



ANNUAL REPORT
for the
**NORWEGIAN
FINANCIAL MECHANISM**

MALTA

June 2005 – May 2006

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List of Acronyms

AG	Accountant General
CBM	Central Bank of Malta
DoC	Department of Contracts
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
FMO	Financial Mechanism Office
IAID	Internal Audit and Investigations Directorate
IAIB	Internal Audit Investigation Board
ISC	Invoice Status Certificate
LN	Legal Notice
MC	Monitoring Committee
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFIN	Ministry of Finance
MIA	Malta International Airport
MoP	Manual of Procedures
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPF	Malta Police Force
MRAE	Ministry for Rural Affairs and Environment
MRES	Ministry for Resources and Infrastructure
NAO	National Audit Office
NAG	Norwegian Auditor General
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMFA	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PA	Paying Authority
PP	Project Promoter
PPCD	Planning and Priorities Co-ordination Division
PSC	Project Selection Committee
TA	Technical Assistance
TORs	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

The Norwegian Financial Mechanism will not only serve as another important milestone for strengthening the already very good bilateral relations between Norway and Malta but it will also be a means to implement projects for the common good in a number of policy areas.

Given such a vision, the overall objective of the Maltese National Focal Point (NFP) is to manage and administer the Norwegian Financial Mechanism in the most efficient and effective manner. Within this framework, the Maltese NFP strives to ensure that all projects selected by the Project Selection Committee (PSC) through the Financial Mechanism Office (FMO) contribute to Malta's socio-economic development and are implemented in terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and the Rules and Procedures.

Furthermore, the Maltese NFP will ascertain correct day-to-day monitoring of the Financial Mechanism and communicates quickly to all relevant stakeholders any bottlenecks arising during the implementation period.

Achieving the above-mentioned objectives envisaged two main problems for the Maltese NFP. The first one was of an administrative nature especially when considering that a total of 41 project proposals were submitted for both the EEA and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. The second problem was more of a learning experience nature. It is important to consider that Malta is benefiting from both Financial Mechanisms for the first time. Despite the fact that the NFP is already experienced in managing other EU funds, the Financial Mechanisms have to be managed under their specific rules and procedures and guidelines as determined by the donor countries.

This annual report gives a detailed analysis of the implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism between June 2005 and May 2006 and a comprehensive description of all implementing bodies which are crucial for ensuring a story of success in all projects undertaken. In addition, it sets specific objectives for the following one year period.

1 An overview of the Financial Mechanisms

1.1 EEA Enlargement

In May 2004, the EEA was expanded by the ten new European Union (EU) countries, totaling to 28 members; all sharing access to the Internal Market. At the same time the three non-EU members of the European Economic Area (EEA) - Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway - established the EEA Financial Mechanism and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism to support social and economic cohesion within the enlarged EEA.

1.2 Aims

Norwegian Financial Mechanism:

“To reduce social and economic disparities within the EEA and to enable Norway to participate fully in the Internal Market”.

The Republic of Malta:

“To select projects for funding, which contribute to the achievement of reducing social and economic disparities”.

Maltese NFP:

“To ensure the effective implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism”.

1.3 Objectives

Through the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, Norway will contribute towards:

- **Solidarity**, by reducing the social and economic disparities in the newly enlarged EEA.
- **Opportunity**, by helping new EEA members become fully integrated in the Internal Market.
- **Cooperation**, by bringing old and new EEA members together and opening new arenas for political and economic relations.

2 Initiation of the Implementation Process

2.1 The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding

Within this framework, on Monday 27 June Norway and Malta signed a bilateral MoU establishing a bilateral Financial Mechanism.

The MoU was set up in conjunction with other important documents, which shall constitute the legal framework of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. These documents include:

- i. Agreement between the Kingdom of Norway and the EU (establishing the Norwegian Financial Mechanism).
- ii. The Rules and Procedures and all related guidelines of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, including all subsequent amendments.
- iii. The Grant Agreements, which will be concluded between the NMFA and Malta for each project.

The signing ceremony took place in Valletta, Malta, in the presence of the Maltese Foreign Minister, Dr. Michael Frendo. On the Maltese side the memorandum was signed by the Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Ms. Cecilia Attard Pirota, whereas Ms. Oda Sletnes, Director General of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of Norway.

2.2 PPCD designated as the NFP

The MoU established the Planning and Priorities Co-ordination Division (PPCD) at the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) as the main contact point for Malta. The PPCD, as the NFP, will be responsible for the overall management of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. The portfolio includes the identification, planning, implementation and monitoring of projects in the use of funds in accordance with the Rules and Procedures.

2.3 Priority Areas

The MoU, on the implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, established the following priority sectors and focus areas:

- i. Conservation of European cultural heritage, including public transport, and urban renewal, consisting of:
 - revitalisation, conservation, renovation, modernisation and adaptation of historical objects, which have European significance;
 - condition monitoring and preventive maintenance routines for historical objects and complexes; and propose remedies.
- ii. Implementation of Schengen Acquis, including:
 - support of National Schengen Action Plans;
 - strengthening police-cooperation in order to prepare for membership in the Schengen information system.
- iii. Strengthening the judiciary, including:
 - improved standard of prison buildings and training of personnel;
 - educational programmes in prisons;
 - improved health care and health information for prison inmates;

- preventive action to reduce youth criminality;
 - improved competence programmes and physical conditions for asylum seekers and illegal immigrants.
- iv. Academic Research (in the above-mentioned fields).

3 The Managerial Set-Up

3.1 Main Implementing Structures

An effective managerial set-up ensures an efficient implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism in total coherence with the Rules and Procedures. The management structure for Malta is made up of the following bodies:

3.1.1 The National Focal Point

The PPCD within the OPM was designed to fulfill the tasks of the NFP. In addition to the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, PPCD is also responsible for the implementation and management of EU funds such as the Pre-Accession Funds, Transition Facility, Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund. Such management experience in other similar funds serves as an advantage in the administration of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

As detailed in Diagram 1, three people form part of the NFP management structure. Two programme managers report directly to the Head of the NFP, who is the Director General of PPCD.

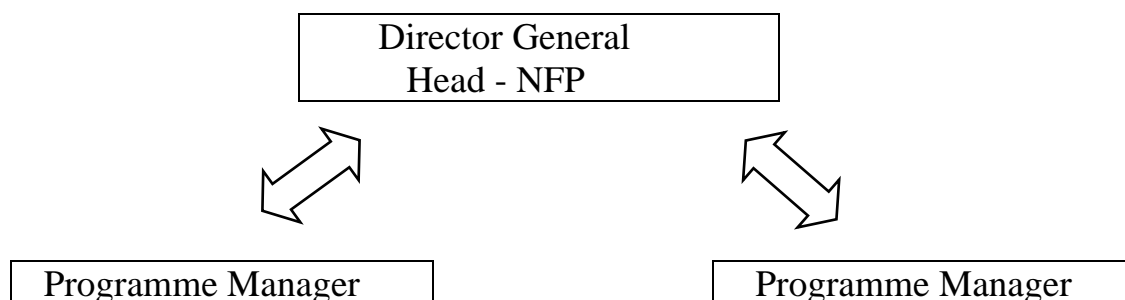


Diagram 1: Organisational Structure of the NFP

Specifically the NFP shall:

- i. manage the day-to-day operations of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism;
- ii. serve as a contact point between the FMO and Malta;
- iv. ensure that the project is implemented in accordance with the Grant Agreement;
- v. ensure that all relevant EU, national and local legislation (including, but not limited to legislation on the environment, public procurement and state aid) shall be fully complied with;
- vi. ensure that the Grant is used exclusively for the purpose of the project and according to the approved Project Implementation Plan and that any necessary financial contributions in addition to the Grant are received in a timely manner;
- vii. ensure that all assets forming part of the project are used only for such purposes as provided in the Grant Agreement;
- viii. ensure regular reporting to the FMO on the implementation of projects financed by the financial mechanism, as well as to immediately report any irregularities;
- ix. ensure that project promoters are fully committed and equipped to implement, operate and maintain the project;
- x. preside over the project selection process (the selection criteria was prepared by the NFP and approved by the Monitoring Committee [MC]);

- xi. inform the respective project leaders about the outcome of the project selection process;
- xii. ensure information and publicity about available funds and inform the general public about the projects implemented under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism in accordance with Article 5.4 of the Rules and Procedures and the Publicity Guidelines;
- xiii. establish a central information system to gather financial and statistical information on the status of implementation of the programmes and projects and ensure that the relevant data is forwarded to the FMO in line with the requirements of relevant regulations;
- xiv. ensure an efficient and correct use of available funds;
- xv. ensure a complete and sufficient audit trails in all institutions;
- xvi. ensure effective audits, by the relevant national organisations, of approved projects;
- xvii. organise annual meetings with the FMO;
- xviii. draw up and submit for approval to the MC the annual implementation report;
- xix. submit the approved annual implementation report to the FMO;
- xx. ensure follow-up by the relevant bodies to the FMO's comments/recommendations concerning the annual report;
- xxi. ensure follow-up by the relevant bodies in line with information received from auditors;
- xxii. assist the Office of the Norwegian Auditor General (NAG) and/or the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) in organising the ex-post evaluation referred to in the Rules and Procedures;
- xxiii. make all the necessary and appropriate arrangements in order to strengthen or change the way the project is managed;
- xxiv. co-ordinate with the Paying Authority (PA) and the Internal Audit and Investigations Directorate (IAID) on issues pertaining to financial management and control systems;
- xxv. co-operate with the PA on preparation of annual payment forecasts.

3.1.2 Paying Authority

The EU Paying Authority Directorate within the Ministry of Finance (MFIN) will act as the PA. The PA shall be responsible for:

- i. managing all operations related to financial transactions;
- ii. ensuring correctness of all payments requests made to the FMO;
- iii. certifying the correctness and accuracy of payment claims to the FMO;
- iv. submitting payment claims to the FMO and receiving payments made by the FMO to the Government of Malta;
- v. liaising with the Treasury in order to effect payments to project promoters;
- vi. keeping record of financial corrections and ensuring that any funds owed to the Government of Malta or to the FMO are collected and reimbursed;
- vii. liaising with the PPCD in developing relevant financial management procedures.

3.1.3 Internal Audit & Investigations Directorate

The IAID is the executive branch of the Internal Audit Investigations Board (IAIB) within the Cabinet Secretariat of the OPM. It is regulated by the Internal Audit and Financial Investigations Act 2003 (Chapter 461, Laws of Malta).

The IAID is responsible to:

- i. certify to the FMO the adequacy of financial control, procurement and operational management structures and systems when utilising the Norwegian Fund;
- ii. perform “a priori” audits, examining internal systems, procedures and controls and issuing certificates in this regard and carry out “ex-post” performance auditing in collaboration with the Office of the NAG and/or the NMFA;
- iii. perform full and prompt financial investigations into the misuse and/or fraudulent mismanagement of funds, thereby also fulfilling its role as the national counterpart for DG OLAF (Director General – European Anti-Fraud Office) in Malta;
- iv. prepare the annual audit plan and a summary of audit reports for each year;
- v. perform specific audits on the NFP, the PA and any other relevant stakeholders;
- vi. undertake independent ex-post audit reviews of the effectiveness or otherwise of the monitoring benchmarks applied during the implementation of particular projects or initiatives. The report will be submitted solely to the NFP.

3.1.4 National Audit Office

The National Audit Office (NAO) is wholly independent of the executive arm of Government and responsible to Parliament where the Auditor General’s reports are debated by the Public Accounts Committee.

In line with article 6.2 of the Rules and Procedures and Annex A of the MoU, the NAO shall have the right to carry out audits as the external auditor of Government.

3.1.5 Department of Contracts

The Department of Contracts (DoC) within the MFIN is responsible for the administration of the procurement procedures as laid down in the Public Contracts Regulations (LN 299 of 2003 and as amended by any other subsequent legislation. As of June 2005 LN 177 & LN 178 of 2005 have entered in force). The DoC must ensure that the relevant tenders are launched and published in accordance with the above mentioned regulations and that contracts are awarded in conformity with the principles of free access, fair competition and transparency. The DoC also provides advice and guidance to project promoters on all issues pertaining to public contracts.

3.1.6 Accountant General/Treasury

The Accountant General is also referred to as the Director (Treasury) and heads the Treasury Department under the MFIN. In the context of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, the Treasury is responsible for:

- i. checking that sound accounting policies and procedures are applied at all levels;
- ii. effecting payments through the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) to 3rd parties in respect of approved projects.

3.1.7 Budget Office

The Budget Office within the MFIN is responsible for ensuring that the Malta, where applicable, respects all its national co-financing obligations and its commitments under the principle of additionality in accordance with the agreement between Norway and the EU. At a management level, the Budget Office will be assisted by the NFP and the PA to manage the national co-financing.

3.1.8 Central Bank of Malta

The CBM is the official banker of the Government of Malta and is responsible for all money pertaining to the Government of Malta and money held on behalf of 3rd parties. The CBM will also maintain and operate accounts regarding funds advanced by the FMO to finance programmes/projects as instructed by the Director EU PA. In the case of payments for projects co-financed through the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, the CBM will transfer funds into the contractor's bank account once it receives instructions from the Treasury. When the transfer is effected, the CBM will issue a Debit Advice.

3.2 Additional Implementing Structures

Both Monitoring and Project Selection Committees were set up in August 2005, before the issue of the call for project proposals. Terms of reference and rules of procedures to carry out their respective functions were drafted for both committees.

3.2.1 Monitoring Committee

The MC is to monitor the progress of selected projects and to provide overall guidance to the NFP on the efficiency of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism implementation. The MC shall meet as often as necessary but at least once every year. Its responsibilities include:

- i. monitoring the implementation of projects being co-financed by the financial mechanisms;
- ii. considering and approving selection criteria for operations earmarked for co-financing;
- iii. periodically reviewing progress registered towards achieving the specific objectives of the assistance;
- iv. examining the results of implementation, particularly achievement of set targets for the different projects;
- v. considering and approving the annual and final implementation reports before these are sent to the FMO;
- vi. as it deems fit, proposing to the NFP any adjustment or review of the assistance in order to improve its management (including financial management);
- vii. be guided by the other relevant provisions of the Rules and Procedures for the implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

MC Members

The MC is chaired by the Principal Permanent Secretary – OPM or designate and its members are:

- i. The Permanent Secretaries as representatives of their respective Ministries (or designate);
- ii. the Head of the NFP or designate;
- iii. 1 nominated representative (or substitute) of each of the organisations represented in the Malta Council for Economic and Social Development;
- iv. 1 nominated representative (or substitute) of the National Council for Women;
- v. 1 nominated representative (or substitute) of each of two environment NGOs (Nature Trust and Friends of the Earth);
- vi. 1 nominated representative (or substitute) of a heritage NGO;
- vii. Representative/s of the FMO (observer).

The MC met once during the period of review, on 14th September, 2005.

3.2.2 Project Selection Committee

A PSC was also set up to analyse and select project proposals. The main function of the PSC was to make recommendations to cabinet for approval before being sent to the FMO for final decision. The PSC met a total of eight times during the period of review

PSC Members

The PSC was chaired by the Director General of the PPCD and had as core members:

- i. The Budget Office (MFIN);
- ii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- iii. The Management Efficiency Unit – OPM;
- iv. The EU Secretariat – OPM.

4 Publicity: making the public aware of the Financial Mechanism

The purpose of publicity for the Norwegian Financial Mechanism is to raise awareness among the Maltese citizens of the Norway contribution in the implementation of a number of projects serving for the common good. To achieve this objective, a myriad of activities were undertaken.

4.1 Information Seminars

4.1.1 The EEA & Norwegian Financial Mechanisms: A boost to Norwegian – Maltese cooperation

On 28 June 2005, an information meeting organised by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in collaboration with PPCD was held in Le Meridien Phoenicia Hotel. The main speakers were Ms. Oda Helen Sletnes, Director General of the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ms. Marlene Bonnici, Director General of PPCD. During the meeting issues relating to selected priority areas and the way forward for a successful implementation were discussed. In addition a brief description of the negotiation process between Malta, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein prior the signing of the MoU was outlined.

4.1.2 Information Seminar on the call for project proposals

Before issuing the call for project proposals, an information seminar was organised by the PPCD as the Maltese NFP on 31 August 2005, at Projects House, Floriana.

The objective of this meeting was to:

- i. explain the contents of the application;
- ii. highlight the most important regulations governing the financial mechanism, as outlined in the rules and procedures;
- iii. underline the issues forming part of the MoU;
- iv. inform applicants about important documents to be submitted with the application;
- v. answer any queries from project promoters with regards to the application process;

4.2 Website

During August 2005, a section of the PPCD website was designed to give information specifically on the Norwegian Grants such as background information on the MoU and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism; principles, rules and regulations; priority areas and contact information of both the NFP and the FMO. In addition it provides useful links and downloads to the general public for further information.

4.3 Press Releases and Newspaper advertising

The NFP issued a number of press releases through the Department of Information to inform the general public about the EEA Financial Mechanism. On 27 June 2005 a press release was issued to announce the signing of the MoU. On 12 August 2005 a press release was published regarding the Information Seminar that was held on 31 August 2005. On 25 August 2005 a press release announced the call for proposals for

the submission of applications for Individual Projects and on 31 October a press release was issued to announce the deadline extension for submissions of applications until 7 November 2005.

The call for project proposals was also advertised on the most widely circulated daily newspaper, giving guidance on the application form and pointing out the relevant guidelines and rules and procedures that could be downloaded from the website of the NFP: www.ppcd.gov.mt as well as from the website of the FMO: www.eeagrants.org.

4.4 Manual of Procedures

As detailed in Annex A of the MoU an MoP is being drafted as a guide to all key players involved in the management and implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. Guidance is focused on roles and responsibilities, contracting, programming procedures, database reporting, evaluation, financial management and payments, monitoring, retention of documents, reporting of irregularities, delegation of authority, publicity, audit and control.

5 Call and Submission of Individual Project Proposals

5.1 The issue of the call

A call for proposals was issued by the Maltese NFP on 25th August 2005 making available €1,527,073¹ through the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. The total amount of the allocation for the period 2004-2009 is €1,701,000. 5% (€85,050) of this total has been deducted for management costs of the Financial Mechanism, whilst approximately 3% (€48,479) of the total net amount has been allocated to costs relating to appraisals, monitoring and ex-post evaluation. 2.5% (€40,399) of the remaining total net amount has been allocated for Technical Assistance.

Deadline for accepting applications from project promoters was set for 7th September 2005.

5.2 Target applicants

All public or private sector bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) were targeted as potential applicants. Applicants were also expected to constitute a legal entity and registered in Malta. The subject of the application was also expected to be an activity in the public interest and performed in Malta.

5.3 Total number of submissions

As detailed in Annex II, a total of 41² projects were submitted from several organisations ranging from national and local authorities to voluntary and community organisations and from education institutions to environmental bodies.

¹ Initially, the published amount available for projects under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism was €1,522,395. However, during the project selection process the FMO informed the NFP that a total of €4,678 were still unabsorbed, and could be utilised for the funding of projects. This was due to the fact that the original allocations for the costs relating to appraisal, monitoring and ex-post evaluation, as well as the TA fund were based on the total allocation available under the mechanism (€1,701,000) and not on the net allocations.

² The call for project proposals was submitted for both EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms. Therefore statistical information on the total number of projects reflects both Financial Mechanisms.

6 Overview of Project Proposals

6.1 Ineligible proposals

10³ project proposals, as listed in Annex IV, were deemed to be ineligible for three main reasons, which included: late submission, deficiencies in the budget proposal (not meeting the minimum grant amount set at €250,000) and not respecting the completion date as communicated during the call for proposals.

6.2 Implementation of Schengen Acquis

- *Support of National Schengen Action Plans*
- *Strengthening police co-operation in order to prepare for membership in the Schengen information system*

A total of 4 eligible project proposals were directly focused on the Schengen Acquis Requirements. Proposals included infrastructural changes to MIA and investment from the MPF in biometric equipment, safety equipment and wireless connectivity to the mobile squad.

6.3 Conservation of European cultural heritage, including public transport, and urban renewal

- *Revitalisation, conservation, renovation, modernisation and adaptation of historical objects, which have European significance*
- *Condition monitoring and preventive maintenance routines for historical objects and complexes; and propose remedies*

Eligible proposals, totalling to 8⁴, were not only concentrated on restoration and reconstruction of historical locations, two of which (Mdina and Hal Saflieni Hypogeum) are world historical sites, but also on the conservation of works of art and the setting up of a cultural digital inventory.

6.4 Strengthening the judiciary

- *Improved standard of prison buildings and training of personnel*
- *Educational programmes in prisons*
- *Improved health care and health information for prison inmates*
- *Preventive action to reduce youth criminality*
- *Improved competence programmes and physical conditions for asylum seekers and illegal immigrants*

The only 2 project proposals submitted covering this domain were deemed as ineligible due to failure to meet the minimum allowable grant of €250,000.

³ The call for project proposals was submitted for both EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms. Therefore statistical information on the number of ineligible projects reflects both Financial Mechanisms.

⁴ The call for project proposals was submitted for both EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms. Furthermore, priority area entitled ‘Conservation of European cultural heritage’ is a priority area for both EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms. Therefore statistical information on the number of ineligible projects reflects both Financial Mechanisms.

6.5 Academic Research

- *Fields of intervention as outlined in the above-mentioned priority areas*

The proposals submitted, totaling to 4⁵, were not exclusively an academic research exercise but forming part of a larger project, mostly of an infrastructural or environmental nature.

⁵ Three proposals covered environment and academic research (therefore meant exclusively for the EEA Financial Mechanism) and the other proposal covered Conservation of cultural heritage and academic research (therefore targeted for both EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms).

7 Project Selection Process

7.1 Proceedings of the PSC meetings

Between November 2005 and February 2006, the PSC met a total of six times during which it:

- i. Assessed whether project proposals are in line with priority areas;
- ii. Requested and reviewed further clarifications from a number of project promoters;
- iii. Ranked eligible project proposals in line with the selection criteria, as approved by the MC;
- iv. Set the rate of co-financing for each project to ensure that the total net allocation for Malta is not exceeded.

7.1.1 First Meeting – 11th November 2005

During the first meeting PSC members opened sealed envelopes and checked applications in terms of the following checklist:

- i. *Format* – whether the standard format of the application has been used and no amendments have been made to the text of the form.
- ii. *Original and 2 copies* – whether 1 printed original and 2 printed copies have been submitted, duly signed and dated.
- iii. *Electronic Copy* – whether the electronic and hard copy versions are identical, including all supporting documents and are in English.
- iv. *Euros* – whether the financial data is in euros.
- v. *Financial and Numerical* – whether all inputs to tables containing financial and numerical information are correct.
- vi. *Supporting Documents* – whether all supporting documents are attached and clearly numbered.

7.1.2 Second, third and fourth meeting – 29th November, 5th and 14th December 2005

Throughout the three meetings, PSC members evaluated each individual project proposal in terms of the selection criteria, as detailed in Annex I. Members requested a number of clarifications from project promoters on almost all aspects of the application which were not clear enough for a precise final score and ranking.

7.1.3 Fifth and sixth meeting – 23rd January and 7th February 2006

In the fifth meeting, PSC members reviewed all clarifications received from project leaders. Such information was considered to be part and parcel with the information originally submitted by project promoters during the call for proposals.

Finally, in the sixth meeting, the PSC “pre-selected” a total of three proposals, as potential projects, together with four reserves, after a rigorous evaluation process.

7.1.4 Seventh and eighth meeting – 16th and 17th March 2006

During the seventh and eighth meeting, the PSC met with the Privatisation Unit and the Malta Maritime Authority (MMA) representatives to clarify questions raised by the

Cabinet of Ministers with regards to Project No. 1 ‘Implementation of Schengen Acquis Requirements at MIA’ and Project No. 35 ‘Setting up an Oil Spill Response Capability for the Protection of Our Seas’ before the final selection is sent to FMO for final approval

7.2 Cabinet approval

On 20th March 2006, the Cabinet of Ministers discussed the “pre-selected” project proposals together with four reserves. As detailed in Table 1, Cabinet endorsed the list of projects for FMO approval.

8 Selected Projects

Project Ref. No.	Name of selected projects	Project Promoter	Total Eligible Cost (€)	Norwegian Grant (€)	Project Promoter Contribution (€)
1	Implementation of Schengen Acquis Requirements at MIA by April 2007	Malta International Airport (MIA)	1,460,000	570,463 (39.1%)	889,537 (60.9%)
10	Consolidation of Terrain and Historic Ramparts Underlying Council Square Mdina	MRES Restoration Unit	500,000	425,000 (85%)	75,000 (15%)
5	Procurement and Installation of Security/Safety Equipment for Building Sites housing the SIS Equipment	Malta Police Force (MPF)	294,915	250,678 (85%)	44,237 (15%)
7	Procurement and Installation of Biometric Equipment re VIS at border control points & G.H.Q	Malta Police Force (MPF)	330,508	280,932 (85%)	49,576 (15%)

Table 1: List of selected projects with co-financing rates

8.1 Reasoned Opinion

On 13th April 2006, the Maltese NFP submitted a soft copy of all selected applications to the FMO. A hard copy of all selected applications was also submitted on 17th April 2006. As detailed hereunder, a short description on each respective selected project and a reasoned opinion (outlining the reasons why the proposals were selected) were also submitted. Reasoned opinion was based on criteria such as focus area, national priority, readiness of project proposal for implementation, contents of the application and capacity of organisation.

8.2 Summaries of Selected Projects

Priority: Implementation of Schengen Acquis
Project No.: EEA/Norway 1
Project Title: Implementation of Schengen Acquis Requirements at MIA by April 2007
Final Beneficiary: MIA plc
Total Eligible Cost: Euro 1,460,000
Norway Grant: Euro 570,463 (39.1%)
Own Contribution: Euro 889,537 (60.9%)

The project (second phase) will convert the existing arrivals hall at the MIA into a non-Schengen departures hall, including the provision of four additional departures' gates. The existing Departures hall shall also be modified into a Schengen departures' hall, including the conversion of three of the existing departures' gates into flexible gates.

Priority: Conservation of European cultural heritage, including public transport, and urban renewal
Project No.: EEA/Norway 10
Project Title: Consolidation of Terrain and Historic Ramparts Underlying Council Square, Mdina
Final Beneficiary: MRES Restoration Unit
Total Eligible Cost: Euro 500,000
EEA Grant: Euro 425,000 (85%)
Own Contribution: Euro 75,000 (15%)

Project consists of first phase works of consolidation of terrain at the Mdina Bastions, covering a stretch of 25 metres underlying council square. Its main objective is to stop the damage of this historical asset and consolidate the fragile terrain of the bastion walls and historical places such as Vilhena Palace which are at the entrance of Mdina (medieval capital of Malta and a potential location to be classified as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO).

Priority: Implementation of Schengen Acquis
Project No.: EEA/Norway 5
Project Title: Procurement and Installation of Security/Safety Equipment for Building Sites housing the SIS Equipment
Final Beneficiary: MPF
Total Eligible Cost: Euro 294,915
Norway Grant: Euro 250,678 (85%)
Own Contribution: Euro 44,237 (15%)

This project consists of the procurement and installation of security and safety requirements in three designated building sites, mainly the Police IT Services building, the Police International Relations Unit and the MIA Police backup site. The project aims to ensure effective border control at the external border of the EU and the setting up of the SIRENE/SIS office in the Malta Police International Office in order to be in line with the Schengen Acquis and EU standard of physical security.

Priority: Implementation of Schengen Acquis
Project No.: EEA/Norway 7
Project Title: Procurement and Installation of Biometric Equipment re VIS at border control points & G.H.Q.
Final Beneficiary: Malta Police Force (MPF)
Total Eligible Cost: Euro 330,508
Norway Grant: Euro 280,932 (85%)
Own Contribution: Euro 49,576 (15%)

The objective of this project is the procurement of Biometric equipment to be used in connection with the Visa Information System (VIS) at border control points at the MIA, at the Seaport, Yacht Marinas and central offices at the police General Head Quarters (GHQ). Equipping the Malta Police Border Controls, the central Visa Office and Malta Security Services (MSS) with biometric equipment will ensure effective border control at the Schengen external borders by facilitating identification of visa holders/applicants.

Total Eligible Cost: €2,585,423

Total Available Funds⁶: €1,527,073

8.3 Selected Reserve projects

As detailed in Table 2, the PSC agreed to select a list of “reserve projects” as a contingency plan. Fluctuations arising from the public procurement process and/or projects which encounter delays/problems in implementation may give result to less certified expenditure than envisaged. A list of reserve projects would ensure a sufficient pipe-line of expenditure (without having to go through another call for project proposals) if “planned projects” go wrong, spend less or are de-committed for any reason. The reserve selected projects for the Norwegian Financial Mechanism are:

Project Ref. No.	Name of selected projects	Project Promoter	Total Eligible Cost (€)	Norwegian Grant (€)	Project Promoter Contribution (€)
36	Conservation of Hal Saflieni Hypogeum – World Heritage Site	Heritage Malta	451,000	383,350 (85%)	67,650 (15%)
30	The Ghajn Tuffieha Roman Baths	Heritage Malta	650,000	552,500 (85%)	97,500 (15%)
31	Saving Malta’s National Fine Arts Collection – Making the Fine Arts Fire Safe	Heritage Malta	310,000	263,500 (85%)	46,500 (15%)
6	Procurement and Installation of Wireless Connectivity Equipment required to access National Systems for Mobile Squad	Malta Police Force (MPF)	353,000	300,000 (85%)	53,000 (15%)

Table 2: List of reserve selected projects with co-financing rates

⁶ The total amount of the allocation for the period 2004-2009 is €1,701,000. 5% (€85,050) of this total has been deducted for management costs of the Financial Mechanism, whilst approximately 3% (€ 48,479) of the total net amount has been allocated to costs related to appraisals, monitoring and ex-post evaluation. 2.5% (€ 40,399) of the total net amount has been indicatively allocated for Technical Assistance.

8.4 Summaries of Reserve Selected projects

Priority:	Conservation of European cultural heritage, including public transport, and urban renewal
Project No.:	EEA/Norway 36 (1 st reserve)
Project Title:	Conservation of Hal Saflieni Hypogeum – World Heritage Site
Final Beneficiary:	Heritage Malta
Total Eligible Cost:	Euro 451,000
Norway Grant:	Euro 383,350 (85%)
Own Contribution:	Euro 67,650 (15%)

This project envisions the implementation of the latest technology for the preservation of Hal Saflieni Hypogeum which is a world heritage site. A three dimensional digital model of the site will also be created for a detailed documentation.

Priority:	Conservation of European cultural heritage, including public transport, and urban renewal
Project No.:	EEA/Norway 30 (2 nd reserve)
Project Title:	The Ghajn Tuffieha Roman Baths
Final Beneficiary:	Heritage Malta
Total Eligible Cost:	Euro 650,000
Norway Grant:	Euro 552,500 (85%)
Own Contribution:	Euro 97,500 (15%)

This project aims to rehabilitate the authentic environment of the Roman Baths in order to provide access for a wider audience. Through this application, the necessary topographic and environmental surveys together with condition assessments of the mosaics would be undertaken. This project also aims to refurbish and utilize an existing building to enhance the experience of the visitors on site.

Priority:	Conservation of European cultural heritage, including public transport, and urban renewal
Project No.:	EEA/Norway 37 (3 rd reserve)
Project Title:	Saving Malta's National Fine Arts Collection – Making the Fine Arts Fire Safe
Final Beneficiary:	Heritage Malta
Total Eligible Cost:	Euro 310,000
Norway Grant:	Euro 263,500 (85%)
Own Contribution:	Euro 46,500 (15%)

This project intends to create a fire-contingency plan, involving the installation of a fire detection system and a new electrical system in the National Museum of Fine Arts.

Priority: Implementation of Schengen Acquis
Project No.: EEA/Norway 6 (4th reserve)
Project Title: Procurement and Installation of Wireless Connectivity Equipment required to access National Systems for Mobile Squad
Final Beneficiary: MPF
Total Eligible Cost: Euro 353,000
Norway Grant: Euro 300,000 (85%)
Own Contribution: Euro 53,000 (15%)

This project intends to facilitate network access of the Police Mobile Squad and the Police Sections with the Police National databases and the SIS II. It will equip 20 mobile police vehicles with wireless connectivity equipment.

9 The contribution of the Final Beneficiaries (Project Promoters) for achieving the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and Maltese Government Objectives

9.1 Towards becoming a Schengen State

Malta's membership of the EU and the consequent adherence to the Schengen Treaty has led Malta to embark on several projects so as to ensure that Malta become a Schengen State by March 2007.

Projects include:

- the development of National IT Systems and their integration to the Central Schengen Information System (C SIS);
- the training of border guards and members of the Malta Police Force (MPF);
- works at the Consular Offices (MFA);
- works at the Seaport to ensure eventual separation of passengers traveling within the Schengen area from other passengers.

With this visionary framework, three projects were selected to form part of the Schengen strategy.

9.1.1 Malta International Airport

Project Title:

Implementation of Schengen Acquis Requirements at MIA by April 2007

MIA plc was registered as a company on the 16th May 1991 and commenced operations on 1st January 1992. Initially, MIA managed and operated the air terminal but was later responsible for the entire airport. Before 1992 these activities had been undertaken by the Government's Air Terminal Department since 1st January 1989, and before that by the Government's Department of Civil Aviation.

In July 2002, the Government of Malta signed an agreement with the Malta Mediterranean Link Consortium Limited for the sale of 40% of MIA plc. The deal was worth Lm 40 million (100 million euros). MML is owned by Flughafen Wien AG (57%), SNC-Lavalin Inc. (39%) and Airport Investments Ltd, which is an associate company of the Maltese Bianchi Group of Companies.

The Government of Malta sold a further 20% of its shares in MIA by means of an Initial Public Offering in November 2002 and another 20% in November 2005. In 2005, Malta International Airport handled 2.78 million passengers and 29,160 aircraft movements. Tourism remains the most significant factor. Accordingly it is inevitable that a shift in the number of tourist arrivals has an immediate and direct impact on MIA's operating performance.

Malta's membership of the EU and the consequent adherence to the Schengen Treaty requirements has led MIA plc to comply with the requisites imposed by the Treaty to ensure that works are completed within the stipulated datelines.

The Schengen Treaty has been signed by most European countries with the aim of alleviating border controls between signatory states. This effectively creates a single and wider external border whereby immigration control procedures are common to all adhering countries.

One of the main measures of the Schengen Acquis is the separation of passengers in air terminals and ports traveling within the Schengen area from those arriving from third world countries. This project will ensure that such an objective is fully implemented. It will also be addressing one main arm of the implementation of Schengen Acquis, namely Support of National Schengen Action Plans.

Malta has only one airport which is the principal gateway to the country, hence the completion of the relevant infrastructure at the airport is a top priority for the country.

9.1.2 Malta Police Force

Among the main measures to ensure that Malta is in line with Schengen requirements with regards to the MPF are:

- the removal of checks at internal borders;
- a common definition of the rules for crossing external borders and uniform rules and procedures for carrying out controls;
- separation of passengers in air terminals and ports travelling within the Schengen area from those arriving from third-countries;
- harmonisation of the rules regarding conditions of entry and visas for short stays;
- coordination between administrations on surveillance of borders (liaison officers and harmonisation of instructions and staff training);
- the definition of the role of carriers in measures to combat illegal immigration;
- requirement for all non-EU nationals moving from one country to another to lodge a declaration;
- the introduction of cross-border rights of surveillance and hot pursuit for police forces in the Schengen States;
- the strengthening of legal cooperation through a faster extradition system and faster distribution of information about the implementation of criminal judgments;
- the creation of the Schengen Information System II (SIS II).

Furthermore, work is underway on the development of National IT Systems and their eventual integration to the Central Schengen Information System (C SIS). The Malta Police force is also implementing projects with a view to train border guards and the members of the police force, which training is aimed at achieving the required knowledge base towards the effective practical implementation of the Schengen Acquis.

Several Evaluation visits will be taking place in Malta in the coming months, following which a decision towards Malta's accession to Schengen would be forthcoming. Evaluation visits in the Consular offices in Moscow and Tunis are scheduled for May 2006.

The below-mentioned selected projects do not only form part of Malta's strategic direction to become a Schengen State but also support both arms of the Schengen Acquis, namely the National Schengen Action Plan and the strengthening of police co-operation.

Project Title:

Procurement and Installation of Security/Safety Equipment for Building Sites housing the SIS Equipment

The Schengen Information System, also called 'SIS', is an information system shared between EU member states which can consult or record information on persons or objects. Given that the MPF will be the only authority in Malta to have such information, the installation of security equipment at the SIS Unit is radically important.

Project Title:

Procurement and Installation of Biometric Equipment re VIS at border control points & G.H.Q.

Such a proposal will facilitate the MPF in the identification of visa holders or visa applicants. Equipment will be located at strategic points such as the MIA, Sea Port, Yacht Marinas and at central offices at the MPF.

9.2 Converting Mdina into a World Heritage Site

Project Title:

Consolidation of Terrain and Historic Ramparts Underlying Council Square Mdina

The main aim of the Maltese Government is to convert the old historical city of Mdina as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Towards such an objective, the government had carried out several works which included the restoration of the Greeks' Gate, the paving of Vilhena Palace and the extensive paving works of all the roads of Mdina.

A master plan including studies on the city's architecture, heritage monuments such as chapels and churches, the Cathedral and the fortifications, as well as the residential and the socio-economic aspects has also been prepared.

This project, proposed by the Restoration Unit within the MRES consists of first phase works at Mdina Bastions. It covers fully the priority area 'Conservation of European Cultural Heritage'.

This proposal is in line with other major conservation projects which started in the year 2000. It is also another important milestone and a significant link in the overall strategy which the Restoration Unit has embarked on in these last few years aimed at rehabilitating forts and fortifications, which are an invaluable resource of our country.

Furthermore, cultural tourism is steadily gaining importance as a niche market for Malta and hence is a national priority in a scenario where tourism accounts for up to 25% of Malta's Gross National Product. Because of its bearing on cultural identity, cultural heritage is fast becoming an element that gives strength and a competitive advantage to Malta in the context of globalisation.

10 Work Plan (June 2006 - June 2007)

Period	Activity
<p>July 2006</p>	<p>Communicating local results of the PSC as approved by the Cabinet of Ministers</p> <p><i>Unsuccessful applicants</i></p> <p>The NFP shall notify unsuccessful applicants informing them that the project was not chosen and the reason/s why it was not chosen.</p> <p><i>Successful applicants</i></p> <p>The NFP shall notify successful applicants informing them that the project was chosen.</p>
<p>September 2006</p>	<p>Monitoring Committee (MC)</p> <p>A MC will be held to formally approve the annual reports presented during the annual meeting held in May 2006 and to discuss the overall proceedings of the first year of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism implementation.</p> <p>Manual of Procedures (MoP)</p> <p>Drafting of the MoP as a guide to all stakeholders in the management and implementation of all projects.</p>
<p>October 2006 - June 2007</p>	<p>Communicating final decision to successful applicants</p> <p>Successful applicants will be formally notified of the final decision taken by the FMC. In this regard, a grant agreement will be signed with the final beneficiary, which will form the basis of an agreement with the applicant to ensure the correct implementation of the project.</p> <p>Approval of Technical Assistance (TA)</p> <p>TA shall be approved by the EEA FMC and the NMFA resulting in the initiation of the following Focal Point's activities:</p> <p>Database</p> <p>An external consultant will be engaged to adjust existing structural funds application database to the specific requirement of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.</p>

	<p>Webpage</p> <p>The NFP intends to migrate its present webpage on the mechanisms (located under the PPCD homepage: www.ppcd.gov.mt) to a dedicated web address (www.eeagrants.mt), providing up-to-date information and other related news on the mechanisms.</p> <p>Publicity tender</p> <p>A publicity tender shall be issued for the entire implementation period. Tender will be covering the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ TV documentaries▪ Press commercials▪ Radio commercials▪ Dedicated website (www.eeagrants)▪ Printed material (folders) <p>Implementation of projects</p> <p>After approval from the FMO, implementation of projects will be commenced. In essence this will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Day-to-day monitoring▪ Financial and publicity co-ordination <p>Organisation of Meetings</p> <p>Annual meetings with EFTA states, meetings with the FMO and Steering Committee meetings with Project leaders as well as other meetings with the relevant stakeholders including IAID, DoC and the PA as necessary.</p>
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11 Audit Plan (June 2006 - June 2007)

11.1 Systems Audit

Auditor	Period	Nature of audit
Internal Audit and Investigations Directorate (IAID)	June 2006 – June 2007	System Audit of the EEA Financial Mechanism's management, implementation and monitoring in the NFP

As the certifying body on internal control systems for EU purposes, the IAID will audit the entire EEA Financial Mechanism management system against potential mismanagement.

11.2 On-the-spot-checks

Organisation	Period	Activity
National Focal Point (NFP)	December 2006 – June 2007	On the spot checks of the EEA Financial Mechanisms' projects

On-site visits to individual projects will essentially allow the NFP to associate physical progress and infrastructure with documentation and figures of expenditure, certifications etc. Normally this involves reviewing financial records and files, supplementing these with interviews with relevant staff where necessary, and testing systems through examining a sample of transactions. It is planned that during this period 40% of the projects will be checked physically.

12 Conclusion

In retrospect, the period covered by this annual report can be described as the first full year of operation for the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. Despite a steep learning curve, a lot of work has been done to inform the general public and to guide project leaders in submitting correct and precise application which is crucial to indicate a comprehensive picture of a future implemented project.

Interestingly, the Financial Mechanism gave the opportunity to a continuum of organisations to propose project proposals serving for the common good, including NGOs.

Despite staff limitations the process moved in terms of the action plan prepared last May 2005. Most of the work done till now is still on paper mainly consisting of an elaborate selection process amongst 41 project proposals. It is now expected that the projects selected will start to become visible on the ground during the next period following FMO's approval.

Annex I

Project Selection Criteria for the Norwegian Financial Mechanism

Marks	Selection Criteria	More details
20	Focus Area	Project description needs to be in line with the respective focus areas for each priority (as defined in Annex B of the Memoranda of Understanding)
20	National Priorities	Project needs to be in line with the National Priorities and relevant national policies
20	Readiness of Project	Project is mature and ready for implementation, e.g. status of tenders and MEPA permits are in an advanced stage
10	Cross-Cutting Issues	Where applicable, contribute to the attainment of the horizontal priorities: (a) Environment (b) Economic (c) Social (d) Gender equality (e) Good governance (f) Bilateral relations
10	Completeness of Application	Demonstrate completeness of application (filled in with all relevant details as required)
10	Capacity of Organisation	Application carried out by an organization with a proven capacity to carry out EU/similar co-funded projects
10	Co-financing & Sustainability	Provision of proof of co-financing and sustainability of project

Annex II

A complete list of applications received by the Maltese National Focal Point (NFP)⁷

Project No	Organisation/Department	Project Title
1	Malta International Airport (MIA)	Implementation of Schengen Acquis Requirements at MIA by April 2007
2	Din l-Art Helwa	Red Tower Afforestation
3	Din l-Art Helwa	Majjiesa Nature Park
4	Malta Resource Centre for Civil Society NGOs	Health REPSS (Research, Education, Policies, Services, Sustainability) Contributions by Civil Society
5	Malta Police Force	Procurement & Installation of Security/Safety Equipment for Building Sites housing the SIS Equipment
6	Malta Police Force	Procurement & Installation of Wireless Connectivity Equipment required to access Police National Systems for Mobile Squad
7	Malta Police Force	Procurement & Installation of Biometric Equipment re VIS at border control points & G.H.Q.
8	University of Malta	Education Provision in Prisons in Malta – An Evaluation
9	The Gaia Foundation	The Enhanced Integrated Management of Specially Protected Areas in the Maltese Islands
10	MRES Restoration Unit	Consolidation of Terrain & Historic Ramparts Underlying Council Square, Mdina
11	Vista Coop	Providing Quality Childcare & Child Development Services in Malta
12	MGOZ	Masterplan for the Citadella – the Old Fortified City of the Island of Gozo
13	MGOZ	Procurement of Radiological Equipment for the Gozo General Hospital
14	Nature Trust	Xrobb l-Ghagin Nature Park & Sustainable Development Centre
15	Comtec Service Ltd.	Construction of a Fumigation Chamber to meet International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
16	Enemalta	Relocation of Petroleum Depot
17	Enemalta	Consultancy for the Feasibility of the Conversion of the CCGT Plant in Malta to Operate on LNG
18	Enemalta	Removal & Disposal of Asbestos from Boiler Room at Marsa 'A' Station
19	Enemalta	Supply & Installation of Self-Cleaning Debris Strainers

⁷ List of applications for both EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms

20	Enemalta	Consultancy for the Conversion of Enemalta Boilers to Reduce Emissions
21	Luqa Local Council	Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control re Aviation Traffic
22	Euro-med Movement	Research re Preventive Action to Reduce Youth Criminality
23	Kalkara Local Council	Kalkara Waterfront Project
24	Xewkija Local Council	Restoration & Reconstruction of Rubble Walls at Mgarr ix-Xini Regional Park until December 2008
25	MEPA	Marine Environmental & Water Quality Monitoring System for the Maltese islands
26	MEPA	Setting Up a Child Care Facility for MEPA
27	Schembri & Sons Ltd.	Ferretti Building Restoration
28	Zabbar Parish	Conservation & Restoration of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Graces, Zabbar Malta (Cultural Heritage)
29	Association of Private Family Doctors	Making Better Use of ICT in Malta's Private Health Care System
30	Heritage Malta	The Ghajn Tuffieha Roman Baths
31	Wasteserv Malta Ltd.	Gas Management & Potential Energy Recovery from the Landfill of ta' Zwejra l/o Maghtab
32	Ministry for Tourism & Culture (MTAC)	Restoration of Bighi Centre (Zymotic Block) for the Housing of the Academy of Music
33	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Reviving Our Past
34	Superintendance of Cultural Heritage	The Malta Cultural Heritage Inventory (MCHI): Set-up & Digitization
35	Malta Maritime Authority	Setting Up an Oil Spill Response Capability for the Protection of our Seas
36	Heritage Malta	Conservation of Hal Saflieni Hypogeum – World Heritage Site
37	Heritage Malta	Saving Malta's National Fine Arts Collection – Making the Fine Arts Fire Safe
38	Heritage Malta	Conservation of Paper-Based Works of Art, Drawing, Prints & Maps
39	Air Malta	The Replacement, in part, of Ground Handling Equipment to More Environmentally Friendly Units
40	Malta Conference Centre (MCC)	Restoration of 16 th Century Wooden Ceiling of La Sacra Infermeria at Mediterranean Conference Centre
41	Malta Transport Authority (ADT)	Integrated Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVL) for the Scheduled Bus Service in Malta

Annex III

EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2004-2009

List of non-selected projects⁸

Project No	Organisation/ Department	Priority Area	Project Title
2	Din l-Art Helwa	Protection of the environment	Red Tower Afforestation
3	Din l-Art Helwa	Protection of the environment	Majjiesa Nature Park
4	Malta Resource Centre for Civil Society NGOs	Health and Childcare	Health REPSS (Research, Education, Policies, Services, Sustainability) Contributions by Civil Society
9	The Gaia Foundation	Protection of the environment	The Enhanced Integrated Management of Specially Protected Areas in the Maltese Islands
11	Vista Coop	Health and Childcare	Providing Quality Childcare & Child Development Services in Malta
13	Ministry for Gozo (MGOZ)	Health and Childcare	Procurement of Radiological Equipment for the Gozo General Hospital
16	Enemalta	Protection of the environment	Relocation of Petroleum Depot ⁹
17	Enemalta	Protection of the environment & Academic Research	Consultancy for the Feasibility of the Conversion of the CCGT Plant in Malta to Operate on LNG
18	Enemalta	Protection of the environment	Removal & Disposal of Asbestos from Boiler Room at Marsa 'A' Station
19	Enemalta	Protection of the environment	Supply & Installation of Self-Cleaning Debris Strainers
21	Luqa Local Council	Protection of the environment	Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control re Aviation Traffic
23	Kalkara Local Council	Protection of the environment	Kalkara Waterfront Project
24	Xewkija Local Council	Protection of the environment	Restoration & Reconstruction of Rubble Walls at Mgarr ix-Xini Regional Park until December 2008
29	Association of Private Family Doctors	Health and Childcare	Making Better Use of ICT in Malta's Private Health Care System
33	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Conservation of European cultural heritage	Reviving Our Past
39	Air Malta	Protection of the environment	The Replacement, in part, of Ground Handling Equipment to More Environmentally Friendly Units

⁸ These projects were deemed to be eligible and were ranked, however could not be chosen due to lack of sufficient funds.

Annex IV

EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2004-2009

List of ineligible projects¹⁰

Project No	Organisation/ Department	Priority Areas	Project Title	Reason
8	University of Malta	Strengthening the Judiciary and Academic Research	Education Provision in Prisons in Malta – An Evaluation	Minimum grant requirement of €250,000 not met
15	Comtec Service Ltd.	Health and Childcare	Construction of a Fumigation Chamber to meet International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	Minimum grant requirement of €250,000 not met
20	Enemalta	Protection of the Environment and Academic Research	Consultancy for the Conversion of Enemalta Boilers to Reduce Emissions	Project goes beyond 2008
22	Euro-med Movement	Strengthening the Judiciary and Academic Research	Research re Preventive Action to Reduce Youth Criminality	Minimum grant requirement of €250,000 not met
26	MEPA	Health and Childcare	Setting Up a Child Care Facility for MEPA	Minimum grant requirement of €250,000 not met
27	Schembri & Sons Ltd.	Conservation of European Cultural Heritage	Ferretti Building Restoration	Project goes beyond 2008
28	Zabbar Parish	Conservation of European Cultural Heritage	Conservation & Restoration of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Graces, Zabbar Malta (Cultural Heritage)	Project goes beyond 2008
34	Superintendance of Cultural Heritage	Conservation of European Cultural Heritage	The Malta Cultural Heritage Inventory (MCHI): Set-up & Digitization	Project goes beyond 2008
40	Malta Conference Centre (MCC)	Conservation of European Cultural Heritage	Restoration of 16 th Century Wooden Ceiling of La Sacra Infermeria at Mediterranean Conference Centre	Minimum grant requirement of €250,000 not met
41	Malta Transport Authority (ADT)	Protection of the Environment	Integrated Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVL) for the Scheduled Bus Service in Malta	Late submission. Project goes beyond 2008

⁹ Initially the PSC ranked this project, however, on the 19th January 2006, the application was withdrawn by the applicant.

¹⁰ List of ineligible projects for both EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms