



LIFE

Climate Action

**Guidelines for evaluation of project
proposals 2017**

This document aims at explaining to the public the criteria and procedures that will be used for the evaluation of proposals submitted for the 2017 Call under the LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action.

The following official documents are also referred to when relevant during the course of the evaluation: Regulation (EC) n° 1293/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the establishment of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), OJ L 347 of 20/12/2013; the Commission implementing Decision 2014/203/EU of 19 March on the adoption of the LIFE multiannual work programme for 2014-2017, OJ L116 of 17/04/2014; the LIFE Climate Action Guidelines for applicants 2017; the LIFE Model Grant Contract.

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1. General Remarks

This evaluation guide **ONLY** concerns the selection of **LIFE pilot, demonstration, best practice, and information, awareness, and dissemination projects** within the meaning of **Article 2(a), (b), (c) and (h) of the LIFE Regulation**.

For the evaluation of LIFE Integrated Projects, Technical Assistance projects, Capacity-building Projects, Preparatory Projects, Operating Grants and Financial Instruments, please consult relevant documents available on the LIFE website.

The evaluation, selection and award procedure is carried out by the European Commission and the Executive Agency for SMEs (EASME), hereafter called 'the Contracting Authority' with the assistance of a Consortium of independent expert evaluators, hereafter called 'the Contractor'. However, the Contracting Authority remains responsible for the whole procedure, including, the awarding of the final scores, the drawing up of the list of proposals to be co-financed and the rejection of the proposals.

This document only refers to the 2017 call for proposals under the LIFE sub-programme for climate action.

Only proposals received by the Contracting Authority through the online tool eProposal before the deadline of 7 September 2017, 16:00 Brussels local time and thereafter passing the Opening phase (see point 2) are registered in the ESAP (***E**valuation and **S**election **A**ward **P**rocedure*) database.

Any information or documents submitted otherwise, or after the deadline, will not be taken into account unless explicitly requested by the Contracting Authority.

Once the registration of proposals in ESAP has been completed, the individual evaluators will have access to ESAP and may enter their comments and scores.

Basic selection and evaluation principles

Projects pursuant to Article 2(a), (b), (c) and (h) of the LIFE Regulation

The selection of **pilot, demonstration, best practice, and information, awareness, and dissemination projects** within the meaning of **Article 18(a), (b), (c) and (h) of the LIFE Regulation** follow the same technical methodology for project selection and are subject to similar eligibility and award criteria, as outlined in this document.

All evaluators, from the Contracting Authority and the Contractor alike, must base their assessment of the proposals on the provisions of this evaluation guide, using as a basis the questions established for each criterion.

The principle of equal treatment between all proposals must be strictly applied throughout all phases of the evaluation process. Evaluations and scores given to each proposal must be as objective and equitable as possible. Each decision and each score given must be clearly justified by reasoned comments.

Those Award quality criteria that are evaluated by the Contractor will always be assessed independently by at least two expert evaluators. For each assigned proposal, the responsible expert evaluator must elaborate an assessment report in ESAP. All comments in ESAP will be made in English. For each evaluation criterion, evaluators must provide substantive comments justifying the score

proposed. Evaluators must ensure that all their comments are concise, complete and comprehensible and must always be directly relevant to both the proposal and the criterion applied. Evaluators must avoid vague, ambiguous assessments.

Applicants should note that evaluators will check the information that is relevant for each step or criterion by concentrating their analysis on the specific application forms where that information should be available. For example the best practice, demonstration or pilot character of the project for a climate action proposal will be checked against the information available in form B3, etc. For this reason it is very important that the relevant information is written in the right form.

With the exception of the Opening Phase, applicants should be aware that the different phases of the evaluation process may run in parallel. This is done in order to finalise the evaluation as rapidly as possible and notify applicants of the final results.

2. Opening phase

Proposals will be checked for compliance with the following criteria:

1. The proposal has been submitted before the deadline of **7 September 2017, 16:00** Brussels local time.
2. The relevant LIFE 2017 application forms in eProposal have been used for preparing and submitting the proposal. Depending on the objectives of the proposal, the eProposal application forms used are those for the LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action.

Please note: The opening check will be performed through the eProposal application, not in ESAP.

3. AWARD PHASE

All proposals that were not rejected during the Opening phase are admitted to an in-depth evaluation of their quality in the Award phase using the specific criteria and scoring system for projects submitted under the LIFE Climate Action sub-programme.

➤ **Specific criteria and scoring system for projects submitted under the LIFE Climate Action Sub-Programme**

Award Criteria	Minimum pass score*	Maximum score
1. Technical coherence and quality	10	20
2. Financial coherence and quality	10	20
3. EU added value: extent and quality of the contribution to an increased climate resilience and/or to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	7	15
4. EU added value: Extent and quality of the contribution to the specific objectives of the priority areas of the LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action	7	15
5. EU added value: quality of multipurpose, synergies, and integration	7	15
6. EU added value: replicability and transferability	5	10
7. EU added value: transnational, green procurement, uptake	-	5
Overall (pass) scores	55	100

* A project proposal has to reach at least the minimum pass score for each award criterion AND the sum of scores for criteria for which a minimum score has been fixed has to be equivalent to 55 points or more.

1. Technical coherence and quality

This criterion will focus on the clarity, feasibility and sustainability of the actions proposed in the proposal. The sustainability of the project results in the medium and long term is the capacity to maintain them after project implementation. Successful sustainability presupposes a strategy including tasks to ensure the continuation of necessary project actions and the related funding after the end of the project.

The pre-operational context must be thoroughly described and there should be a clear link in the proposal between the problems and threats, the project objectives, the proposed actions and their expected results. All actions should be properly described and quantified, accompanied by indicators, and if necessary adequate maps. The proposal must clearly describe how, where, when and by whom each action in the proposal will be undertaken.

The proposal must be drafted so as to allow the evaluators to assess to what extent the technical means and expertise of the consortium involved are adequate for implementing the project.

The time planning must be realistic and any potential difficulties must have been correctly assessed in the relevant forms.

Any actions that are not directly contributing to the achievement of the project objectives may be considered as ineligible (example: preparatory actions or studies that are not related to the project implementation, any fundamental scientific research, etc.).

Proposals may receive up to 20 points for this criterion. The pass score for this criterion is 10 points.

2. Financial coherence and quality

The proposed budget and its consistency with the actions proposed and with the applicable rules as well as the cost-effectiveness of the proposed approach will be evaluated. Value for money of the proposed project will also be assessed.

The financial contributions of the beneficiaries/co-financiers, the proposed budget and the proposed project expenditures must comply with the rules and principles foreseen in the LIFE guidelines for applicants, the LIFE Model Grant Agreement¹ and the LIFE Regulation. The budget must be transparent, coherent and cost-efficient, including for the management of the project.

Proposals may receive up to 20 points for this criterion. The pass score for this criterion is 10 points. A proposal would receive a score below the pass score if the financial part is poorly conceived and/or requires considerable revision.

3. EU added value: Extent and quality of the contribution to an increased climate resilience and/or to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

Projects under the sub-programme for Climate Action need to demonstrate a transformative impact on increased climate resilience and/or on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This should contribute to the shift towards a resource-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. It will be assessed at the level of the project itself taking account of the potential wider impact of the project's results achieved during and after the project.

Proposals may receive up to 15 points for this criterion. The pass score for this criterion is 7 points.

¹Including the General Conditions and the Annex X to the Model Grant Agreement, Financial and Administrative Guidelines: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/toolkit/pmttools/life2014_2020/index.htm

4. EU added value: Extent and quality of the contribution to the specific objectives of the priority areas of the LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action

The extent to which each proposal contributes to one or several of the specific objectives of the priority areas of the LIFE sub-programme for Climate as set out in Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the LIFE Regulation and the quality of this contribution will be evaluated.

The contribution to the EU policy priorities for 2017 for each priority area as specified in the LIFE Climate Action Guidelines for applicants 2017 (section 2.3 for priority area Climate Change Mitigation, section 2.4 for priority area Climate Change Adaptation, section 2.5 for priority area Climate Governance and Information) will be taken into account during evaluation.

Proposals may receive up to 15 points for this criterion. The pass score for this criterion is 7 points.

5. EU added value: multi-purpose, synergies, and integration

Projects that, while focussing on a specific area, include a well-conceived multi-purpose delivery mechanism and improve integration of specific climate objectives in other policy areas and create synergies with the objectives of other Union policies without compromising the objectives pursued by the LIFE Regulation, will receive higher scoring.

Targeted contribution to economic and social objectives as well as any other climate objective in other policy areas and Union policies beyond those constituting the main focus of the proposals will be evaluated under this criterion.

Proposals focussed on one priority area that might undermine environmental or climate objectives in another priority area will likely receive a lower score unless this impact is clearly explained and justified in the proposal and the possible alternatives and mitigation measures have been correctly foreseen.

Proposals may receive up to 15 points for this criterion. The pass score for this criterion is 7 points.

6. EU added value: replicability and transferability

Replicability and transferability is the potential of the project to be replicated and transferred during and after its implementation. Successful replication and transferability require a strategy including tasks to multiply the impacts of the projects' solutions and mobilise a wider uptake, reaching a critical mass during the project and/or in a short and medium term perspective after the end of the LIFE project. This goes beyond transfer of knowledge and networking, and involves putting the techniques, methods or strategies developed or applied in the project into practice elsewhere.

Replication and transferability go beyond dissemination and concern concrete project actions that replicate and transfer, for example, projects' solutions to other sectors, entities, regions and countries. If the replication or transfer is foreseen to start during the course of project implementation, this will be favourably considered.

Proposals may receive up to 10 points for this criterion. The pass score for this criterion is 5 points.

7. EU added value: transnational, green procurement, uptake

Transnational: Transnational proposals shall be favoured and awarded extra points, if there are sufficient arguments for an EU added value of the transnational approach. Only cooperation amongst EU member states will be taken in consideration.

Green procurement: Proposals that foresee a clear delivery mechanism to ensure an extensive application of green procurement concepts will receive a higher scoring.

Uptake of the results of EU Research and Innovation Programmes: Proposals that foresee to take up the results of environmental and climate-related research and innovation projects financed by Horizon 2020 or by preceding Framework Programmes will receive a higher scoring, if the research results relevant for the uptake are adequately presented and the manner in which they will be used for the implementation of the LIFE project is convincingly demonstrated.

Proposals may receive up to 5 points for this criterion: Maximum 3 for 'Transnational', 1 for 'Green procurement' and 1 for 'Uptake' of the results of EU Research and Innovation Programmes.

There is no minimum pass score for this criterion.

Conclusion of the Award phase

On the basis of the evaluations each proposal will fall into one of the following situations:

- Any proposal that receives a final score below the pass score for any of the Award criteria for which a minimum pass level is indicated, or for which the total sum of these same criteria is less than 55 points (minimum passing score), will be declared "rejected at the Award phase" and will not be further evaluated.
- For all proposals not falling into the above situation, the total score (maximum score) to be awarded is calculated by summing up the final synthesis scores for the 7 Award criteria.

4. TECHNICAL SELECTION PHASE

Proposals are checked for their compliance with the eligibility criteria. Please refer to the "Guidelines for applicants 2017" regarding the use of eProposal and the information which must be provided.

Proposals which do not comply with one or several of the technical selection criteria listed hereafter are declared not selected and are eliminated from the evaluation.

1) *Generic selection criteria for the LIFE Climate Action project proposals*

A proposal will not be retained if it does not demonstrate that the project:

- contributes to one or several of the general objectives set out in Article 3 of the LIFE Regulation and of the applicable specific objectives in Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the LIFE Regulation,
- falls within the scope of at least one of the priority areas (as set out in Article 13 of the LIFE Regulation) of the LIFE sub-programme under which the project proposal was submitted,
- takes place in the Union and/or territories to which the Treaties and relevant acquis apply or it fulfils one of the exceptions laid down in Articles 5 and 6 of the LIFE Regulation and specified in the Guidelines for applicants 2017, and
- corresponds to one of the following project types as defined in Article 2 (a), (b), (c) and (h) of the LIFE Regulation:
 - "Pilot projects" are projects that apply a technique or method that has not been applied or tested before, or elsewhere, that offer potential environmental or climate advantages compared to current best practice and that can subsequently be applied on a larger scale to similar situations.
 - "Demonstration projects" are projects that put into practice, test, evaluate and disseminate actions, methodologies or approaches that are new or unknown in the specific context of the project, such as the geographical, ecological, socio-economic context, and that could be applied elsewhere in similar circumstances.
 - "Best practice projects" are projects that apply appropriate, cost-effective and state-of-the-art techniques, methods and approaches taking into account the specific context of the project.
 - "Information, awareness and dissemination projects" are projects aimed at supporting communication, dissemination of information and awareness raising.

*N.B.: Projects focused on **research**² or dedicated to the construction of **large infrastructure** do not fall within the scope of the LIFE programme and are therefore **not eligible**.*

² Proposals dealing with research may be addressed to the relevant programmes of Horizon 2020: <http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/index.html>.

2) Operational capacity of the project participants

A proposal can only be rejected on the basis of this criterion if there is clear evidence that applicants do not have the professional competencies and qualifications required to complete the project.

5. ADMISSIBILITY AND EXCLUSION PHASE

Proposals are checked for their compliance with the general eligibility criteria and with the admissibility and exclusion criteria (see section 13 of the current guide for the detailed list of questions) as explained below:

1. Where relevant, the **signed declarations** (forms **A3, A4, A6, A8**) listed below are uploaded in the relevant eProposal sections (see application guide for instructions). Failure to deliver these declarations or to clearly indicate the financial contribution (forms **A3, A4 and A6**) may lead to an exclusion of the proposal from all further evaluation. Signing the forms A3 and A4 also confirms that the beneficiaries are not in one of the situations referred to in Articles 106(1) and 107 of the **Financial Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 966/2012 of 25 October 2012)**.³
 - The scanned and uploaded (in eProposal) application forms **A3, A4** (only if there is one or more associated beneficiaries) and **A6** (only if there is one or more co-financiers) bear dated signatures with the status and full name of the signatory clearly in evidence on the document. If the status of the co-financier commitment at this stage is 'not fully confirmed', the declaration must explain the current status of the commitment.
2. Form B1 (Summary description of the project) is completed in English
3. The coordinating beneficiary is legally registered in the EU.

In case LIFE proposals do not fully comply with all the above criteria (e.g. mandatory signatures / dates of signatures are missing) the Contracting Authority will first send a message via eProposal to the coordinating beneficiary indicating which forms are missing.

The coordinating beneficiary will have **5 working days** to reply and provide, through eProposal, the missing or incomplete documents and forms. In exceptional circumstances, the Contracting Authority may extend the deadline.

By the end of this process, all LIFE proposals that do not fully comply with all the above criteria are declared *inadmissible* and are eliminated from the evaluation.

³ O.J. L298 of 26.10.2012

6. FINANCIAL SELECTION PHASE

Proposals are checked for their compliance with the financial selection criteria. Proposals which do not comply with one or several of the financial selection criteria listed hereafter are declared not selected.

Step A:

All applicants (coordinating beneficiaries) other than public bodies, must provide, as annexes to their proposal, evidence that they comply with the financial selection criterion set out in Article 202 of the Rules of Application of the Financial Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012), namely that "the applicant has stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain his activity throughout the period during which the action is being carried out". Therefore, coordinating beneficiaries other than public bodies have to provide the following administrative and financial documents as annexes to their LIFE proposal. It should be noted that these annexes will be required by the Contracting Authority irrespective of whether they are obligatory or not for the particular type of organisation, according to national legislation, in the coordinating beneficiary's Member State:

- A. The "LIFE Simplified Financial Statement", provided with the LIFE Application Package, must be completed and annexed (uploaded) to the proposal as an Excel file.
- B. The most recent balance sheet and profit and loss account. This document must be annexed to the LIFE proposal as a scanned pdf file, printable in A4 paper format. If the applicant does not yet have a balance sheet and profit and loss account, because the organisation has been only recently created, it must provide a management/business plan (for at least 12 months in the future) with the financial data prepared in accordance with the standard required under national legislation.
- C. Where the total EU contribution requested in the application exceeds EUR 750,000, an audit report produced by an approved external auditor shall be submitted. That report shall certify the accounts for the last financial year available. This document can only be delivered by a professionally qualified auditor who is independent from the applicant's organisation. Persons responsible for carrying out independent audits of accounting documents must be listed in the registers held by Member States of auditors approved by them to carry out statutory audits of accounting documents.

The above-mentioned audit shall be carried out in accordance with the International Auditing Standards and Codes of Ethics. The audit document must be annexed to the LIFE proposal as a scanned pdf file, printable in A4 paper format. In the case of a newly created organisation, the auditor's certificate provided must be based on a management/business plan where the financial data are presented in accordance with relevant national provisions.

An applicant (coordinating beneficiary) that declared itself as being a public body (in application form A2) must provide as a financial annex the "Public body declaration", fully completed, with a dated signature. This annex is available as a separate word file with the LIFE application package.

In case LIFE proposals are missing one or more mandatory financial annexes the Contracting Authority will first send a message via eProposal to the coordinating beneficiary indicating the annexes that are missing.

The Contracting Authority will also use this period to request the necessary financial annexes and/or supporting documentation in cases where it has doubt as to the status of any public body.

The coordinating beneficiary will have 5 working days to reply and provide, through eProposal, the missing or incomplete annexes. In exceptional circumstances, the Contracting Authority may extend the deadline.

By the end of this process, all LIFE proposals that do not fully comply with all the above criteria are declared inadmissible and are eliminated from the evaluation.

Step B:

The purpose of the financial check is to verify that: *"The applicant must have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain his activity throughout the period during which the action is being carried out ... and to participate in its funding"*.

The Contracting Authority will utilise all the information at its disposal to assess whether the applicant and the associated beneficiaries fulfil the selection and the exclusion criteria. On the basis of Article 202 of the Rules of Application of the Financial Regulation⁴, a proposal will be rejected if the evaluator has strong evidence showing that it falls into any of the following situations:

- if there is information available to indicate that the coordinating beneficiary and/or one of its associated beneficiaries, contrary to the declaration for exclusion, are in one of the situations referred to in art. 106(1) and 107 of the Financial Regulation⁵;
- the results of audits carried out by European Union Institutions in relation to the coordinating beneficiary and/ or one of its associated beneficiaries have clearly shown their inability to comply with the administrative rules regulating European Union grants and in particular those applicable to LIFE;
- the coordinating beneficiary has an unpaid debt owed to the Contracting Authority at the time of the submission of its application.

For private commercial and private non-commercial organisations:

- the auditor's report or auditor-certified balance sheet and profit and loss account provided with the project proposal has not given an "unqualified opinion" about the coordinating beneficiary's financial viability⁶;

⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, OJEU L362 of 31.12.2012, p.1.

⁵ Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002, OJEU L 298 of 25.10.2012, p.1.

⁶ i.e. a statement that the auditor has carried out the task in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and without restriction as to the scope of the work necessary to express his

- on the basis of the financial viability test, it is concluded that the coordinating beneficiary does not have the financial capacity to cover its share of co-financing within the proposed project period;
- on the basis of the financial viability test, it is concluded that the coordinating beneficiary does not have the capacity to manage the financial amounts provided for in the proposal budget within the proposed project period;

The financial viability of the coordinating beneficiary and its capacity to manage large EU grants are assessed on the basis of the financial information provided.

The financial viability check will also be used to assess whether a financial guarantee would be required to cover fully or partially the EU pre-financing payment to the project. In particular a financial guarantee will always be requested in the following cases:

1) proposals from **private commercial organisations** if less than 2 of the following criteria are respected:

1. the ratio "total grant requested divided by the number of project years" / "shareholders' equity" is lower than 1
2. the ratio "current assets" / "current liabilities" is higher than 1
3. the ratio "total debts" / "total assets" is lower than 0.8
4. there is a positive operational profit

2) proposals from **private non-commercial organisations (NGOs)** if none of the following 3 criteria are respected:

1. the ratio "total grant requested divided by the number of project years" / "subsidies" is lower than 1
2. the ratio "current assets" / "current liabilities" is higher than 1
3. the ratio "total debts" / "total assets" is lower than 0.8

Proposals from private commercial and private non-commercial organisations will be rejected when none of the criteria are respected and the ratios diverge significantly from the thresholds indicated above.

7. Establishment of the preliminary long list of proposals to be admitted to the revision phase

Following the conclusion of the Award phase, the Contracting Authority will establish a preliminary long list composed of passing projects **representing approximately 130% of the available budget**.

The preliminary long list will be composed of separate sub-lists for each priority area within the sub-programme. The Contracting Authority will rank the eligible proposals on the sub-lists for CCA, CCM and GIC priority areas based on merit.

For each priority area, the sub-list will be established based on the indicative budget split between the priority areas (see Guidelines for applicants 2017 - LIFE Climate Action). In the absence of enough acceptable proposals received under a priority area to allocate the indicative budget, the Contracting Authority may

opinion, that the financial statements audited were drawn up in accordance with appropriate or generally accepted accounting principles, and that they give a true and fair view of the organisation's financial situation and the results of the operation.

reallocate the budget to proposals submitted under another priority area, based on merit of the respective proposals.

In cases of proposals with equal scores within a sub-list (or across sub-lists whenever necessary), priority will be given to proposals with the highest overall pass score⁷ (if this is also equal priority will be given to the proposal with the highest EU Added Value⁸).

8. Evaluation Decision and informing the LIFE Committee

After the formal endorsement (Evaluation Decision) of the Contracting Authority of the selection results, applicants will be officially informed about the results of the evaluation of their proposals and, where appropriate, about the reasons for rejection. The LIFE Committee will also be informed of the results.

The proposals listed in the preliminary long list accounting for a maximum of 100% of the available budget (award list) will thereafter enter into the revision phase.

9. Revision phase

The aim of the revision phase is to clarify, for the proposals listed on the award list, all open questions regarding feasibility, cost-effectiveness and eligibility of individual actions, compliance with the LIFE Regulation and General Conditions of the LIFE Model Grant Agreement.

During the revision phase, the Contracting Authority may ask the applicant to provide further details about particular aspects of the proposal and/or to introduce modifications or improvements to the original proposal. The coordinating beneficiary may also be asked to delete certain actions and/or to reduce the project budget, the EU financial contribution and/or the EU co-financing rate to the project.

The applicant will have **15 calendar days** to reply to the questions..

The Contracting Authority will send all revision questions and instructions via eProposal (see also guidelines for the use of the eProposal Mailbox on the eProposal website) to the coordinating beneficiary.

Applicants shall not introduce any modifications to their proposal other than those requested by the Contracting Authority.

It should be noted here that a revision letter sent out to an applicant with questions or requests for modifying the proposal does not entail, on behalf of the Contracting Authority, any commitment to a definitive funding of the proposal. Furthermore, on the basis of the replies received, the Contracting Authority may still decide to reduce the project budget or even exclude a project from financing.

By the end of the revision phase, all projects retained are expected to be fully coherent and transparent, and in line with all technical and financial requirements of the LIFE Regulation and the Grant Agreement.

By the end of the revision phase, all projects retained are expected to be fully coherent and in line with all technical and financial requirements of the LIFE Regulation and the Grant Agreement. An applicant who has successfully

⁷ The overall passing score is the sum of the scores for award criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

⁸ The sum of the scores for award criteria 3 to 7.

completed the revision process will be asked to provide all **fully confirmed** commitments from associated beneficiaries/co-financers with original signatures and stamps on the relevant forms and annexes.

Applicants should not introduce any modifications at all to the revised proposal after the conclusion of the revision phase unless explicitly asked by the contracting authority.

10. Use of proposals in the preliminary long list covering the additional 30% beyond the 100% available budget (Reserve List)

As a result of the revision process or due to the withdrawal of one or several proposals of the initial award list, LIFE co-financing budget may become available for proposals initially listed in the preliminary long list and covering the additional 30% beyond the maximum 100% available budget (reserve list).

In that case, a new Award Decision will be taken listing the proposals to be financed from the reserve list. These proposals will be identified by order of their ranking.

The selected proposals will then enter into the revision process phase to ensure their full conformity with the conditions for co-financing by LIFE. This process may be carried out several times in order to ensure full use of the available annual LIFE budget.

11. Final list of proposals to be funded and reserve list

Following the revision phase, a final list of successful projects within the available budget and a reserve list with best-ranked projects will be constituted.

12. Signature of Grant Agreements

Subject to the adoption of an Award Decision by the Contracting Authority, Grant Agreements will be prepared and signed by the Coordinating Beneficiary and Contracting Authority.

13. Detailed evaluation forms for Climate proposals

Opening phase*

Opening criteria	
1. The proposal reached the Contracting Authority by the set deadline?	Yes/No
2. Have the relevant LIFE 2017 application forms in eProposal been used?	Yes/No

**The opening check will be performed through the eProposal application.*

Award phase⁹

1. Technical coherence and quality
In evaluating this criterion, the following points should be taken into account:
1. Is the pre-operational context well described (problems and threats, status of preparatory activities, authorisations, permits, etc.)?
2. Is there a clear logical link between threats and problems, objectives, actions and expected results?
3. Are the actions appropriate to achieve the defined objectives? Do the actions clearly state how, when, where (maps, if relevant), why and by whom the actions will be undertaken? Are relevant stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of the actions?
4. Are the expected results of the project properly described and quantified? Are indicators included to assess the impact and the progress of the project? Is monitoring both of the impacts of the project (LIFE key indicators) <u>and</u> of the progress of the project foreseen?
5. Are the project operational and management structures well organised and controlled by the coordinating beneficiary? Are the necessary means proposed (equipment, personnel, etc.) for a correct implementation? Is the partnership appropriate / sufficient / competent / coherent for the objectives and actions of the project?
6. Are the lists of deliverable products and milestones comprehensive and coherent with the expected results?
7. Is the time planning realistic (duration of preparatory actions and permit procedures; unfavourable weather conditions, etc.)?
8. Are potential difficulties correctly assessed (feasibility of the actions, potential risks, etc.) and has sufficient preparation been undertaken to pre-empt these, for example through prior stakeholder consultation, a contingency plan, etc.? Are there still any permits, authorisations or EIAs required prior to the project implementation, or are they already available?
9. In case land purchase is foreseen in the proposal, to what extent has the applicant taken into account the land purchase criteria mentioned in the LIFE guidelines for applicants?
10. To what extent is there a realistic strategy and action plan in place to assure that project results will be maintained or improved in the medium/long term and actions will continue? Are actions foreseen to ensure funding of such activities after project ends? Does the project foresee that after the end of the project savings and/or income will be generated by the project's actions, methodologies, technologies etc. put into practice in the project and/or the solutions and results achieved by the project?

⁹ Please note that the following list of questions is indicative and not exhaustive. Reference text for the award criteria should remain the one contained in Section 4, Award phase, of this document.

2. Financial coherence and quality

In evaluating this criterion, the following points should be taken into account:

1. Is the budget justified and coherent and are costs adequate to the actions and means proposed?

2. Is the project cost-efficient and does the project represent value for money?

In particular: Is the overall investment reasonable in view of the expected impacts? To what extent does the proposal show that other EU funding sources have been considered in the preparation of the proposal? Is there a risk that some of the actions are obligatory compensation measures for other projects, or that some of the co-financing might come from obligatory compensation payments from other projects (Article 6 of the Habitats Directive)?

3. Are costs of all cost categories (direct personnel costs; travel and subsistence costs; costs for subcontracting (also referred to as "external assistance costs"); cost of durable goods: (depreciation) costs of infrastructure and equipment, prototype costs; costs for land purchase/long-term lease of land/one-off compensations for land use rights; costs of consumables; and other costs) reasonable, sufficiently described, correctly allocated and compliant with the rules and principles foreseen in the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants, and the Model LIFE Grant Agreement (in particular it Annex I - General Conditions and Annex X -Financial and Administrative Guidelines) and the LIFE Regulation (i.e. not ineligible)?

In particular: will costs be tendered wherever required and/or possible? Are costs reasonable with respect to national conditions? Are the project management costs reasonable given the project's size and ambitions?

4. Is the co-financing foreseen compliant with maximum co-financing rates and is the budget allocation among beneficiaries justified?

5. Where costs for external assistance exceed 35% of the total project budget, has a coherent explanation been provided to justify this high level of sub-contracting?

6. In cases of civil servant salary costs, has the "+2%" rule been applied?

3. EU added value: Extent and quality of the contribution to an increased climate resilience and/or to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

In evaluating this criterion, the following points should be taken into account:

1. To what extent does the proposal contribute to a shift towards a low-carbon and/or climate-resilient economy? To what extent does the proposal have a transformative impact on increased climate resilience and/or on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?

2. For projects under the Climate Mitigation Priority Area, what quantitative impact in terms of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions can realistically be expected from the project? For projects under the Climate Adaptation Priority Area, what quantitative and/or qualitative impacts in terms of increased level of climate resilience can realistically be expected from the project. For projects under the Governance and Information Priority Area what (in) direct impacts can be expected in terms of increased climate resilience or reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

3. What potential does the project have for a wider impact beyond project-level activities?

4. EU added value: Extent and quality of the contribution to the specific objectives of the priority areas of the LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action

In evaluating this criterion, the following point should be taken into account:

1. To what extent is the proposal expected to provide a significant and sustainable contribution to one or several specific objectives of the priority areas of the LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action and contribute to policy priorities for 2017 for one or several of the priority areas?

5. EU added value: multipurpose, synergies, and integration

In evaluating this criterion, the following points should be taken into account:

1. To what extent does the project, while focusing on one area, include a multi-purpose delivery mechanism and concrete actions to create synergies with EU policies (e.g. jobs and growth, innovation) other than those already pursued by the LIFE Regulation, without compromising its objectives?
2. To what extent does the project integrate specific climate objectives into other Union policy areas? Are these policy areas and expected project contribution clearly identified? Are relevant policy makers properly engaged?
3. What are the concrete societal benefits not covered by the LIFE Programme, the economic benefits, and the benefits for other Union policies as a result of these synergies and integration?

6. EU added value: replicability and transferability

In evaluating this criterion, the following points should be taken into account:

1. To what extent has the project included concrete actions to facilitate replication and/or transfer actions, methodologies, technologies etc. put in practice in the project and/or solutions and results achieved by the project to other sectors, entities, regions and countries during and/or after its duration? To what extent such actions go beyond simple dissemination, transfer of knowledge and networking?
2. Is the proposed approach sufficiently ambitious and realistic in order to reach a critical mass and mobilise a wider uptake?

7. EU added value: transnational, green procurement, uptake

In evaluating this criterion, the following points should be taken into account:

1. Is transnational cooperation amongst EU Member States foreseen in the project with multi country partnership and/or a transnational scope of the project actions? If so, is there an added value of the transnational approach to support the achievement of the project's objectives?
2. Is green procurement used during the project and/or promoted through a clear delivery mechanism to ensure an extensive application of green procurement concepts?
3. To what extent does the Proposal foresee to take up results of environmental and climate-related research and innovation projects financed by Horizon 2020 or by preceding Framework Programmes? Are the research results relevant for the uptake adequately presented? Is the manner in which they will be used for the implementation of the LIFE project convincingly demonstrated?

Technical selection phase

1. Generic selection criteria for the LIFE Climate Action sub-programme project proposals

1. Does the project correspond to one of the project types as defined in Article 2 (a), (b), (c) and (h) of the LIFE Regulation and does it aim at fulfilling the relevant LIFE objectives as laid down in Article 3 and in Article 13 of the LIFE Regulation?	Yes / No
2. Does the project not focus on research and is it not dedicated to the construction of large infrastructure?	Yes / No
3. Does the project take place in the territory of the European Union Member States to which the Treaties and relevant <i>acquis</i> apply or does it fulfil one of the exceptions laid down in Articles 5 and 6 of the LIFE Regulation?	Yes / No

2. Operational capacity of the project participants	
1. Are the beneficiaries technically reliable and do they have the professional competencies and qualifications required to complete the project?	Yes / No
3. Specific questions for the LIFE Climate Action components	
<i>Criteria applicable to LIFE Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), LIFE Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and LIFE Climate Governance and Information (GIC) proposals</i>	
1. Are the proposed objectives of the project in line with one or more of the specific objectives of the CCM, CCA or GIC priority area, in accordance with Articles 14, 15 or 16 of the LIFE Regulation	Yes / No

Admissibility and exclusion phase
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Admissibility selection criteria	
1. Are the application forms A3, A4, A6 and A8 (where relevant) uploaded in the eProposal tool, signed and dated?	Yes / No
2. Has a summary in English been provided on form B1?	Yes / No
3. Have the proposal forms been completed in one of the official EU languages other than Maltese or Irish?	Yes / No
4. Is the coordinating beneficiary legally registered in the EU?	Yes / No

Financial selection phase

Financial selection criteria	
<p>1. Have the following mandatory annexes been uploaded in the eProposal application in the requested electronic format?</p> <p>For coordinating beneficiaries that are not public bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the "LIFE Simplified Financial Statement" most recent balance sheet and profit and loss account (or if the applicant has been only recently created, it must provide a management/ business plan for at least 12 months in the future) where the EU contribution requested exceeds 750,000 €, an auditor's certificate <p>For coordinating beneficiaries that are public bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the "Public body declaration" completed and with dated signature 	Yes / No
2. Have all beneficiaries completed the declaration that they are not in one of the situations listed in Articles 106 (1) and 107 of the Financial Regulation?	Yes / No
3. According to the information available, is the coordinating beneficiary financially sound (based on profit and loss account, balance sheet, audit report) – where applicable?	Yes / No
4. According to the information available, does the coordinating beneficiary have the capacity to finance the project and/or to manage the financial amounts provided for in the proposed budget, within the proposed project period?	Yes / No
5. Do all beneficiaries contribute financially to the proposal budget?	Yes / No
6. Are all beneficiaries absent from the Contracting Authority's Early Warning System?	Yes / No