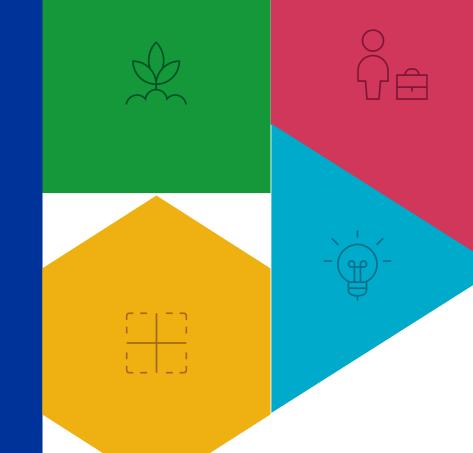


SME participation in Interreg Belgium-Netherlands

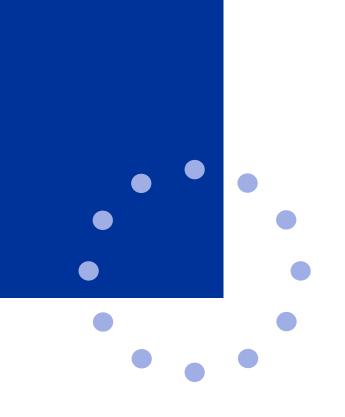
Article 25 – SPF model

24-05-2023



Overview

- I. Interreg Belgium -Netherlands
- II. SMEs in Interreg V
- **III. SMEs in Interreg VI**
- **IV.** Questions





I. Interreg Belgium - Netherlands

- <u>Context</u>:
 - 10 million inhabitants
 - 23.746 km²





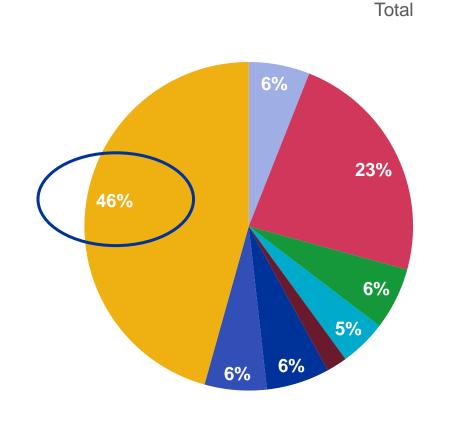
I. Interreg Belgium - Netherlands

- Budget and projects Interreg V
 - 150 million EUR ERDF
 - o 95 projects
- <u>Budget and projects Interreg VI</u>
 200 million EUR ERDF
 - \circ 12 projects approved so far





I. Interreg Belgium - Netherlands



- civil society (sectoral or employer associations, environmental organizations,...
- education or research institution
- Iarge enterprise
- Iocal authority
- national or regional authority
- other type of organization







Target group

Direct beneficiary (project partner)

Participation

Open Projects (project partner light)





Main difference for the participants is the <u>administrative burden</u> and the <u>time investment</u>



II. Direct beneficiaries

- <u>Characteristics</u>:
 - Involved from the start in the full project
 - Relatively high administrative burden
 - State aid (de-minimis, art. 20 and 25 of GBER)



II. Project Partners Light (open project)

- Project starts with an X amount of budget set apart for PPLs, which is (later) divided over participants
- <u>Characteristics</u>:
 - Involved in one part (work package) after the start of the overarching project.
 - Participation in the project for a certain set period.
 - Slightly lower administrative burden. More flexibility.
- About 10 projects with PPLs



II. Project CrossRoads 2

- Goal: Stimulating cross-border cooperation on innovative projects between SMEs.
- 202 SMEs supported
- 75 innovation projects & 43 feasibility studies
- €19 mil. budget €8 mil. ERDF





II. Pros and cons of PPL involvement

- Benefits
 - Participation contributed to the development of the business.
 - Broadening of the (cross-border) network.
 - Often enterprises return in other projects.
- <u>Areas for improvement:</u>
 - Relatively high workload for lead partner.
 - Problems with transition from selection by project to adding to the monitoring system (e.g. undertaking in difficulty.)
 - Steep learning curve (short period) for successfully claiming expenses.
 - Distance between the project partner light and programme.



Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 – article 25 – Small Project Funds

- Only one project partner.
- A maximum of 20% of the budget for the lead partner.
- Participates during part of project period.
- Individual project within the overarching project.





Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 – article 25 – Small Project Funds

Challenges

- Only one partner
 - \rightarrow heavy workload (acquisition of SMEs)
 - → limits the amount of competencies present with the lead partner to successfully support underlying projects
- 20% budget rule → little to no room for content-oriented cooperation at the level of the lead partner



Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 – article 25 – Small Project Funds

Consequences for Interreg VI

- Need for parallel projects to allow for acquisition
- When the project needs content-oriented cooperation between lead partner and other beneficiaries → does not fit the SPF definition



In practice: CrossRoads 2.0 as a Small Project Fund

- Parallel project for the recruitment of participants
- Closer contact between the programme and the participants "flattening" of multi-level governance
- Working mainly with SCOs reducing financial risk at the level of declaring expenditure



In practice: Open projects

- Multiple project partners
- Project partners light (often SMEs) join at a later stage
- Project partners light work on overall goal of the project, but participation might be limited to certain "work packages".



Questions?

