



Interreg  
Central Baltic

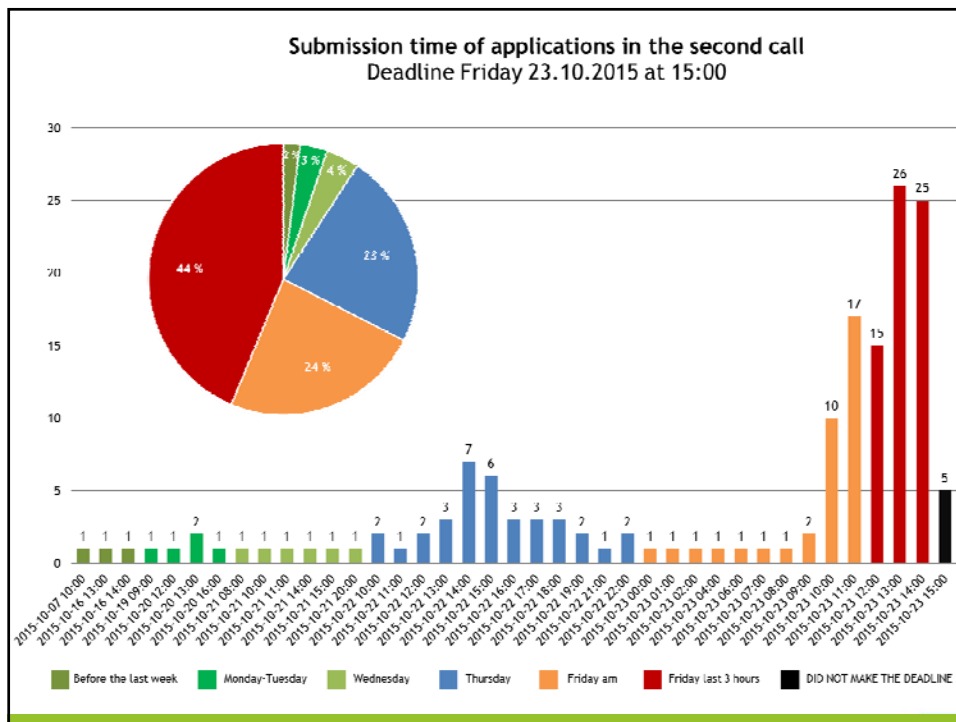
## Project planning

- Consultations with the JS are useful
- Use project idea form for first contact
- Mature partnerships have better chances



## Applying for funding

- Start filling in the application form in good time and get acquainted with the eMS
- Read instructions carefully
- Make sure your partners are fully aware of their role and all developments related to the project
- Avoid submitting in the last minute!





## Contracting

- Fulfilling of conditions took generally a couple of months
  - SC meeting at the end of August 2015
  - Most contracts signed by Christmas
- Contracting itself is generally a quick process
- Starting to implement
  - Many projects had chosen the first possible start date
  - Some organisations had difficulties to start without a signed subsidy contract



## Implementation (1st call projects)

- All projects have started, most already 2015
- Some challenges with partnerships
- Some project changes already apparent
- Reporting
  - Start filling in reports also in good time
  - Make sure the partnership is aware of reporting procedures and timetables



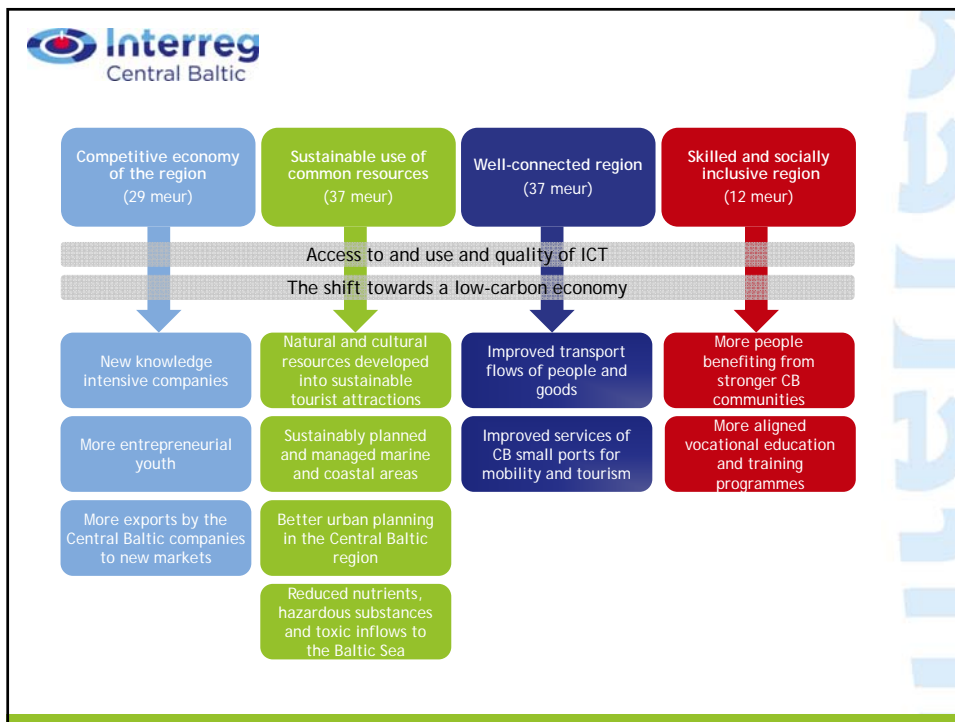
## Second call overall findings

- A very large number of project applications received also for the second call
- Many "returning" applications
- Big variety in quality of projects
- All Specific Objectives covered
- Tandem assessments were unified



## Technical findings

- Some minor eMS issues were fixed during the call
- Variations in the sizes of some text fields
- PDF generation caused some problems
- Some failed submission attempts, due to for example leaving it to the last minute, misunderstanding of deadlines etc.
- Additional automatic checks were an improvement





## What programme results should be achieved by 2023?

- 10 new joint natural and cultural heritage-based Central Baltic tourist attractions
- 5 jointly targeted planning and management activities in coastal and marine management
- 10 jointly targeted integrated urban plans
- 20 targeted sources of nutrients, hazardous substances and toxins



## Priority 2 Sustainable use of common resources

- 69/56 project applications (1<sup>st</sup> call/2<sup>nd</sup> call)
  - SO 2.1 → 35/26
  - SO 2.2 → 5/13
  - SO 2.3 → 10/7
  - SO 2.4 → 19/10
- Total applied ERDF (2<sup>nd</sup> call)      60 061 351
- ERDF available                              7 540 894



## SO 2.1 Natural and cultural resources developed into sustainable tourist attractions

- The most popular SO
- Five projects ongoing
- Weaknesses:
  - "Renovation" projects
  - Jointness is missing, no need for cross-border cooperation
- Four projects in the 2nd step of the 2nd call



## SO 2.2 Sustainably planned and managed marine and coastal areas

- No projects approved from 1st call
- Weaknesses:
  - Lack of holistic approach
  - End user involvement missing
  - Mainly tool development
- Two projects in the 2nd step of the 2nd call



## SO 2.3 Better urban planning in the Central Baltic region

- Three projects approved from 1st call
- Weaknesses:
  - Narrow approaches towards integrated planning
  - Tool development
  - Results would be preconditions to planning
- No projects approved in the 2nd call



## SO 2.4 Reduced nutrients, hazardous substances and toxins' inflows into the Baltic Sea

- Quite popular
- Six projects ongoing
- Many applications are research-oriented
- Amount of reductions may be difficult to estimate
- No projects approved in the 2nd call





## 3rd call in January 2017

- About 11 M€ of funding will be available for the 3rd call
- All SOs likely to be open for the 3rd call
- Needs:
  - 2.1: Natural resource-related tourist attractions
  - 2.2: Sweden/Latvia involvement
- It will be possible to finance around 8-10 projects



## What characterises a strong project?

- Contribution to the programme result indicators target value
- Presence of a cross-border challenge or opportunity
- Joint objectives and interest to co-operate
- Strong partnership: maturity, capacity for international co-operation