

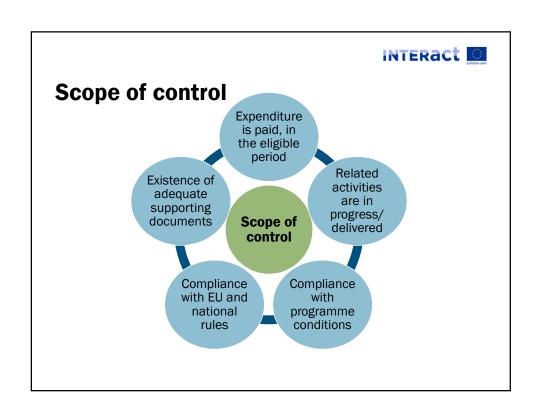


Different controls by different bodies



- Controller
- Lead beneficiary
- Joint Sectretariat / Managing Authority
- Certifying Authority

Management verifications Control is often seen as a bottleneck: • Quality and reliability of control vs. time and resources • Some areas of control require specific expertise - State Aid - Public Procurement





Controller of the Lead Partner

Duties of the Lead Partner:

- Expenditure by each project partner has been incurred for the purpose of the project implementation and corresponds to the activities agreed in the partnership
- Expenditure by each of the project partners has been validated by their controllers
- Lead Partner forwards shares of the funds to the project partners without unnecessary delays and in full

Controllers of Lead Partners must verify that the Lead Partner complies with the above obligations.



Control of SCOs

No need to check original invoices, documents of equivalent probative value, payment proofs.

Control of flat rates:

- Costs have been correctly allocated to a given category
- There is no double declaration of the same cost item
- The flat rate has been correctly applied
- The amount charged based on flat rate has been proportionally adjusted if the value of the category of costs to which it was applied had been modified
- If applicable, that outsourcing has been taken into account does not concern flat rates defined in Art. 19 Reg.1299/2013, and Art. 68.1 Reg. 1303/2013

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Types of control checks

Administrative verifications (desk-based)

can be performed at the controller's own premises

sampling of items is possible

On-the-spot verifications

performed at the premises of the partner or other projectrelated site

on a sample basis

delivery of products/services, physical progress, EU publicity rules

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Timing

Expenditure of a partner shall be verified within a period of three months.

On-the-spot verifications:



- planned in advance/ notification given
- undertaken when the project/ activity is well under way
- not recommended for when the project/ activity has been completed
- driven by the nature of the project, amount of public support, and risk level

INTERACT **Control systems Centralised Decentralised** Private control body Public central body Partner cannot choose the Partner chooses the controller controller but needs approval Control finances by Partner chooses the controller national/regional funds or TA but needs approval - No cost - Experienced staff - Quick, with good proximity to the beneficiary - Same interpretation of eligibility rules for all partners

Documenting controls Control certificate, report, checklist For Interreg: HIT checklist developed by Interact is recommended Photos of deliverables, copies of promotional material, etc. can be used for verifying publicity requirements

