



Id-Divizjoni għall-Fondi u Programmi

Funds and Programmes Division

MA CIRCULAR 01/14

To: Local Action Groups (LAGs) selected for support under the LEADER programme

From: Head of the Managing Authority

Date: 29th May 2014

Subject: Procurement¹ of Works, Services and Supplies by *Local Action Groups*, in the ambit of the *2007-2013 Rural Development Programme for Malta*

This document sets out guidance on procedures outlined in the Operating Rules for Leader to be applied by LAGs, for the procurement of works, services and supplies co-financed by the *2007-2013 Rural Development Programme for Malta*. This guidance is intended to avoid circumstances which may result in partial or full recovery of funds, as per Operating Rules for LEADER on contracts co-financed by measures administered by LAGs under Axis 1, 3 and 4 *and* as per Commission Decision of 19th December 2013 ‘on the setting out and approval of the guidelines for determining financial corrections to be made by the Commission to expenditure financed by the Union under shared management, for non-compliance with the rules on public procurement’ (vide annex 1).

Despite not governed by National and EU Public Procurement Regulations (PPR), EU Treaty principles and the General Financial Regulation oblige Member States to ensure that public funds (irrespective of whether they are being used by public bodies, voluntary organisations (VOs), LAGs or private bodies) are used in a manner that ensures:

Best value for money
Transparency
Sound Financial Management
Equality of Treatment
Good Governance

¹ This Memo includes some guidelines on full and part-time employment.

The lack of conformity with these rules and principles represents risks for the EU funds. Consequently, financial corrections are/will be applied to the irregularities detected in procurements and contracts that do not conform or conform partially to such principles. Adherence to these principles is always thoroughly examined during audits and management verifications, and the purpose of this note is to limit those instances which may lead to financial corrections.

It is important to note that even for public procurement below the EU thresholds², contracting authorities/organisations still need to ensure that these principles are fully observed. The Annex to the afore-referred to Commission Decision (of 19th December 2013) stipulates that ‘the rates of corrections ... are also applicable to contracts not (or not fully) subject to the Directives’. Moreover, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has confirmed in its case-law³ that the Internal Market rules of the EC Treaty apply also to (publicly financed) contracts agreed to by Beneficiaries outside the scope of Public Procurement Directives. The ECJ stated explicitly that although certain contracts are excluded from the scope of the Community directives in the field of public procurement, the organisations which conclude them are nevertheless bound to comply with the fundamental rules of the Treaty, including adequate advertising especially in cases of relevance to the internal market.

So even though it is clear that LAGs have different operational dynamics, wherein the acquisition of works, services and supplies, is not being equally subject to the application of the Public Procurement Regulations (PPR), there is still an obligation on the LAG to carry out procurement procedures in full respect of the principles mentioned above and for the Paying Agency (PA) and Managing Authority (MA) to obtain *reasonable assurance* about the eligibility of the expenditure being approved and claimed.

Internal Controls

As recipients or administrators managing EAFRD funds, LAGs are expected to uphold the above-mentioned principles and hence the need to have strong internal controls⁴. Experience for the MA (mainly as a result of management verifications carried out on LAGs operations) has shown that these principles are not always upheld to a level which enables the MA and the PA to recommend expenditure for certification to the European Commission.

One indicator that shows that these principles are upheld within an organisation is by adopting a procedure in line with these guidelines. The procurement of works, services and supplies is necessary for the smooth operation of the LAG and for the implementation of projects. Therefore it is of utmost importance that the organisation

² Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and the Council.

³ Official Journal C179, 01/08/2006 P. 0002 -0007.

⁴ Internal controls are methods put in place by a company/organisation to ensure the integrity of financial and accounting information, meet operational and profitability targets and transmit management policies throughout the organization.

identifies the right specifications with the budgets at hand, establish adequate selection and award criteria, manage the tendering process, evaluate offers and award contracts to the right bidder and through the appropriate procedures.

LAGs are expected to follow reliable criteria in purchasing goods and services required for the needs of the organisation or its projects.⁵ It should be noted that the cheapest technically compliant criterion is the preferred option as it allows a stronger and more objective basis for evaluation. The most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) criterion may only be ideal in cases of complex procurement requiring special technical specifications.

To improve on the current practices, the MA is hereby listing the important procurement-related aspects, based on public procurement principles, to ensure that while LAGs get the best value for money, there is better adherence to the principles of transparency, sound financial management, non-discrimination, equality of treatment, mutual recognition, proportionality and good governance, and respect for the established thresholds.

Important:

1. It is the responsibility of the LAG (though not falling within the direct remit of the Department of Contracts (DoC)) to seek the advice of the DoC on procurement issues;
2. Since projects or LAG running costs co-financed through EAFRD are considered to be public funds, they are subject to local and external audits just like any other projects, and procurement is one of the elements which auditors focus on.
3. In this regard, the LAGs must follow the spirit of the Public Procurement Regulations. Thus, even though they are not strictly legally bound by the Regulations, LAGs are expected to use fair and open practices when awarding contracts for which they intend to claim EU and National funds.

⁵ During a recent audit on Malta's Cohesion Policy 2007-13, it was noted that the marks awarded for technical aspects in tendering procedures with the 'Most economically advantageous tender' (MEAT) as the award criterion sometimes outweighed the financial aspects disproportionately. In the instance observed, the Beneficiary allocated 90% for the technical side, against the 10% awarded for the financial element. This is considered too low. The financial aspect is a very important determinant in any competitive procurement procedure and should therefore be warranted a reasonable weight.

Frequently asked Questions and Recommendations

1. Shall I request quotations or issue a tender?

By definition, a tender is “an offer in writing to carry out works, supply goods or services at a fixed price.”

Competitive tendering is used because the process enables the organisation to source products and services from the best suppliers at prices that reflect true market conditions. The process is based on tenderers quoting against specifications that satisfy the buyer’s requirements.

Whether to ask for quotations or issue a call for tenders is merely dependent on the:

- Nature of goods/services;
- Related expenditure.

Emphasizing again the point that the LAGs have to follow the spirit of Public Procurement Regulations, they should bear in mind that these Regulations stipulate that where the estimated value of the equipment, stores or works or services does not exceed €2,500, quotations are to be sought. Where the estimated value exceeds €2,500 but does not exceed €6,000, items may be procured either through a call for tenders or after obtaining quotations. Even in the case where the estimated value exceeds €6,000 but not €120,000, the items may be procured either through a call for tenders or after publishing a call for quotations; in each case the LAG has to prominently advertise the call. Above this threshold the organisation has to resort to tenders which needless to say should be adequately advertised. (refer also to next question).

LAGs will be committing an irregularity if they split items which could have been easily acquired through one tender, into smaller lots with the purpose of avoiding to issue a tender.

The quotations have to be comparable offers from unrelated suppliers. Experience has shown that quotations are only comparable if the Request for Quotations (RfQ) is clear, standardized, sufficiently detailed and leaving minimal room for interpretation, particularly as regards to size, quantity, material, colour, dimensions, speed, etc. These specifications should be known beforehand by the LAG according to assessed needs. RfQs should also include a deadline by when offers are to be received. This is to make sure that the submitted quotations can be evaluated on a *like-with-like* basis and in as much an objective manner as possible. The organisation should select the cheapest technically compliant offer. Any clarifications made to or received from the suppliers, should be also documented to ensure an adequate audit trail.

In any case, the bidders shall be independent from any individuals involved in the preparation/implementation of the project and/or those drafting the tender document.⁶ LAGs should also seek to have a process of appeal and that the appeals committee (albeit small) should be different from the committee that has evaluated the tender (the latter has to be independent from the initial board and independent from the person or the team of individuals that drafted the tender).

2. Where should a tender be advertised?

LAGs should ensure adequate publicity of tenders such as on local newspapers, on news portals and/or on popular websites (where necessary). Such costs, as long as they are reasonable and proportionate to the activity and the amount involved, can be funded through measure 431 or through a request for support under Technical assistance to the MA.

LAGs are also requested to make use of their own media such as their own website.

3. For how long should a tender remain on the market?

This depends on the nature of the goods/services being procured, the complexity of the tender specifications and the level and intensity of preparations needed by the potential bidders to finalise the tender document. The ultimate aim should always be to maximize competition as much as possible. However, when the estimated value of the tender does not exceed €120,000 it is best practice to allow for a minimum of three weeks. On the other hand if the value exceeds €120,000 it is best practice to allow for a minimum of 52 days.

4. How much can we charge for collecting a tender document?

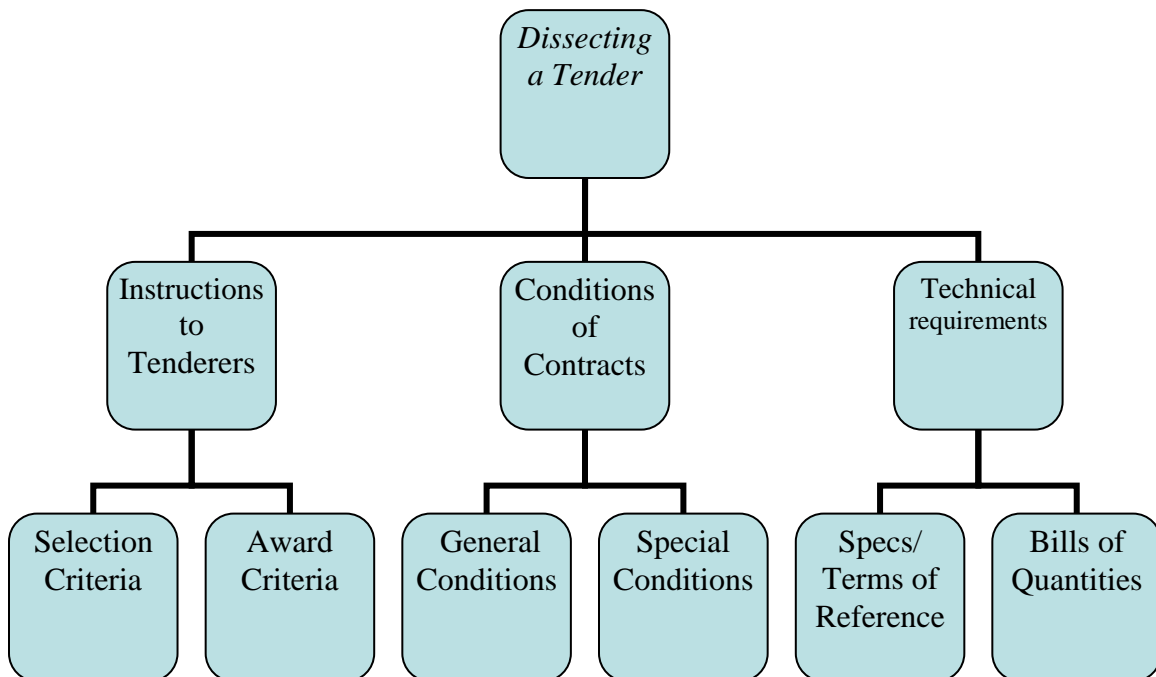
In line with the Department of Contracts (DoC) policy the MA recommends that tender documents are put online to ensure greater opportunities for economic operators to participate in tenders. If all services related to a call for tenders are provided online, apart from having the document available 24 x 7, the bidders would not need to physically call at the LAGs offices in order to obtain the tender document.

So the MA recommends that there should not be any fee for accessing a tender document (either through online means or by physically collecting it).

⁶ Every effort should be taken so that persons involved in drawing up the tender shall not be in the team of Evaluators.

5. What should a tender document include?

This depends on the nature and magnitude of the activity. LAGs are encouraged to make use of the Department of Contract's Public Procurement Templates and adapt them to their needs. Basic elements of the tender document should include (not exhaustive) the objective of the tender (i.e. why it is being issued), who can apply followed by eligibility and selection criteria, duration of the contract, expected output and results, award criteria and other contractual obligations such as payment schedule, guarantees, variations, etc.



In relation to the selection and contract award criteria, failure to state all of these criteria in the tender documents or tender notice, *or* applying unlawful contract selection and award criteria, may lead to a 25% recovery of the value of the contract. In the most serious cases, this may go up to 100% especially when there is deliberate intention to exclude certain bidders.

Important

- LAGs are to ensure that contracting is in line with the approved Local Development Strategy, Operating Rules and reflects the project proposal and must be in line also with the Grant Agreement;
- In line with DoC policy, the preferred option in awarding a tender should be the cheapest offer which satisfies the administrative and technical criteria;

- Clauses making reference to National and EU laws, Labour Law, Data Protection and Freedom of Information, and Gender Equality should be inserted in the tender Document;
- LAGs are recommended to take the necessary steps to ensure that environmental sustainability is also incorporated into the procurement. Tender drafting teams shall contact the contact person at the Ministry for Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change (MSDEC) for further advice prior to finalizing the tender document⁷;
- Tenders are opened in a transparent manner with at least three members of the LAG decision committee are present for the tender opening session. The tender opening session should ideally take place just after (same day) the expiry of the deadline to submit bids. The board shall, where possible, be composed of a Chairman, a Secretary (non-Voting Members) and three (or an odd number of more than one) evaluators. The evaluators could include technical experts (these can also be financed through Measure 431 or through the LAG submitting a request for technical assistance request to the MA and are then subsequently also contracted in a fair and transparent manner) related to the field of expertise associated with the technical specifications included in the tender. The LAG manager should ideally participate in the evaluation (perhaps as Advisor) in order to guide the evaluators on the procurement procedures;⁸
- The list of tenders received, together with the respective prices, is made public (LAGs notice board and/or website) immediately after opening and scheduling;
- All evaluation board members and any appointed technical experts should sign a declaration of confidentiality and impartiality;
- Deadlines must be strictly respected;
- Selection and Award criteria must be clearly stipulated in advance and tenders are to be evaluated only on those pre-established criteria. No other criteria can be used for the evaluation of the tender. Experience cannot be used as an award criterion;
- The evaluation stage shall be divided in three different sets of criteria, excluding the price factor: Exclusion Criteria (administrative compliance); Selection Criteria (administrative compliance); Award Criteria (technical compliance). These stages are sequential: if a tenderer does not satisfy all the requirements of a particular

⁷ At the time of writing this document, the contact person is Ms Branica Xuereb, Green Public Procurement Officer, MSDEC. Email branica.xuereb@gov.mt; Tel: 22926242.

⁸ LAGs are encouraged to make reference to DoC's Manual for Evaluation Committees. This can be found on DoC's website (www.contracts.gov.mt) under Resources; Templates. It is also annexed to this Guidance Note (vide annex 2).

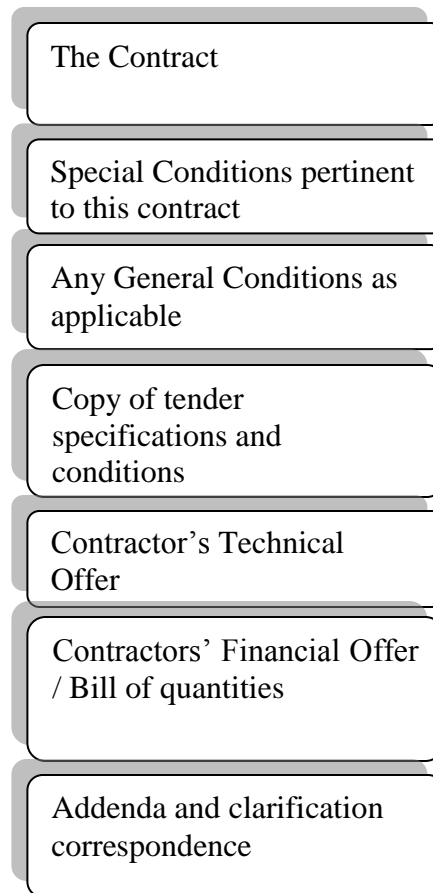
stage, the bid is deemed non-compliant and not considered for further evaluation in the successive stages;

- Any replies to clarifications sought from interested bidders during the tendering process are to be considered as part and parcel of the tender document and communicated to all interested bidders;
- Rectifications may be sought in respect of incomplete/non-submitted administrative information pertinent to the documentation as outlined in the same tender document. Nonetheless, the LAGs should ensure a level playing field for everyone;
- Any clarifications sought from bidders and replies received during the evaluation process are attached to the evaluation report;
- Clarifications may be sought on points of a technical nature on submitted information to enable a proper evaluation of any tender, which, however, would at that stage have already been declared to be basically compliant. Clarifications are NOT construed to allow for missing/incomplete technical/financial documentation to be submitted, nor to permit a reconsideration or renegotiation of the original tender submission. The LAGs should ensure a level playing field for everyone;
- The evaluation report is sufficiently detailed and provides a clear picture of how the recommendation for award was reached. It should also be signed (by all Evaluation Committee members) and dated. Each page should also be endorsed. The Evaluation Report and its findings must be justifiable, defensible and supported by demonstrable evidence: it is auditable at various internal and external levels. It is advisable that the template for the Evaluation Report downloadable from the website of the Department of Contracts be used (<https://secure2.gov.mt/eprocurement/templates>);
- The minutes of the meeting/s where the decision for award is taken (apart from the evaluation report), are signed, properly filed and attached to the evaluation report;
- Results must be published (on a notice board at the LAGs premises) and both successful and unsuccessful bidders informed in writing citing relevant reasons relating to the rejection of the tender and information relating to the appeals' procedure;
- Where resort to tenders has been made, the tenderers should be given the opportunity to file a notice of objection with the Review Board. Adequate time (recommended ten calendar days following the date on which the contracting authority has proposed its award decision) should be allowed for appeals to be lodged. This procedure should be documented in the Tender Document, with the

conditions for appeal explained also in the rejection letter sent to the non-selected bidders. If an objection is filed, a Review Board shall be set up independently from the Evaluation Board and award of contract suspended until the board communicates its decision. It is the LAGs which should set up this board and they should ensure that persons forming part of the original evaluation committee *and* preferably officers who were involved in the drafting of the tender do not form part of this Review Board. They should oversee that no undue influence is exerted by parties having an interest in the evaluation;

- When an appeal is submitted, the award process should be completely suspended. The Review Board's decision is final and binding, and the award procedure will proceed in accordance with the decision taken;
- A contract must be signed between the Beneficiary and the contractor outlining the deliverables, contract duration and payment schedules, amongst others. Any items or components of the contract that are not approved in the Grant Agreement will not be paid for by the project.

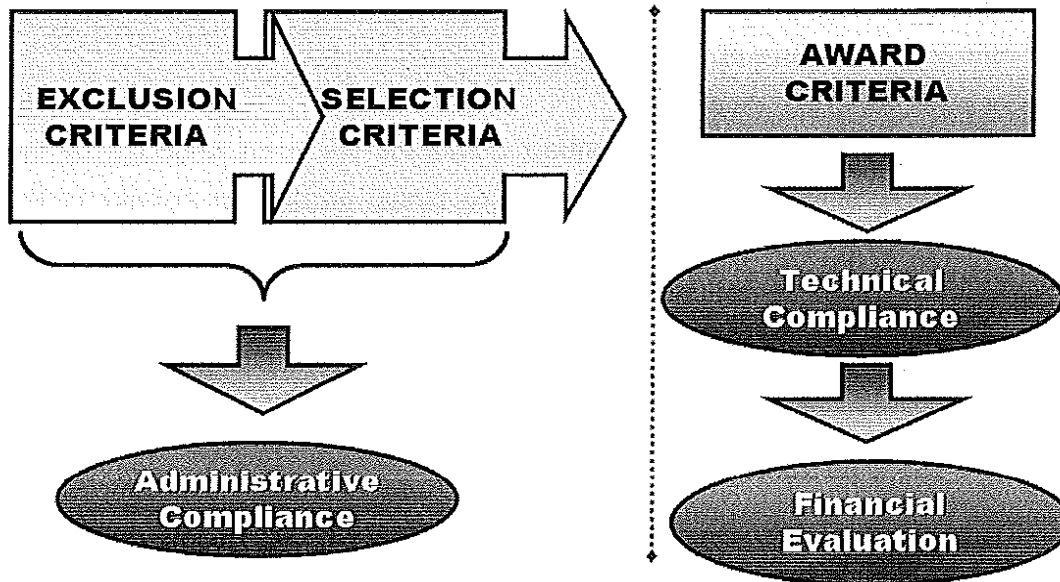
Basic Contract Form



It is important that the contract establishes the order of priority of the above documents; this is to be made in the first document which is the highest ranking. The documents in the above Chart are listed in the order of priority.

- The contract shall clearly indicate that the contract is co-financed by EAFRD Funds. Information on publicity can be obtained from the Operating Rules or by contacting the respective unit within the FPD as the Managing Authority. It is important that the contractor is not only aware of the source of funding of the contract but also that the contract is bound by the respective EAFRD requirements. Here, it is pertinent that the LAGs refer to the visibility guidelines outlined in the Operating Rules ;
- Contracts must be awarded according to the specifications as published in the tender document – modifications would imply direct award of a contract. Any prolongation of the duration of a contract of services or supplies must be well documented, approved by the Chairman of the LAG and communicated immediately to the MA;
- The contract shall clearly indicate the contractor's name (and no variant). The contractor must provide the financial identification form which should contain the name of the contractor's bank and bank address, the account number and any other relevant information, wherein remittance should be affected. In the case of a joint venture or consortium, it is important to inform the contractor that remittance will be made only against an invoice of the joint venture or consortium. The Contractor must also provide the relevant Performance Guarantee and the relevant Pre-Financing Guarantee (where applicable);
- The LAGs relationship/obligations rest solely with the contractor indicated in the contract (and not with any sub-contractors {if there are any});
- In order to fulfil the principle of mutual recognition, the contract shall be signed by all contracting parties, thus implying that all agree with the terms and conditions set in the contract. Each page of the contract shall be initialled by all parties.

Evaluation Flowchart



What you must avoid

- Brand discrimination: the choice should be based solely on the award criteria irrespective of brand names;
- Prejudice: all offers must be benchmarked against the tender requirements, not one against the other (with an offer being assessed against the one preceding it);
- Assumptions: If there are unclear issues, one cannot assume that the tenderer will deliver/abide with tender requirements and obligations;
- Being circumstantial and vague in one's argumentations/recommendations: these will be subject to scrutiny by the MA, PA, Competent Body (CB), IAID, NAO, Commission, etc.;
- Procrastination: evaluation requires commitment; a proper evaluation should not take longer than required - in any case the tender validity period must be kept in mind;
- Splitting of tenders: As a general rule, the same type of works, services or supplies should be in one tender. Practically speaking, if one tenderer can supply all, it should not be split. This should be treated on a case by case basis taking into consideration the nature of the activity involved;
- Trying to be practical in tight situations: some bids will have to be rejected because of seemingly trivial issues (e.g. a tender guarantee of €2,450 was submitted instead of the required €2,540; a tender being submitted five minutes late) – if it was required in the tender document, it has to be as requested!

- Incorrect use of templates: In drawing up a tender and eventually when drafting the contract, the appropriate tender/contact template should be used without mixing up between a supply, service or works.
- Change in criteria: During evaluation, the evaluators should ensure that the (selection and award) criteria specified in the tender document are the ones used in the adjudication process.

Any technical advice acquired at evaluation stage should never supersede the specification set in the tender document. Contracted goods, works and services should be the same as included in the tender submissions.

6. What happens following signature of contract?

The LAGs should continuously monitor that the contract obligations are being respected by the contractor. The MA stresses the importance that has to be placed on the responsibility of the LAG, more specifically of the manager, to ensure that a contractor is abiding by the obligations stipulated in the contract. Should a contractor fail to meet the contractual obligations, the manager should bring this to the attention of the contractor, in writing. Should the contractor continue to fail to meet the contractual obligations, the LAG should refer the contractor to penalties contemplated in the contract. In this regard the LAG could at the same time consult the Department of Contracts for advice. It is important to note that it is the LAG and not the MA that initiates the procedure for implementing then necessary penalties. Penalty payments notified and recorded are to be deducted accordingly when processing payment claims and the contractor must be notified accordingly of all procedures taken.

The manager is responsible to alert all concerned that a contractor is not abiding by the terms and conditions stipulated in the contract. The LAG must also inform the MA and the PA immediately, without prejudice to the provisions in the Operational Rules on irregularities and fraud.

It is therefore important that safeguards such as bank guarantees are put in place to recover funds in the case of advance payments. It is important to note that the LAGs ARE NOT TO RETAIN MONEY AT THE END OF A CONTRACT. Retention money throughout the implementation of a contract is allowed, however, all money must be released upon completion of a contract.

In this regard if LAGs feel the need to have some money retained for specific safeguards, they are to insert a clause in the tender dossier whereby the Contractor will be paid all funds due upon completion of the contract (i.e. at provisional acceptance stage). Should retention money be deemed necessary (e.g. if the LAG generally applies 10% retention money until final acceptance), the tender and the contract should stipulate that the 10% will be paid to the Contractor upon completion (i.e. in the last invoice) but against a bank guarantee of an amount equivalent to the value of the retention money. For EU-funded projects, this guarantee is recommendable, so if there is a need for retention money, it is advisable to be included as a condition in the special conditions within the tender

document. This is necessary to safeguard public funds. Apart from the retention guarantee, the performance guarantee must be kept valid until final acceptance. Bank guarantees of EU-funded projects whose VAT is an eligible cost must also cover the VAT element.

7. What happens in case of variations?

In case of variations to contracts⁹, the LAG must inform the MA immediately – and before any commitment is taken – in view of budgetary limitations within the allocation to the respective LAG. The LAGs must present a detailed report to the MA explaining the additional costs encountered together with a sound justification (if necessary including also those of any technical supervisor engaged for the project) and recommendations. The MA will not consider any requests for variations unless there is an explanation of the causes that led to the variation, the effect on the total cost of the tender and any effect on the recurrent expenditure. In addition, the LAG must explain the unforeseeable events that prevailed and specify whether such a variation could have been avoided. Requests for variations must be sent to the attention of the Director General Funds and Programmes, and must be signed by the project leader. The MA reviews the documentation submitted by the LAG and makes the necessary recommendations based on the justification presented. It should be made clear that even though the MA may approve a budget change, in doing so it will be relying entirely on the technical assessment and information and relative approval by the LAG and this remains the LAGs responsibility.

Assuming approval to use funds has been granted by the MA, it is the responsibility of the LAGs to ensure that adequate organisational structures and separation of duties exist in the approval. The DoC can be contacted informally for advice. LAGs are to approve such variations only in exceptional and well justified cases that could not have been foreseen in advance.¹⁰ As in the case of bodies governed by the Public Procurement Regulations, the approval of additional costs (i.e. new items which are not part of the original contracts) for works and services can never exceed 50% of the original contract value. In the case of supplies, modifications cannot be carried out after the lapse of three years from the signature of the Contract.

In all cases, additional costs shall be considered eligible under the EAFRD only if funds are available. The MA reserves the right to refuse awarding further funds, even in justifiable cases.

⁹ All changes of a financial nature are variations. They can be additional works which were not included in the contract and therefore there is **no rate** in the BOQ, and repetition of similar works (also called new works) where there is already a rate in the BOQ and **only the quantity** is increased.

¹⁰ Supplementary contracts awarded without adequate competition in the absence of reasons of extreme urgency brought about by unforeseeable events or (for contracts of works and services) in the absence of unforeseen circumstances justifying them, may lead to a recovery of up to 100% of the value of the contracts attributed without adequate competition.

Some changes in the contract may necessitate an addendum (formal change recorded in a contractual manner) to the original contract between the LAG and contractor. It is recommended that the LAG makes sure that any changes to the contract are well documented and approved by the legal representative of the organisation and the manager of the organisation, who is generally responsible for procurement. Contracts and subsequent addenda are generally signed by both the LAG as well as the contractor and should clearly establish the changes as well as the effective date of the change and any other implications on any other part of the contract such as budget, payment schedule and overall validity period of the contract.

8. What is the difference between Contract of Service and Contract for Service?

It is imperative that LAGs distinguish between the two when they require services for project management, architectural, supervisory etc. It is highly advisable that, prior to publication, the LAG consults the Department of Contracts and the Department of Industrial and Employment Relations to identify which procedure to apply when considering the LAGs particular requirements.

The option of a contract of service (employment) as opposed to a contract for service (outsourcing)¹¹ may have to be applied depending, amongst others, on the nature of the service required, level of autonomy allowed, the duration and frequency of delivery, and time (office hours or not) and location of delivery requested.

In the case of LAGs, any external call for recruitment through a contract of service (i.e. on the payroll of the LAG), the applicable national employment procedures shall apply.

Distinguishing between the two options i.e. whether to employ someone or issue a call for services through procurement, might be tricky. Misguided publications of calls may lead to recoveries. LAGs are therefore recommended to take into consideration the publication of Legal Notice 44 of 2012 on employment status, which sheds light on the distinction between a contract of service and a contract for service.

Particular attention should be given to article 3(1):

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-article (2), when considering the employment status of a person who is nominally self employed and is prima facie not considered as an employee, it shall be presumed that there is an employment relationship and that the person for whom the service is provided is the employer and that the provisions of the Act and of the regulations or orders issued there under apply to that relationship if at least five of the following criteria are satisfied in relation to the person performing the work:

(a) he depends on one single person for whom the service is provided for at least 75% of his income over a period of one year;

¹¹ In this case this should follow the above mentioned procurement principles.

- (b) he depends on the person for whom the service is provided to determine what work is to be done and where and how the assigned work is to be carried out;*
- (c) he performs the work using equipment, tools or materials provided by the person for whom the service is provided;*
- (d) he is subject to a working time schedule or minimum work periods established by the person for whom the service is provided;*
- (e) he cannot sub-contract his work to other individuals to substitute himself when carrying out work;*
- (f) he is integrated in the structure of the production process, the work organisation or the company's or other organisation's hierarchy;*
- (g) the person's activity is a core element in the organisation and pursuit of the objectives of the person for whom the service is provided; and*
- (h) he carries out similar tasks to existing employees, or, in the case when work is outsourced, he performs tasks similar to those formerly undertaken by employees.*

Given the above article, should a person meet five of the listed criteria then he/she is considered to have an employment relationship. Should the employer or employee want to be exempted from this relationship then they should write to the Director of the Industrial and Employment Relations Department [Art. 3(2)].

If a LAG employs a person through an employment contract, a clause should be inserted in the contract that the employment of this person is only for a specified period (in line with the lifetime of the programme or before). The LAG must also ensure compliance with other relevant legislation. The MA and the European Commission are not responsible for any employment related disputes that may arise during or after project implementation. Terms and conditions of an employment contract should strictly conform to those issued in the respective Terms of Reference (ToRs) and Call for Applications.

9. What are the obligations for full-time or part-time employment with tasks solely related to the operation of the LAG or as part of a project?

If a LAG employs a person on an employment contract to work solely on a project funded through the EAFRD, the LAG shall ensure that the person being engaged works solely on the project and does not undertake any unrelated work within the LAG operations. The time spent on the project should also be well documented and regular task based reports should be provided.

Conclusion¹²

By way of conclusion, it is important that the LAGs ensure that there is increased transparency and competition in use of EU funds. Failure to abide by these principles/guidelines may lead to recovery of funds. Arguments that the LAGs can be “excused” for committing mistakes and that they are on a learning curve due their small size and inexperience is not justifiable and are thus subject to financial corrections just like any other Beneficiary under the EAFRD.

It is to be noted that with respect to all other expenses (not covered by this Circular) one has to refer to the respective circular/procedure.

Adequate guidance has been provided by the MA and will continue to be provided to ensure that these principles are observed.

Apart from following this note, LAGs are highly encouraged to go through and follow the Operating Rules and respective rural development regulations.

As stated, for ease of reference, together with this guidance note, we are also enclosing a copy of the EC Guidelines for financial corrections to be applied for irregularities (Annex 1) so that LAGs are more aware of the risk involved in case any of the above-mentioned principles and procedures are not adequately followed and a copy of the DoC Evaluation Manual which the LAGs are encouraged to follow during the evaluation of tenders (Annex 2).

In case of difficulties, kindly contact your respective contact person at the Managing Authority.

As a final note, I would like to express my gratitude to all LAGs for their cooperation with the FPD as the MA for the EAFRD Funds, since the FPD assumed responsibility of the management of the 2007-2013 Rural Development Programme as from 11th April 2014.

Mr Raphael Scerri
Director General Funds and Programmes.

¹² The information provided in this Circular is not intended to substitute or to be construed as a legal advice. Nothing contained herein should be relied or acted upon without the benefit of legal advice based upon the particular facts and circumstances presented, and nothing herein should be construed otherwise.