulation of the information. The Joint Technical Secretariat: will produce all the information on the Programme and will provide it to all the interested parties and institutions, it will handle the publicity and communication activities with the supervision of the Managing Authority, it will have to report once a year to the Steering Committee on the progress of the Information and Publicity Plan and will have to update its future actions or schedules and present them to the Committee

for its approval. The task of the National Contact Points will be to co-ordinate the information and publicity measures in their country. They will have to integrate the work of the JTS with issues of specific national interest.

#### **4.5 Indicative Budget**

The activities mentioned above will be financed through the technical assistance budget that is 5.9% of the total budget of the Programme. In addition to the 5% for the technical assistance, 0.9% of the total budget for the Programme has been dedicated to finance further information needs.

The terms of reference and the working plan of the Joint Technical Secretariat will refer to this Information and Publicity Plan and will designate the tasks mentioned above and allocate the necessary funds to the respective bodies.

#### **4.6 Description of computerised exchange of data between MA and the European Commission**

After having set up a monitoring system for the Programme the MA will, in accordance with other partners and in co-ordination with the EC, decide on the most efficient way of data exchange. As the data management will be internet-based, the necessary actions to facilitate the exchange will be based on the technical feasibility.

**ANNEX**

GLOSSARY

APPLICATION FORMS

(Drafts developed by JTS)

CONTRACT FORMS

(Drafts developed by MA)

## Glossary

ARGE ALP	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Alpenländer
ARGE ALPEN ADRIA	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Alpen-Adria
CAP	Community Agriculture Policy
Categories of Intervention	Based on article 316 of EC Regulation No 1260/99
CIP	Community Initiative Programme describing the background of the programme, as well as the programme's objectives, priorities and measures, financing and implementation. The document is approved by the European Commission.
Conference of Regions	Assures the transnational co-operation between regions and gives formal advises to the MA on issues related to the programme implementation
COTRAO	Communauté de Travail des Alpes Occidentales
Criteria (obligatory)	Are used for eligibility check of projects
Criteria (priority)	Are used for appraisal and ranking of project proposals
DSS	Decision Support System
European Commission (EC)	European Commission
Eligible costs	Eligibility of expenditures of operations co-financed by Structural Funds defined in Commission Regulation 1685/2000.
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund as part of the EU Structural Funds
ESDP	European Spatial Development Perspective
Final Beneficiaries	The bodies and public or private firms responsible for commissioning operations. In case of aid schemes pursuant to Article 87 of the Treaty and in the case of aid granted by bodies designated by the Member States, the final beneficiaries are the bodies which grant the aid.
ICT	Information Communication Technologies
Impact indicator	Measures the long term effect of a project
Indicator	Quantitative or qualitative information for describing how far an intervention has reached effects and met its objectives
ITS	Intelligent Transport Solutions
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-accession
Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS)	The Alpine Space INTERREG III B JTS is responsible for the day-to-day management of the programme, evaluates projects in its selection phase and verifies the technical and financial eligibility.



Lead Partner (LP)	The Lead Partner has full financial responsibility for the entire project, including all partners, and is responsible for the proper reporting of progress to the JTS. In case of Non-EU Member State, the Lead Partner has to be associated with an EU Lead Partner for managing the ERDF funds.
Managing Authority (MA)	Land of Salzburg – is responsible for the efficiency and implementation of programme management.
Measures	The means by which a Priority is implemented over several years which enable operations to be financed.
Monitoring Committee (MC)	The body that supervises the programme.
National Contact Point NCP	The body that contributes to information and publicity at national level and that provides assistance to the applicants and to the JTS for the evaluation and monitoring of projects.
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
Operational Programme (OP)	The document approved by the Commission that sets strategies and priorities .
Output	The immediate product of a project activity.
Output indicators	Report on what the project produces (reports, networks etc)
Partner	Individual project partner involved in the project, e.g. a national public authority, regional public authority, local public authority, non-profit organization, private enterprise, research institute or university
Partnership	Association of two or more public or private bodies or of both
Paying Authority (PA)	Land of Salzburg
Personnel costs	In the Alpine Space INTERREG III B project budget, which include salary, tax and employers' contribution for national social security purposes according to national regulations, as well as costs for subsistence allowance
PHARE	“Poland and Hungary Action for the Restructuring of the Economy”: Aid Programme for economic restructuring in Eastern Europe, agreed in 1989 and now including 14 countries with the co-ordination task of the Commission
Pilot projects	Experimental project used to test a procedure or to verify a theory which can also include case studies
Priorities	Strategic objectives contained in the Operational Programme and detailed in measures in the Programme Complement

Programme Complement (PC)	The document that implements the assistance strategies and priorities containing detailed elements at measure level. e.g. detailed information about indicators, final beneficiaries, financing plan for each measure and measures of information and publicity on the programme level.
Project activity report	Report submitted by the Lead Partner to the Alpine Space INTERREG III B JTS describing the progress of the work-packages.
Project co-ordinator	Person appointed by the Lead Partner being in charge of the operational management and co-ordination of the project.
Project period	The eligible time period of the project where operations are co-financed by the Alpine Space INTERREG III B Programme
RDS-TMC	Radio Data System-Traffic Message Channel
Result indicators	Measure the immediate direct short term effects of the project
SAPARD	Special Accession programme for Agriculture and Rural Development
Steering Committee (SC)	Is the body responsible for the joint selection of projects for funding, after having applied the criteria for project selection and co-ordinated monitoring of project implementation
TDM	Transport Demand Management
TEN-T	Trans-European Transport Network