Training QUIZ 11/03/2026

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1. What is my role in the project management team of my Standard Project?
A. Project manager
B. Financial manager
C. Communication manager
D. A combination of these roles
E. These roles have not been assigned yet

TEST FS 1.1 intervention logic

1. What is the main purpose of the Strategic and Performance Framework of the Programme?
A. To provide financial rules for beneficiaries
B. To summarise the governance structure of the EU Cohesion Policy
C. To explain Programme objectives, intervention logic, and links between Programme and projects
D. To define national development strategies of the participating countries
Correct answer: C

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2. Which territories are included in the Programme eligible area?
A. All regions of Italy, Albania, and Montenegro
B. Only coastal regions of the three countries
C. Puglia and Molise in Italy, and the entire territories of Albania and Montenegro
D. Puglia, Molise, and selected regions of Albania and Montenegro
Correct answer: C

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3. What is the overarching aim of the Interreg IPA South Adriatic Programme?
A. Strengthening national competitiveness through large infrastructure
B. Promoting smart, green, and inclusive cross-border development
C. Supporting only environmental protection actions
D. Financing individual national projects
Correct answer: B

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4. How many Priority Axes does the Programme include?
A. Three
B. Four
C. Five
D. Six
Correct answer: C

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5. What is the relationship between Programme Specific Objectives and indicators?
A. Specific Objectives are optional and not linked to indicators
B. Each Specific Objective is linked to both output and result indicators

C. Only output indicators are required
D. Indicators are defined only at project level
Correct answer: B

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6. What does the output indicator "Jointly developed solutions (RCO 116)" measure?
A. The number of individual project activities
B. The number of national policies adopted
C. Solutions jointly designed by organisations from at least two participating countries
D. The number of training participants
Correct answer: C

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7. Which of the following is *not* considered a Programme action type?
A. Digital services
B. Large-scale infrastructure investments
C. Capacity building and training
D. Joint models and processes
Correct answer: B

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8. Why must each project contribute to Programme output and result indicators?
A. To simplify national reporting procedures
B. To ensure projects can be compared across countries
C. To allow aggregation, monitoring, and evaluation of Programme achievements
D. To replace project-level monitoring
Correct answer: C

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9. What are the three main objectives of capitalisation in the Programme?
A. Planning, monitoring, and evaluation
B. Reuse, transfer, and follow-up of project results
C. Communication, reporting, and auditing
D. Innovation, digitalisation, and sustainability
Correct answer: B

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10. Which type of call focuses on capitalising existing results and uses simplified cost options?
A. Strategic projects
B. Standard projects
C. Small-scale projects (SSP)
D. Technical assistance projects
Correct answer: C

TEST FS 4.7 – Project Changes

1. Which document is binding for the implementation of an Interreg IPA South Adriatic project?
A. The Partnership Agreement
B. The Subsidy Contract
C. The approved Application Form (AF)
D. The Joint Progress Report
Correct answer: C

2. From which moment can the Lead Partner request a project change?
A. After the project approval
B. After the signature of the Partnership Agreement
C. When the project status is “contracted”
D. After the submission of the first report
Correct answer: C

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3. Which of the following is NOT a type of change foreseen by the Programme?
A. Partnership changes
B. Budget changes
C. Programme indicator changes
D. Changes to project content
Correct answer: C

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4. What is the main difference between adjustments and minor changes?
A. Adjustments concern only the budget
B. Minor changes do not require communication to the JS
C. Minor changes require an update of the AF in Jems
D. Adjustments must be approved by the MC
Correct answer: C

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5. How must adjustments be communicated to the Joint Secretariat?
A. Through a formal change request in Jems
B. Only by email without reporting
C. Through the Joint Project Report as deviations
D. Through prior approval by the MC
Correct answer: C

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6. What is the maximum flexibility limit for budget changes considered as minor changes?
A. 10% of the total project budget
B. 20% of the partner’s total budget
C. 30% of a single budget line
D. 20% of the Programme’s overall budget
Correct answer: B

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7. Which body approves a budget change exceeding 20% of a partner’s total budget?
A. Joint Secretariat
B. Monitoring Committee
C. Managing Authority
D. National Contact Point
Correct answer: C

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8. Which of the following situations is considered a major partnership change?
A. Change of a partner’s administrative contact person
B. Change of the partner’s name without legal changes
C. Withdrawal of a partner from the project
D. Update of the Lead Partner’s contact details

Correct answer: C

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9. What is the maximum extension duration allowed for a standard project?
A. 6 months
B. 12 months
C. 24 months
D. Until the end of the Programme with no limits
Correct answer: B

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10. What happens if unauthorised changes exceeding the allowed flexibility limits are implemented?
A. The changes are automatically regularised
B. The expenditures remain eligible if justified
C. The changes have no legal value and the expenditures become ineligible
D. It is sufficient to inform the JS afterwards
Correct answer: C

TEST FS 4.10 eligibility & public procurement

1. Which of the following is NOT listed as a basic principle of public procurement?
A. Transparency
B. Equal treatment
C. Profit maximisation
D. Value for money
Correct answer: C

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2. Which hierarchy applies to eligibility rules of expenditure?
A. National rules only
B. Programme rules only
C. EU rules, then Programme rules, then national rules for non-regulated matters
D. Programme rules prevail over EU rules
Correct answer: C

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3. Which of the following is an eligible expenditure category under the Programme?
A. Fines and financial penalties
B. Staff costs
C. Interest on debt
D. Gifts
Correct answer: B

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4. How are office and administrative costs reimbursed under the Programme?
A. On a real-cost basis only
B. As a lump sum defined by the Managing Authority
C. As a flat rate of 15% of eligible direct staff costs
D. As a percentage of total project costs
Correct answer: C

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5. What happens if a beneficiary opts for the 40% flat rate for eligible direct costs other than staff costs?
A. Staff costs are no longer eligible
B. Office, administrative, travel, and accommodation costs are included in the flat rate
C. Real costs must still be documented
D. The option can be combined with the 20% flat rate for staff costs
Correct answer: B

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6. Which of the following costs is explicitly ineligible under the Programme?
A. External expertise services
B. Equipment necessary for the project
C. Recoverable VAT for operations exceeding EUR 5,000,000
D. Staff salaries
Correct answer: C

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7. When must eligible expenditure be incurred and paid?
A. Before the project application is submitted
B. During the project implementation period
C. After the Programme closure
D. At any time during the Programme period
Correct answer: B

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8. What is the principle of non-cumulative award (double funding)?
A. Projects may receive funding from multiple EU programmes for the same cost
B. Only national funding can be combined with Programme funding
C. Double funding is allowed with prior authorisation
D. The same expenditure item cannot be financed by more than one public funding source
Correct answer: D

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9. Are the PRAG rules and procedures applicable in Albania and Montenegro?
A. No. Only national rules on public procurement are applicable.
B. Yes, but they are applicable only to services and supply tenders.
C. No. They are applicable only in Italy.
D. Yes, even if they are not mandatory law, the IPA Financial Agreement provides for it.
Correct answer: C

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10. How are travel and accommodation costs reimbursed?
A. As a flat rate percentage of eligible direct staff costs
B. Through a lump sum per trip
C. On a real-cost basis with invoices
D. Only if incurred within the Programme area
Correct answer: A

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11. What is the maximum contract value for which a single tender procedure may be used for services according to PRAG?
A. €2,500
B. €20,000

C. €100,000
D. €300,000
Correct answer: B

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12 What is the main purpose of using a procurement plan in project implementation?
A. To replace financial reporting
B. To avoid procurement rules
C. To support planning and monitoring of procedures
D. To reduce audit controls
Correct answer: C

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13 Which of the following is considered a common procurement error?
A. Requesting multiple offers
B. Publishing tenders widely using newspapers, websites and other proper communication tools.
C. Unlawful splitting of contracts
D. Keeping procurement documentation
Correct answer: C

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14 How should private non-profit partners treat public procurement when receiving IPA funding?
A. They are exempt from public procurement rules, but subject to internal regulations
B. They apply only national private law
C. They must comply with the same procurement rules as public bodies
D. They may freely select suppliers, but within the applicable thresholds
Correct answer: C

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15 What is the main risk for beneficiaries if procurement rules are not respected?
A. Financial corrections by Programme control bodies
B. Loss of eligibility for future calls
C. Delay of project activities with loss of IPA funds
D. No consequences if the beneficiaries set up a justification complaint before the Managing Authority
Correct answer: A

TEST FS 4.1 – Reporting

1. What is the main difference between the Partner Report (R) and the Project Report (PR)?
A. The R concerns only expenditures, the PR only activities
B. The R is filled in by each partner, the PR only by the Lead Partner
C. The R is sent to the MA/JS, the PR to the National Controllers
D. The PR does not contain financial data
Correct answer: B

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2. Who is responsible for checking the content of the Partner Reports (R)?
A. Managing Authority (MA)
B. Joint Secretariat (JS)
C. Lead Partner (LP)
D. National Controller

Correct answer: C

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3. Through which system must all project reports be submitted?
A. PEC or official email
B. European Commission portal
C. Jems system
D. National Controller's platform
Correct answer: C

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4. By when shall Lead Partner submit the Project Report (PR) to the MA/JS?
A. Within 30 days after the end of the reporting period
B. Within 2 months after validation by the Controllers
C. Within 3 months after the end of the reporting period
D. By the end of the project
Correct answer: C

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5. What may happen if a Partner Report is submitted late?
A. It is automatically approved in the next period
B. It may be excluded from the Project Report, causing reimbursement delays
C. It will be excluded from the project
D. The National Controller validates it anyway
Correct answer: B

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6. In which cases must partners of standard or strategic projects submit a "zero-expenditure" Partner Report?
A. Never
B. Only upon request by the MA
C. When no activities have been carried out
D. When relevant activities were carried out but no costs were incurred
Correct answer: D

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7. How is the Application for Reimbursement (AfR) generated?
A. It is a separate document prepared by the MA
B. It is manually uploaded by the Lead Partner
C. It is automatically generated upon submission of the Project Report
D. It is sent by the National Controllers
Correct answer: C

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8. In Small Scale Projects (SSPs), when can Simplified Cost Options (SCOs) be reported?
A. At every reporting period
B. Only at project closure
C. Upon completion of the SCO output
D. Even without documentary evidence
Correct answer: C

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9. What is a possible consequence of the Lead Partner's failure to transfer funds to Project Partners?

A. None, if the PR has been approved
B. Suspension of subsequent payments and launch of an irregularity procedure
C. Automatic reduction of the partner's budget
D. Blocking of the Jems platform
Correct answer: B

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10. Which action helps reduce the risk of project budget decommitment?
A. Submitting only one Project Report per year
B. Regularly monitoring partners' financial performance
C. Postponing expenditures to the final months of the project
D. Avoiding contact with Controllers
Correct answer: B

POST 2027 - alla fine di tutte le domande

11. The EU has started the preparation for the 2028-2034 period. To contribute to the South Adriatic debate, what are the most relevant themes for the South Adriatic Programme area in the 2028-2034 period? You have maximum two choices

a. BETTER COOPERATION GOVERNANCE
b. A SAFER AND MORE SECURE EUROPE
c. SMART CITIES
d. RESILIENCE & CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
e. MEDITERRANEAN DIET
f. BLUE ECONOMY
g. CONNECTIVITY
h. ATTRACTIVENESS OF TERRITORIES (including Tourism & Culture)
i. SOCIAL COHESION AND INCLUSION
j. SKILLS EMPOWERMENT
k. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & INNOVATION

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12. What would be your "dream topic" for future Interreg projects. PLEASE use only key words, 1 or 2 words maximum