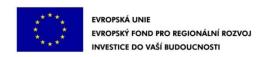


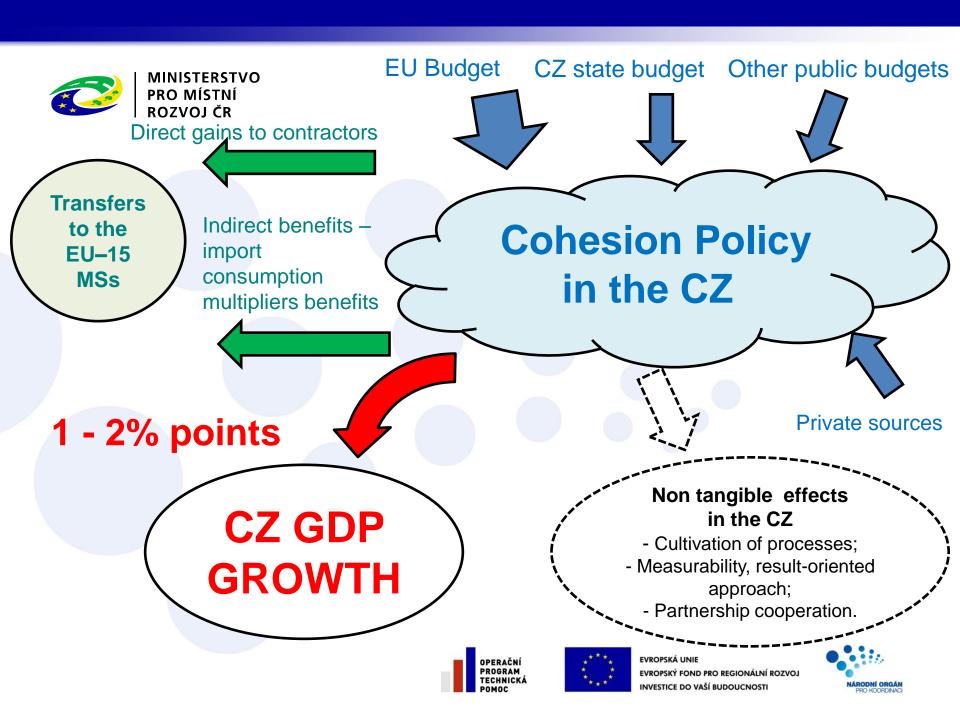
Training on EU policies for Directors of the Region of Sicily

Brussels Office of the Region of Sicily Rue Belliard 12











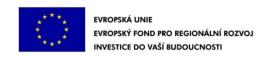
81.000 new jobs 8 new R&D centres of excellence

Cohesion Policy in the CZ

(EU contribution 26,7 bil. EUR)

50.000 co-financed projects 1 - 2%
points
CZ GDP
growth









Physical progress

Code	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target	Commitment	Actual value
070100	Number of newly created jobs – in total	Number of jobs	0.0	81 548,0	69 227,4	78 563,9
380100	Number of projects to support SME	Number	0.0	4 200,0	4 519,0	3 219,0
110700 111100	Number of supported centres of excellence and regional R&D centres	Number	0.0	25,0	40,0	16,0
370200	Length of new roads – in total (motorways, expressways and roads class I.)	Number of km	0.0	350,0	137,0	101,0
370701 370703	Length of reconstructed railway lines (TEN-T outside TEN-T)	Number of km	0.0	172,0	257,7	244,0
610100	Length of new and reconstructed roads II and III class – in total	Number of km	0.0	453,2	460,1	328,1
610241	Number of newly purchased environment- friendly public transport vehicles	Number	0.0	1 746,0	2 410,9	1 649,3
632200	Number of reconstructed historical monuments	Number	0.0	510,0	679,0	608,0





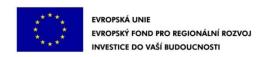




Macroeconomic value of the EU funds

- Entrepreneurship improvement of the business environment, creation of new businesses and their development.
- Innovation increase in the number of product innovations on the market and creation of jobs (mostly scientific), in the area of technology transfer then setting up of 8 centres of excellence and 40 regional R&D centres. One third of clusters out of the total number of clusters were supported by the EU Funds
- Significant improvement of transport infrastructure of regional and national importance.
- Energy sector higher use of renewable sources and increase energy efficiency and reduction of consumption.









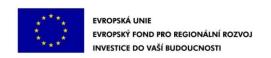
Effect of Cohesion Policy in the CZ for EU-15 countries

Estimation for the whole period 2007-2013 – 6.5 bil EUR in total.

Direct + indirect gains from the implementation of Cohesion Policy in the CZ for EU-15 countries:

- Direct gains emerge from companies contracts in projects cofinanced from Cohesion Policy s programmes (e.g. through "daughters" of foreign "mothers") - France, Sweden, Germany and Austria in particular.
- Indirect gains emerge from spill-over effects (imported goods and services from the EU-15 countries) + in the form of consumption multiplier benefits (consequence of extra spending of the CZ consumers).





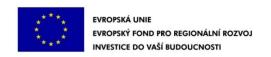




Comparison of the programming periods 2007-2013 and 2014-2020

	Programming period 2007- 2013	Programming period 2014- 2020				
Total allocation	26,7 bilions EUR	20,5 bilions EUR				
Numbers of OPs	7 Regional OPs 8 Thematic OPs 2 "Prague" OPs 9 ETC OPs	8 Thematic OPs 1 "Prague" OP 9 ETC Ops				
Number of the information system	3	1				
Number of types of electronic application	3	1				
Number of Managing autorities	17 (+ intermediate bodies)	10 (+ intermediate bodies)				







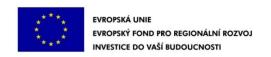


National Coordination Authority

MoRD was appointed as the central methodological and coordination authority for economic, social and territorial cohesion in the 2004-2006, 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 period.

- European Commission official partner for Cohesion policy;
- Administrator of the monitoring system;
- Central methodological authority in the area of the EU funds implementation;
- Central authority for the area of publicity and building of the absorption capacity;
- Central authority for the area of the administrative capacity (human resources development).









The European Commission's Partner in the Czech Republic

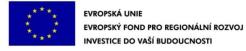
MoRD acted as the EC's central official partner already in 2004-2006 and 2007-2013 programming period.

It was in charge of the overall coordination of preparations in the Czech Republic for the 2007-2013 period, which included drawing up the National Development Plan (NDP) and the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).

It is also the EC's primary partner in the Czech Republic for the current programming period (preparation of the Partnership Agreement and overall coordination).

Responsible for submitting reports on the implementation of Cohesion policy in the Czech Republic to the EC and working with the EC to resolve any issues that may arise.







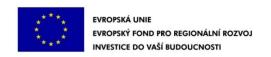
Administrator of the monitoring system

MoRD makes sure that a uniform information system is in place for managing, coordinating, monitoring and assessing (evaluation) operational programmes and their projects on all administrative and financial management levels.

It also manages the information system settings in the following areas: information and data collection, processing, storage, output, assessment and transfer; management systems; and monitoring and communication with the European Commission.

It also adds new functional elements to the monitoring system as needed for the implementation of the operational programmes.









Methodological and Coordination Role

MoRD is further in charge of coordinating a uniform implementation environment (i.e., an environment in which all institutions engaged in Cohesion policy management in the Czech Republic operate) and managing consulting and other committees and the thematic working groups.

The central methodological role of the NCA is carried out by the preparation of methodological documentation in cross-sectional areas common for all operational programmes, such as horizontal topics, public aid, and eligible expenditure.

These methodologies (instructions) are imperative (binding) for all managing authorities.







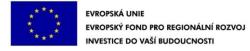
Publicity, Absorption and Administrative Capacity

MoRD is in charge of organising a uniform and comprehensible information campaign about utilising resources from the structural funds and the Cohesion Fund in the Czech Republic and coordinating the activities of the managing authorities in this area.

The coordination role in the area of institutional capacity ensures that quality personnel exist in the implementing structures.

Training of staff contributes to improving administrative capacity, i.e., the ability of the managing authorities to process project applications and programme management.

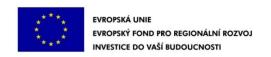
Motivation system is set up to prevent educated and experienced employees from leaving for the private sector.





Principles of single methodological environment for new programming period – simplification, digitalization, monitoring system









Why single methodological environment?

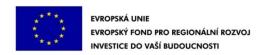
New principles

- Thematic concentration and contribution to the EU 2020 strategy
- Conditionalities
- Result oriented policy
- Performance framework











Reduction of administrative burden

The basis for setting up the unified methodological environment:

- Mid-term evaluation 2007-2013;
- Specific evaluation of OPs;
- The survey at level of MAs, IB, beneficiaries (2011);
- Ongoing discussion with partners and stakeholders;
- Experience of the NCA from two programming periods 2004-2006 and 2007-2013.









Implementation system 2014-2020

Experience of 2007-2013

- inconsistent rules on providing subsidies within the program, involving more intermediate bodies (IB);
- poor enforcement of delegated functions;
- different administrative procedures with different deadlines within operational programmes involving more IBs;
- understaffing and lack of experience caused by considerable fluctuations and low motivation of programme administrators.

New requirements of new programming period - pressure on functional and quality management and control system

 MoRD carried out the assessment of different implementation models 2007-2013

Aim: identification of optimal delivery system and specifying the minimum standards of IB.









Recommendation for the implementation system set up

MA – the only authorizing officer that determinates the strategy within the principle of partnership and the conditions of OP implementation, manages and carries out the control of one IB.

IB – administration of projects, regional branch

- consider the scope of the delegated competencies MA IB
- minimize the number of bodies involved in the management of OP
- establish minimum requirements due to IB experienced and sufficient administrative capacity, independence subsidy beneficiaries
- comprehensive system for applicants and beneficiaries









Reduction of administrative burden

- 1. Elimination of legislative barriers
- 2. Simplification of administrative process
- 3. Ensuring of sufficient administrative capacity



Simplification

Rules of carrying out the checks and audits











Ad 1. Elimination of legislative barriers

Preparation of the legislative environment

- The obligations laid down in EU legislation.
- The aim is to ensure
 - a) Compliance of national and EU legislation,
 - b) Reduction of redundant administrative burden.

Activities of MoRD

 Continual analysis of problematic issues, establishment of a platform for discussion, submitting of proposal solutions (main areas of interest – financial management and control).









Ad 2. Simplification of administrative process

 Basic phases of the project cycle (based on analysis of the functioning of the implementation system 2007-2013).

Call for submission of projects applications

Submission of project application

Evaluation and selection of project

Implementation of the project, payments, checks

The aim: effective management and coordination









Ad 2. Simplification of administrative process

- The transparency of the implementation system
 (Improving the selection criteria and the transparency of the selection process, set up the system of consultancy within the preparation phase of projects, carrying out the controls of public procurement)
- Control system
 (methodology of procedures, harmonization of control plans, elimination of duplicity in carrying out the controls)
- Uniform and clear terminology and rules
- Individual processes and procedures shall be continuous and have a clearly defined deadlines (clear rules, monitoring and assessment)
- Project administration should be fully computerized









Single Methodological Environment (SME)

- Approved by Government on 15 May 2013
- The MoRD was entrusted with the preparation of methodical environment in areas of programmes preparation, management and monitoring of ESIF.
- The MF was entrusted with the preparation of methodical environment in areas of financial flows, control and audit.

The principle of partnership is respected in the preparation of guidelines (experts of MAs, regional stakeholders and potential applicants and beneficiaries).

Instructions – binding, issued by the gov. resolution.

Guidelines – recommendations, best practice.

Opinion – issued by the minister in case of urgent need to amend the instruction.









Single methodological environment

Standardization of the rules and procedures shall lead to:

- Effectiveness and economy of the ESIF use
- Low administrative burden
- Transparency of the ESIF management

Tools:

- Clear distinction of roles and responsibilities in the MS2014+;
- Mainstreaming of the methodological guidance;
- Reduction of the number of instruction and guidance documents;
- Reduction of the need to amend methodologies;
- Introduction and use of the uniform terminology;
- Set up of the harmonized, binding and enforceable rules;
- Streamlining of the information flow to the beneficiaries and
- Transparent publicity of the ESIF management









Examples of the simplification

- harmonisation of the requirements related to the rules and conditions for beneficiaries;
- stronger emphasis on management of the calls for proposals and their coordination;
- stronger emphasis on two round selection;
- opportunity to appeal against decision of the MA;
- common database of the project evaluators and automatic (random) selection;
- maximum length for administrative processes set up;
- possibility to use CBA;









Examples of the simplification

- harmonisation and simplification of monitoring reports models;
- templates and models for public tenders;
- central planning of the financial controls and their coordination;
- standardized control checklists;
- introduction of the negligible amount (irregularities under 40 EUR not treated);
- simplification of requirements related to publicity and harmonisation of sanctions for breaching the publicity rules.









Computerization of the administration

Single monitoring system should provide for significant reduction of the administrative burden through computerization of the administration.

Based on the requirements of e-Governement (e-account, e-mail, e-comunication between other information systems of public administration).

Simplification of the ESIF management (templates, trial applications, CBA).

Thorough monitoring ensures up to date information about the state of the play.

Improves management and control role of the NCA (monitoring of the administrative processes, alert system, risk management).









Ad 3. Administrative capacity

The aim is to ensure stable, competent and experienced administrative capacity able to support effective EU funds implementation.

- Sufficient capacity

 (plan of administration capacity)
- Competencies and responsibilities
 (stabilization of administration capacity and development of HR)

Instruction covers themes as:

- Personnel Planning Methodology
- Staff recruitment and adaptation
- Management and assessment of working abilities
- Professional training
- Remuneration of employees
- Dismissal of employees











Thank you for your attention!



