

Objectives, Priorities and Concepts

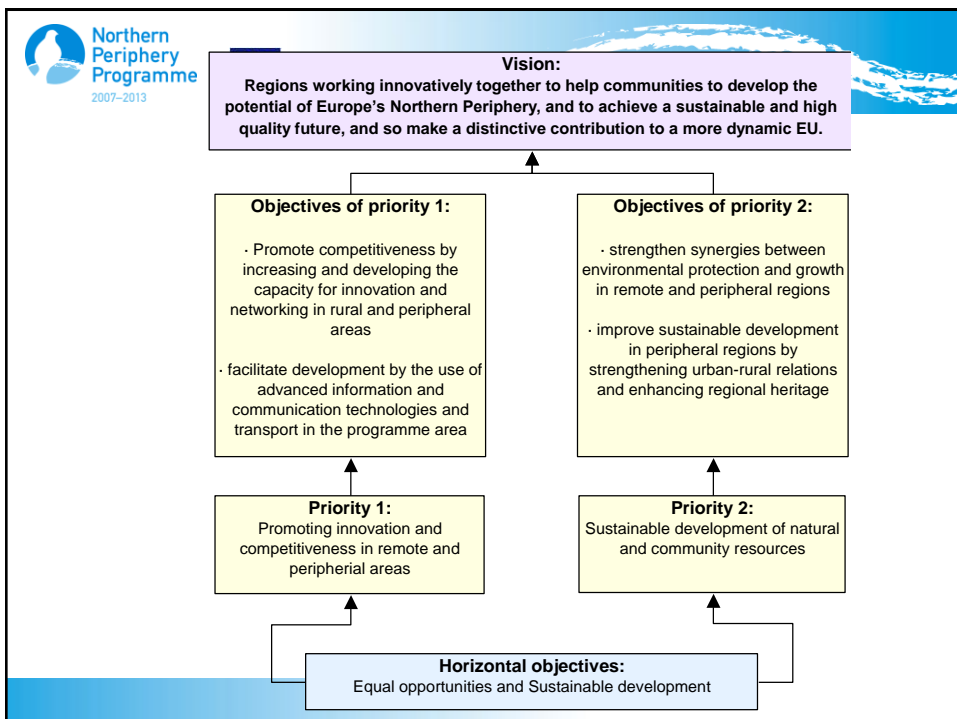


OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

- Operational Programme outlines the framework, strategy and management of the programme for the European Commission
- Joint Transnational Strategy
 - Priorities
 - Policy and programme framework also provides context
- All applicants should read the Programme Manual for guidance

JOINT TRANSNATIONAL STRATEGY

- Programme response to the area's strengths and weaknesses
- Sets out an overall vision for the programme
- Vision to be realised by implementing the strategic objectives of the programme
- Strategic objectives are described in the priorities
- Joint Transnational Strategy takes into account the policy framework, especially Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas



CONCEPTS OF TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Operational Programme outlines a number of core concepts that all projects must fulfil:
 - Added value
 - Transnationality
- Triple helix partnerships are considered a key concept
- Strategic concepts have also been identified that make a special contribution to achieving the objectives of the programme

CORE CONCEPTS: Transnationality

- A project needs to address at least 3 of the four transnationality criteria:
 - Joint development
 - Joint implementation
 - Joint staffing
 - Joint financing
- In addition, the NPP will stress the importance of a joint strategy for implementation and dissemination of project results





CORE CONCEPTS: ADDED VALUE

- All projects must develop concrete, tangible results through the development of a transboundary product:
 - by working together to produce a new product that has a transnational or transregional character.
 - by working together to produce a new service that has a transnational or transregional character.
- This means that all project applications must demonstrate how they will develop a product or service through their project.



ADDED VALUE METHODS

- The development of transboundary products will be achieved by:
 - Knowledge transfer: facilitating the transfer of economic development solutions, and their practical application, from one country/region to another
 - Innovation: working together to develop new or innovative economic development solutions that can be applied in practice in more than one country/region
 - Organisational learning: exchange of ideas, experience and good practice that improve the stock of organisational knowledge. Topics addressed should be of strategic interest for the daily work of all project partners. For the utilisation of the project results, the project needs to be fully integrated into the overall objectives of the organisation



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KEY CONCEPT: TRIPLE HELIX PARTNERSHIPS

Encouraged when appropriate

The three different spheres of business, higher education and public institutions working together on new tasks and in new fields. These three spheres together, and not only by themselves, make it possible to obtain an enhanced outcome from the cooperation and invested capital, in the form of innovative new products and solutions.

Emphasis also on ensuring that end beneficiaries are located within the communities of the Northern Periphery – community aspect



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2 HORIZONTAL PRINCIPLES

To be integrated into every project:

Equal Opportunities

the prevention and elimination of discrimination between people on grounds of gender, marital status, cultural and social background, disabilities, age, sexual orientation, language or other personal attributes, such as religious beliefs or political opinions

Sustainable Development

development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs



POLICY FRAMEWORK: LISBON

Programme guided by Community Strategic Guidelines (CSGs) >
CSGs aim to help deliver the Lisbon and Gothenburg Agendas

Lisbon Agenda

Relaunched in Feb 2005 with aim of “delivering stronger, lasting growth and creating more and better jobs”

3 areas of action:

1. making Europe a more attractive place to invest and work
2. knowledge and innovation for growth
3. creating more and better jobs



POLICY FRAMEWORK: GOTHENBURG

Gothenburg Agenda

Agenda recognises “that in the long term, economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand”

Six issues were identified that pose the biggest challenges to sustainable development in Europe:

1. combating poverty and social exclusion
2. dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society
3. limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy
4. addressing threats to public health
5. managing natural resources more responsibly
6. improving the transport system and land-use management.



FIRST CALL

June 2007:	Preparatory project call opened
5 October:	First call for main project applications to open
31 October:	Deadline for first call for main applications
18 December:	Decision on first call applications
Jan 2008:	Second call for main applications expected to open
March 2008:	Expected deadline for second call for main applications



NEXT STEPS

- Assess whether your project idea is in line with the priorities of the programme
- Ensure your project is developing a transboundary product or service
- Make sure your project clearly demonstrates transnationality
- Consider whether your project could involve private companies in a triple helix partnership
- Become familiar with the priorities of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas

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