



Gelderland & Overijssel
Combined Innovation Force
Annual Report
2014

Operational Programme ERDF 2007-2013. East Netherlands Region



European Union
European Regional Development Fund

Investing in your future!

Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Preface

In the year under review 2014, the GO programme 2007-2013 came to an end. But that certainly did not mean that all (economic) activities were halted. A lot of projects were (and still are) in progress and we have been able to provide a financial impetus to a large number of new ones. Only when all these projects are completed, we will be able to make a final assessment of the results of seven years of innovation support by the European Fund for Regional Development. However, at this time, the tentative conclusion seems justified that the programme has been very successful. With initial expectations that, through the deployment of 164 million European funds, we would be able to invest a total of €363 million, this estimate increased to a final amount of more than €550 million. This is the result of the considerable contributions to the programme by local authorities and in particular private parties. An impressive achievement.

Every euro from Europe has eventually been tripled in East Netherlands. Despite economic difficult times, apparently there is still a great need to invest in sectors with high levels of innovation.

I am very proud of all wonderful results in East Netherlands. For example the Gelderland for Innovation project (*'Gelderland voor innovatie'*) in which an innovation credit of more than 4 million was granted to over 60 businesses. This success prompted the Province of Gelderland to fund a follow-up project with similar targets with an amount of €10,650,000. The Province of Overijssel also put up 4.5 million for a similar instrument.

The Innovation Fund East Netherlands project (*'Innovatiefonds Oost-Nederland'*) aims at reinforcing the innovation power and the competitive position of small and medium-sized businesses. They do so by providing venture capital to start-ups and young innovative enterprises. Especially within the Food, Health and Technology themes, they achieved considerable successes. So far, the project has placed 126% of the budgeted means with 33 SMEs through participation.

In addition to stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship, we also deploy the ERDF funds to improve accessibility and mobility. These also constitute preconditions for economic growth. A good example of this are the improvements of the Burgemeester Roelenweg in Zwolle. Thanks to a rigorous reconstruction, the accessibility of the Zwolle inner city has much improved and now offers safer access to bicycles, buses and cars.

In a final year such as this, we are working towards an evaluation. It is within this framework that one of the steering groups presented its learning experiences. The main points requiring attention, are:

- The business case. It is important that the assessment of the projects is based on solid business cases. In addition to knowledge and expertise, this also shows the 'cash' aspects and as such the feasibility of projects.
- Administrative requirements. A correct description in terms of patents, financing market development, etc. is of crucial importance for a good assessment in awarding the subsidy. It often turns out that the processing time of a project or the innovation may come under pressure as a result of a lack of attention for or knowledge of eligibility conditions.
- Employment. Employment is a programme indicator. The projects submitted and carried out show that one of the first results of innovation is the consolidation of employment as well as a positive contribution to the competitive position.

Learning points we will certainly take into account in the new planning period.

In 2014, the GO programme proved to be an important instrument in regional economic structure enhancement in East Netherlands. I am pleased with the condition of the programme handed over to me by



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects
in 2014 and learning
experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

my predecessor Annemieke Traag and I look forward to completing the programme in the same manner in the coming year.

In 2015 we will continue to carry out the final projects. The new Operational Programme ERDF East Netherlands 2014-2020 has already started and as far as I am concerned, we will continue to work on maintaining and reinforcing our position as leading region within Europe.

I have every faith in our success and wish to thank everybody for their commitment and efforts in the past few years.

Dr. Michiel Scheffer

Chairman Supervisory Committee GO Programme

Member of the Provincial Executive of Gelderland



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Accountability

The main target of the GO Programme is the development of East Netherlands into a leading European innovative region. The GO Programme is a joint programme of the Provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel with the five urban networks located in the region: Urban Region Arnhem Nijmegen ('*Stadsregio Arnhem Nijmegen*'), Network City Twente, Zwolle-Kampen Network City, The Valley Region ('*Regio de Vallei*') and the Urban Triangle ('*Stedendriehoek*'). In the Provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel, the programme is implemented under the title: GO Gelderland & Overijssel, Combined Innovation Force ('*GO Gelderland & Overijssel, Gebundelde Innovatiekracht*'), mostly referred to in short as the GO Programme.

The European Commission supports the GO Programme from the European Regional Development FUND (ERDF). The fund is one of the instruments deployed by the European Commission for its target of turning the European Union into the most prosperous and competitive region in the world.

Targets, strategy and socioeconomic developments

The East Netherlands Food, Health & Technology Valleys and the (Urban) Triangle are the driving forces behind the development of the knowledge economy in the region. Together they constitute the foundation of the GO Programme. In addition, there is ample room for new, upcoming knowledge clusters. More and more projects were realized in the course of the programme, in which partners from the various Valleys collaborated.

East Netherlands is in the lead with respect to knowledge and innovation and is designated as a national innovation region. The GO Programme was set up to reinforce and expand this position.

East Netherlands has the potential to develop into a European top region. This requires the exploitation of the regional (knowledge) economy and turning any bottlenecks into new opportunities. In terms of measures taken and financial efforts, the Operational Programme of the

GO Programme clearly focuses on reinforcement of the knowledge economy and innovation force.

The priorities of the Dutch ERDF Operational Programmes are worked out in four sub targets:

Reinforcing the knowledge economy and the regional innovation potential by deploying and enhancing the knowledge clusters present;
Reinforcing the competitive position of the business community, stimulating entrepreneurship and creating sustainable employment;
Increasing the attractiveness and the quality of life of East Netherlands, especially in the urban networks;
Increasing the socioeconomic appeal of the urban areas.

For the realization of programme's main target and sub targets, activities are developed in three Priorities and five measures:

- **Priority 1: Knowledge economy, entrepreneurship and innovation**
 - Measure 1.1: Reinforce knowledge clusters Food, Health and Technology
 - Measure 1.2: Enhance the innovation power and competition position of the business community
- **Priority 2: Reinforce the innovation climate in urban networks**
 - Measure 2.1: Improve accessibility and mobility
 - Measure 2.2: Improve quality of working and living environment
- **Priority 3: Attractive towns**
 - Measure 3.1: Comprehensive community approach
- **Priority 4: Technical assistance**
 - This point was included to guarantee an effective and efficient execution of the programme.

A set of indicators (see table 2.2.), determined at national level, is used as basis for programme monitoring.



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

At European level, the horizontal policy priorities 'equal opportunities for men and women' and 'environment and sustainability' have been high on the agenda for a long time already. The GO Programme has opted to include these themes in the preparation and realization of all projects and not to establish any separate Priorities. In 2011, the Supervisory Committee discussed the theme of sustainability with the programme office through a memorandum. The Supervisory Committee was presented an overview of the scores of all projects on sustainability in 2012. In 2013 we consulted with applicants about their contribution to durability and equal opportunities. This is an ongoing theme that also had our attention in 2014. We will more explicitly go into these aspects in the various project descriptions.

GO Programme contribution to the development of the regional economy

Aims of the the GO Programme include the promotion of employment in innovative activities, support for (the entrepreneurship of) start-ups and small businesses and improving the accessibility of business parks. Of the total job offer in East Netherlands of more than 1,505,700 (LISA/BIRO, 2014) the number of new job opportunities of 2,175 that GO ERDF tries to realize is a mere 0.14 percent. Based on the figures known at this time we will realize more employment thanks to the programme, but the eventual effect on the total job offer will remain limited.

In the Hightech, Materials and Chemistry sectors, economic activity is picking up, particularly in terms of innovative activities, network creation and accessibility. That's where the GO Programme's focus areas lie.

On the one hand, the GO Programme supports the development of new production in the Food, Health and Techno sectors. In these areas the programme achieves good results. On the other hand, the GO Programme co-finances projects aimed at reinforcing the entrepreneurship of start-ups. In this respect we are talking about businesses in the Hightech, Material and Chemistry sectors (within Priority 1) and start-ups and small businesses in urban

districts (Priority 3). The GO Programme takes employment for both the highly educated and those with poor qualifications into consideration.

Supervisory Committee in 2014

There were some changes in the composition of the Supervisory Committee:

- Mr. ir. C.J. van den Bos (SER) passed away, his seat was taken by Mr. drs. D. Melenhorst.
- Mr. A.M. Hoefsloot (Foodvalley) was succeeded by Mr. W. Kolf LL.M
- Mr. drs. N. van den Hove (Ministry of Economic Affairs) was replaced by Ms drs. S. van den Brink.

In 2014, the Supervisory Committee convened once in the Provincial Government building in Arnhem and there was one written round. During the meetings, the programme progress including an explanation of the three priorities in terms of content, communication and the annual report were discussed. Specific attention was paid to the completion of the programme.

The Steering Committees in 2014

There are two Steering Committees in place for the assessment of the contents of the projects. They advise the Managing Authority on the substantive quality of projects. Both Steering Committees have independent chairmen and are based on separate content priorities of the GO Programme.

Steering group Priority 1 is composed of representatives from the business community and knowledge institutes. This group of twelve experts is complemented by two delegates from the Managing Authority and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Steering Committee Priority 1 convened three times in the year under review with reduced presence, with an assessment round in writing in order to be able to make further progress during the summer period.



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects
in 2014 and learning
experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

In its consultations, the Steering Committee Priority 1 pays considerable attention to their assessment of submitted projects. The innovative character is tested, just as the extent to which projects directly contribute to economic reinforcement of East Netherlands. To secure this in an optimal manner, the business plan and implementation approach of a project are considered as essential factors in the assessment.

The Steering Committee Priority 2 and 3 consists of representatives from the urban networks and of experts in the area of traffic and transport, residential climate and living environment, industrial parks and comprehensive urban development. The Steering Committee convened six times in the year under review.

During its meetings, the Steering Committee Priority 2 and 3 assessed the quality of the submitted projects. Another point on the agenda in meetings is the progress of projects to be submitted. The Steering Committee members assist each other with tips and suggestions. The progress of projects already decided on is also discussed in the Steering Committee. In 2014, the projects were monitored on possible release. Redeployment of such means was a point of focus. This was completed end 2014 and it is expected that the current projects will now be carried out pursuant the decision concerned.



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Results and progress analysis

The programme reached its final phase in 2014. The commitment level rose above 100 percent, caused by the overcommitment within Priority 1, Priority 2 and Priority 3. In 2014, the cities and collaborative ventures submitted the project applications already prepared in 2013. In these applications, the overcommitment for Priority 2 and 3 is subject to change. With respect to a number of projects, municipalities and regions anticipated a possible release and increased their subscription to their own account.

A. Project supervision and advice

End 2014 the total of projects decided on, reached 200,. In the previous years, 55 projects had already been completed and settled. Twenty-seven projects were formally settled in 2014. At the end of 2014, 118 projects were underway. An increasing number of these have reached the completion phase. Table 2.3 provides an overview of the completed projects with the realized indicators: Completed projects in 2014.

B. Accountability information

In 2014, the level of the claimed costs reports submitted to the programme was high thanks to the good relation between project implementers and the programme office.

Just as in previous years, there is an initial interview after the decision of the Managing Authority to grant an ERDF subsidy. This meeting between the GO programme office and the project implementers usually takes place within four weeks after the subsidy decision is issued. The conditions of the decision are explained in detail, there is room for questions and any uncertainties are discussed timely.

During the meeting, a user's guide is provided about setting up a well-organised administration. In the event of multiple project partners, the GO Programme programme office urgently advises the main applicant to let all responsible persons of the project partners be present at the meeting. Agreements reached during the first session are laid down in writing to enable feedback.

After the meeting as well, there is regular contact between the project implementer and the programme office. In this phase, the main focus lies on the assessment of the submitted progress reports and final cost statement. The reactions of project implementers in East Netherlands tell us that the contact level and supervision is highly appreciated.

C. Progress in the Priorities 2 and 3

In the past years, there has been extra attention to the lagging progress of the commitments within Priorities 2 and 3. In the spring of 2013, the chairman of the Supervisory Committee pointed out to the boards of the urban networks that they needed to speed up submitting and executing projects. In 2014, the municipalities clearly stepped up their efforts: for Priority 2 and Priority 3 20 project applications were received in 2014, 3 of which are still under consideration.

In 2014 as well, a few urban networks and towns implemented minor changes in their projects. Projects that for the time being are not carried out and projects of which it is unsure that they can be realized timely, were removed from the list. Only those projects remain that are expected to be timely realized. The realization of the expenditures of the projects in both Priorities is well on course. Both Priorities have met the N+2 estimate for 2014.



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects
in 2014 and learning
experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Financial progress

Table 2.1.a: Financial overview originally committed amounts GO Programme 2014 (in €)

	TEPC	ERDF			NATIONAL PUBLIC			NATIONAL PRIVATE		
		COMMITTED 31/12/2014	BUDGETED UNTIL 31/12/2014	TARGET TOTAL PROGRAMME PERIOD	COMMITTED 31/12/2014			TARGET TOTAL PROGRAMME PERIOD	COMMITTED 31/12/2014	TARGET TOTAL PROGRAMME PERIOD
					GOVERN.	REGION	TOTAL PUBLIC			
Priority 1 Regional innovation force, knowledge economy and entrepreneurship	345,340,580	104,809,643	95,276,000	95,276,000	40,968,151	56,846,787	97,814,938	95,276,000	142,715,999	21,173,000
Priority 2 Reinforce innovation climate in urban networks	163,498,326	47,983,612	45,128,000	45,128,000	10,361,191	101,584,487	111,945,678	55,156,000	3,569,036	0
Priority 3 Strengthen attractive towns	53,626,986	19,380,936	17,132,000	17,132,000	3,200,000	25,742,074	28,942,074	19,036,000	5,303,976	1,904,000
Priority 4 Technical assistance	11,603,389	5,801,695	6,564,000	6,564,000	0	5,801,694	5,801,694	6,564,000	0	0
Total	574,069,281	177,975,886	164,100,000	164,100,000	54,529,342	189,975,042	244,504,384	176,032,000	151,589,011	23,077,000



Table of Contents

Start
Preface
Accountability
Results and progress analysis
Table 2.1.a
Table 2.1.b
Table 2.2
Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years
Table 2.3
Colophon

Table 2.1.b: Financial overview actually realized amounts including projects under consideration GO Programme 2014 (in €)

	TEPC	ERDF			NATIONAL PUBLIC				NATIONAL PRIVATE	
		REALIZED 31/12/2014	BUDGETED UNTIL 31/12/2014	TARGET TOTAL PROGRAMME PERIOD	REALIZED 31/12/2014			TARGET TOTAL PROGRAMME PERIOD	REALIZED 31/12/2014	TARGET TOTAL PROGRAMME PERIOD
					GOVERN.	REGION	TOTAL PUBLIC			
Priority 1 Regional innovation force, knowledge economy and entrepreneurship	338,445,322	101,793,187	95,276,000	95,276,000	40,445,786	53,872,941	94,318,727	95,276,000	142,333,409	21,173,000
Priority 2 Reinforce innovation climate in urban networks	155,291,136	44,765,500	45,128,000	45,128,000	9,593,320	97,469,247	107,062,566	55,156,000	3,463,070	0
Priority 3 Strengthen attractive towns	51,508,501	17,857,065	17,132,000	17,132,000	2,600,000	25,146,709	27,746,709	19,036,000	5,904,727	1,904,000
Priority 4 Technical assistance	11,603,389	5,801,695	6,564,000	6,564,000	0	5,801,694	2,930,124	6,564,000	0	0
Total	556,848,349	170,217,447	164,100,000	164,100,000	52,639,106	182,290,591	232,058,126	176,032,000	151,701,207	23,077,000



GO

Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Tables 2.1a and 2.1b show the division of the committed 'Total Eligible Project Costs' (TEPC) concerning the various Priorities as compared to the actually realized TEPC plus the projects still under consideration. Next to the committed ERDF means, the columns state the contributions of the various co-financers of the GO programme up to and including 2014. The contribution per co-financer is compared to the target of the total programme period. Next to the committed ERDF means and the target for the entire programme period, a column is added with the commitment target up to and including 2014.

As will be clear from the tables, there is overcommitment. This overcommitment is explained by the fact that the GO programme awards the maximum amount available. Insofar as the Priorities 2 and 3 exceed the budgeted ERDF contribution, the subsidies are granted subject to change. These reservations relate to the underrealization with other ERDF projects under the same Priority with the applicant concerned. In this case the applicant acts as guarantor for the amounts furnished subject to change.

The total of committed ERDF means for the programme amounted to €177,975,886 end 2014. This is shown in Table 2.1a

Just as in the previous years, table 2.1 is presented in two ways: table 2.1a shows the committed amounts according to the decisions (including changes in the course of the project). Table 2.1b also shows the commitment decisions, but the commitment figures of the adopted projects are changed by realization figures. These two separate tables give an improved insight into the current claimed budget.

The difference between the tables 2.1a and 2.1b is small, 4.36 percent of the total committed ERDF amount (in 2013 this was less than 3 percent), and 3 percent of the total costs eligible for subsidy (1.54 % in 2013).

This is a clear indication that the realization of the projects that have been settled to date, is still very much in line with the committed budget, but that the difference increases with the rise of the number of settled projects. This is in line with expectations and an important argument for overcommitment.

Table 2.1.a shows that the total committed ERDF contribution amounts to € 177,975,886 (31 December 2013 € 168,251,317). A total of more than

€10 million ERDF budget was therefore committed in 2014. This implies a small over-commitment.

The ERDF means in Priority 1 of the entire programme period of 2007-2013 are committed for more than 100%. This is possible because the Provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel have decided to proceed to overcommit almost 10% of the Priority 1 budget. The provinces act as guarantors for this overcommitment. End 2014, they expected that they would not have to use the provisions as a result of the release of projects.

Partly through the efforts by the Managing Authority in 2014, the commitments of Priority 2 are considerably higher than budgeted in the annual tranche. A lot of ground was made up in the year under review. No further commitments are required in Priority 2 to achieve the target of the total programme.

The cities have spent their budget for 2007-2013 in Priority 3.

End 2014, 82 projects were assessed and settled: 34 within Priority 1, 31 within Priority 2 and 17 within Priority 3. Of the projects settled to date, 18 received subsidies in 2008, 27 in 2009, 16 in 2010, 14 in 2011, 5 in 2012 and 2 in 2013.

In the year under review, 27 projects reached final settlement and conclusion: 11 in Priority 1, 8 in Priority 2 and 8 in Priority 3. The assessed projects have a limited release.

Programme effects on the regional economic development

It is difficult to measure the programme effects on the regional economic development. Despite the targeted deployment of ERDF subsidies (especially in the spearhead sectors Food, Health and Technology and the emerging sector EMT), the absolute scope of the means stays relatively limited. Furthermore, there sometimes is an indirect and temporary effect due to the employment realized by projects in Priority 2 and partly in Priority 3. A phenomenon as may be seen in the building sector for example.



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Table 2.2: Substantive progress of the programme up to and including 2014

INDICATOR	PRIORITY 1			PRIORITY 2			PRIORITY 3			TOTAL		
	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014
Number of R&D projects	15	125	156							15	125	156
Private R&D projects (in euro)	10,000,000	147,988,326	63,693,854							10,000,000	147,988,326	63,693,854
Public R&D projects (in euro)	10,000,000	195,825,720	95,052,864							10,000,000	195,825,720	95,052,864
Number of supported start-ups and small businesses < 5 years	150	961	496				30	230	1,326	180	1,191	1,822
Obtained private follow-up investments in euro	25,000,000	83,652,515	51,558,779							25,000,000	83,652,515	51,558,779
Number of supported SMEs	2,000	5,400	2,125				30	156	284	2,030	5,556	2,409
Number of new partnerships between businesses and knowledge/research institutes	100	131	279							100	131	279
Number of projects improved accessibility alternative transport modes				10	25	16				10	25	16
Number of projects improved accessibility				10	28	21				10	28	21
Number of redeveloped or new urban facilities				25	28	18	10	24	17	35	52	35
Number of hectares modernised business park				200	316	256	10	0	0	210	316	256
Number of recreational tourism projects				10	16	14				10	16	14
Number of projects aimed at improvement of nature, landscape or cultural heritage				14	12	11				14	12	11
Number of projects aimed at entrepreneurship, urban community economy							25	9	7	25	9	7



GO

Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Table 2.2: Substantive progress of the programme up to and including 2014

INDICATOR	PRIORITY 1			PRIORITY 2			PRIORITY 3			TOTAL		
	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	TARGET	COMMIT. UP TO AND INCL. 2014	REALIZ. UP TO AND INCL. 2014
Number of projects aimed at participation, quality of life or social activation							25	20	16	25	20	16
No. of m2 industrial site modernized							200,000	11,293	12,063	200,000	11,293	12,063
Number of gross created jobs in fte (outcome)	900	4,555	3,088	1,250	477	269	25	129	257	2,175	5,161	3,614



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Table 2.2. shows the progress per indicator. The Table presents the target to be realized according to the programme document per priority and per indicator. In the column 'Commitment up to and incl. 2014' the total is included of the indicators to be realized in the 200 committed decisions. In the column 'Realization up to and incl. 2014' the indicators of the 82 already settled projects are processed.

It stands out that some indicators have considerable overachievement, both in terms of the initial target and with respect the forecast based on the commitment. This will be further analyzed and evaluated in the closing report of the GO programme.

Within Priority 1, in the first phase of the programme, various enabling projects were committed that contribute to an improved knowledge infrastructure in the region. For instance open innovation facilities and network organisations such as Regional Technology Centres (RTCs) and the Valley offices. These projects contribute in themselves to stimulating innovation in the region. This way various ERDF projects were initiated from an RTC. Thanks to their networks, they are often able to bring the right businesses together.

Through the good communication with the target groups by the Managing Authority and the Provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel, businesses and knowledge institutes increasingly managed to find each other in the past few years. To date, fifteen cross-province projects were awarded.

Not only within the spearhead sectors we see closer ties, but also explicitly between different sectors (crossovers). This is reflected in new applications with innovation at the interface of multiple sectors: the consortiums that submit these applications, increasingly consist of businesses and knowledge institutes from various different sectors. Most crossovers stem from the Health/Technology combination, within the framework of the Red Med Tech Highway. Food/Technology and Food/Health crossovers are also more and more often present in new ERDF applications. Moreover, projects are increasingly less stand-alones; they are often part of a transcending vision. The effect on regional SMEs is an important criterion in the assessment of these projects.

A large number of Priority 1 projects immediately generate employment. This effect is reflected in the realization of the related indicator. In spite of the economic recession, jobs could be maintained and created for East Netherlands partly thanks to projects in Priority 1.



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3: Completed projects in 2014

PROJECT NAME	Number of R&D projects	Private R&D investments in euro	Public R&D investments in euro	Number of supported start-ups and small businesses < 5 years	Obtained private follow-up investments in euro	Number of supported SMEs	Number of new partnerships between businesses and knowledge/research institutes	Number of projects improved accessibility alternative transport modes	Number of projects improved accessibility	Number of redeveloped or new urban facilities	Number of hectares modernised business park	Number of recreational tourist projects	Number of projects aimed at improvement of nature, landscape or cultural heritage	Number of projects aimed at economy-entrepreneurship, urban community	Number of projects aimed at participation, quality of life or social activation	Number of m ² modernised business locations	Number of gross created jobs in the (outcome)
Healthy nutrition thanks to residual streams rich in fibre	3	499,860	499,860	0	50,000	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Health Valley	0	0	0	0	567,347	77	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Nirion	1	808,397	1,300,945	1	373,354	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Development and demonstration of a smart registration and dialog system based on RTLS technology	1	260,695	302,456	1	99,678	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Development volatile metabolites test for cow milk	1	384,369	630,200	0	179,579	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Commercialization of egg shells, Development of new nutrients for pharmaceutical, veterinary, nutritional and cosmetic applications	1	322,451	300,518	0	110,271	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Venture Lab Twente education & training 2	1	629,868	1,200,000	86	371,463	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Research and Development for Production Service Netherlands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMT Innovation motor	0	0	0	48	450,450	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298
TIVO- Traceability and Identification of pigs in the Organic Chain	1	399,139	754,002	0	149,936	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
TSP	1	1,474,751	5,540,605	2	831,968	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Laan van Malkenschoten	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improvement accessibility Wijchen Oost /Town boulevard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
'Groene loper' - station park Oldenzaal Central Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring Westervoortsedijk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
'Beleef de Berkel', Window to the Future	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
'Berg en Bos' -Stylish City Park -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	50
C & R Vouchers. Project from the Action Programme Culture and Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Geert Groote Crypt - Lamme van Dieseleplein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Brinkpark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0



GO

Table of Contents

Start
Preface
Accountability
Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Table 2.3: Completed projects in 2014 (continuation previous page)

PROJECT NAME	Number of R&D projects	Private R&D investments in euro	Public R&D investments in euro	Number of supported start-ups and small businesses < 5 years	Obtained private follow-up investments in euro	Number of supported SMEs	Number of new partnerships between businesses and knowledge/research institutes	Number of projects improved accessibility alternative transport modes	Number of projects improved accessibility	Number of redeveloped or new urban facilities	Number of hectares modernised business park	Number of recreational tourist projects	Number of projects aimed at improvement of nature, landscape or cultural heritage	Number of projects aimed at entrepreneurship, urban community economy	Number of projects aimed at participation, quality of life or social activation	Number of m2 modernised business locations	Number of gross created jobs in the (outcome)
Heart of Stroinkslanden Zuid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Entrepreneurs House Deventer	0	0	0	1,257	0	252	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	138
Spijkerbroek Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thermion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3,952	64
Reinforcement station area Almelo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vital heart of Presikhaaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Velve-Lindenhof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

GO

Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects in 2014 and learning experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

Completed projects

10 projects were completed in Priority 1 in 2014. The projects were related to innovation, three projects of which were completed that aimed specifically at knowledge transfer and entrepreneur support: Health Valley, EMT innovation and Venturelab Twente education and training courses. In addition, there was one project 'Research and Development for Production Service Netherlands' that was not carried out in the end.

ERDF supports various East Netherlands projects in Priority 2 that focus on accessibility of locations with a superregional economic interest. For example, the Laan van Malkenschoten in Apeldoorn was redesigned with the help of the GO programme and the accessibility and capacity of Apeldoorn Zuid was improved. Through the Wijchen Oost project, this area was opened up more effectively for both residential centres and business parks. In Oldenzaal, the station area was redesigned and in Westervoort the Westervoort dyke was restructured to improve the accessibility of the town centre and the regional business park. With Experience the River the Berkel (*'Beleef de Berkel'*) this Gelderland river has become more accessible, enhancing the ecological and recreational appeal of the area. With the Hill and Forest (*'Berg en Bos'*) the sustainable future of the city park with the regional leisure functions at a higher level is secured. In Deventer, the Lamme van Deseplein square was redesigned and the Geert Groote house was refurbished.

Within Priority 3, ERDF supports tackling specific bottlenecks in a community or certain city area. A comprehensive community approach is the central theme. In 2014, projects were carried out in Deventer, Almelo, Arnhem, Nijmegen, Enschede and Apeldoorn. In Enschede two projects were completed within the Heart of Stroinkslanden Zuid through a new design around the central school and community centre, improving their function and the general quality of life. In Velve-Lindenhof, public facilities in the public space were improved to stimulate social and economic activities. Within the framework of

the Park Spijkerbroek and Vitaalhart Presikhaaf projects in Arnhem, similar activities were carried out in which the accessibility of the area was a point of attention. In Nijmegen and Deventer, improving and reinforcing the local economy was targeted through the Thermion and the Entrepreneurs House projects. In Apeldoorn, the Brinkpark/Brinklaan area was redesigned with a positive effect on the regional shopping area and the inner city function.

Learning experience through the years

The Steering Committee Priority 1 has recorded its learning experiences of the assessment of projects in a document intended for the Managing Authority and the Supervisory Committee. The object was to make it possible to share experiences, which may also support the preparations for the new ERDF programme 2014-2020.

These learning experiences included the business case, administrative requirements and employment. In the assessment of projects, the Steering Committee increasingly focussed on the presence of a good business case. In addition to knowledge and expertise, this also shows the 'cash' aspects and as such the feasibility of projects. A correct description in terms of patents, financing market development, etc. is of crucial importance for a good assessment in awarding the subsidy.

In the execution of a project the 'administrative requirements' represent an area of attention, particularly with SME entrepreneurs or other small organisations. It often turns out that the processing time of a project or the innovation may come under pressure due to the attention for or knowledge of eligibility conditions.

Employment is a programme indicator. The projects submitted and carried out show that one of the first results of innovation is the consolidation of employment and a positive contribution to the competitive position.



Table of Contents

Start

Preface

Accountability

Results and progress analysis

Table 2.1.a

Table 2.1.b

Table 2.2

Proceeds: completed projects
in 2014 and learning
experience through the years

Table 2.3

Colophon

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