

**MED PROGRAMME 2007-2013**  
**EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION**

**ANNUAL**  
**IMPLEMENTATION**  
**REPORT**  
**2013**

June 2014



Programme cofinancé par le Fonds Européen  
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## 1- Summary details

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME	Objective concerned European Territorial Cooperation
	Eligible area concerned MED area*
	Programming period 2007-2013
	Programme reference (CCI Code) 2007CB163PO045
	Programme title MED
ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT	Reporting year 2013
	Date of approval of the Annual Report by the Monitoring Committee: June 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2014

➤ List of eligible ERDF regions:

- the whole territory of Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Slovenia and Croatia (since the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013)
- the regions of Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Umbria, Piedmonte, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Veneto, (Italy)
- the regions of Algarve , Alentejo (Portugal);
- Gibraltar (United Kingdom);
- Ceuta, Melilla, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Aragon, Balearic Islands (Spain)
- Corsica, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur , Rhône-Alpes (France).

➤ List of eligible IPA regions:

- the whole territory of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro (Croatia until the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013).

➤ List of acronyms:

- AA > Audit Authority
- AIR > Annual Implementation Report
- CA > Certifying Authority
- CBC ENPI > Cross-Border Cooperation with the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
- SC > Selection Committee
- DB > Database
- DG > Directorate General
- DATAR > Inter-ministerial Delegation for the Development and Competitiveness of the Territories
- EC > European Commission
- EGCT > European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
- ESF > European Social Funds
- GOA > Group of Auditors
- IPA > Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
- JTS > Joint Technical Secretariat

- LO > Liaison Office
- LP > Lead Partner
- MA > Managing Authority
- MC > Monitoring Committee
- MS > Member States
- NCP > National Contact Points
- OP > Operational Programme
- TA > Technical Assistance
- TF > Task Force
- TN > Transnational
- WG > Working Group
- WP > Written Procedure

➤ Appendices:

- MED Programme meetings 2013 (Monitoring Committees, Selection Committees, NCP meetings) (No. 1)
- Complete list of programme activities in the participating countries (No. 2)
- Annual reports of the programme's Liaison Offices (No. 3)
- Report on results of public consultation for OP 2014-2020 priorities (No. 4)

## **2 - Overview of the implementation of the operational programme**

### **2.1. Achievements and analysis of progress**

#### **Introduction**

The MED 2007-13 programme has reached its maturity even though it is still fully on-going during the reporting year. The focus has shifted from the massive bottom-up calls for projects in the beginning of programming, towards specific profiles of projects such as strategic, targeted and capitalization projects. As the bottom-up projects have all ended before the end of 2013, the second phase of the programme implementing is focused on compiling and analysing data on project results, and on developing more dynamic tools and measures to accompany specific projects. This programme-level capitalization work is necessary at the intermediary stage between the current programming and the next period, as there is a clear challenge to improve the impact of cooperation projects, and to simplify rules and modalities.

In parallel, a small-scale experimental call for proposals for maritime topics has been launched, calling for short (one year) projects that could provide relevant input to the development of future calls for projects, via state of the art analysis and data compilation. Throughout the reporting year, the JTS and the programme authorities have also been involved in the Task Force in charge of drafting the new OP MED 2014-2020.

Short summary of preceding years of programming:

The MED Programme began in 2008 (OP approved on the 20 December 2007 – C52007 6578). Two calls for proposals were issued between 2008 and 2009 with almost 950 applications received. During this period, all procedures were finalised, processes were reinforced and background documentation drafted and approved by the Monitoring Committee. In short, by the end of 2009, the MED Programme was fully operational with approximately fifty on-going projects.

In 2010, another 52 ‘standard’ projects were selected as the result of the 2<sup>nd</sup> call for proposals. The same year, the programme launched its first call for strategic projects on the topics of renewable energies / energy efficiency, and maritime safety. The methodology developed for the calls for strategic projects was elaborated with the help of an external expert. The key methodological elements for the calls for strategic projects were the *Terms of reference* that established in detail the content of the call and made links with other European programmes and policies, and the *seminars of ‘brainstorming’* organised for key actors in the concerned sectors, in order to get relevant input for the contents of the call.

Another call for strategic projects was launched in 2011 for the topics of transport and accessibility. Starting from 4<sup>th</sup> year of programme implementation, there were no longer open calls for all Priority Axis of the OP, but specific methodologies and procedures for strategic, targeted, and capitalization projects.

During the year 2012, the programme developed the concept of Targeted Projects, using the mainly positive experience from the calls for strategic projects; the specific Terms of Reference elaborated to further define the contents of the call. Two Targeted calls were opened; one for Transport projects and another, for Renewable energy and energy efficiency topics.

With the 2012 calls, the MED programme not only had committed its whole original budget but also engaged with the call for Capitalization projects, most of the ERDF returning from 1<sup>st</sup> call projects that did not spend their whole budget by the end of the operations.

During 2012 and 2013, the projects from the first two calls (101 projects) ended, while the implementation of strategic, targeted and capitalization projects continued.

In conclusion, the programming strategy has evolved, from the simple bottom-up calls experienced in the beginning of programming, and which were a direct continuity of the types of calls that were launched in 2000-2006 programmes. The current programming period has allowed us to realize that the programme needs a more targeted approach towards the needs of the cooperation area: it has to recall for certain types of partners or projects in order to address key problems. The bottom-up responses to calls opened on the basis of the OP only, are too divided and do not provide a grouped answer to the key needs. The development of Terms of Reference for more targeted calls, and the direct involvement of key stakeholders in developing calls for strategic projects, have allowed the emergence of more focused projects. These new types of projects are yet on-going, but they are already giving evidence of their capacity to impact regional and local policies in a more efficient way.

### **Main milestones in 2013:**

The programme implementing in 2013 was composed of following main features:

#### *Programming and launching activities of 13 capitalization projects*

The Selection Committee chose 13 capitalization projects from different thematics of the OP. The partnership of these projects is composed of structures that have already been participating to other projects, from which they are supposed to bring results and deliverables to be used by the capitalization project. In fact, the 13 capitalization projects are representatives of approximately 70 projects co-financed in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> calls. These projects seek to improve, reuse and diffuse, results of former projects, sometimes also merging former deliverables/results to new products. The JTS encourages also joint activities between these projects, and has taken an active role in bringing them together. With this cross-cutting cooperation we are improving the awareness and visibility of the projects and the programme, and evolving towards a ‘community of “CAP-projects, using for



instance the same logo specifically edited by the Programme for all public events and final publications.

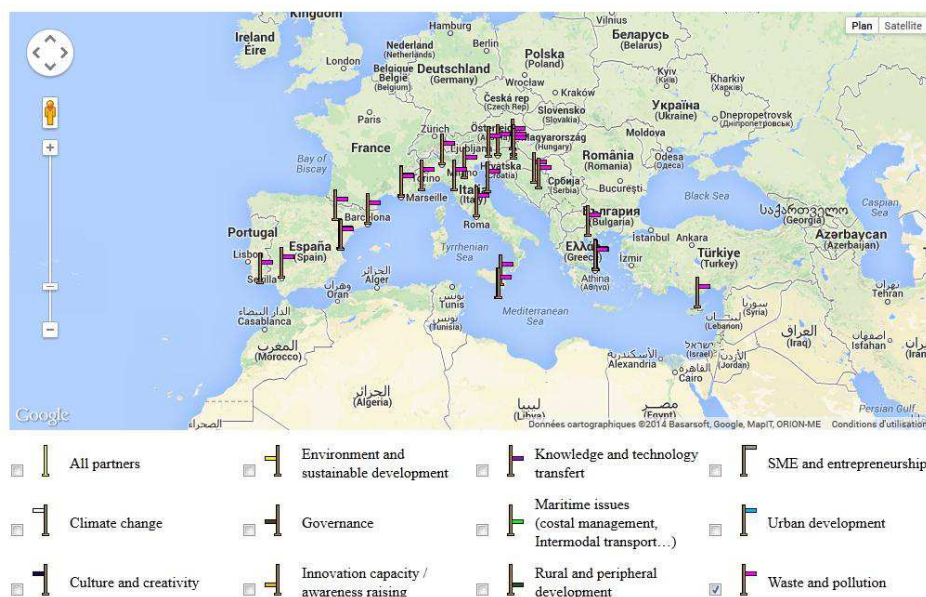


During 2013, 2 meetings were held with all lead partners, one in Marseilles (June) and the other in Lisbon (October) in order to improve a common MED awareness of the capitalization approach and of different objectives fixed by the operations and crosscutting all OP priorities.

The JTS proposed a first mapping of all principal topics faced by the capitalization projects, including all CAP partners and their previous experiences in MED.

**MED PROGRAMME**  
**Call for Capitalization Projects - July 2012**  
**Capitalization Partners Map**  
 (update : May 2013)

**Notes and instructions**



[http://www.programmemed.eu/fileadmin/PROG\\_MED/map/index.html](http://www.programmemed.eu/fileadmin/PROG_MED/map/index.html)

During 2014 common activities proposed by the projects themselves should merge first concrete results under two main themes:

- 1) The strategic role of transnational cooperation in enhancing competitiveness in the cultural and creative sector;
- 2) Green development: products, consumption, promotion and territorial marketing.

A final common conference is to be organised in Brussels in the 2015 first quarter.

*2<sup>nd</sup> call projects ending their activities and closed*

During the year, all second call projects ended their activities and most were closed. Whereas we can still observe a rather heterogeneous result of these projects (the second wave of massive programming in the beginning of the programme), the awareness of the project structures of the importance of capitalizing and transferring results of their work, is steadily increasing. Many

partners from the second call projects are very actively reworking on the project results within the capitalization projects.

#### *Special measures to reduce the decommitment risk related to a double annual budget of 64.3M€*

The year was a difficult one in terms of combating the risk of decommitment, as the annual budget to declare to the Commission was double in regard to other years. For this reason, the MA and the JTS started the planning to reduce the risk, in the beginning of the year. All on-going projects, in particular those that came to the end during the year, were contacted and urged to respect their financial commitments in order to reduce the risk. The JTS followed closely and accompanied all projects that encountered difficulties for administrative or other reasons. The first level controllers (in particular, regular systems of information were developed with all countries having a centralised FLC) were alerted about the risk and urged to treat in particular the final payment claims without additional delays. Between September and November, all payment claims could be treated and the decommitment risk could be avoided.

#### *The very final call for projects*

The Monitoring Committee decided to commit the small ERDF amount returning from the 2<sup>nd</sup> call projects that did not use their whole budget. The execution rate of the 2<sup>nd</sup> call being almost 90%, there were some 5M€ remaining that could be reused by the programme. As all project activities must end by June 2015, the last call was to be for particular projects, lasting only one year. Specific Terms of reference were drafted for a restricted call for projects focusing on maritime topics: *blue growth, coastal management, transport, risks, environment protection*. The objective of these projects is to produce relevant data and state of the art analysis on topics related to the new OP priorities in the following programming period. This information can further be used as basis for Terms of Reference of new calls in 2014-2020. The call was launched in October and closed in January 2014: programming is expected in April 2014 (114 proposals have been submitted).

#### *Task Force MED 2014-2020*

In addition to the implementing of the current programme, the Task Force for the MED 2014-2020 continued its work throughout the year. A public consultation was opened in October on the foreseen programme priorities. The Task Force came to an agreement on four Priority Axis: Innovation and SME's (OT1), Low-carbon economy (OT4), protection of environment (OT6), and Mediterranean governance (OT11). It also decided to enlarge the programme eligibility area by accepting the demand of three new regions to join the programme.

In summary, the different points that will be addressed in the overview of this report are the following:

- a) Management and monitoring;
- b) Strategic, Targeted and capitalization projects
- c) Integrated management of ERDF and IPA funding
- d) Programme library
- f) Task Force 2014-2020

A) Management and monitoring:

#### **Controls carried out:**

As each year, the programme audit (**2<sup>nd</sup> level control**) was carried out during the first half of the year. 9 operations (18 structures) were controlled with a random sample established by the Audit

Authority. The audit was carried out by the Deloitte firm, under the responsibility of the Audit Authority. The outcome was reassuring, as no irregularities were detected and the error rate of the programme was declared to be 0,38%. The programme management was deemed solid and the error risk particularly low.

The Certifying Authority performed two **quality checks** on the project Limit4WEDA (Lead partner and one partner). These checks were still on going by the end of 2013.

Even if there were no particular doubts about the proper functioning of the audit trail, the Managing Authority carried out 6 **on-the-spot visits** during 2013, including one to the Maltese national coordination and First Level Control system. Altogether, 5 partners participating to 30 projects were visited.

### **Monitoring on-going projects:**

During 2012, almost all 2<sup>nd</sup> call projects that foresaw less than 36 months of operational time, had asked for prolongations. It is frequent in cooperation projects, that the launching period is long and the partnership takes time to become structured and learn to work together. It is also clearly visible that many structures are in financial difficulty, with budget cuts, and either have to proceed more slowly in their activities, or even retire from partnership, following the economic crisis. The projects from the 2<sup>nd</sup> call all ended their activities in 2013. As they had been contacted and closely monitored in order to speed up the submission of final payment claims, the vast majority of them submitted their reports timely and this contributed to avoid the decommitment.

In global, the programme team continues to carry out several day-to-day management tasks:

- 1) drafting of documents and guidance for project implementing
- 2) reception and processing of progress reports from ongoing projects as well as modifications to budgets or partnerships; consolidation of data bases;
- 3) participation of the JTS in launching events of new projects, Steering Committees for ongoing projects and project Final Conferences;
- 4) information and training events for projects and for MA and JTS members;
- 5) activities conducted by liaison offices in Thessaloniki and Valencia;
- 6) activities to improve the two on-line tools for the Programme (PRESAGE CTE and the [www.programmemed.eu](http://www.programmemed.eu) website) and further developing the programme library;
- 7) activities contributing to the development of the next programme period (Task Force meetings and related tasks).

The closure of the projects has been anticipated by creating a Final Report, composed of a qualitative summary of project results, publishable elements to be used by the programme communication team and a table of key deliverables that the project operators wish to propose for the programme library. The final report is disconnected from the last progress report and payment claim submitted by Presage (but uploadable on the monitoring tool), and seeks to promote a qualitative approach to the project results. This is also a consequence of recommendations from the first programme evaluation report.

### **B) Strategic ,Targeted and Capitalization projects:**

Seven strategic projects were on-going during the year 2013.

The most advanced strategic projects, (3 on energy efficiency), MARIE, ELIH-MED and PROFORBIOMED, continued their activities and have started interesting and promising joint



capitalization activities. It seems that the most advanced strategic projects are taking the input and advice of the JTS accompanying their implementation, and seeking ways to capitalise, promote and diffuse their results through increased cooperation. Their possibilities to gain visibility and impact Mediterranean policies in their sector seem now more likely than when their activities began. However, it is clear that the spending capacity of these projects is not essentially bigger than that of standard projects, and this might create negative consequences to the decommitment risk especially when there are less on-going projects remaining.

For the Targeted projects, 23 projects were selected in 2012 (19 in the innovation priorities, axis 1 and 2 and 4 in transport priority, axis 3). Their launching took place in early 2013 and they will be on-going until 2015. These projects have a high rate of structures that have never before participated to MED projects. This opening towards new structures is a success to the programme, but contains also a certain risk. Inexperimented partners need more assistance than experimented ones as they are not familiar with programme procedures, and clearly have also more difficulty in advancing with foreseen timetables.

The 13 new capitalization projects were all starting and launching their activities with kick-off meetings during the summer. Majority of our project partners, especially in these projects but also in other types of projects, welcome opportunities to exchange information and experiences. This willingness has led the most active projects to spontaneously seek other partnerships, most often grouping projects financed under the same objective, and to propose structured exchange with them. It is clear that most projects expect the programme instances to facilitate this exchange, by providing information on other projects, and by proposing exchange topics for the project clusters.

#### C) Integrated management of ERDF and IPA funding:

The integrated management has only been operational from 2012, due to delays in signatures of the financial agreements. Despite this late start, all IPA budget was programmed with the strategic, targeted and capitalization projects by the end of 2012.

As all IPA budget available for the Axis 3 had been committed in January (for IPA partners in strategic project MEDNET), the Selection Committee decided in September 2012 to allocate instead an ERDF budget to a Croatian partner taking part in a transport Targeted project. However, this budget only became eligible with the adhesion of Croatia to the EU, in July 2013.

The MC decided to allow an advance payment of 10% for IPA partners to ease their participation in the start-up phase. Two thirds of the 37 IPA partners financed so far in MED projects, have asked for the prefinancing. It seems however, that they still encounter treasury problems and that implementing work is regularly hindered by lack of financing. During the reporting year we only started to get concrete information on how the IPA partners are working in MED projects and what their difficulties are. It seems clear that the difficulties are mainly financial, and that their spending capacity is low in a system that operates with reimbursements, due to a weak treasury capacity. This information is indicative when determining budget thresholds for IPA partners in future calls.

#### D) The programme library:

The JTS has elaborated a database enabling to organise the ‘memory’ of the programme. This database contains detailed information about the project contents and deliverables, organised thematically and by types of outputs/results. The foreseen results of each project are compared with what is in reality delivered in the end. The storage of this data allows the statistical treatment of

what are the final outcomes of the projects and the programme as a whole, answering a double purpose: the analysis and evaluation of projects and programme's achievements but also providing a comprehensible set of outputs available for further dissemination and (re)use. We feel that it is as necessary to provide this content information, as it is to have a clear follow-up of financial progress of a programme. This follow-up of project contents in order to build the database that feeds the online library will be helpful in several ways, in particular:

- Helping the project operators answering to future calls, to find information about what has been produced, and to profit from existing results
- Facilitating contacts and exchange between on-going projects
- Providing a reliable source of information for statistical analysis, both for the programme instances and for research purposes
- Offering the general public a structured way to find out about the results of the programme
- Contributing to the preparation of the next generation of the MED programme

Once the projects end, their key outputs and deliverables will be kept in the on-line programme library, and they can be consulted through a userfriendly search engine covering several possibilities concerning both thematic approach and types of outputs. Most often, these are state of the art studies, identification of best practises, followed by guidelines, action plans, shared strategies, memorandums of understanding, databases, and so on. By providing them to the use of future partnerships, we hope to promote a step towards concrete implementation of project results, which only few projects manage to really exploit before they come to their end. The pooling of results, establishing a network or community of projects, is necessary for the visibility and the impact of individual projects' results. In regard to the cooperation area, the financing is small scale, and its impact can be visible only if the projects are clustering their work. This is now on-going and the adequate mechanisms will be in place from the start of the new programming period.

So far the 'library' only contains outputs and results from closed projects (two first calls) but it will progressively include the results of all projects financed within the programme. The library is accessible online in the address: [www.programmemed.eu/library](http://www.programmemed.eu/library)

#### E) Task Force

In order to face the upcoming new programming period with sufficient preparation, the MC 2012 Presidency (Cyprus) proposed to establish a Task Force (TF), with the objective of elaborating the new MED OP 2014-2020. The Task Force met regularly throughout the year 2013. The socio-economic diagnostic and the SWOT analysis were carried out and results delivered by June, and the discussion on the OP priorities began on the basis of these results. The JTS contributed by providing analysis on the performance of projects under different topics of the current programme. In September, the indicative OP priorities were decided by the TF; the new programme was to be based on four Priority Axis:

- Innovation and support to SME's
- Low carbon economy
- Environment and cultural heritage protection
- Mediterranean governance

A public on-line consultation was launched from October 7th till November 22nd 2013 for stakeholder feedback on these indicative priorities. The survey was conceived in accordance with the Commission guidelines: "Towards a reinforced culture of consultation and dialogue – General principles and minimum standards for consultation of interested parties by the Commission".

Brussels, 11.12.2002 COM(2002) 704 final. 6177 invitations were sent out and 1007 persons accessed the survey webpage. 444 persons, representing 389 different structures, submitted answers.

The themes were selected by the stakeholders in the following order (from the most selected to the less selected):

Theme	Priority	Number of times selected
Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	1b	301
Energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy	4c and 4e	273
Enhancing institutional capacity and governance (macro-regional cooperation)	11	259
Cultural and natural heritage	6c	250
Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	5b	239
Protecting biodiversity, soils and ecosystems	6d	216
Promoting sustainable transports	7	207
Promoting low-carbon development strategies	4e	182

For each theme, the stakeholders' feedback was requested on the type of relevant activities, the most adapted partnership and the indication of the success of the operations. The complete procedures and the results of the survey are published on the website of the programme at [www.programmamed.eu](http://www.programmamed.eu). A summary report on the consultation results is in the annexes of this AER.

The Task Force also accepted the demand of new regions to be joining the eligible area: Lisbon (PT), Midi-pyrénées (FR), and the provinces of Bolzano and Trento (IT).

The progress of the OP drafting was again somewhat slowed down by legal elements lacking from the Commission side: the programme space and its budget were not yet officially adopted, and the Regulations were validated and published only in December 2013.

### ***Information on the physical progress of the operational programme:***

By the end of 2013, 144 projects had been financed and 101 of them already finished their activities. 66 projects were already closed (final payment carried out) by the end of the year.

The programme had reached by the end of 2012, practically 100% commitment of its ERDF and IPA budget (excluding the Technical Assistance). During 2013, ERDF returning from the 1<sup>st</sup> call projects was re-programmed within the call for capitalization projects.

The 101 standard projects that had so far ended their activities, reached an average level of ERDF absorption of 87%. Taking into account the difficulties of public sector structures in the middle of an economic crisis, the programme management considers this as a very good score for the standard projects. All these projects were programmed with two massive calls in the beginning of the programme, and the staff resources in the JTS were not sufficient to give them as intensive accompanying as has since been practised with the strategic and targeted projects.

In 2013, thirteen new Capitalization projects were selected, thus the number of on-going projects in the end of the year was 43.

***Financial information (all figures are in euros)<sup>1</sup>***

	Expenditure paid out by the beneficiaries included in payment claims sent to the managing authority	Corresponding public contribution	Expenditure paid by the body responsible for making payments to the beneficiaries	Total payments received from the Commission
Priority axis 1 State the fund concerned ERDF	54 627 539,93	54 627 539,93	37 970 883,32	33 075 531,32
Priority axis 2 State the fund concerned ERDF	50 212 591,77	50 212 591,77	32 323 339,89	26 307 067,19
Priority axis 3 State the fund concerned ERDF	12 579 468,72	12 579 468,72	8 552 138,67	6 318 261,57
Priority axis 4 State the fund concerned ERDF	20 134 752,30	20 134 752,30	15 897 807,38	15 146 398,77
Priority axis 5 (TA) State the fund concerned ERDF	7 121 248,75	7 121 248,75	6 316 833,97	5 340 936,79
<b>total amount</b>	<b>144 675 601,47</b>	<b>144 675 601,47</b>	<b>101 061 003,23</b>	<b>86 188 195,65</b>
Total in transitional regions in the grand total				
Total in non-transitional regions in the grand total				

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative

Total of the expenses which are part of the ESF where the operational programmed is co-financed by the ERDF <sup>2</sup> in the grand total	0	0	0	0
Total of the expenses which are part of the ERDF where the operational programmed is co-financed by the ESF in the grand total	0	0	0	0

### ***Information on the breakdown of the use of funding by category***

This information is only partially applicable, as there is no possibility, in a transnational programme, to provide categorisation by territorial dimension. As it can be seen in the initial categorisation of ERDF allocation in the OP, the territorial dimension cannot be identified following the NUTS nomenclature, as all cooperation projects include several territories. Thematic categorisation of funding, for the 2013 situation, is provided annexed to this report.

It reinforces the same message that we are receiving from data compiled in the project database: some categories foreseen in the OP have not received so many eligible/programmable proposals, and there are very few operations in these categories. The programming of targeted projects has not brought significant change in the situation. By Priority, the main categories that only have financed a small number of projects (in proportion to what was foreseen in the OP) are the following:

In the Innovation and support to SME's; the projects treating innovation from *scientific and technological* point of view (categories 01 and 04) are rare, even if projects that treat innovation as a procedure, are frequent. There are only very few projects on information technologies, (categories 11-14), although quite many projects touch this domain but consider the ICT as a tool to achieve other objectives, not an objective.

In Transport, in general there are few projects and multi-modality is not treated as was estimated in the OP. In Environment, there is only one project on solar energy (40) but projects dealing more generally on energy efficiency are more frequent than originally foreseen. Finally, there are no projects dealing with cultural infrastructure (59).

### ***Qualitative analysis:***

Despite the difficult economic situation touching in particular the South European countries, the MED projects have successfully continued their implementation. So far, no project has interrupted their activities because of the crisis but only individual partners have retrieved for financial reasons. It is visible though, that most public structures are facing budget cuts and this is making the work in projects more difficult. A certain number of delays in activities are due to budget cuts and cash flow problems. For the first call projects, this has often been combatted with a demand to allow the project to continue its activities until the 36 months, when the original duration has been shorter. Allowing project extensions has helped many partnerships to carry out most of their foreseen activities. However, this measure was no longer possible for

<sup>2</sup> Fill in this field where the operational programme is co-financed by the ERDF or the ESF if used is made of the possibility set out in article 34, paragraph 2 of the (EC) regulation no. 1083/2006.



most of the 2<sup>nd</sup> call projects, which had to submit final payment claim during 2013 in order to contribute to combat the decommitment risk.

In many countries, especially with centralised first level control system, the delays of certifying expenses are long, and this is creating strain in respect of submission deadlines for payment claims. But in an overall way the projects are steadily advancing and the final execution rate of the first two calls is rather high.

The biggest challenges, during the current programme implementation, are the strategic projects. They have important budgets, between 4 and 7M€ of ERDF, and higher number of partners, on the average over 20 structures participating from more than 6 countries. It is clear that they face the same risks and constraints as standard projects, potentially subject to budget cuts, political constraints and delays in certifying expenses. Their incapacity of absorbing funds more rapidly than standard projects has also been observed and analysed in the In Itinere final report. In order to follow their progress in real time and to answer rapidly to any risk factors observed, each strategic project is followed by two persons from the JTS: a project officer and a financial officer. The experience has demonstrated that the programme team is often able to facilitate solutions if problems are discovered rapidly.

According to most recent risk analysis, the Targeted projects might also present a relatively high risk to the programme. They include a considerable amount of new partners who have never participated to MED programme, and some of them lack altogether any previous experience of Structural funds. While this is indeed a good proof of the capacity of these calls to attract new types of structures to MED projects, towards the end of the programme this also increases risks, and there is no more room for additional delays. Projects cannot ask for extension of their operational time, and should try to avoid successive modifications, as these take time and could slow down the implementing. In short, they should be very efficient and implement activities in minimum time, which is a challenge for all and in particular for inexperienced partners.

In a more global approach towards the results and outcome of MED projects, the JTS has an on-going internal discussion on the development of quality criteria, and how to apply this quality approach in the day-to day monitoring of projects. We realise that the application form and the evaluation tools have to be improved, using our actual experience to redefine them for the future period, so that the information needed to monitor the quality of project results, can be better obtained. This work is on-going and should mainly have impact on the preparation of next period monitoring tools.

The indicators of the MED programme that are shown in the OP, are grouped by Priority Axis. In Presage, the online monitoring tool, all projects choose their indicators (more detailed) in a single list. We have extracted this list with all indicators and filtered it by priority Axis and by type and unit of indicator, to find the correspondence with the OP tables.

Some indicator values in the OP are shown in terms of *number of projects*. In these cases, the value from Presage is compared with the programme database that contains information on all on-going and finished projects (end 2013 situation). Information is categorized by main sector of activity of the project, by means of action and by its objective, and also by deliverables, which allows extracting information in coherence with the OP indicators.

We observe, as it was already observed via our programme database, that only a few projects/activities are financed on integrated coastal zones management, on ICT solutions, and more globally, in the domain of transport. We were already aware of these lacking activities after the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> call, and the strategic project calls have partly improved this situation. For the transport

projects in particular, the programme evaluation team has carried out a specific analysis on them, and exposed the main arguments to explain why the priority was not more successful. Contrary to other domains such as innovation and support to SME's, the domain of transport has been completely focused on maritime transport and more so, on the question of multimodality. The quantity of potential project operators available to work in cooperation projects remains limited.

Finally, the extraction of indicators declared by MED partners as already realized, are in certain cases largely above those estimated in the OP. This is in particular the case for the number of SME's concerned by project activities. In a more global way, the quantity of networks, cooperation activities, joint plans and studies is far beyond the estimations of the OP dating from 2006.

Given that the programme has a big Priority Axis (1) on innovation, and that the majority of these projects (over 60 altogether) work directly with enterprises, it sounds logical that the number of enterprises involved in project activities is much higher than the Target Value estimated in the programme drafting phase.

### **2.3. Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them:**

The difficulties encountered by the programme are of two main categories:

- a) internal difficulties;
- b) external difficulties.

- a) The difficulties within the JTS staff, resulting partly from understaffing, had been resolved by a restructuring and enlargement carried out during 2011. The reporting year has passed without major difficulties and the JTS staff has been on more adequate level, of competency and of number, to face the number of calls and on-going/finishing projects. This has protected the programme from additional delays in evaluation, programming, and monitoring procedures, and certainly contributed to the final spending capacity of the projects and to the low error rate.

However, we realise that the horizontal issues of communication, capitalization and quality improvement are still difficult to address in a satisfactory way with the current staff resources. The JTS still only has one communication officer. Taking into account the size of the programme (eligible area and number of projects), it is impossible to address both the communication of the programme, and provide support to the communication of projects, with only one person responsible of the communication. More resources would be needed for these aspects in the near future.

The Presage monitoring tool has been steadily improved throughout the programme implementation and has clear advantages, as it is online and decentralised. But the successive improvements demand a lot of effort from the programme team, and the governance of the tool is complex, as it is commanded and paid by the government level in France and several programmes use the same tool. It is not easy to gain fundamental improvements, and the team has the feeling that the tool is sometimes guiding the contents, instead of being a mere technical support. Meetings and discussion have been on-going with the Presage technical team throughout the reporting year, to achieve a more substantial improvement of the tool for the next period of programming.

- b) The premium external difficulty continues to be the consequence of the economic crisis to public structures. These form the main target beneficiary group of our programme, and are

in much difficulty in finding and committing budgets for cooperation activities. Even though all on-going projects continue their activities, there is a relatively high rate of changes of partners, following from the incapacity of certain structures to continue financing project activities. In the medium term, the ERDF absorption rate of the projects is likely to suffer from these difficulties, and the risk is particularly high for strategic projects. This is a global situation that goes beyond the control of the programme instances, hence the only way to address them is to follow closely our on-going projects and try to facilitate solutions, in cooperation with national delegations, whenever difficulties arise.

The delays in certifying expenses, as already mentioned, extend the closing procedure of the finished projects. The closure of a project is supposed to start, with all the financial elements sent to the JTS, within two months after the end of activities. In reality, this period is much longer and extends beyond 6 months in many cases. In the process of closing the 2<sup>nd</sup> call projects, the MA was even in some cases compelled to close operations where all partners had not been able to certify all their expenses. This means money in reality spent for project actions, lost for the partner and unused for the programme.

Significant underspending in regard to foreseen timetables is a general feature of cooperation projects, and increases the decommitment risk. It seems at this stage that the most risky still on-going projects are the strategic projects due to their size and complexity, and part of the targeted projects, due to the lack of experience of their partners. But the most difficulties in spending capacity of the structures are to be noted amongst the IPA partners. The main means to address these risks are in accompanying and following the projects by the JTS on a day-to day basis, and close cooperation with national authorities in charge of the programme in each participating state.

It is worth mentioning that the situation of the shortage of payment at the European Commission meant that the MED Programme was not paid between the end of June and the end of November 2013. In consequence, beneficiaries were not reimbursed for months and it could have been critical for the decommitment. The MED Programme regrets this situation and would not like to face more liquidity problems in 2014.

Finally, we also observe a rather significant difference between the Target values foreseen for the result Indicators and the values already realized by our projects (which are much higher than estimated regarding most indicators in Priorities 1,2 and 4).

As the values have been provided in 2006 by a team of external experts, who did not provide any specific guidance for the method of calculating the values, it is possible that the method of counting elaborated within the programme monitoring system is in reality different than the experts had imagined. These indicators are integrated in the monitoring tool of the programme (Présage CTE) and the project partners must fill in their estimated values in the beginning of their project, and then fill in the realized values regularly.

We also note that the estimations of project partners and the final values at the end of their projects correspond on the average rather well.

We believe that the main problem with our result indicators is that each of them is composed of several units of measure, which results into compilation of different values. Examples are given for each concerned Priority further in the Report (Pages 33,37 and 43).

## **2.6. Complementarity with other instruments**

*Annual summary of activities of:*

## *Liaison Office Valencia*

The Liaison Office located in Valencia, based on the principles of complementarity and cooperation between MED and ENPI CBC MED programmes and projects have developed the following activities during 2013.

### **1. Capitalization and checking double funding**

Regarding capitalization (MED) activities, the Liaison Office participated in the MED's **capitalization call assessment**, in order to find and suggest complementarities between MED capitalization proposals and ENPI CBC MED running projects. Currently 7 out of 11 MED capitalization projects (PHILOXENIA PLUS, COASTGAP OPTIMIZEMED, URBAN EMPATHY, SHAPES, ZEROWASTE PRO and MEDLAND 2020) started new contacts and sharing experiences with ENPI CBC MED projects. Others as CREATIVEMED, ACCELMED, MEID or MER, although do not have direct complementarities with the current ENPI CBC MED projects, they considered a good opportunity having an event with different stakeholders as the usual ones from the E.U. countries, to open their future scope of intervention for next programming period.

The MED Liaison Office continued working on **the topic of energy efficiency in buildings**, together with INTERACT's **MED LAB GROUP in a Joint Capitalization Pilot Action**. In this period those MED projects of the target call in energy and innovation related to buildings have also been included, as well as ENPI CBC MED strategic projects on the field of Solar Energy . Based on this work, the **moderation and facilitation of various thematic conferences** related to the capitalization process of the MED Strategic and target projects started. During the last quarter of the year, **ENPI CBC MED** programme initiated their **CLUSTERING ACTIVITIES and CAPITALISATION EVENTS**. The Med LO was involved in the Med projects participation and supporting ENPI CBC Med team in their cluster analysis.

- **Cluster on Environmental Challenges: Water Management, Waste Treatment and Recycling and Renewable Energy**. Amman, Oct 2013.
- **Spatial Planning and Sustainable development**: Economic and sustainable growth, local Governance, spatial planning and rural development and ICZM and Transport. Rome Dec 2013.

Moreover it also contributed to the assessment of **2nd standard call for ENPI CBC MED**, to check duplicity and avoid double funding between both programmes. This work was based on the **EUROMEDITERRANEAN DATA BASE with 1873** partners from all the MED and ENPI CBC MED eligible and adjoining regions and those EU located outside the Programme area.

### **2. Communication and dissemination of results.**

On the communication scope, during this period the (MED)Liaison Office has been involved and co-organised together with the JTS, most communication activities of the MED, as MED Annual Event 2013, Info Days, the EC Day in Valencia (Film Show) and **newsletters** and to the **MED web space**, <http://www.programmemed.eu/bureaux-de-liaison/liaison-office-medenpi.html>.

### **3. Supporting MED projects.**

MED Liaison Office, during the 2013, has supported MED **projects in their kick off meetings and final conferences**. Projects: ECOFUNDING, ENCERTICUS, MARIE, ELIH MED and PROFORBIOMED, URBAN EMPATHY, MEDNET, FUTURMED and EMILIE. These projects belong to the Energy efficiency field and maritime issues. Since the last MED call for proposals

related to the integrated maritime approach was launched on October 2013, it gave support to those project promoters who wanted to participate in the call, through personal meetings, calls and emails.

4. **Other activities were Networking and joining the MED and ENPI CBC MED programming meetings for the future.**

***Liaison Office Thessaloniki***

The Thessaloniki Liaison Office has the following two global objectives in its work:

1. To facilitate the participation of the IPA countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro) to the MED programme.
2. To facilitate the capitalization and coordination between the other transnational cooperation programmes of the area and the MED programme

The MED programme in 2013 was at the final phase of the implementation which influenced also the cooperation with the Western Balkans. Since there was only one and very specific (maritime) call for proposals, the focus was put on the project implementation and on the preparation of the new programming period. Therefore the objectives were:

- 1) To provide the necessary assistance and guidance to the IPA partners (and Lead Partners) during the project implementation regarding the IPA management
- 2) To make the necessary preparations for the next programming period

In accordance with the set objectives the LO which served as a “liaison” between the IPA Partners and the potential Lead Partners during the project generation, became a “gateway” for the IPA Partners of the approved projects to the programme management. Within this framework the LO carried out the following main activities:

- Permanent contact with IPA Partners, NCPs, FLCs (including Croatia) and providing all necessary assistance in solving any kind of problems regarding the project/programme implementation
- Contribution to the organization of capacity building/project management seminars in IPA countries for IPA Partners (Dubrovnik, Tirana, Sarajevo)
- Assisting IPA and Croatian Partners during the Maritime Call For Proposals
- Preparing the field for the financial follow-up of IPA Partners

Concerning the second main objective the LO made efforts to keep permanent contact with the other programmes under preparation. In parallel the LO also followed the relevant developments of the EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian and the new IPA Regulation. Within this framework the LO carried out the following activities:

- Networking with the SEE Programme in order to be up-to-date about the programming of the firstly South East Europe Gateway and lately Adriatic-Ionian Programme
- Networking with the Greek Managing Authority in order to be up-to-date about the development of the Balkan-Mediterranean Programme
- Networking with the Interact Point Vienna in order to follow the latest news about the new IPA Regulation
- Providing regular update to the MA/JTS and to the MED TF about the above.



Besides the activities in relation to the two main objectives the LO carried out several horizontal type activities. These activities can be grouped under three major themes: 1) Communication 2) Preparation of the role of the Thessaloniki LO 2014-2020 in case of its continuation. 3) Supporting the JTS in its activities.

Among these activities the successfully co-organisation of the event Cooperation with Colours and Cycling (Dubrovnik) within the frame of the European Territorial Cooperation Day should be highlighted.

## **2.7. Monitoring and evaluation**

### **Controls in compliance with Article 60 of Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006**

#### Analysis of periodic payment claims

The description of management and control systems in compliance with Article 71 of Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 requires the examination of periodic payment claims which include the payment claim per se, a progress report, certification from the auditors for each of the partners and appendices.

An internal monitoring tool (checkgrid) is being used for the assessment of these documents.

Progress report assessment focuses primarily on compatibility between the activities undertaken and those anticipated and described in the workplan (in the application form). Differences between planned activities and those delivered are also examined in each 6-month period, as are differences between budgeted and incurred expenditure. If these differences are not justified in the report, clarification and additional justification of this are requested from the Lead partner.

Similarly, the checkgrid enables the certification of expenditure of all project partners to be assessed, thereby guaranteeing that the specifications of the first level control systems (terms and conditions for certification by auditors, certification processes, eligibility of expenditure, etc.) of the Member States have been respected by all the partners.

In addition, Lead partners must append their progress reports with documents and other annexes which prove that the activities described have actually taken place (e.g., meeting agendas, attendance lists, notes of meetings, studies published, folders disseminated, edited promotional material, etc). The websites for each project are also checked.

115 operations out of 144 submitted payment claims for which expenditure has been declared to the EC in 2013. 66 operations were completely closed in 2013 and 13 capitalisation projects were to submit their first claims between December 2013 and February 2014.

Assessment of the payment claims, as mentioned above, enables the project manager to verify the operational and financial progress of the project, completing the follow-up on a daily basis with the Lead partners.

In parallel to this type of monitoring, the JTS completed the existing monitoring system with tables which enable to have an overall view of operations progress at both project and partner level from a financial point of view. This allows identifying different problems which can be addressed in a proactive manner, to give precise information to national-level coordination bodies for better follow-up and to prevent any significant underspending.

These tables also enable objective monitoring which is not limited to the person following the project (in the JTS) by facilitating the transfer of the project to another member of the team, if required.

### **Participation in project Steering Committees and Final Conferences**

In 2013, the JTS members attended 15 project Steering Committees and 8 Final Conferences in an effort to provide better accompanying and monitoring of on-going projects:

#### **Steering Committees**

**LOSAMEDSCHEM** – 21/01/2013 - Trieste

**MEID** - 12/02/2013 - Athens

**SMART-MED-PARKS** – 20/02/2013 - Seville

**AGROCHEPACK** – 27/02/2013 - Athens

**LIMIT4WEDA** – 27/02/2013 - Pavia

**KNOWINTARGET** – 27/02/2013 - Marseilles

**FUTUREMED** – 08/03/2013 - Rome

**WATERLOSS** – 08/04/2013- Kozani

**FUTUREMED** – 07-10/05/2013 - Civitavecchia

**HOMER** – 14-16/05/2013- Seville

**REPUBLIC-MED** – 15/10/2013 - Marseilles

**SMARTinMED** – 22/10/2013 – Lisbon

**WIDER** – 18-20/11/2013 - Barcelona

**ENCERTICUS** – 26/11/2013 - Marseilles

**MAIN** – 26-27/11/2013 - Nice

#### **Final Conferences**

**INFLOWENCE** – 17/04/2013 – Rome

**SEATOLAND** – 24/04/2013 – Seville

**WIDE** – 17/05/2013 – Toulon

**ECOMOVEL** – 23/05/2013 – Santarem

**ENERSCAPES** – 23 – 24/05/2013 – Valetta

**2INSCLUSTERS** – 28/05/2013 – Athens

**KNOWINTARGET** – 30-31/05/2013 – Athens

**R&D INDUSTRY** – 03/07/2013 – Valencia

The JTS team members have also attended the various MED project technical meetings:

**MAREMED** – 21/03/2013 – Bologna

**MER** – 5-6/11/2013 – Nice

**ECO-SCP-MED** – 12-13/11/2013 – Pisa

**Capitalization projects meeting** - 05/10/2013 – Lisbon

The JTS has also participated to the kick-off meetings of the MED 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> call targeted projects as well as capitalization call projects:

**INTE-TRANSIT** – 16-17/01/2013 - Athens

**ECOFUNDING** – 25-26/03/2013 – Valencia

**MED-PCS** – 04/04/2013 – Tarragona

**GREEN PARTNERSHIPS** – 09-10/04/2013 – Crete

**REPUBLIC-MED** – 10-11/04/2013 - Athens

**EMILIE** – 16-17/04/2013 - Trieste

**REMIDA** – 11-12/04/2013 - Gorizia

**PV-NET** – 23-24/04/2013 - Limassol

**GRASP** – 22-24/05/2013 – Spata

**WIDER** – 27-28/05/2013 – Thessaloniki

**PHILOXENIA PLUS** – 11/06/2013 - Thessaloniki

**MAIN** - 18-19/06/2013 - Modena

**CREATIVEMED** – 11-12/07/2013 – Prato

**3C 4INCUBATORS** – 02-03/10/2013 – Evora

**MEDLAND2020** – 05/11/2013 – Solsona

### **Participation in the INTERACT Seminars**

In 2013, the JTS members attended 7 Interact Seminars:

**European Cooperation Day 2013** - 12/03/2013 – Paris

**Operational aspects of programming: involvement of SMEs in European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) Programmes 2014-2020** – 10 – 11/04/2013 – Luxembourg

07/05/2013 – Brussels - Indicators: Telling the story of European Cooperation Programme

08/07/2013 – London – HIT follow-up meeting

17/10/2013 – e-Monitoring System Working Group Meeting

04/11/2013 – Brussels – HIT follow-up meeting and finance network meeting

13/11/2013 – Vienne – HIT content group meeting

### **On-the-spot checks performed by the MA/JTS**

In compliance with the description of management and control systems of the MED Programme, **on-the-spot** visits are carried out by the MA/JTS. The structures visited are decided following a common methodology which was previously validated by the Monitoring Committee in 2009. The visits enable assessments to be carried out with the beneficiaries of procedures put in place by the project partners to deliver the approved projects in compliance with the decision of approval and the Subsidy contract (quality of project management). Each on-the-spot assessment is summarised in a report using a template which was also approved by the Monitoring Committee in 2009.

Despite the very low irregularity rate observed by other levels of control, the following visits were performed in 2013:

#### **1. Centre Régional de la Propriété Forestière Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (France) : Marseille, 30<sup>th</sup> May 2013**

Projects concerned by the check:

SYLVAMED

PROFOBIOMED

MEDLAND 2020

#### **2. Port Authority of Valencia (Spain): Valencia, 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2013**

Projects concerned by the check:

CLIMEPORT

FREIGHT4ALL

GREENBERTH

#### **3. Fundación Valenciaport (Spain): Valencia, 4<sup>th</sup> June 2013**

Projects concerned by the check:

DEVELOP-MED

FREIGHT4ALL

FUTUREMED

MEDNET

CO-EFFICIENT

MED.I.T.A.

#### **4. Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (Greece): Athens, 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2013**

Projects concerned by the check:

IC-MED

ENERMED

IRH-Med

MedStrategy

ZeroCO2

ELIH-Med

REPUBLIC-MED

WIDER

SMARTinMED

SINERGIA

#### **5. Business and Innovation Centre of Attica (Greece): Athens, 4<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

Projects concerned by the check:

I.C.E.

MACC BAM

MEMO

Secur Med Plus

SusTEn

2InS Clusters

KnowInG

KnowInTarget

#### **6. Maltese national coordination and the Maltese First Level Control Unit (Malta): Santa Venera, 13<sup>th</sup> May 2013: a compliance and performance check**

As mentioned before, the 5 partners were selected according to the methodology approved by the Monitoring Committee. In 2013, the following criteria were taken into account:



- Partners for which the documentation submitted did not provide reasonable assurance during the administrative verifications
- Partners with a significant delay and a low implementation rate
- Partners involved in many MED projects

As a result, no findings involving financial corrections were made, but some general qualitative recommendations were transmitted to the structures concerned:

- Importance of respecting the 1 month delay in the ERDF transfer to the partners by the Lead partner
- Audit trail to be improved
- Mechanisms in place to avoid double funding to be better developed
- Shared costs to be avoided
- Recommendation of always setting up a procedure of effective competition, also for limited amounts in order to ensure the respect of the principles of competition, equal treatment, transparency and traceability.
- Information and publicity requirements to be always counterchecked with the JTS before printing

Thanks to these on-the-spot visits, the MA/JTS will know how to better address in the next programming period the most problematic points in the management of projects by the beneficiaries. The guidance to come will have a special focus on the issues that have been misunderstood in the current programming period.

The on-the-spot verifications were performed in coordination with the national delegations.

### **Coordination activities with national delegations**

In addition to the monitoring of project activities, coordination activities with national delegations were undertaken to inform the relevant partners about the procedures, the financial eligibility rules to follow and the call for proposals on integrated maritime approach.

The following events and activities included the participation of the MA/JTS staff (LO or core staff):

On 5<sup>th</sup> February 2013, the MED JTS and the MED/IPA Liaison Office participated in the transnational IPA partners' seminar that was held in Dubrovnik (Croatia)

On 19<sup>th</sup> September 2013, the MED JTS participated in the national information meeting on First Level Control – conclusions and perspectives, organised by the French delegation in Paris (France)

### **Modifications to approved projects**

For all modifications to the decision to approve selected projects, the Selection Committee gave a favourable opinion to the following changes:

ZEROCO2 – Extension to the project duration (3 months) approved on January, 31<sup>st</sup>

PACMAN – Budget shift between lines and components above 10% approved on the February, 6<sup>th</sup>

TOSCA – ERDF budget reduction and ERDF reallocation approved on March, 8<sup>th</sup>

OTREMED – Withdrawal of a partner and redistribution of the ERDF allocation among the partners (ERDF reduction) approved on February, 27<sup>th</sup>

HIDDEN – Extension to the project duration (3 months) and ERDF reduction approved on February, 21<sup>st</sup>

MEDNET – IPA Fund reduction approved on April; 4<sup>th</sup>

MED.I.T.A. – IPA Fund increase approved on April, 4<sup>th</sup>

ECOMOVEL – Budget shift between lines and components above 10% approved on March, 13<sup>th</sup>

REPUBLIC-MED – Change of the project partnership and ERDF and IPA Fund reduction, as contion established by the Selection Committee for approval, approved on March, 13<sup>th</sup>

MED PCS – Change of the project partnership approved on March, 13<sup>th</sup>

CO-EFFICIENT – ERDF reallocation approved on March, 13<sup>th</sup>

CYCLO – ERDF reallocation approved on March, 13<sup>th</sup>

MODELAND – ERDF budget reduction and ERDF reallocation approved on March, 13<sup>th</sup>

SMARTinMED – Change of the project partnership and ERDF reallocation approved on April 22<sup>nd</sup>

MEDPAN NORTH – ERDF reallocation approved on April 24<sup>th</sup>

Knowing – ERDF reallocation approved on May 6<sup>th</sup>

IN.FLOW.ENCE – ERDF reallocation approved on April 25<sup>th</sup>

GRASP – Change of the project partnership and ERDF and IPA Fund reduction, as contion established by the Selection Committee for approval, approved on May, 14<sup>th</sup>

IP SMEs – ERDF budget reduction and ERDF reallocation approved on May, 6<sup>th</sup>

REINPO RETAIL – Reduction and redistribution of the ERDF budget among the partners approved on May, 5<sup>th</sup>

FUTUREMED – Withdrawal of a partner and redistribution of the ERDF allocation among the partners approved on May, 30<sup>th</sup>

ELIH MED – Change of the project partnership approved on July, 30<sup>th</sup>

OTREMED – Change of the project partnership approved on July, 30<sup>th</sup>

HOMER – Change of the project partnership approved on July, 30<sup>th</sup>

ECO-CSP MED – Change of the project partnership approved on July, 30<sup>th</sup>

MARIE – ERDF reallocation and budget shift between lines and components above 10% July, 29<sup>th</sup>

ICS – Reduction and redistribution of the ERDF budget among the partners approved on July, 29th

TOSCA – ERDF budget reallocation approved on July, 31st

GRASP – Change of the project partnership approved on September, 9th

SYLVAMED – ERDF reallocation approved on October 31st

iFreightMED-DC – Change of the project partnership and ERDF increase approved on November, 11th

Since 2010, partners have tried out different solutions to address economic and administrative difficulties in order to respect their original commitments to either their project implementation or, in a wider sense, the strategic repositioning of their organisation.

These requests mainly concern withdrawals and replacements from projects and/or the reduction in funding commitments as well as extensions to implementation timetables when these can be allowed. Requests result in written procedures for the attention of the Selection Committee, and involve a consequent administrative procedure to set up these changes.

The projects also requested ERDF reductions after the revision of their spending forecasts. These reductions had an impact in the programming tables thus in the availability of funds.

### **Controls in compliance with Article 61 of Regulation (CE) No 1083/2006**

The description of management and control systems of the MED Programme states that the Certifying Authority “will assess the quality of certifications with specific controls called “Certification Quality Checks.”.

In 2013, two partners of the following project were controlled:

**LiMIT4WeDA** (September 2013)

- Lazio Region - Regional Department for Transports (Italy) – Lead partner
- Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs (Cyprus) - Partner

The checks were still on-going by the end of 2013.

### **Controls in compliance with Article 62 of Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006**

The number of projects having declared expenditure to the European Commission in 2012 (103 in total) constituted the basis for a sampling exercise undertaken by the CICC on the 14<sup>th</sup> January 2013 which was then validated by members of the Group of Auditors on the 22<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2013.

9 operations out of 103 were controlled in 2013. This control involved 9 Lead partners and 9 partners, based in 8 countries participating to the MED Programme (Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Malta, Cyprus and Slovenia) for an amount of € 2.090.527,98, corresponding to 5,40% of the expenditure declared to the Commission in 2012.

The projects selected under the random sample were:

MedLab

R&D Industry

ECOMOVEL

ETHIC

RIMED

MEDIWAT

APICE

SECUR MED PLUS

TRANSit

Taking into account the coverage obtained by the random sample, no complementary sample was selected.

In the random sample, an irregular amount was detected in respect of the SECUR MED PLUS (683,08€) and R&D Industry (7321,25€) projects. The error rate in 2013 was thus 0,38%.

As the annual control report indicates, the results of the operation controls led to the conclusion that there was a high level of reasonable assurance concerning the correctness of the system and the effectiveness of implemented management and control systems.

The Group of Auditors met in Marseilles on the 13<sup>th</sup> November 2013, where the results of the auditing exercises undertaken in 2013 were presented and a workplan for audits in 2014 was established.

In April 2013, the Commission issued an updated guidance on sampling methods (COCOF\_08-0021-03\_EN 4 April 2013), and this was to have practical consequences to the size of the annual sample to be audited in 2014.

The objective determined by the new guidance is to extend systematically the use of a statistical random sampling method. Consequently, the EC has lowered the initial threshold of 800 items in order to apply this method and estimated the new threshold to 150 items. As the MED Programme has not produced more than 150 items, the use of a non-statistical method is accepted, but the EC has modified the conditions.

In order to establish the parameters of the sample of operations to be audited in 2014, the Audit Authority proposed to take into account the following:

- the principles detailed in the audit strategy;
- the results of prior project audits confirming the classification of the management and control system based on systems audits and the EC audit;
- the specific instructions in the aforementioned COCOF sampling guidelines

Consequently, as it has already been detailed in the annual control report, the 2014 sample will be determined by combining the following parameters:

- a minimum cut off value of 4%;

- an audit rate of not less than 10% of the reference population for the audit year



### **3 – Implementation by priority**

The MED Operational programme has 4 priority axis for projects (and the fifth for Technical assistance), with altogether 10 Objectives. Apart from the thematic classification, the observations from the In Itinere evaluation identify three types of projects: network projects, innovation projects and ‘atypical projects’. These were detailed in the 2010 Annual report. The difference between the two first categories, that constitute the main types of our projects, seems to be that networking projects propose a continuous ‘discussion forum’ that carries out networking activities throughout the programmes and programming periods, whereas the ‘innovation projects’ punctually develop a transferable product, method or strategy. The first category is problematic when it tries to combine a durable activity with punctual financing, but it can, through a maturing process, reach good visibility and promote serious transnational policies. The weakness of more punctual innovation projects is that they do not always reach concrete implementation but finish on the level of the ‘prototype’ and disappear without continuity. However, if their results were sustainably promoted and put into practise, their value added would considerably increase. Hence the importance of a capitalization approach.

In 2012, the programme undertook the creation of a complete database of all the outputs of the projects to deepen the analysis of results, help making decisions on the expectations for the following calls, improve the follow up of projects, and support the capitalisation process of results.

The JTS identified 3 main types of outputs: outputs related to the development of the theme of the project, to the evaluation of the project and to the management of the project. All types of outputs have been compiled as outputs related to the evaluation of the project are valuable to understand what has been set to ensure quality and reliability of results and outputs related to the management of the project are valuable to understand how the projects organise themselves to ensure a successful cooperation among partners. In the future, identified good practices could be shared between projects.

Each output was then sorted according to its use or function. In the development section, the projects realise activities for 4 purposes: 1) To produce data and information on their subject in order to work on methods, recommendations or to inform the target groups, 2) to draft methods for the target groups, 3) to build or strengthen a community of structures around a theme, 4) to create tools to be used with or by target public or to create tools for data collection or joint analysis of a theme.

This database not only contains information on the types of outputs, but each output is related to a project, a theme, a priority, an objective, a call, a description provided by the project enabling the JTS to proceed with different types of enquiries. Additional information is also available for each output (if relevant) such as: delivery status, number of outputs delivered, link to on-line location, format (important to understand how the results could be reused), languages, target public, status of outputs (main or not) and availability. A complete document has been drafted to explain the development and the purpose of the database (this document can be provided on demand).

So far, the database includes information from 4103 outputs from 7 calls. On October 1<sup>st</sup> 2013, 1623 outputs from the 1<sup>st</sup> 2 calls had been checked and sorted enabling to generate first statistical data. The fill in of the table is still on going. The table with all subgroups and the first results is shown below.

DATABASE OF DELIVERABLES AND PILOT ACTIONS							
1st + 2nd call		2692					
Checked		1623 (pilot actions = 67)					
Deliverables		1556					
Delivered		1341					
Partially delivered		132					
Not delivered		83					
Core	Type	Form		Delivered	Not F D	Not Delivered	
Management 154	Methods 121	Guidelines		37		4	
		Communication plan		59	3	3	
		Capitalisation plan		21	2	2	
		Technical Committee		4			
	Tools 33	Course / training		1			
		Online tool / platform		15			
User's manual			17				
Development 1145	Data 382	DTB / Collection 82	Thematic collection	45	4	5	
			Best practices	18	1		
			Stakeholders and beneficiaries	19			
		Map 3	Maps, itinerary, routes	3	1		
			SoA / Need analysis / Diagnosis / SWOT	114	4	1	
			Comparative analysis	23			
			Evaluation / Benchmarking	23	1		
			Activity report	77	5	8	
			Case studies	7	1		
			Feasibility Study	8	2	1	
		Prospective Study	5				
		Recommendations / Policy paper / Green&White papers	48		1		
		Observatory 2		2			
	Methods 160	Indicators list / Benchmarking method		7			
		Methodology / Tool kit		37	1		
		Roadmap		8			
		Guidelines		67	1	6	
		Action plan / strategic plan		26	3	3	
		Model		15		2	
	Community Building 496	Network 34	Informal grouping		12		2
			Agreement, MoU, charter, protocol		21	6	6
			Living Lab		1		
		Delivery of information 275	Static information, E- or hard copy publication: Article / Booklet / Flyer / Newsletter / Poster / Proceedings / Multiple - Compilation (incl. Documentary)		219 (1374 events)	36	15
			Flexible information: Website / Portal		76	1	
			Conference / Seminar / Forum / Meetings / Workshop (F2F or virtual)		(108) 617	32	5
		Transfer of knowledge / know-how 44	Training session (F2F or virtual)		6	3	
			Atypical events (tailored events)		38 (677-365 €)	7	8
		Media outreach 15		15	7	2	
		Tools 97	Survey / Questionnaire / Collection tools		22	4	2
	Methodological support: internal user's manual / Practical instruction			28		1	
Training material including simulation			21	1	1		
Support / Services facility			6	5			
Monitoring or decision tool: online tool, platform			20				
Evaluation 42	Data 25	Report		25	1	4	
	Methods 10	Methodology / Tool kit		6			
		Pl.eval		4			
	Tools 7	Online T / Platfm		1			
		Survey/ Questionnaire / Coll. Tool		6		1	
User's manual / Practical instructions							

These first results crossed with qualitative information enabled to understand where the main contributions of the projects were, where the difficulties were, how these outputs could be promoted and what could be improved in the follow-up of the projects. Some recommendations were also suggested for the automatic accountability of all these information on the outputs, which is so far manual.

From 60% of the outputs of the projects from the 1<sup>st</sup> and second call for traditional ‘bottom-up’ projects, the observations were the following:

The production of data represents more than a third of the projects’ production. This is understandable if we consider that these studies often represent a preliminary necessary step to implement more complex activities (goal of the projects).

Nearly 80% of these data productions are studies and nearly 20% are databases. The two deliverables that define themselves as observatories are actually close to being online databases. Out of 57 final major deliverables of this type identified so far, 9 are recommendations (15%).

For all the topics, the database contains many deliverables resulting from the exploration of the state of the art. However, the comparison of information from the format, the content of the studies and the methodological material that supported the activities sometimes highlights gaps.

Out of 82 databases and collections, only 36 (44%) are publicly exploitable. Out of the 24 online databases, most of them cannot be updated without a login and password that is not provided to the JTS. This limits the reuse of the databases to project partners that were in charge of their creation. The 46 remaining databases are in .pdf or word format which also limits their reuse.

The studies are classified according to their description by the projects and their review by the JTS. We can note a difference between the type of study realized by the projects and the name or the definition given in Presage, but there is also in the production of these first ‘bottom-up’ projects of the programme, a heterogeneous quality between studies of the same type implemented by different projects. There is an absolute need to better follow up the development of these studies in order to ensure their technical as well as their scientific reliability and validity (data comparability), especially since they represent a preliminary step to the achievement of the more complex deliverables.

Production of new methods represents 14% of deliverables. They usually result from the compilation of study results. Therefore, the methods are a main deliverable for 63% of the projects (44% of them are guides, 22% - methods, 22% - models and 12% - action plans).

This important production covers all the major themes of the programme. The testing of these methods represents a third of the pilot actions that aim at validating them. These methods are generally based on comparative studies for which the methodological approach could be better clarified. Sometimes, these guidelines lead also to the drafting of recommendations. Therefore, in order to guarantee the homogeneous quality of the final deliverables, systematic provision and monitoring of methods and protocols applied has to be carried out. This will also ensure the possible reuse of the deliverable by other projects interested in transferring the studies and methods to other territories and areas. This transparency could also provide a stronger support to better convince mainstreaming players to consider the project results.

Information on the dissemination of these tools and the use that is made of them by the project partners could still be improved. By filtering the information by project, we can roughly estimate the overall efforts of the project to disseminate their results. The majority of actions are “delivery of information”, which is the first and most open way of transfer, and could be further reinforced by more targeted activities.

The deliverables of "Community building" represent 44% of all deliverables, which is logical in territorial cooperation projects where the transfer of best practices and networking activities are an essential purpose.

Obviously, for this section of the statistics, it is more difficult to draw conclusions based only on these numbers. The efforts put in a brochure or in a conference and the possible impact of each of these realizations are very different and cannot be treated as equivalent. We are also missing some more precise information on the number and quality of the public reached with these outputs.

Regarding the websites developed by all projects, audiences are in general not monitored, whereas this should be done as a standard procedure in further projects.

The importance of developing, early in the project, a communication strategy including all targeted publics and adapted means will have to be stressed for future partnerships. This practice should be encouraged and sharing examples of well-designed strategies between projects has a strong interest. Some examples of best practises, found in the finished projects, could be used for this purpose.

The creation of networks is also a recurrent project aim. It represents 10% of the final project deliverables of the sample. Yet the formal networks appear to be the most difficult outputs to achieve. Creating formalized networks only meets a success rate of 64%. Informal groups are not to be neglected, but it will be a key issue to find mechanisms to make their activities more visible and better measure their effectiveness.

Creating tools represent only 8% of the deliverables. It is due to the complexity of the deliverable that is mainly based on studies and methods and implies the development of software and sometimes complex platforms. Among the three types of deliverables that constitute a real contribution to the theme of the project (training materials, support structure and monitoring or decision tool), 20 monitoring or decision tools have an ergonomic and suitable format to be operational. 5 of them are final deliverables, others are for the moment draft versions.

Testing these tools sometimes reveals gaps in data entry and operability, but the format has the advantage of offering attractive circumstances of capitalization.

Like methods, the monitoring of their use should be further structured, to enable a better understanding of the impact of projects.

These observations are for the moment based on only on some 60% of the deliverables from the first and second call projects, which started their activities in 2009-2010. As there were no other guiding elements apart from the OP contents (terms of reference, seminars of stakeholders..), the 100% 'bottom-up' offer remains heterogeneous in its operational quality, and this is reflected in the results that these first projects have provided. Since then, the orientation for each call for projects have been much more focused, and the projects that have been proposed, are more specified in their domain and in their method of implementing. The database on the production of the first projects has also contributed to help the JTS to draft new guidance elements to projects and adopt accompanying measures that enhance the quality and visibility of individual project results.

### **3.1. Priority 1: Strengthening innovation capacities**

#### ***3.1.1. Achievement of targets and analysis of progress***

Information on the physical and financial progress of the priority

Qualitative analysis:

The priority has been quite popular, with a spontaneous response to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> call that committed over 85% of the total budget allocated to the Priority 1.

Code for priority theme	Output indicators	Target value OP	Presage realised 2012	Presage realised 2013
01, 03, 04, 05, 09	No of transnational co-operation networks including research centres, economic operators and training centres/universities for facilitating technology transfer and the dissemination of innovative practices and know-how	15	61	78
	No of transnational studies/ plans/ strategies developed for facilitating innovation capitalisation and dissemination among resource, innovation and entrepreneurship centres	15	135	215
	No of SMEs involved in exchanges of experiences and technology transfer	20	2104	3012
	No of transnational structures for disseminating common standards for enhancing regional policies and innovations capacities	2	49	96
	No of projects for supporting innovation processes in the Med sp	18	51	60

The remaining budget, 8,6M€, would not have been sufficient to open a call for strategic projects, which is why the programme MC decided to allocate it to a Targeted call under this theme. The Targeted call preparation started in 2011, but the call was only launched in 2012. The Targeted projects started their activities in early 2013.

The projects under Priority 1 overwhelmingly treat the conditions of the SME, either by direct accompanying measures or by cooperation of public authorities for legal and policy frameworks that improve the competitiveness of enterprises. The concept of innovation is largely understood from the point of view of procedures and methods: only a few projects concentrate on technological innovation. Mostly the projects deal with concepts such as KBE (Knowledge-based economy), BA (Business angels), eco-concept, among others. They attempt to provide solutions to lack of financing mechanisms, access to innovation, clustering, internationalisation and market search, using and testing methods that are claimed to be innovative.

The Priority 1 projects provide technical and regional analysis, identify best practises, and propose coordinated transnational solutions such as guidelines, strategies and action plans. There are three main approaches:

- By sector of activity: (farming, furniture design, textile industry, cultural enterprises, promotion of aromatic plant products..)
- Non-sectorial approach, concentrating on legal, logistic, technological solutions for enterprises
- Framework cooperation between public authorities and the private sector

As we can see from the follow-up of indicators, the values reached are considerably higher than estimated in the original Target values. It is however rather evident, that with a high number of innovation projects financed, and each of them working directly with enterprises, the values of indicators such as ‘No of SMEs involved in exchanges of experiences and technology transfer’ should result relatively high to justify the level of financing. The main problem with the values of indicators for Priority 1 is that they are composed of different measures (exchange of experience AND technology transfer), which makes it difficult to stick to the original Target value. If the indicator was measuring ONLY technological transfer, the Target value would be more realistic, whereas it is obvious that this cannot be the case for number of enterprises involved in exchange of experience, which necessity is higher.

The deliverables and main results of the 2 first call projects are compiled in the programme library and made available for future programming. Significantly new approaches towards innovation within MED projects can be expected to emerge from the capitalization projects during the years 2014 and 15.

An example of project



<http://www.med-ecofunding.eu/>

**Priority 1: Strengthening innovation capacities**

Objective 1.1: Dissemination of innovative technologies and know-how

ECOFUNDING is a project designed to create new investment spaces that favor green Mediterranean SMEs. The main objective of the project is to create a comprehensive platform of financial resources that link investors and entrepreneurs and include all financial engineering mechanisms the EU is betting on, at the same time, that it provides with innovative solutions to financing concerning venture capital, private investment and the creation of public-private cooperation structures. The main objective of ECOFUNDING is to reinforce the competitiveness of the companies from the MED space in the fields of the energy efficiency and sustainability, all through the equation: access to finance + energy internationalization = sustainable development and wealth creation.

The web platform provide SMEs with a database of all financial resources, online personal services to advice on projects idea, tools to increase financial skills and a research tool to support networks.

***3.1.2. Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them***

Most problems encountered by MED projects are not priority-specific. As already stated earlier, cooperation projects are frequently subject to political, economic and cultural problems that affect at least one partner and cause delays and constraints in implementing activities. The economic crisis has obliged most public structures to cut annual budgets and created difficulties in their participation to project activities. Treasury problems are common and can cause departures from the project partnership, of structures that can no more implement activities. This concerns equally public authorities. Political changes affect local and regional authorities and can prevent them from implementing activities, as they need to wait for the new power structure to establish.

What can significantly hinder the results of the Priority 1 projects in particular, are the modalities of the MED financing, making it impossible to associate enterprises as direct partners in any other modality than under De Minimis financing. This is very limitative for their participation, and moreover, due to the lack of adequate national registers in some MED Member states, the verification of already allocated De Minimis financing in each MS is impossible. The partners must submit to the MA a declaration of their situation indicating any previous De Minimis aid, but this is

subject to errors and misunderstandings and the enterprises are not always aware of the received aid being granted under De Minimis.

On the other hand, Priority 1 seems to have a sufficient ‘critical mass’ of participating stakeholders, public authorities and intermediary bodies, which work directly with the enterprises. Some 60 cooperation projects have been financed and over 3 thousand enterprises directly involved in their implementing, even without being direct partners. The potential of creating communities of projects and clusters is particularly high in this priority, and it is important that this on-going network construction continues beyond the actual programme. We can thus expect a certain maturity of project proposals in the next programming period, with more visibility of individual project results.

Cooperation projects regardless of their priority theme, can also suffer from lack of efficient information circulation, being very much dependent on the efficiency and motivation of the Lead Partner. This is not a priority-specific feature but can affect any sector of cooperation projects. Sometimes the human resources allocated to the project are not sufficient to carry out efficiently the project activities. While the economic and political problems are beyond the control of the partner structures but also that of the programme management, the problems arising from the weak coordination of the LP are most often detected by the JTS during the follow-up and monitoring of the project. In these cases, the JTS seeks to participate to the project meetings or otherwise contribute by reaching out to the LP and identifying main problems with him. Several solutions can be proposed, from mediation between partners to transferring implementing responsibility to other more active partners. This accompanying work is mostly carried out in cooperation with the national coordination of the LP country.

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## 3.2. Priority 2: Environmental protection and promotion of a sustainable territorial development

### 3.2.1. Achievement of targets and analysis of progress

Information on the physical and financial progress of the priority

Codes for priority themes	Output indicators	Target value OP	Presage realised	Presage realised
			2012	2013
39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56	No of studies/planning guidelines/plans/methods/tools strategies realised/tested concerning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- environmental maritime cooperation and safety</li> <li>- improvement on energy savings</li> </ul> involving Med countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- non-state actors</li> <li>- public authorities</li> <li>- authorities/bodies project partners but not being beneficiaries</li> </ul>	15	86 <i>-19 for maritime</i> <i>-67 for energy</i>	97 24 for maritime 73 for energy
	No of transnational management plans developed in the space on natural risks	5	8	8
	No of awareness-raising activities/initiatives carried out/promoted in the space on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- natural resources and heritage</li> <li>- energy use</li> <li>- maritime, coastal and island issues</li> <li>- climate change les changements climatiques</li> </ul>	5	714 <i>-458 for heritage,</i> <i>- 200 for energy,</i> <i>-56 for maritime</i>	1037 623 for heritage 437 for energy 80 for maritime
	No of transnational <u>projects</u> on integrated coastal management involving Med countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- non-state actors</li> <li>- public authorities</li> <li>- institutions in charge of coastal protection</li> </ul>	15	8	8
	No of transnational seminars and forums on water management involving Med countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- non-state actors</li> <li>- national and regional maritime authorities</li> <li>- qualified authorities/agencies (i.e. ports authorities, agencies/institutions for maritime pollution, public/private bodies for ship control)</li> </ul>	15	103	117
	No of transnational partnerships/collaborative networks, organised in the space, aimed to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect the landscape, natural resources and heritage system (e.g. water management, cultural heritage)</li> <li>- prevent natural risks</li> <li>- enhance maritime cooperation</li> <li>- exchange information and management methods on renewable energies use and energy consumption reduction</li> <li>- enhance integrated territorial development and sustainable tourism</li> </ul> involving in different countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- non state actors</li> <li>- public authorities</li> <li>- authorities/bodies project partners but not being beneficiaries</li> </ul>	40	41	48



## Qualitative analysis:

The biggest priority with 34% of the global ERDF allocation to the programme, the Priority 2 has been popular and received numerous proposals during the 2 first calls for projects, but they were not evenly distributed between the four Objectives under the priority. Most projects proposed and selected are found under Objective 2.1, protection of natural resources and heritage, while the objectives for promotion of renewable energies and combating maritime and other natural risks, have not spontaneously received lots of proposals. Following this situation, after two first calls, the MC decided to launch a call for Strategic projects, for renewable energies and energy efficiency, and another for Maritime Safety projects.

It has been rather surprising that in an area such as the Mediterranean, combating natural risks has received such a weak answer. Structures working for protected areas such as natural parks are almost totally absent from partnerships, and protection of coastal zones is not particularly addressed by projects.

Following the call for Strategic projects, three major projects were selected in February 2011 for the Energy theme. For the Maritime safety, the Selection Committee programmed one strategic project in October 2011. This project (MEDESS4MS) has shown to be a very interesting and relevant pilot operation pulling together the risk prevention and management tools in a global Mediterranean approach, and integrating several competent national Ministries in the partnership.

New Targeted projects were selected under this priority, in late 2012. They followed the same proportional share between Objectives already observed in standard calls. The positive fact is that approximately half of the partners in these projects are newcomers in the MED programme. The call was then successful in bringing in new partners (even though this is an efficiency risk at the end stage of the programme).

In general the values reached with the Indicators of the Axis 2 are higher than those estimated in the beginning of the programme.

The problem with the indicators provided is that they are composed of different measures, eg. The first indicator of the Axis 2: No of studies/planning guidelines/plans/methods/tools strategies realised/tested. The compilation of all these types of productions that the projects have delivered is naturally higher than the estimated value, which we consider unexplicably low. As we have shown by the statistics of project outcomes (the programme database), it is frequent for cooperation projects to produce studies, guidelines, plans and even strategies. The original target value would not, from our point of view, provide sufficient value for money, to justify the financing of a high number of projects under Priority 2.

### An example of project



<http://www.grasp-med.eu/>

## **Priority 2: Environmental protection and promotion of a sustainable territorial development**

Objective 2.2: promotion of renewable energy and improvement of energy efficiency

The objective of GRASP is to increase the potential of MED Smart cities in organising and developing Smart and Green e-Procurement processes with a focus on renewable energy sources and energy efficient solutions. The development of an advanced green transnational procurement system will empower the cooperation between the MED public administrations and SMEs involved in adopting innovative solutions in the energy sector while enabling them to better meet their carbon reduction commitments by 2020. In the long term, the change in procurement policies and integrated Energy Plans will have positive impacts on social needs and a greener and more sustainable environment.

The main project outputs include:

- An online supply management system for green procurement processes with emphasis on energy;
- A method for sharing knowledge (expertise and best practices) amongst partners and stakeholders;
- A database architecture that strengthens the capacity of local/regional authorities to set quality green energy requirements and of SMEs to propose solutions that implement these requirements;
- An intelligent energy demand-supply matching system.

The project started during the 2nd quarter of 2013. In addition to communication tools, the project has developed the first users' questionnaires, to be distributed to SMEs and Public agencies for collecting information on technical / non-technical barriers and achievements by stakeholder type. The answers from the questionnaires will be used in future project developments.

It also has already established affiliations with other MED projects, with the objective of exchanging experience and results and cross-fertilizing knowledge of common interest such as ECOFUNDING, REPUBLIC-MED and REMIDA.

### 3.3. Priority 3: Improvement of mobility and of territorial accessibility

#### 3.3.1. Achievement of targets and analysis of progress

Information on the physical and financial progress of the priority

Codes for the priority theme	Output indicators	Target value OP	Presage réalisé 2012	Presage réalisé 2013
11, 12, 13, 14, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32	No of projects on : innovative maritime traffic management systems accessibility of islands	5	13	16
	No of <u>projects</u> promoting transnational initiatives/ strategies for the use of: multimodal platforms intermodality existing networks (sea, road, rail)	5	8	14
	No of projects developing transnational on line services and particularly addressed to develop digital services in isolated territories	5	10 projects	16 projects
	No of databases, electronic archives, monitoring and analysis systems for water management and risk prevention	5	17 online services and database	50 online services and database
	No of <u>projects</u> to promote multimodal transport systems (particularly environmental-friendly ones) involving: local, regional and national authorities institutes and agencies for territorial development	5	11	13
	No of networks supporting the use of ICTs involving: territorial administrations civil society (association of users) economic actors (companies specialised in ICT services)	10	3	3

.....

## Qualitative analysis:

The ERDF allocation for the Priority 3 amounted to 20% of the global budget of the programme. In the two open calls for standard projects, *only 21 project proposals* out of almost 950 submitted, were proposed for the Priority 3. Eight projects were selected, four in the first call and four in the second. The Objective for the accessibility by new technologies was even less successful, and only two projects have been selected under it. The projects under Objective 3.1 mostly treat the questions linked to port authorities, either the connections between ports and their hinterlands, or customs clearance and other procedures where harmonization of models and software could bring more efficiency and competitiveness. Only one project has been more targeted to urban mobility.

In 2012, a Targeted call was opened for this priority, but the response was again not sufficient. Observing a weak quality of the proposals, the Selection Committee only approved 4 projects in September. As previously the call for Strategic projects had only resulted to programming 2 projects in January, the successive calls did not have the capacity to absorb the original budget allocation. Following the limited number of active stakeholders and a globally weak quality of project applications (regardless of the type of the call), the Committee decided to submit a demand of modification of the OP budget, to the Commission. 10M€ of remaining budget was to be transferred to priorities 1 and 2. The modification request was submitted in October 2012 and validated in early 2013.

*Example of project*



<http://www.inte-transit.eu/>

**Priority 3: Improvement of mobility and of territorial accessibility**

Objective 3.1: Improvement of mobility and of territorial accessibility

The INTE-TRANSIT project started in January 2013. So far, the partnership has focused on achieving a close interaction with the pilot partners/ports, which are a representative subset of the project's present and future stakeholders with the following goals:

- Identification of the processes and technologies followed by the relevant MED ports that require enhancements.  
During this task, it was acknowledged that standard logistic management platforms and field equipment only partially satisfy the specific needs of the ports; automated procedures must be encouraged, especially with respect to the accurate positioning of containers in the terminal area, the tracking of yard equipment, the traceability of empty containers and the minimization of the frequency of container opening; new ICT technologies should be facilitated, with the aim to reduce excessive waiting times before mooring and during berth, ease congestion at the truck gates & terminals, reduce exceedingly time-consuming inspection procedures and finally, increase interoperability by the incorporation of a uniform data exchange platform.
- Sharing of experiences, know-how and issues / problems during day-to-day port management  
This goal has been facilitated by various exchange visits at pilot partners' sites (e.g. Valencia port, port of Koper, port of Piraeus) where partners have had the chance to actively watch the day-to-day operation, share common experiences and problems and carefully set the basis for the pilot planning activities.
- Definition of the project's communication strategy
- Conceptual design of the pilot activities and preparatory work for the system's specifications  
The conceptual design of the two distinct groups of pilot activities has been defined. Group A has focused on the following goals: elimination of container positioning errors, traceability of container geographical position and on line monitoring of yard equipment routes and positions. On the other hand, Group B has given emphasis on the tasks below: adoption of the value stream mapping technology for the improvement of existing logistics processes and extension of current ICT systems with web services; monitoring of key performance indicators, such as mean time at the gate of the terminal, mean number of movements in the piles area, mean time of containers leaving the area per day, etc.

### 3.3.2. Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them

The weak number of proposals received for Priority 3 projects has constituted a problem to the programme to use relevantly the ERDF allocation to this priority. Whereas all programme stakeholders agree that the theme is of major importance to the programme space, the lack of interest of the potential partner structures is manifest. Beyond port authorities, accompanying structures such as the chambers of commerce, and some regional authorities, the participation is extremely rare from the national level authorities that mostly have the necessary competence to treat the transport and accessibility issue on the transnational scale.

Despite the different call types the response has remained weak in quantity and in quality: in September 2012, only four Targeted projects were programmed, and the Capitalization call resulted in only one transport and accessibility project. Unfortunately transport projects also have frequent difficulties in launching their activities. Facing this continuing difficulty, the MC decided to submit a request of OP budget modification, reducing the amount allocated to transport projects.

## Priority 4: Promotion of a polycentric and integrated development of the MED area

### 3.4.1. Achievement of targets and analysis of progress

Information on the physical and financial progress of the priority

Codes for the priority theme	Output indicators	Target value OP	Presage realised 2012	Presage realised 2013
25, 58, 59, 60, 61, 81	No of transnational networks involving different territorial systems (towns, metropolis, etc.) for supporting the management of cultural poles	5	18	29
	No of bodies involved in good practices exchange for - planning tools - cultural innovation	10	1970	1982
	No of projects/ reports/ comparative analysis involving Med large urban areas for building integrated territorial development strategies on - environmental/energy policies - ports and transports - economic development	5	93	176
	No of protection plans implemented through projects on - historical heritage - cultural resources (material and immaterial)	5	15	38
	No of cooperation initiatives involving: - towns - metropolis - rural areas	15	176	201
	No of isolated areas - involved in project activities - reached by dissemination of good practices - involved in new territorial development strategies	5	43	92

Qualitative analysis:

The Priority 4 is financially the smallest priority, with only 10% of the ERDF budget allocated to it. This limited budget was mostly consumed during the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> standard calls, leaving less than 1M€ left in the budget. The subjects of integrated development, and territorial governance, have been very popular amongst stakeholders and especially public authorities. A high number of proposals were received in particular for the Objective 4.1, during the open calls. The theme allows cooperation in territorial planning and governance, which seems to be much in demand. The projects under this Objective are from several sectors and focusing on the governance aspect. Of the 17 projects programmed under the Priority 4, only three are under the Objective 4.2, which is surprising in regard to the importance of cultural heritage in the MED cooperation area.

Nevertheless, some indicator values are considerably higher than the Target values estimated in 2006.

If we take as an example the 2<sup>nd</sup> indicator of the Axis 4 which has a high value of realization in regard to the original Target value: “No of bodies involved in good practices exchange for planning tools/ cultural innovation”

It is evident that if the indicator measured ONLY the No of structures involved in exchange of good practises for *cultural innovation*, the target value could be more realistic (although still a bit low). But as it is equally measuring the No of structures involved in exchange of good practises for *planning tools*, the number is much higher, as it is quite frequent for cooperation projects to propose this type of exchange, and it often involves also many other structures than direct partners.

#### Example of project



<http://www.wasman.eu/>

### **Priority 4: Promotion of a polycentric and integrated development of the Med space**

Objective 4.1 Coordination of development policies and improvement of territorial governance

WASMAN main activities consisted in adopting a suitable common methodology (Multi-Criteria Analysis) in order to verify the waste management state of the art in each partner area, establishing a Waste management Partnership composed of key stakeholders to enhance the participation process and to select the pilot actions, elaborating a Best Practices report and the Model Community Programme which contains the Action Plans and Consumers' handbooks. The most significant results achieved are:

- Improvement of partners know-how on Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) methodology achieved through trainings;

- Improvement of stakeholders know-how about MCA methodology transferred by partners during the 2 Technical Seminars held in all partners' areas;
- Enhancement of participatory culture thanks to the establishment of the Waste Management Partnerships;
- Exchange of information, data and approaches among partners in the waste management sector;
- Transfer of waste management models to other partners;
- Enhancing public awareness through dissemination activities and pilot actions addressed to citizens and students;
- Establishment of cooperation between public and private actors in the development of some pilot actions with the signature of agreements;
- Suggestions addressed to policy makers on a more sustainable waste management system.

### **3.4.2. Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them**

Projects under this priority have been in many cases proposed by partnerships constituted by Regions and other territorial administrations. They have potential to policy impact by coordinated activity of Regions, but have a high vulnerability risk towards political changes amongst the partner structures, during the project implementation. These cause stagnation of activities and with changing political objectives, can undermine the result of the project. The delivery of results is better guaranteed when the partnership also includes other type of structures than administrations, as the concrete implementation tasks are easier to delegate from institutional to operational partners.

There is no immediate action that can be taken towards 'overpolitization' of governance projects which is at the same time a good point (for potential policy impact) and a weakness (for vulnerability of political support throughout the duration). In medium term, evaluation and selection criteria sensitive towards different profiles of partner structures can guarantee more stability to the project implementation.

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## **3.5. Priority 5: Technical assistance**

### **3.5.1. Achievement of targets and analysis of progress**

Information on the physical and financial progress of the priority

for each quantifiable indicator in the priority including key indicators:

Indicators		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Indicator 1:	Achievements	Number of meetings held on transnational level**									



		7 (6 Task force + 1 kick off conference)	10 (2 MC+ 2SC+ 1GOA+ 4WG + Annual event)	10 (2MC+ 2SC+ 2GOA+ 1WG+ 2BS+ + 1 Annual event)	13 (2MC+3 SC+1G AO+1N CP+5CA P+1 Annual Event)		9 (1 MC + 3 SC + 1 GoA + 3 TF + 1 Annual event)	12 (2 MC+1 SC + 5 TF+ 2 kick off conferences+ 1 GOA + 1 annual event)			
	Target	30									
	Baseline										
Indicator 2:	Achievement	Number of operations									
	proposed		1 <sup>st</sup> call	2 <sup>nd</sup> call	1 <sup>st</sup> strategic call	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> strategic calls	Targeted and capitalization calls	Maritime call			
	eligible		531	447	12	19	150	115			
	financed		277	330	6	5	95	81			
	Target		50	51	3	4	36	14			158
	Baseline	150									

*\*\*MC = Monitoring Committee; SC = Selection Committee; GOA = Group of Auditors ; WG = Working Group ; BS = Brainstorming of strategic projects*

The total sum of Technical Assistance directly committed by the MA/JTS for 2013 was approximately 2.000.000 €

Qualitative analysis:

See point 6. Technical Assistance

### ***3.5.2. Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them***

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#### **4. ESF Programmes: compliance and concentration**

Not applicable

#### **5. ERDF/Cohesion Fund Programmes: major projects (if relevant)**

Not applicable

#### **6. Technical assistance**

In accordance with Article 46 of Regulation 1083/2006, the TA funds may finance activities in relation to the preparation, management, monitoring, evaluation, information and control of the operational programme and activities to reinforce the administrative capacity necessary for the implementation of the funds. In this framework, all activities in the daily management of the programme respond to this priority axis of the OP and are detailed in this report. It seems therefore unnecessary to repeat them in this section.

In 2013, the Managing Authority draw again attention to the fact that the budget between “transnational” and “national” expenses decided at the beginning of the Programme was not appropriate anymore and that there is a need to adjust national and transnational budgets. On one hand, the “transnational” estimated budget was higher than expected because of increasing demands for global quality programme management (staff to follow increasing number of projects, external expertise etc.) and on the other hand, the level of consumption of the Member States in 2013 did not reach 55% of the amount allocated for the national envelope (4 005 304€). Hence the low rate of certification of ‘national expenses’ at that stage, the delay in the submission of payment claims and imprecise forecasts are not satisfying conditions for a sound and responsible budget management. For these reasons, a redistribution of the technical assistance budget between “transnational expenses” and “national expenses” has been decided during the Monitoring Committee of March 13, 2013 in Lisbon. Two cases arose:

- For MS that have already or will have consumed all of their initial national budget by the end of the programme, the amount initially allocated does not change (neither decreasing nor increasing);
- For MS planning to consume less than the amount of their initial national budget, the remaining funds are liberated to the transnational envelope.

The total amount liberated by the MS amounts to € 956 052, 91.

Finally, you will find below a list of written procedures of the Monitoring Committee and other important communications.

#### **MED Monitoring Committee Written Procedures 2012:**

- Modification of the OP in view of the accession of Croatia to the EU – 17 April 2013
- Budget amendment of axis 5 “Technical assistance” – 22 May 2013
- Proposition for a redistribution of the technical assistance and use of additional remainder – 6 November 2013
- Reformulation of the proposal for the TA budget – 22 November 2013

#### **Other consultations and notifications from the MA to the Committee in 2013**

- Communication on the organization of MC meeting in Lisbon - 27 February 2013
- MED update information on activities foreseen for the end of 2013 and 2014 by the Office Liaison of Valencia - 1 July 2013

#### **National activities delivered:**

*For more information on the MED National Contact Points activities and tasks during 2013, please refer to the annex 2. Only public events, meetings and seminars organized by national delegations are listed below.*

#### **France**

In 2013, the French National Contact Point carried out the following public activities on the national level:

- Organization and animation of the **regional meetings** (Corsica, LR, PACA, RA, MidiPy) and the national dialogue seminar (April-June 2013)
- Animation, monitoring and contribution to the process of the **national recommendations drafting** (topics, organization of the programme, support for the French partnerships) for the future programme (January-June 2013)
- Participation to the **Applicants Seminar** – Maritime call: On 19th November a seminar was held in Marseilles to provide information to potential applicants of the maritime call.

### Italy

In 2013, the Italian National Contact Point carried out the following public activities on the national level:

- Preparation and organization of **4 National committees** (6<sup>th</sup> March 2013, 24<sup>th</sup> May 2013, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2013, 9<sup>th</sup> December 2013) for the Italian Regions participating in the Programme.
- A group of Italian regions carried out, in the framework of the National Coordination of MED Programme, an **analysis** concerning the **identification of the territorial effects of MED projects**. A first phase has been carried out in 2012-2013 in three regions and a second phase (still ongoing) was launched at the end of 2013, involving a group of 5 other regions. Overall, a sample of 36 projects is considered.

The activity is based on the assumption that the regional level is crucial to produce and capture the effect of the use of European Territorial Cooperation funds. The result of the first phase analysis was presented during a **seminar in Bologna** on June 20<sup>th</sup> 2013 (“The evaluation of projects CTE: working methods and reflections”), with the participation of 87 Med projects stakeholders and others potentially interested (both in information on the methodological process of evaluation and in the CTE’s role in the achievement of the cohesion policy).

### Malta

*No public event, meeting or seminar organized by the Maltese national delegation.*

### Portugal

In 2013 the Portuguese National Coordination carried out the following public activities:

- The 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of October 2013, the Med annual event was hosted by the Portugal National Contact Point. The **‘Cruise to the MED future’** brought together 300 persons

around the presentation of the programme results, the capitalization projects and the future programme strategy.

- Realization of two training seminar for partners, held in Lisbon on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March and on the 11<sup>th</sup> October, with the purpose to raise awareness on the eligibility's expenditure, on public procurement procedures control and on first level control procedures;

### Slovenia

*Not communicated.*

### Spain

In 2013, the Structural Funds General Directorate (acting as Spanish National Coordinator of the Med Programme) carried out the following public activities on the national level:

- Communication to the Spanish stakeholders in order to participate in the "on line public consultation" for the strategy of the Operational MED Programme 2014-2020

### Greece

*No public event, meeting or seminar organized by the Greek national delegation.*

### Cyprus

In 2013, the Cypriot National Contact Point carried out the following public activities:

- A seminar concerning national procedures was organised for Cypriot partners involved in the projects approved under the Targeted and Capitalization calls for proposals.

### Gibraltar

*Not communicated.*

### Croatia

The Croatian National Contact Point carried out the following public activities:

- In February 2013 MRDEUF in cooperation with JTS and IPA Liason Officer organized a **workshop for IPA project partners** of MED programme about national coordination in IPA countries, contracting and liability assumption, reporting procedures, eligibility of expenditures and public procurement. FLCs from other IPA countries were participating and sharing experiences.
- In June 2013 National Authority organized a **workshop** in Zagreb for project partners from **Targeted call**. Several presentations were held regarding the eligibility of expenditures,

procedure of issuing the declaration on the validity of expenditures and public procurement according to PRAG.

- In September 2013 a **Workshop** was held by MRDEUF in Opatija for Croatian project partners from **Capitalization call**. Partners were also educated about expenditure claiming and public procurement.
- In September 2013 MRDEUF, in cooperation with JTS, organized **ETC day** in Dubrovnik for the purpose of promoting MED programme in Croatia and increasing awareness regarding ETC in general. In that respect all participants could enjoy in cycling through Dubrovnik, drawing graffiti and Folklore concert.

### **Albania**

*Not communicated.*

### **Monténégro**

*Not communicated.*

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

In 2013, the BiH NCP activities included the following:

- An implementation **seminar for BiH partners** in MED programme was organized in Sarajevo on 18 June 2013.

## **7. Information and publicity**

### **7.1 MED Programme events**

#### **7.1.1 MED annual event:**



Around 300 persons participated to the two days annual event in Lisbon, Portugal on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of October 2013. The event was carried out in the ISCTE, part of the Lisbon university, which was transformed into a cruise liner hosting the ‘*Cruise to the MED future*’. During the first day ‘*All hands on board, the future starts today!*’ programme and project results were presented by experts involved and by various project partners on stage, but also in an exhibition with focus on the capitalisation projects. During the second day ‘*What’s cooking in the MED 2014-2020 Galley?*’ emphasis were put on the future programme strategy in preparation involving the European Commission, Member States, MED stakeholders and partners etc. In the ‘*AGORA, Brainstorming Platform*’, view points were exchanged with the representatives of the SEE Programme (for the future Adriatic-Ionian Programme) and the ENPI CBC MED Programme, but also with project partners.

Here the follow-up communication: [video, proceedings, interviews, pictures, presentations \(...\)](#)

<http://www.programmemed.eu/index.php?id=15844&L=1>

#### **7.1.2 European Cooperation Day**

The MED Programme took again actively part in the European Cooperation Day edition 2013. In Dubrovnik, activities were carried out by the Croatian delegation in a co-production with the Liaison Office MED-IPA. The MED Programme decided to carry out activities in Croatia as the new EU Member State: ‘Cooperation with Colors and Cycling’ was the motto of the day that started with a bicycle tour around Dubrovnik and then continued with the “colors” in Pile (historical centre of Dubrovnik), where local pupils together with professional artists were drawing about the cooperation. The bicycle tour was also a demonstration of cooperation as three projects from three different programmes about cycling joined the organisation team. Finally Lindo the traditional folklore band closed the day with a fantastic concert.

Secondly, the programme contributed to the ‘Valencia film festival’: This festival was developed by the “Filmoteca de Valencia” in cooperation with three European Territorial Cooperation programmes including branch offices in Valencia (MED-ENPI Liaison Office). The list of films includes distinguished works such as “Lisbon Story” by Wim Wenders; “Caramel” by Nadine Labaki; “Auberge espagnole” by Cédric Klapisch; “Come as you are” by Geoffrey Enthoven; and “Ulysses’ Gaze” by Theo Angelopoulos.

In addition, five videos were developed to promote and better explain the ECD by INTERACT. One of the presented projects was the MED project PHILOXENIA. Here the link to the video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=50x-RLEJAl0>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qXZvHhkibiM>

### *7.1.3 National and transnational partners' and applicants' seminars,*

**IPA Seminar, Dubrovnik:** A seminar for IPA partners and First Level Controlers in IPA countries was organised in Dubrovnik, Croatia on **5th February 2013**.

**Lead Partner Seminar for Targeted Projects:** On **5th and 6th March 2013**, the Lead Partners of the recently selected targeted projects dealing with the innovation in the energy sector have participated to a seminar organized by the MED Programme.

**IPA Seminar, Tirana:** In order to provide the maximum level assistance to the Albanian Partners the Thessaloniki Liaison Office in close cooperation with Albanian Ministry organizing a project implementation seminar on **5<sup>th</sup> April** in Tirana.

**Lead Partner Seminar for capitalisaion projects (1):** On **6th and 7th June 2013**, the Lead Partners of he 13 cap projects were provided general information on the projects' management. But also exchanges on the expectations of the MED Programme and future projects' results were discussed.

**Lead Partner Seminar for capitalisaion projects (2):** On **25<sup>th</sup> October** (half day) the latter met again to continue their exchanges and further discuss future joint activities and synergies.

**Applicants Seminar - Maritime call:** On 19<sup>th</sup> November an applicants' seminar was held in Marseilles to provide information to potential applicants of he maritime call.

## **7.2 Website, online publications and social media**

### ***7.2.1 Website improvements and management***

The library of final project results has already been launched in 2012, but was intensively filled with results during the whole last year. Today, the library contains 321 results from first call projects. During spring 2014, it will be completed with the results of the second project call. [THE MED LIBRARY](#)

### ***7.2.2 MED social media and first MED news video***

The MED Programme updated its social networks regularly.

The **MED YOUTUBE channel** has been enlarged by a new category: the **MED NEWS video** on specific project results, conferences etc. The first of its kind has been produced on the strategic HOMER project focusing on open data. Depending on available ressources and/or available technical support, such videos shall more and more replace the standard written newsletters since they are much better received by the public.

MED news video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=908T0uruDTY>  
[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [LinkedIN](#) [Youtube](#)

### ***7.2.3 Online Newsletter***

Three issues of the MED Newsflash were launched in 2013:

- [8<sup>th</sup> issue: April 2013](#)
- [9<sup>th</sup> issue: Summer edition, August 2013](#)

- [10<sup>th</sup> issue: Christmas 2013](#)

### 7.3 Other activities

In 2013, focus was equally put on the analyses of the existing projects' websites and on the evaluation of the communication part within the projects' final reports. These two are baseline analyses for the conception of future MED webplaform and monitoring of future MED projects' (online) communication.

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#### **Projects ongoing/Projects closed in 2013:**

All information concerning current projects is available from databases on the programme website at the following addresses:

Detailed statistics and budgets by beneficiary: <http://www.programmemed.eu/en/the-projects/project-calls-statistics.html>

General project database: [http://www.programmemed.eu/en/the-projects/project-database/results/view/listing.html?no\\_cache=1&cHash=1787848ffd63f96284c78c71b30f32b8](http://www.programmemed.eu/en/the-projects/project-database/results/view/listing.html?no_cache=1&cHash=1787848ffd63f96284c78c71b30f32b8)

A list of ongoing projects and closed projects is shown below together with their total budgets.



TRADITIONAL PROJECTS - 1ST CALL											
Statut	Priority	Objective	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Croatie	Croatian co finance	IPA Montenegro	Montenegrin co finance	Total eligible budget
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-012	AGRISLES	871 159,49	263 645,68	0	0	0	0	1 134 805,17
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-014	AGRO-ENVIRONMED	940 604,63	303 165,90	0	0	0	0	1 243 770,53
CLOSED	3	1	1G-MED08-034	BACKGROUNDS	1 075 999,00	340 678,00	0	0	0	0	1 416 677,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-040	BIOLMED	1 119 382,47	354 747,49	0	0	0	0	1 474 129,96
CLOSED	4	2	1G-MED08-046	C.U.L.T.UR.E	1 078 335,86	359 445,28	0	0	0	0	1 437 781,14
CLOSED	2	4	1G-MED08-048	CAT-Med	1 592 680,08	530 893,36	0	0	0	0	2 123 573,44
CLOSED	4	2	1G-MED08-052	CHORD	987 750,01	329 249,99	0	0	0	0	1 317 000,00
CLOSED	2	2	1G-MED08-060	CLIMEPORT	1 235 228,15	375 225,85	0	0	0	0	1 610 454,00
CLOSED	2	4	1G-MED08-062	COASTANCE	1 320 636,61	417 687,53	48 940,00	8 636,47	0	0	1 795 900,61
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-069	CREPUDMED	1 104 000,00	368 000,00	0	0	0	0	1 472 000,00
CLOSED	3	1	1G-MED08-085	DEVELOP-MED	1 015 698,20	304 673,80	0	0	68 000,00	12 000,00	1 400 372,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-117	ETHIC	659 051,61	219 683,87	0	0	0	0	878 735,48
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-129	Flormed	1 400 000,00	466 665,00	0	0	0	0	1 866 665,00
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-133	FORET MODELE	976 500,00	325 500,00	45 900,00	8 100,00	0	0	1 356 000,00
CLOSED	2	1	1G-MED08-134	FREE-MED	940 770,00	313 590,00	0	0	0	0	1 254 360,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-161	I.C.E.	1 175 164,99	361 763,70	0	0	0	0	1 536 928,69
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-164	IC-MED	1 424 998,50	474 999,50	0	0	0	0	1 899 998,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-182	INNOVATE-MED	822 559,50	274 186,50	0	0	0	0	1 096 746,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-185	INS MED	917 317,00	305 773,00	0	0	0	0	1 223 090,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-216	MACC BAM	965 513,91	321 837,97	0	0	0	0	1 287 351,88
CLOSED	4	2	1G-MED08-231	MED EMPORION	1 238 949,00	412 983,00	0	0	0	0	1 651 932,00
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-264	Medgovernance	1 208 148,75	402 716,25	0	0	0	0	1 610 865,00
CLOSED	2	1	1G-MED08-273	MED-IPPC-NET	900 826,75	287 845,78	0	0	0	0	1 188 672,53
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-276	MEDISS	1 230 900,00	410 300,00	0	0	0	0	1 641 200,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-280	MedLab	1 300 000,00	379 867,00	0	0	0	0	1 679 867,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-289	MEDOSSIC	905 579,00	221 002,00	0	0	10 901,25	1 923,75	1 139 406,00
CLOSED	2	3	1G-MED08-307	MEMO	1 008 750,00	318 991,00	0	0	0	0	1 327 741,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-309	MET3	1 286 250,00	428 750,00	0	0	0	0	1 715 000,00
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-349	NOVAGRIMED	1 303 620,35	484 543,58	0	0	0	0	1 788 163,93
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-370	PAYS.MED.URBAN	1 224 999,00	408 333,00	0	0	0	0	1 633 332,00
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-376	Philoxenia	1 567 323,00	398 266,00	0	0	0	0	1 965 589,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-377	Planet Design	989 437,50	329 812,50	0	0	0	0	1 319 250,00
CLOSED	2	4	1G-MED08-387	PROTECT	1 092 283,68	339 291,90	64 260,00	11 340,00	0	0	1 507 175,58
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-392	QUALIGOUV	1 363 500,00	454 500,00	0	0	0	0	1 818 000,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-395	QUBIC	1 273 749,00	424 583,00	0	0	0	0	1 698 332,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-419	RIMED	1 061 222,50	306 007,50	0	0	0	0	1 367 230,00
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-425	Rururbal	1 278 334,12	426 111,38	0	0	0	0	1 704 445,50

CLOSED	2	3	1G-MED08-437	SECUR MED PLUS	1 222 500,00	394 167,00	0	0	0	0	1 616 667,00
CLOSED	2	1	1G-MED08-445	SHIFT	898 707,00	299 569,00	0	0	0	0	1 198 276,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-454	SMILIES	1 263 500,00	392 300,00	0	0	0	0	1 655 800,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-458	SOSTENUTO	1 162 581,22	347 590,66	0	0	112 000,00	19 764,00	1 641 935,88
CLOSED	2	1	1G-MED08-463	SusTEn	1 210 500,00	384 300,00	0	0	0	0	1 594 800,00
CLOSED	2	2	1G-MED08-477	Teenergy schools	999 500,00	306 500,00	0	0	0	0	1 306 000,00
CLOSED	3	1	1G-MED08-478	TERCONMED	1 162 628,00	369 206,00	0	0	0	0	1 531 834,00
CLOSED	1	1	1G-MED08-482	TEXMEDIN	1 426 312,50	475 437,50	0	0	0	0	1 901 750,00
CLOSED	3	1	1G-MED08-495	TRANSit	1 013 152,50	286 840,12	0	0	0	0	1 299 992,62
CLOSED	4	1	1G-MED08-511	WASMAN	1 250 095,00	366 866,00	0	0	0	0	1 616 961,00
CLOSED	2	1	1G-MED08-515	WATERinCORE	773 375,00	235 125,00	0	0	0	0	1 008 500,00
CLOSED	1	2	1G-MED08-525	WiNNOVATE	1 152 950,00	368 670,00	0	0	0	0	1 521 620,00
CLOSED	2	1	1G-MED08-533	ZERO WASTE	999 955,87	304 302,06	0	0	0	0	1 304 257,93

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TRADITIONAL PROJECTS - 2ND CALL											
Statut	Priorit y	Objectiv e	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Croatia	Croatian co finance	IPA Bosnia Herzegovina	Bosnian co finance	Total eligible budget
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-003	2Bparks	1 623 500,00	487 166,66	0	0	0	0	2 110 666,66
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-004	2InS Clusters	1 369 800,00	438 200,00	0	0	0	0	1 808 000,00
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-015	AGROCHEPACK	880 300,00	277 700,00	0	0	0	0	1 158 000,00
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-026	APICE	1 711 065,00	570 355,00	0	0	0	0	2 281 420,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-062	CreaMED	1 005 000,00	295 000,00	0	0	0	0	1 300 000,00
CLOSED	3	1	2G-MED09-069	CYCLO	696 250,00	208 750,00	0	0	0	0	905 000,00
CLOSED	2	4	2G-MED09-070	CypFire	1 012 000,00	318 000,00	0	0	0	0	1 330 000,00
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-086	EASY FINANCE	654 395,16	203 465,05	0	0	0	0	857 860,21
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-091	ECOMARK	1 260 443,57	401 251,86	0	0	0	0	1 661 695,43
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-093	ecomovel	725 833,49	241 944,51	66 515,90	11 738,10	0	0	1 046 032,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-098	EMMA	933 017,48	311 005,85	0	0	0	0	1 244 023,33
CLOSED	2	2	2G-MED09-102	ENERMED	1 165 600,00	368 400,00	22 935,79	4 047,49	0	0	1 560 983,28
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-103	enerscapes	1 393 625,00	366 875,00	0	0	0	0	1 760 500,00
CLOSED	2	4	2G-MED09-117	FOR CLIMADAPT	1 300 500,00	433 500,00	0	0	0	0	1 744 500,00
CLOSED	3	2	2G-MED09-119	FREIGHT4ALL	1 287 000,00	413 000,00	0	0	0	0	1 700 000,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-139	HIDDEN	1 117 282,52	372 427,50	0	0	0	0	1 489 710,02
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-148	ICS	1 336 382,59	445 460,86	0	0	0	0	1 781 843,45
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-152	IKTIMED	1 419 074,99	432 425,01	0	0	0	0	1 851 500,00
CLOSED	4	1	2G-MED09-157	In.FLOW.ence	1 483 074,05	443 034,25	0	0	0	0	1 926 108,30
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-164	InnoNauTICs	739 125,00	246 375,00	0	0	0	0	985 500,00
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-174	IP-SMEs	779 241,90	259 747,30	0	0	0	0	1 038 989,20
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-175	IRH-Med	742 620,37	247 540,13	54 730,31	9 658,29	0	0	1 054 549,10
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-189	KnowInG	1 362 892,50	454 297,50	0	0	0	0	1 817 190,00
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-190	KnowInTarget	1 274 650,00	406 350,00	0	0	0	0	1 681 000,00
CLOSED	3	2	2G-MED09-196	LiMIT4WeDA	1 004 495,00	281 920,01	0	0	0	0	1 286 415,01
CLOSED	3	1	2G-MED09-199	LOSAMEDCHEM	1 301 053,00	367 127,00	0	0	0	0	1 668 180,00
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-209	MAREMED	1 498 600,00	480 066,66	0	0	0	0	1 978 666,66
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-225	MED TECHNOPOPOLIS	1 500 000,00	500 000,00	0	0	0	0	2 000 000,00
CLOSED	2	2	2G-MED09-241	MEDEEA	1 142 532,65	314 181,11	0	0	0	0	1 456 713,76
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-262	MEDIWAT	1 139 000,00	341 000,00	0	0	0	0	1 480 000,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-263	MED-KED	948 488,22	285 469,64	0	0	0	0	1 233 957,86
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-270	MEDPAN NORTH	1 814 915,00	565 910,00	0	0	0	0	2 380 825,00

CLOSED	4	1	2G-MED09-282	MedStrategy	833 531,00	257 524,00	0	0	0	0	1 091 055,00
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-291	MEID	958 532,00	305 644,00	0	0	59 500,00	10 500,00	1 334 176,00
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-302	MODELAND	1 349 979,38	412 043,79	0	0	0	0	1 762 023,17
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-327	OSDDT-Med	1 028 662,25	326 108,75	0	0	0	0	1 354 771,00
CLOSED	4	1	2G-MED09-328	OTREMED	1 176 258,75	376 206,25	0	0	0	0	1 552 465,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-331	PACMA <sup>n</sup>	1 191 015,46	373 786,49	0	0	0	0	1 564 801,95
CLOSED	3	1	2G-MED09-348	PORTA	1 111 155,00	345 849,00	0	0	0	0	1 457 004,00
CLOSED	1	1	2G-MED09-353	R&D Industry	1 059 125,00	293 375,00	0	0	0	0	1 352 500,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-357	REINPO RETAIL	929 069,76	302 379,96	0	0	0	0	1 231 449,72
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-362	Responsible MED	1 034 052,50	324 637,50	0	0	0	0	1 358 690,00
CLOSED	2	2	2G-MED09-381	SCORE	1 278 057,75	388 579,25	0	0	0	0	1 666 637,00
CLOSED	3	1	2G-MED09-382	SEATOLAND	1 274 850,00	388 150,00	0	0	0	0	1 663 000,00
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-410	SylvaMED	971 911,35	306 214,65	0	0	0	0	1 278 126,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-419	TEMA	840 718,07	280 239,35	0	0	0	0	1 120 957,42
CLOSED	2	3	2G-MED09-425	TOSCA	1 669 620,00	556 540,00	0	0	0	0	2 226 160,00
CLOSED	2	1	2G-MED09-445	WATERLOSS	1 436 841,00	409 947,00	0	0	0	0	1 846 788,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-447	WIDE	1 172 530,50	390 843,50	0	0	0	0	1 563 374,00
CLOSED	1	2	2G-MED09-451	WOODE3	952 404,00	295 188,00	0	0	0	0	1 247 592,00
CLOSED	2	2	2G-MED09-452	ZeroCO2	1 403 560,73	467 853,58	0	0	0	0	1 871 414,31

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STRATEGIC PROJECTS - 1ST CALL									
Statut	Priority	Objective	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Montenegro	Montenegrin co finance	Total eligible budget
ON GOING	2	2	1S-MED10-002	MARIE	4 511 098,00	1 402 782,00	123 454,00	21 786,00	6 059 120,00
ON GOING	2	2	1S-MED10-009	PROFORBIOMED	4 239 550,85	1 347 632,15	0,00	0,00	5 587 183,00
ON GOING	2	2	1S-MED10-029	ELIH-Med	6 992 797,00	2 154 399,00	0,00	0,00	9 147 196,00

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STRATEGIC PROJECTS - 1ST CALL - RECALL									
Statut	Priority	Objective	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Funds	IPA National co finance	Total eligible budget
ON GOING	2	3	2S-MED11-01	MEDESS-4MS	4 716 157,40	1 318 159,60	95 200,00	16 800,00	614 6317,00

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STRATEGIC PROJECTS - 2ND CALL									
Statut	Priority	Objective	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Funds	IPA National co finance	Total eligible budget
ON GOING	3	1	2S-MED11-14	MEDNET	3 847 580,00	1 134 820,00	947 826,50	167 263,50	6 097 490,00
ON GOING	3	1	2S-MED11-29	FUTUREMED	4 010 042,50	1 224 007,50	0,00	0,00	5 234 050,00
ON GOING	3	2	2S-MED11-35	HOMER	2 728 711,62	837 725,88	85 000,00	15 000,00	3 666 437,50

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TARGET PROJECTS - 1ST CALL									
Statut	Priority	Objective	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Funds	IPA National co finance	Total eligible budget
ON GOING	1	1	1C-MED12-10	CO-EFFICIENT	1 236 575,00	338 925,00	276 250,00	48 750,00	1 900 500,00
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-14	E2STORMED	1 103 853,08	345 903,12	251 183,95	44 326,58	1 745 266,73
ON GOING	1	1	1C-MED12-17	ECOFUNDING	1 135 807,67	342 335,89	118 830,00	20 970,00	1 617 943,56
ON GOING	1	1	1C-MED12-19	EMILIE	1 453 119,10	434 099,19	266 432,53	47 017,50	2 200 668,32
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-20	ENCERTICUS	928 690,47	309 563,49	0	0	1 238 253,96
ON GOING	1	1	1C-MED12-21	ENERGEIA	1 222 946,19	374 008,73	164 560,00	29 040,00	1 790 554,92
ON GOING	1	2	1C-MED12-29	FireMed	1 442 822,99	450 030,53	22 358,79	3 945,67	1 919 157,98
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-33	GRASP	1 474 203,41	458 788,34	256 700,00	45 300,00	2 234 991,75
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-35	GREEN PARTNERSHIPS	1 236 855,00	326 405,00	350 880,00	61 920,00	1 976 060,00
ON GOING	1	1	1C-MED12-37	GREENBERTH	1 063 286,25	328 828,75	190 400,00	33 600,00	1 616 115,00
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-48	MAIN	1 479 090,00	493 030,00	0	0	1 972 120,00
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-68	PV-NET	1 015 766,30	263 759,70	0	0	1 279 526,00
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-70	REMIDA	1 083 329,00	339 691,00	147 254,00	25 986,00	1 596 260,00
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-73	REPUBLIC-MED	1 152 210,72	384 070,24	314 484,11	55 497,19	1 906 262,26
ON GOING	1	1	1C-MED12-78	SINERGIA	1 308 165,17	407 639,02	307 899,83	54 335,26	2 078 039,28
ON GOING	1	2	1C-MED12-83	SMARTinMED	1 002 645,00	334 215,00	76 500,00	13 500,00	1 426 860,00
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-85	SMART-MED-PARKS	1 017 266,25	323 988,75	95 871,50	16 918,50	1 454 045,00
ON GOING	2	2	1C-MED12-87	SMILE	1 216 899,75	405 633,25	212 500,00	37 500,00	1 872 533,00
ON GOING	1	1	1C-MED12-94	WIDER	1 750 131,90	542 010,10	198 563,40	35 040,60	2 525 746,00

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TARGET PROJECTS - 2ND CALL									
Statut	Priority	Objective	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Funds	IPA National co finance	Total eligible budget
ON GOING	3	1	2C-MED12-08	iFreightMED-DC	1 606 700,00	464 712,00	0	0	2 071 412,00
ON GOING	3	1	2C-MED12-05	INTE-TRANSIT	1 395 767,49	438 434,49	0	0	1 834 201,98
ON GOING	3	1	2C-MED12-13	MED.I.T.A.	1 425 000,00	475 000,00	56 451,00	9 962,00	1 966 413,00
ON GOING	3	1	2C-MED12-21	MED-PCS	1 426 252,50	475 417,50	0	0	1 901 670,00

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CAPITALIZATION PROJECTS - 1ST CALL									
Statut	Priority	Objective	Internal reference	Acronym	ERDF	National co finance	IPA Funds	IPA National co finance	Total eligible budget
ON GOING	1	1	1CAP-MED12-01	3C 4 Incubators	961 344,25	300 355,75	0	0	1 261 700,00
ON GOING	1	2	1CAP-MED12-02	ACCELMED	524 236,05	162 745,65	0	0	686 981,70
ON GOING	1	2	1CAP-MED12-07	CITEK	988 250,00	296 750,00	0	0	1 285 000,00
ON GOING	2	4	1CAP-MED12-08	COASTGAP	1 042 000,00	318 000,00	0	0	1 360 000,00
ON GOING	1	2	1CAP-MED12-10	CreativeMED	1 020 250,00	304 750,00	0	0	1 325 000,00
ON GOING	1	1	1CAP-MED12-12	ECO-SCP-MED	806 137,50	248 156,50	0	0	1 054 294,00
ON GOING	2	1	1CAP-MED12-19	MEDLAND2020	788 363,05	244 213,95	42 512,75	7 502,25	1 082 592,00
ON GOING	1	2	1CAP-MED12-21	MER	867 250,00	257 750,00	0	0	1 125 000,00
ON GOING	3	1	1CAP-MED12-26	OPTIMIZEMED	853 500,00	260 500,00	0	0	1 114 000,00
ON GOING	4	1	1CAP-MED12-27	philoxeniaplus	645 250,00	185 750,00	0	0	831 000,00
ON GOING	4	1	1CAP-MED12-29	Sha.p.e.s.	981 310,00	313 890,00	0	0	1 295 200,00
ON GOING	4	1	1CAP-MED12-34	URBAN_EMPATHY	864 500,00	275 500,00	72 250,00	12 750,00	1 225 000,00
ON GOING	2	1	1CAP-MED12-35	ZEROWASTE PRO	656 946,98	194 102,32	35 887,69	6 332,31	893 269,30