



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



# Developing sound R&D Projects – what JASPERS can contribute

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*Conference: Working with JASPERS on R & D projects  
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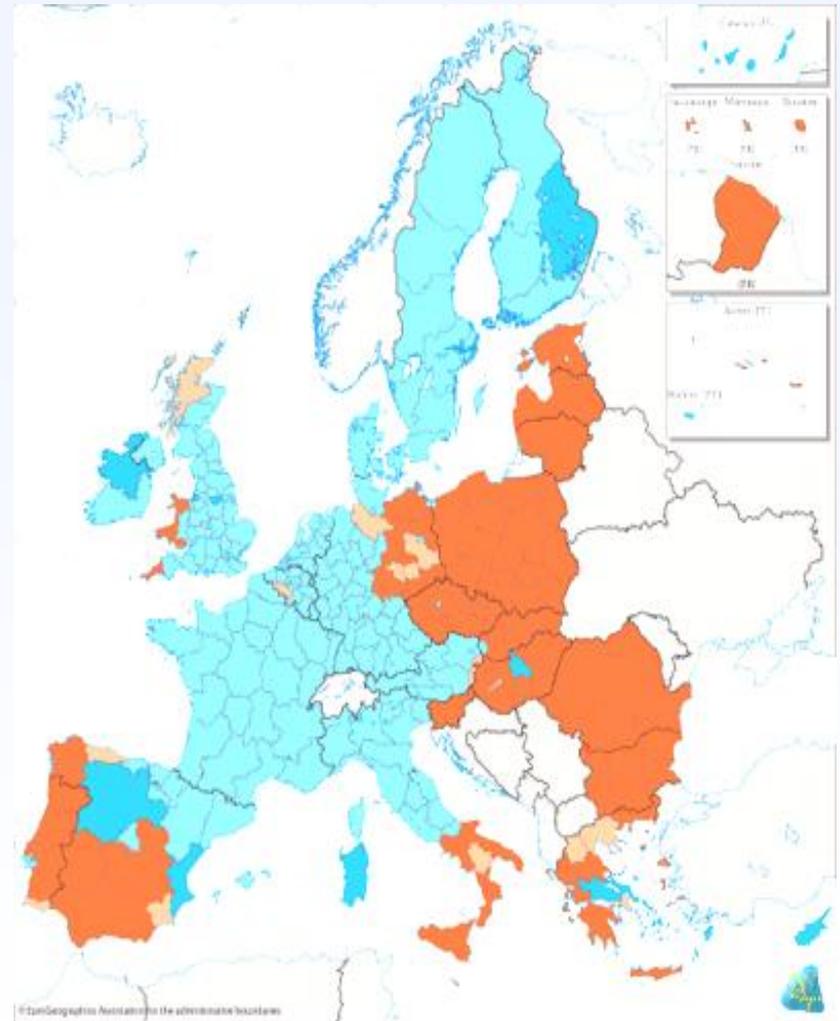
- The JASPERS instrument
- Sound R&D Projects
- How to achieve success

# What is JASPERS ?

- ‘Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions’
- **Objective:** increasing the capacity of the beneficiary countries to make the best use of EU Structural Grant funding
- A technical assistance partnership to prepare major projects between **DG REGIO-funded, EIB and EBRD. KfW** became the fourth partner in July 2008
- **Value added:** draws on past experience and expertise of the EIB, EBRD, and KfW
- **JASPERS** is managed within the EIB but separated from its lending activities

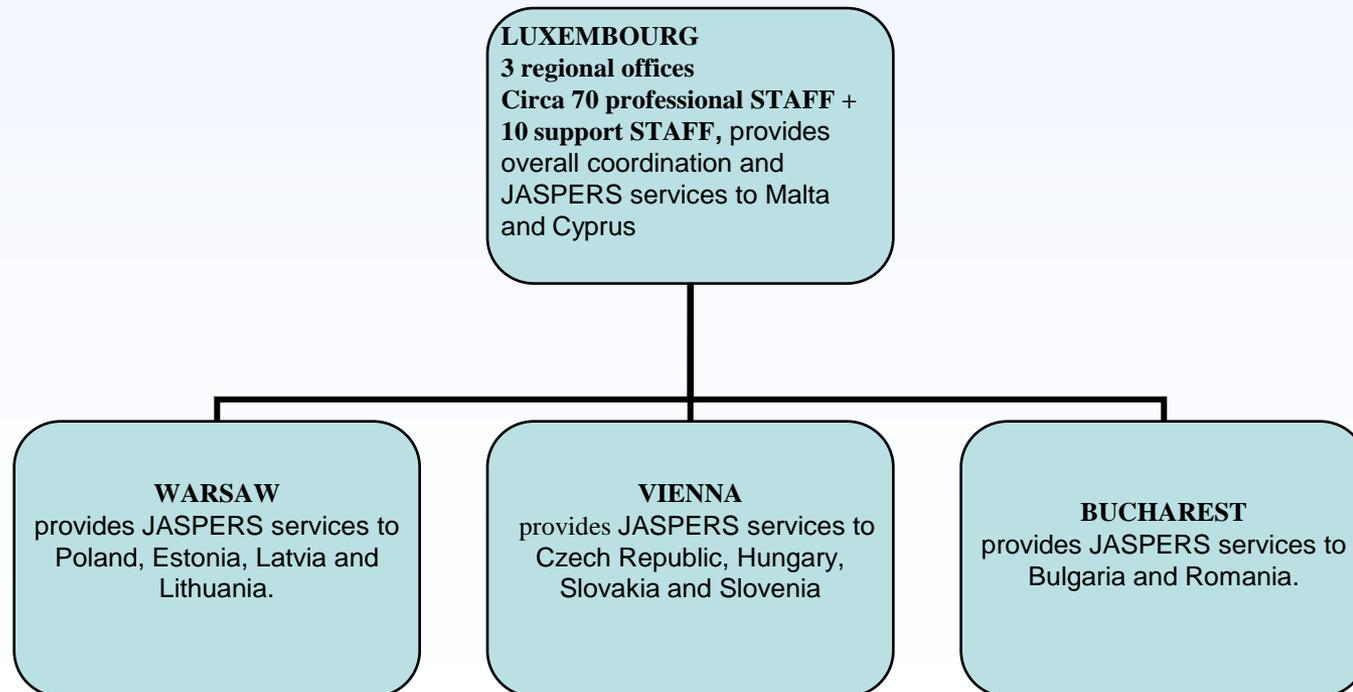
# EU Structural/Regional Funds

- Focus on **12 new Member States**
- **Main Priorities:**
  - Large projects in transport, environment and research & development sectors eligible for Cohesion Fund and ERDF
- - Transport and other sectors € 50 M > capital cost
- - Environment € 25 M > capital cost
- Programming period 2007-13
- Cohesion instruments: **€347bn** in EU grants of which **€178bn** in new member states



# JASPERS structure

- JASPERS is managed by a Steering Committee with members from DG REGIO, EIB and EBRD. KfW has the status of an observer.



# Main Outputs of JASPERS

- Assistance from early stages of project through to the decision to grant assistance (by the Commission or the Member State depending on the size of project)
- Preparatory work required to deliver a **mature project** e.g.
  - Advice on **conceptual development** and project structuring
  - Advice on **project preparation** e.g. cost-benefit analysis, financial analysis, environmental issues, procurement planning.
  - **Review of documentation**: feasibility studies, technical design, tender documents.
  - **Advice on compliance** with EU law (environmental, competition and others) and conformity with EU policies

# JASPERS: free and voluntary

- JASPERS assistance is provided free of charge to the beneficiary
- No obligation on the Member States to use JASPERS, but EC is encouraging them to do so, and has in certain cases made specific requests
- Member States continue to 'own' the project, not JASPERS; they submit the standard applications as required by the Regulations
- Preparation of a project by JASPERS does not guarantee grant application approval by the Commission

# How JASPERS assistance is provided

- Priorities and objectives of JASPERS are set out each year in an Action Plan agreed between JASPERS and the beneficiary country
- Managing Authority acts as a central co-ordinator for each country
- JASPERS maintains close coordination with DG REGIO country desks
- JASPERS support is provided as the complementary help in project preparation but cannot substitute activities of the beneficiary

- Project definition – key role of strategic planning and sector expertise
  
- Project characteristics (also applies to EIB projects, large or small)
  - Technical viability
  - Economic viability
  - Environmental viability
  - Financial viability
  
- Cost Benefit analyses corresponding to EU / DG REGIO Guidelines
  - >> determination of “financial gap” and therefore amount of co-funding by Structural Funds
  
- Overall quality of Application to EU

# Summary of JASPERS Activities in R&D

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Activities in progress in 2009</b>
Czech Republic - total	7
-- major projects	6
-- horizontal guidance	1
Poland - major projects	7
-Lithuania	1

# R&D in Overall 2007-2013 Budgets (EU+national) in M EUR

Source: KPMG « EU Funds in Central and Eastern Europe », 2009

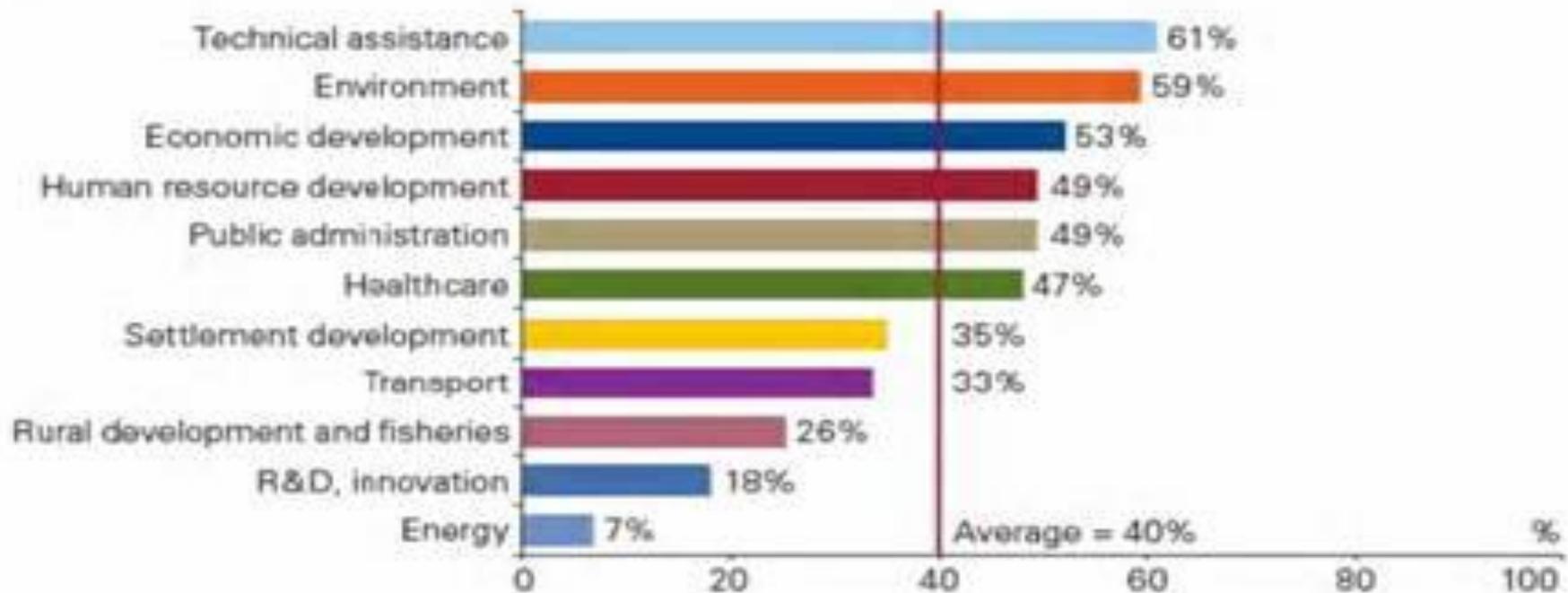


<i>Intervention Type</i>	<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Estonia</i>	<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Latvia</i>	<i>Lithuania</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>Slovakia</i>	<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>CEE total</i>
Economic development	1,127	4,489	581	4,578	435	794	10,215	2,917	1,031	1,196	<b>27,363</b>
Energy	n/a	286	145	407	-	665	3,144	726	199	n/a	<b>5,572</b>
Environment	1,754	4,897	839	4,342	1,415	1,279	9,250	5,437	2,060	n/a	<b>31,273</b>
Healthcare	n/a	n/a	n/a	330	n/a	n/a	635	-	285	n/a	<b>1,250</b>
HR development	1,165	3,972	896	2,917	1,239	1,076	12,985	4,803	2,512	1,051	<b>32,616</b>
Public administration	174	1,503	n/a	4,568	n/a	847	611	235	922	114	<b>8,974</b>
R&D, Innov.	n/a	3,222	365	991	620	755	10,050	646	1,384	473	<b>18,506</b>
Rural development and fisheries	3,349	3,622	1,747	5,000	2,086	2,236	25,773	9,888	1,315	1,177	<b>56,193</b>
Settlement development	1,547	2,051	457	1,957	310	866	2,257	617	614	n/a	<b>10,676</b>
Transport	1,938	8,600	719	7,897	1,603	1,279	29,911	6,966	3,969	1,889	<b>64,771</b>
Technical assistance	314	1,220	72	1,536	222	243	3,166	1,296	459	110	<b>8,638</b>
<b>CEE total</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>33,862</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>34,523</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>107,997</b>	<b>33,531</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>11</b> <b>265,832</b>

# R&D Allocation Progress in 2007-2008 Budgets (EU+national)

Source: KPMG « EU Funds in Central and Eastern Europe », 2009

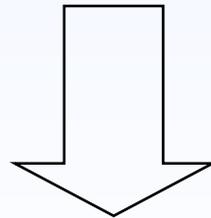
## Progress ratio in 2007–08 compared to the time-proportional available budget 2007–08 by intervention type



100% = Time-proportional available budget 2007–08

# Provisional conclusions....

- Both in CZ and PL, the R&D sector is a key component of European structural funding
- The definition, selection and preparation of R&D projects appears to be taking longer than in other sectors



SENSE OF URGENCY  
SENSE OF PRACTICALITY

## Key Themes based on R&D Framework Programmes:

- *Cooperation* at Community level (ERA)
- *People* development and knowledge networks
- *Capacity* development of regional endowments, such as science parks
- *Ideas* enabled by public/private sector investment strategies, competitive research

- project preparation is a critical issue, with implications for implementation
- final beneficiaries should feel a duty to respond to guidelines, but what about their sense of “ownership” of a project and responsibility in achieving results ?
- the creation of an investment may become divorced from operation and use
- monitoring frameworks may constrain sector development and show tendencies to substitute themselves for investors, operators or users

# ...and how to deal with them:

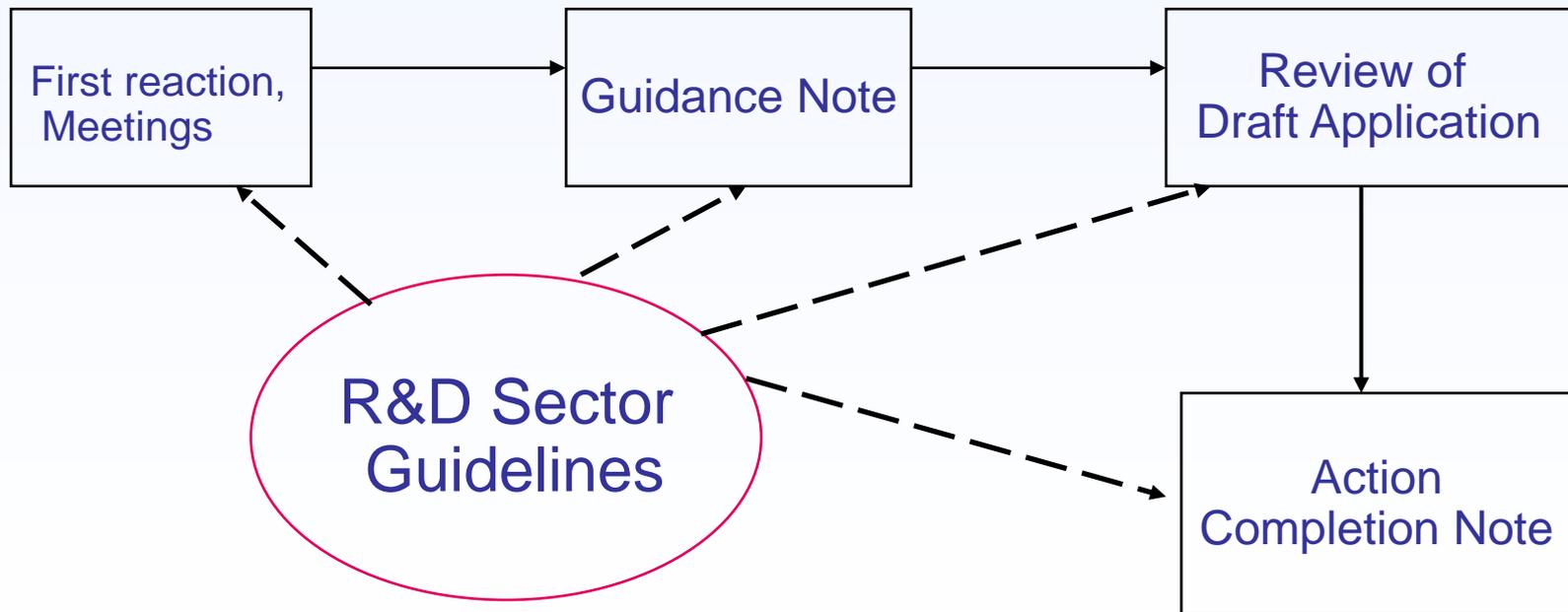
- provide a *conducive institutional framework*, e.g. for a rational application of public funds, for public/private sector cooperation, for proper incentives...
- ensure maximum sense of *project ownership* combining investment creation and operation/use; better to award funding autonomy and control via results
- while external *monitoring frameworks* are necessary, the preservation of *autonomy* and *freedom* to pursue ventures, adjust lines of action and develop new ideas are paramount

## *management a key issue*

- responsibility ... for project results
- autonomy ... for efficient decisions
- integrity ... for enabling frameworks
- knowledge ... for competent decisions

*Up to you to fill these in....*

How JASPERS works with the Managing Authority MEYS in practice when it comes to projects....



Thank you !

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