

Central Baltic Programme 2021-2027 Project Applicant Seminar

3rd call (for small projects)

10.5.2023, Tallinn (Hybrid)



Agenda for today

- 13:00 13:30 Introduction to the cross-border cooperation and Central Baltic programme logic
- 13:30 14:30 Introduction to PO6 (Improved employment opportunities on labour market) topics and logic
- 14:30 15:00 Coffee break
- 15:00 16:00 Introduction to PO7 (Improved public services and solutions for the citizens) topics and logic
- 16:00 16:30 Practicalities about applying for funding: available guidance, Jems, deadlines
- 16:30 18:00 On-site project consultations (PO6 Capella, PO7 Wolf)



Questions and Answers

 Questions and answers after presentations

 Online participants via Slido Join at **slido.com #3097 907**





Goals of the seminar

- To describe in which areas Central Baltic 2021-2027 programme intends to achieve changes - Programme Objectives!
- To provide information to understanding whether there is match between your project ideas and the Programme Objectives
- To introduce 3rd call of the Central Baltic 2021-2027 programme Small project call



Project Applicant Seminar

- Introduction to cross-border co-operation
- PO6- Improved employment opportunities on labour market

Laura Cunska-Āboma Project Manager (Labour Market) Laura.Cunska-Aboma@centralbaltic.eu



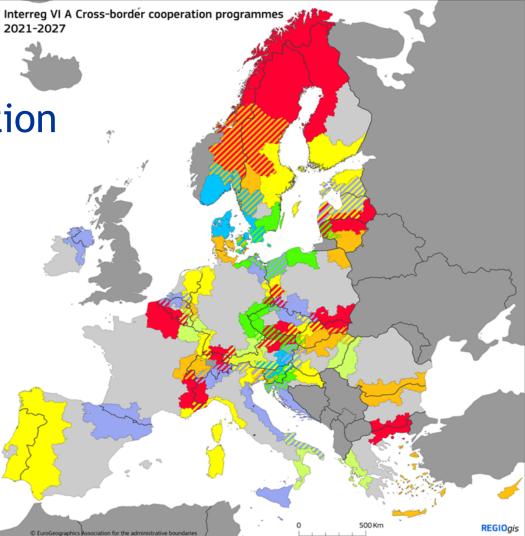
1. Introduction to the cross-border cooperation and Central Baltic programme logic

- What is cross-border co-operation?
- Central Baltic programme general overview and principles
- Programme Objectives at glance



Cross-border co-operation in the EU 1/2)

- 37.5% of the EU population lives in border areas
- 38 internal borders made up of geographic, linguistic barriers often bearing the scars of European wars





Cross-border co-operation in the EU (2/2)

- European cross-border co-operation, known as Interreg A, supports cooperation between NUTS III regions from at least two Member States lying directly on the borders or adjacent to them. This aims to tackle common challenges identified jointly in border regions and to exploit the untapped growth potential in border areas, while enhancing the cooperation process with a view to strengthening the overall harmonious development of the Union.
- Since 1990, Interreg was reorganized as a formal "objective" of European Cohesion Policy in 2000.



Cross-border co-operation in the EU - ERDF

- Cross-border programmes:
- Budget of 6.7 billion EUR
- 73 cross-border co-operation programmes
- 49 internal programmes, 24 external (10 IPA and 14 NEXT) and the PEACE + programme

Other Interreg programmes: interregional and transnational



Central Baltic Programme 2021-2027 area

Estonia

Finland, including Åland

Latvia

Sweden



Kymenlaakso Etelä-Karjala Satakunta Kanta-Häme Uusimaa Pirkanmaa Varsinais- Päijät-Häme

> Kurzeme Pierīga Rīga Vidzeme Zemgale



PROGRAMME BASICS

Up to 80% ERDF co-financing from the programme

Partners from at least two participating countries

122 million euros ERDF funding Clear cross-border added-value

2-step approach for regular projects (up to 4 MEUR per project, 2 MEUR per partner)

Small project call September 2023 (1-step approach), (PO6, PO 7) - up to 213 550, duration up to 18 months

Lead partner principle, pre-financing !



3rd call - Small projects call

- Call open now
- Manual and Guide for Applying available on CB website (call specific documents to be available mid-June)
- Jems opens: 25.9.2023 Jems closes: 16.10.2023
- PO6 & PO7
- Decisions early February 2024



Small projects vs regular projects

Central Baltic Programme

	Small project	Regular project	
Budget	Max 213 550 EUR total (including the preparation cost lump sum) Note that if the total project budget remains under 200.000 EUR the project can only choose simplified cost options; such projects cannot apply any real cost.	Min 213 551 EUR total Max 4 000 0000 EUR total Max 2 000 000 EUR total/partner	
Project duration	max 1,5 years (18 months)	no set limit, but typically 2-3 years	
Application	only selected parts of the Application Form, less detail required, 1-step application procedure	full Application Form 2-step application procedure	
Reporting	shorter reporting forms wide use of Simplified Cost Options	full reporting form wide use of Simplified Cost Options	
Relevant Programme Objectives	Relevant for Programme objectives 6 and 7	All Programme Objectives	



When to opt for a small project? Check the Manual- 2.2. Different types of projects

- Most suitable for PO7 and PO6
- New to Central Baltic? Start with a small project!
- Opportunity for smaller organizations with limited funds available for pre-financing
- Opportunity for smaller, more local initiatives
- Results can be achieved using the SCOs only (but real costs also allowed for small projects above 200 000)

• Project can be implemented in 18 months max.

 Shorter procedure and simplified application form allows to approve and implement projects quicker react to needs quicker NB - projects with less than 200 000 Euro budget cannot use real costs -SCOs only!!!!



7 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

INNOVATIVE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE USE	IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES	IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES
1. More exports by SMEs	3. Joint circular economy solutions	6. Improved employment opportunities on 7. Improved public services and solutions for the	
2. More new scaled-up growth companies	4. Improved coastal and marine environment	labour market	citizens
	5. Decreased CO2 emissions		



122 million euros ERDF funding

36 mil euros Innovative business development

21 mil euros Employment opportunities 53 mil euros Improved environment and resource use

12 mil euros Improved public services



Result orientation

• To achieve changes together => cross-border partnerships

Programme objective - Result indicator - Target value The change targeted together!

- Projects only means to achieve programme results => we intend to choose the projects with the best impact and realistic to implement by strong partners
- Each project must choose one Programme Objective only.



Relevant principles applied for all programme objectives (1/2)

- All Programme Objectives are rather focused, specific because of the need to target practical, measurable results with Central Baltic programme available resources over 7 years period.
- **Results are described by result indicators target values** to provide clear direction and measurable outcomes from intervention. Those are ambitious but still achievable.
- All lists of **"Indicative actions"** are meant to be used by projects **to choose from the best ones in right proportion** (the best mix) and sequence to form complex projects to achieve results. One indicative action alone would not qualify as potentially strong project.



Relevant principles applied for all programme objectives (2/2)

- All proposed PO-s include descriptions of elements what make projects "joint cross-border" (cross-border value added elements).
- The main principle towards **potential partners is the relevance** of the organisations for achieving the results in the PO. In general, the partners should be non-commercial, for general purpose organisations. For 2 PO-s under Priority 2 also private companies may be the partners if relevant for achieving project results (but not as LP-s).

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 1 More exports by SMEs

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 2 More new scaled-up growth companies

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 3 Joint circular economy solutions

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 4 Improved coastal and marine environment

> PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 5 Decreased CO2 emissions

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 6 Improved employment opportunities on labour market

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE 7 Improved public services and solutions for the citizens As a result, companies achieve sales and contracts on target markets.

As a result, companies achieve scaled-up status.

As a result, product and service cycles and chains are improved.

As a result, the load of nutrients and other harmful substances to the Baltic Sea is reduced from various sources.

As a result, CO2 emissions are reduced from intermodal transport nodes and areas.

As a result, people's competitiveness on labour market and entrepreneurship capabilities are improved and additional anti-discriminatory policies are applied by organisations.

As a result, solutions are taken up or upscaled by organisations.



Assessment criteria (from the Manual):

• Strategic relevance

- Cross-border dimension
- Partnership
- Approach
- Workplan
- Management
- Budget

Do self assessment and improve before submitting!



Assessment process:

- 2 assessors
- Consolidated assessments
- Max points 4/ minimum to be suggested for approval 2,5
- Decisions made by Monitoring Committee



Fresh lessons from the 2nd call:

- Simple, understandable words please! Assessors need to understand clearly what will be done, for whom, how much it will cost.
- Focus and straight to the point a lot of writing that is not necessary.
- Lack of focus the results are not focused and according to the Manual this may lead to rejection. Remember there should be only 1 result indicator chosen for a project!!!
- Read the Manual everything is assessed against the Manual.
- Do consult, listen to recommendations and conditions save our time!



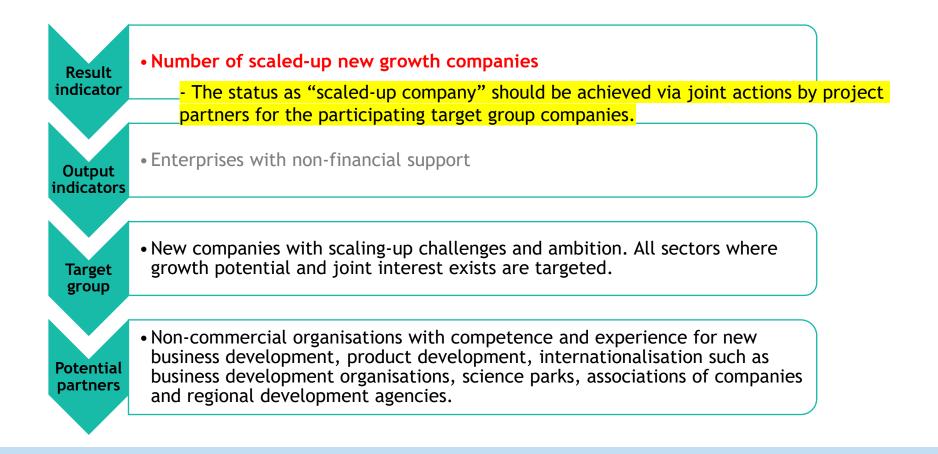
Programme objectives







2. MORE NEW SCALED-UP COMPANIES



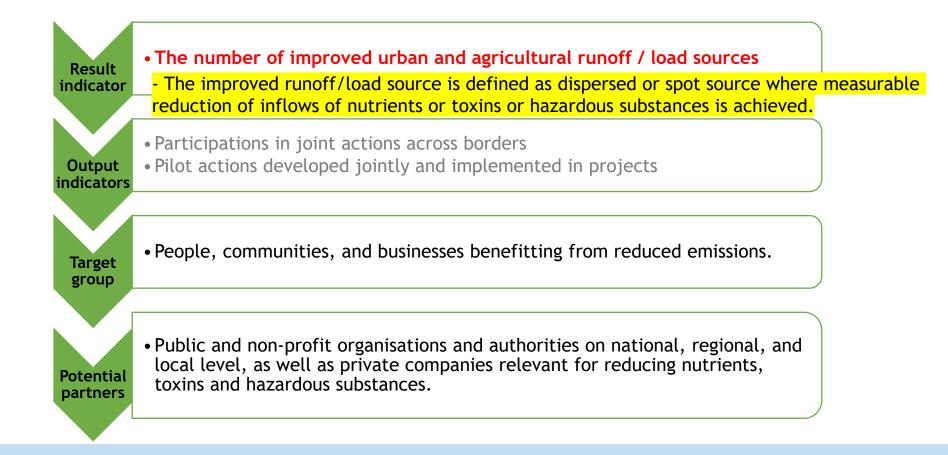


3. JOINT CIRCULAR ECONOMY SOLUTIONS



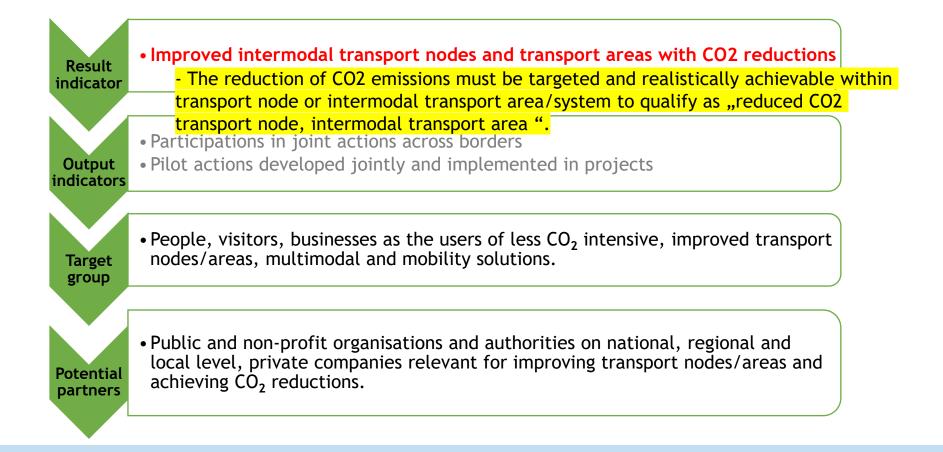


4. IMPROVED COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT





5. DECREASED CO2 EMISSIONS





2. Introduction to PO6 - Improved employment opportunities on labour market

IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON LABOUR MARKET

IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



APPROACH AND SCOPE

The goal is to strengthen and improve employment opportunities on the labour market through joint efforts in the region.

The approach derives from the challenges of <u>less</u> <u>competitive groups</u> in the society to access work opportunities, and labour market inflexibility.



The main target groups

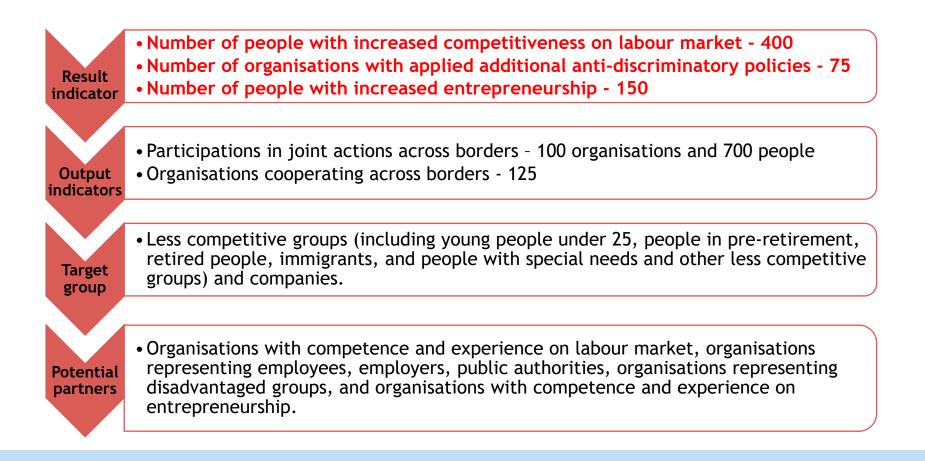
Less competitive groups (including young people under 25, people in pre-retirement, retired people, immigrants, and people with special needs and other less competitive groups) and companies.

Additional explanations

Each project should define the less competitive group that they work with; the project application should also specify how or why this group is considered less competitive.

Entrepreneurship development activities towards the <u>less competitive</u> <u>age groups and youth</u>. Entrepreneurship training for target groups may include social entrepreneurship training.







When is the result achieved?

• Number of people with increased competitiveness on labour market People with increase work contract achieved achieved; new qualificate proving the study programmet actions of the study pro

People with increased competitiveness: work contract achieved; work affiliation achieved; new qualification gained, certificate proving the completion of study programme; actively jobsearching.

• Number of organisations with applied additional antidiscriminatory policies

Companies with anti-discriminatory policy applied: policy prepared, approved and applied.

• Number of people with increased entrepreneurship

People with increased entrepreneurship: successful completion of complex entrepreneurship programme.



Who can be a partner?

- 1 lead partner and 1 or more project partners.
- Partners from at least two Member States.
- Relevance = partners should have a statutory authority or mandate to act in the chosen field. Participating in a project should be considered a priority for the organization.
- Public authorities (national, regional and local) as well as bodies bodies governed by private law (NGOs). NOT FOR PROFIT!
- Companies are not eligible as partners for PO6



INDICATIVE JOINT ACTIONS

- Awareness raising among target groups
- Designing and implementing trainings
- Incentives and services for employers
- Networking and dialogues between counterparts of labour market

- Digital tools for online skills development and working
- Entrepreneurship enhancing simulations and problem-solving exercises
- Mobility of participants
- Experience exchange and learning as result of joint implementation

All projects should use a **suitable mix of these actions** based on the project topic. The chosen mix of actions must be relevant for achieving the **contribution to both the project and programme results**.

Joint elements of cross-border cooperation

- The project approach and the activity plan should be joint and integrated.
- The indicative joint cross-border elements in projects are:
 - Mixed target group participants in project activities (e.g., joint trainings, seminars, etc.);
 - Jointly developed and implemented seminars, training programmes for target group employees and employers;
 - Jointly developed and used methods for learning and working;
 - Jointly developed and implemented teleworking and distant learning solutions;
 - Preparing and applying anti-discriminatory policies by organisations together.



Possible project examples

Competitiveness

Anti-discrimination

Entrepreneurship

Training + at work practice in another CB country = people with improved competitiveness

Seminars for employers from different CB countries to work on antidiscriminatory policies = new anti-discriminatory policies Entrepreneurship training and problem-solving exercises with elements of how to work in different CB countries = people with increased entrepreneurship skills

Online training for an international group of trainees = people with improved competitiveness Social dialogue activities with international experience exchange and agreement on anti discriminatory policies = new anti-discriminatory policies

NB - each of these needs to deliver <u>one</u> of the predefined project results!!!

-Needs to include a suitable mix of joint actions



Horizontal principles:

- Sustainable development
- Equal opportunities and non-discrimination
- Equality between men and women



After the end of the project:

- Follow up with each participant about impact of the project one year after the end of the project
- Partners have an obligation to ensure the above
- Registration of who gets what keeping simple data on participants and achieved results.

OVERVIEW OF THE 1ST CALL RECEIVED APPLICATIONS



Central Baltic Programme

Number of received applications in the first call for applications				
Priority	Programme Objective (PO)	No of received applications <u>regular</u> projects	No of received applications <u>small</u> projects	No of received applications total
1 Innovative		22	0	22
	PO 1. More exports by SMEs	12	0	12
business development	PO 2. More new scaled-up growth companies	10	0	10
		27	1	28
2 Improved environment and resource use	PO 3. Joint circular economy solutions	13	1	14
	PO 4. Improved coastal and marine environment	9	0	9
	PO 5. Decreased CO2 emissions	5	0	5
2.1		17	0	17
3 Improved employment opportunities	PO 6. Improved employment opportunities on labour market	17	0	17
4 Improved public services		12	1	13
	PO 7. Improved public services and solutions for the citizens	12	1	13
- /-	n/a	2	0	2
n/a	11/a	4	Ŭ	

Number of received applications in the first call for applications

Published: May 2022



First call results for PO6

Increasing labour market competitiveness	Anti-discrimination strategies in organizations/companies	Entrepreneurship for less competitive age groups
Wood for Youth	Silver strategies	We C Business

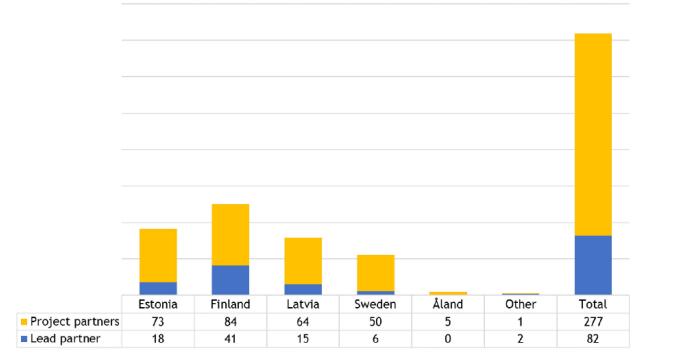
STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE RECEIVED APPLICATIONS



Central Baltic Programme

Published: May 2022

Partner origins in the applications (number of partners)





Qustions and Answers





Project Applicant Seminar

- Introduction to PO7 Improved public services and solutions for the citizens
- Practicalities about applying for funding

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Introduction to PO7 - Improved public services and solutions for the citizens

IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR CITIZENS

IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES



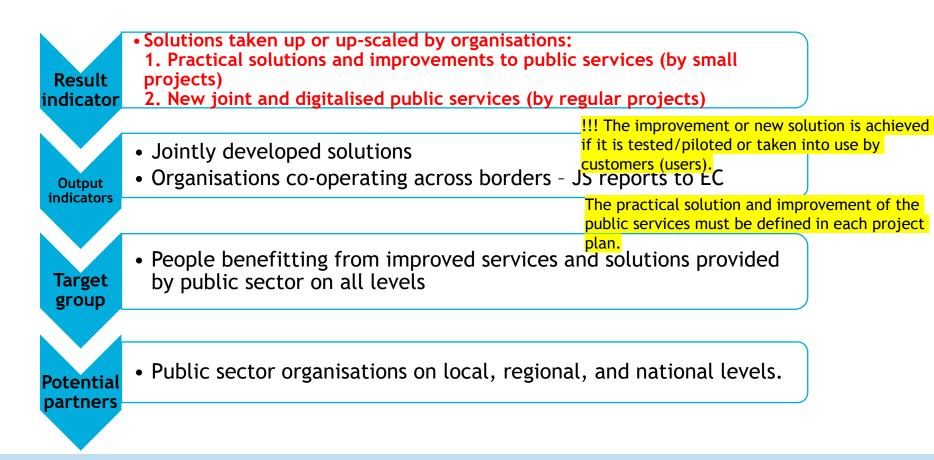
7. IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE CITIZENS

RESULT INDICATOR

Solutions taken up or upscaled by organisations: 1. New joint cross-border public services or digitalized public services (by regular projects) 2. New practical solutions leading to improvements to public services (by small size projects)

Examples include increased quality level of the service, adopted improved regulation, adopted policy document or plan, shortened time of the service delivery, expanded target group, improved usability of the service, improved **participation** (including feedback) opportunities etc.







What is a public service?

- A public service is <u>any service intended to address specific needs</u> pertaining to the aggregate members **of a community**.
- Public services are available to people within a government jurisdiction as provided directly through public sector agencies or via public financing to private businesses or voluntary organizations (or even as provided by family households, though terminology may differ depending on context).
- Other public services are undertaken on behalf of a government's residents or in the interest of its citizens.



Who does provide a public service?

- National government
- via government agencies
- via government owned public service providers (companies)
- via private companies (selected as result of procurement or otherwise (contract))
- Regional and local government
- via regional or local agencies
- via regional or local government owned public service providers (companies)
- Via private companies (selected as a result of procurement or otherwise (contact))
- Private companies
- NGOs
- Other options possible



STATUTORY MANDATE!!!



7. IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE CITIZENS

Central Baltic Programme

PO7: Which sectors are covered?

- ANY
- ALL





Small or regular project?



Small projects vs regular projects

	Small project	Regular project
Budget	Max 213 550 EUR total (including the preparation cost lump sum) Note that if the total project budget remains under 200.000 EUR the project can only choose simplified cost options; such projects cannot apply any real cost.	Min 213 551 EUR total Max 4 000 0000 EUR total Max 2 000 000 EUR total/partner
Project duration	max 1,5 years (18 months)	no set limit, but typically 2-3 years
Application	only selected parts of the Application Form, less detail required, 1-step application procedure	full Application Form 2-step application procedure
Reporting	shorter reporting forms wide use of Simplified Cost Options	full reporting form wide use of Simplified Cost Options
Relevant Programme Objectives	All Programme Objectives, if relevant, but in particular Programme Objective 7	All Programme Objectives



When to opt for a small project?

- New to Central Baltic? Start with a small project!
- Opportunity for smaller organizations with limited funds available for prefinancing.
- Opportunity for smaller, more local initiatives.





INDICATIVE JOINT ACTIONS / SMALL PROJECTS

- Study visits and experience exchange seminars;
- Trainings and networking;
- Feasibility studies, plans and designs relevant for improvements;
- Improving public services and solutions leading to improvement of publics ervices

For small projects - there should be description of the best practice, experience to be shared and the improvement targeted.

All projects should use a **suitable mix of these actions** based on the project topic. The chosen mix of actions must be relevant for achieving the **contribution to both the project and programme results**.



Potential project examples (1/2)

Partner organisation example	Type of project	Example of projects	Examples of potential results expected	Result indicators targeted
Local or regional municipality	Small project	Joint land use and / or sectoral* / strategic planning across borders * Transport planning, health care planning, education planning, social care planning etc. Participatory approach development into municipal services to raise the quality and / or efficiency (planning, implementation, monitoring, or evaluation stage of the service)	Synchronized land use / sectoral / strategic planning across municipalities / borders (partners) Inclusion of participatory approach into day- to-day services and practice across municipalities (partners)	New practical solutions leading to improvement to public services
	Small / regular project	Common solutions to urban, rural, or urban - rural development challenges and obstacles* * utilities provision, waste management, inclusion of migrants, entrepreneurship support and development,	Improved practices regarding urban, rural, or urban- rural development challenges across municipalities (partners)	New practical solutions leading to improvement to public services / New joint public services or digitalized public services
	Regular project	Synchronization or digitalization of existing public services (any kind of service provided by municipalities)	Synchronized or digitalized (existing) public services	New joint public services or digitalized public services



7. IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE CITIZENS

Central Baltic Programme

Potential project examples (2/2)

Partner organisation example	Type of project	Example of projects	Examples of potential results expected	Result indicators targeted
Municipal companies providing public services National or regional authorities and institutions	Regular project Small project	Development of common / joint cross -border public services	New joint public services or digitalized public services	Municipal companies providing public services National or regional authorities and institutions
		Participatory approach development for providing services to raise the quality and/or efficiency (planning, implementation, monitoring, or evaluation stage of the service)	Inclusion of participatory approach into day- to-day services and practice across institutions (partners)	
	Regular project	Synchronization or digitalization of existing public services (any kind of provided by institutions)	Synchronized or digitalized (existing) public services	New practical solutions leading to improvement to public services / New joint public services or digitalized public services
	Regular project	Development of common / joint cross -border public services	New joint public services or digitalized public services	New joint public services or digitalized public services



FROM PROGRAMME TO PROJECT



Elements of a good project (1/2)

Demand-driven

- Identified target group will be able to benefit from the project
- Relevance for the programme
 - Project contributes to the programme objectives results

Result oriented

- Project will make a change by addressing the need of the target groups
- **Real need** for cross-border cooperation
 - Project would not succeed without international co-operation
- Relevant partnership
- Sustainable and durable





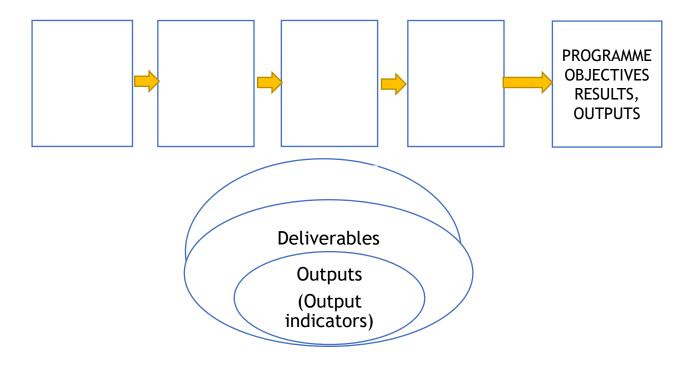
Elements of a good project (2/2)

- Know the basics of the programme, be aware of what we want
 - Geography, support rate, budget limits etc.
 - If anything is unclear, refer to the written guidance or contact the JS
- Logical work plan
- Impact to the programme area
- Do not apply just to get money, but to make a change!



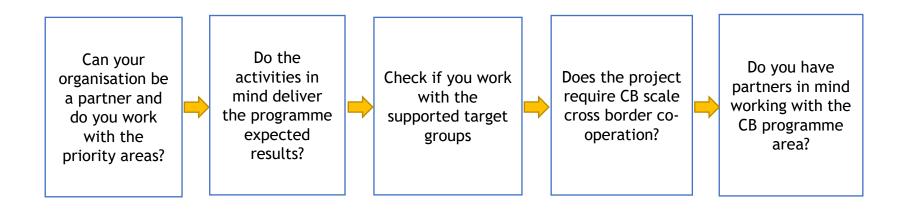


Project intervention logic





How to start? Start with checking the Manual:



Be sure that your organisation is able to pre-finance the implementation of the project activities!



Write down your project idea and consult with the Joint Secretariat



Central Baltic Programme

Project idea form

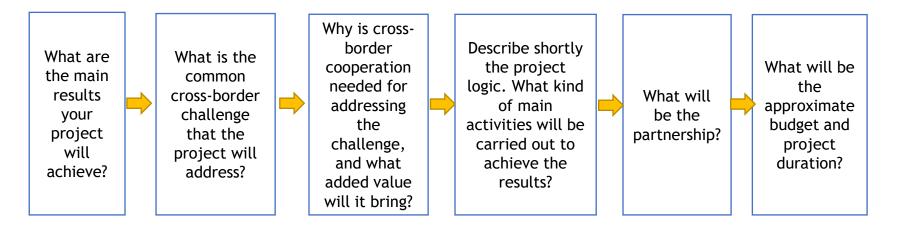
Central Baltic programme 2021-2027

Provide a short and concise description on the indicated aspects of the project idea. Avoid repeating same things under different questions. To get more information on the Programme content, please find a draft of the Programme Document from our website at www.centralbaltic.eu/for-applicants/key-documents/

Indicative name of the project				
Targeted Programme Objectiv	e			
PO 1: More exports by SMEs				
PO 2: More new scaled-up growth companies				
PO 3: Joint circular economy solutions				
PO 4: Improved coastal and marine environment				
PO 5: Decreased CO2 emissions				
PO 6: Improved employment opportunities				
PO 7: Improved public services				



Project idea form questions:





Tips for planning the project

- Start early
- Involve the partners
- Consider target groups' needs
- Fill in project idea form
- Consult with the Joint Secretariat (JS)
- Take in account the JS feedback when planning further
- Know the guidance documents the Guide and the Manual
- Use the Guide and the Manual side by side when filling in the application
- Use the Guide to see the questions of the Application form
- Check against the assessment criteria in Programme Manual





BUDGETS



Main funding principles



Up to 80% ERDF funding

Min. 20% own contribution (partner, national, other source)

Funding based on reporting period of 6 months

No advance payments

Preparation lump sum of 13 550 EUR

Wide use of Simplified Cost Options



Costs used:

NB! Use of pre-defined simplified cost options is mandatory!

Real costs Simplified Cost Options

Total costs



Simplified Cost Options (SCOs)

- Preparation costs lump sum (13 550 EUR)
- Staff costs unit cost (differs across MS)
- Office and administration costs 15% of the staff costs
- Travel and accommodation 15% of the staff costs
- External expertise and services: Face-to-face events unit cost (differs across MS)
- Equipment: Management equipment unit cost





Staff costs - unit cost, rate per hour

Estonia	Finland (including Åland)	Latvia	Sweden
29 EUR	36 EUR	24 EUR	501 SEK

- Budgets are always made in euro (Jems changes SEK to EUR)
- Paid based on employment contracts and report of hours
- Max hours for 1 full time employee are 1720 per year, counted pro rata as necessary



External expertise and services - simplified cost option - FACE TO FACE EVENTS

Estonia	Finland (including Åland)	Latvia	Sweden
55 EUR	80 EUR	51 EUR	84 EUR

- Costs mentioned above are for 1 day of event
- Costs applied based on location of the event
- Paid based on agendas and signed participant lists (participants have to sign separately for each day!!!)
- Check the manual for full conditions



Other rules

- VAT eligible
- Public procurements should always be done according to national rules or following EU rules, depending on the thresholds - both for real costs and SCOs.
- **Direct state aid** General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER), Article 20⁶, requirements have been integrated into programme rules.
- In cases of indirect aid to third parties the GBER Article 20a is applied. This means that a project partner can grant aid up to 20 000 EUR ERDF per undertaking per project. The partner has to document the calculation of the amount of aid and report it to the MA/JS.



Activities and deadlines

Individual consultations - Project idea form - feedback

National Contact Points in each country, including Åland

Project Applicant Webinar 5.9.

3rd call / Small projects only Jems open 25.09.-16.10.2023

Funding decisions early 2024

4th call - late 2025

Website, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn



Whom to send your project idea form?

- 1. More exports by SMEs
- 2. More new scaled-up growth companies

- 3. Joint circular economy solutions
- 4. Improved coastal and marine environment
- 5. Decreased CO2 emissions
- 6. Improved employment opportunities

7. Improved public services

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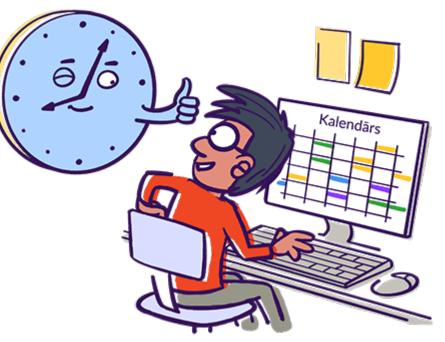
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Project Applicant Webinar

- 5.9. 2023
- Main focus on budget and activity planning





Partner Search Event starts from (almost) here

16:30 - 18:00 On-site consultations

19:00 Networking dinner (not provided)

Thursday, 11.5. (Live) 9:00 - 10:15 Speed dating

10:15 - 10:45 Coffee break

10:45 - 12:00 Application writing

workshop

12:00 Lunch (provided)

PROJECT APPLICANT SEMINAR & PARTNER SEARCH EVENT







Central Baltic Programme



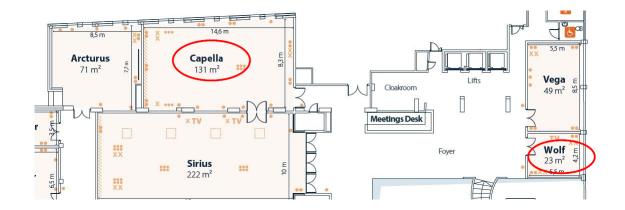


On-site consultations

• Programme objective 6

Capella

Programme objective 7
Wolf

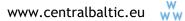




Qustions and Answers







CentralBaltic

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Central Baltic Programme

Central Baltic Programme

Thank You!



Varsinais-Suomen liitto Egentliga Finlands förbund Regional Council of Southwest Finland