

CESURA 2003

WORKSHOP 1: JUNE 4

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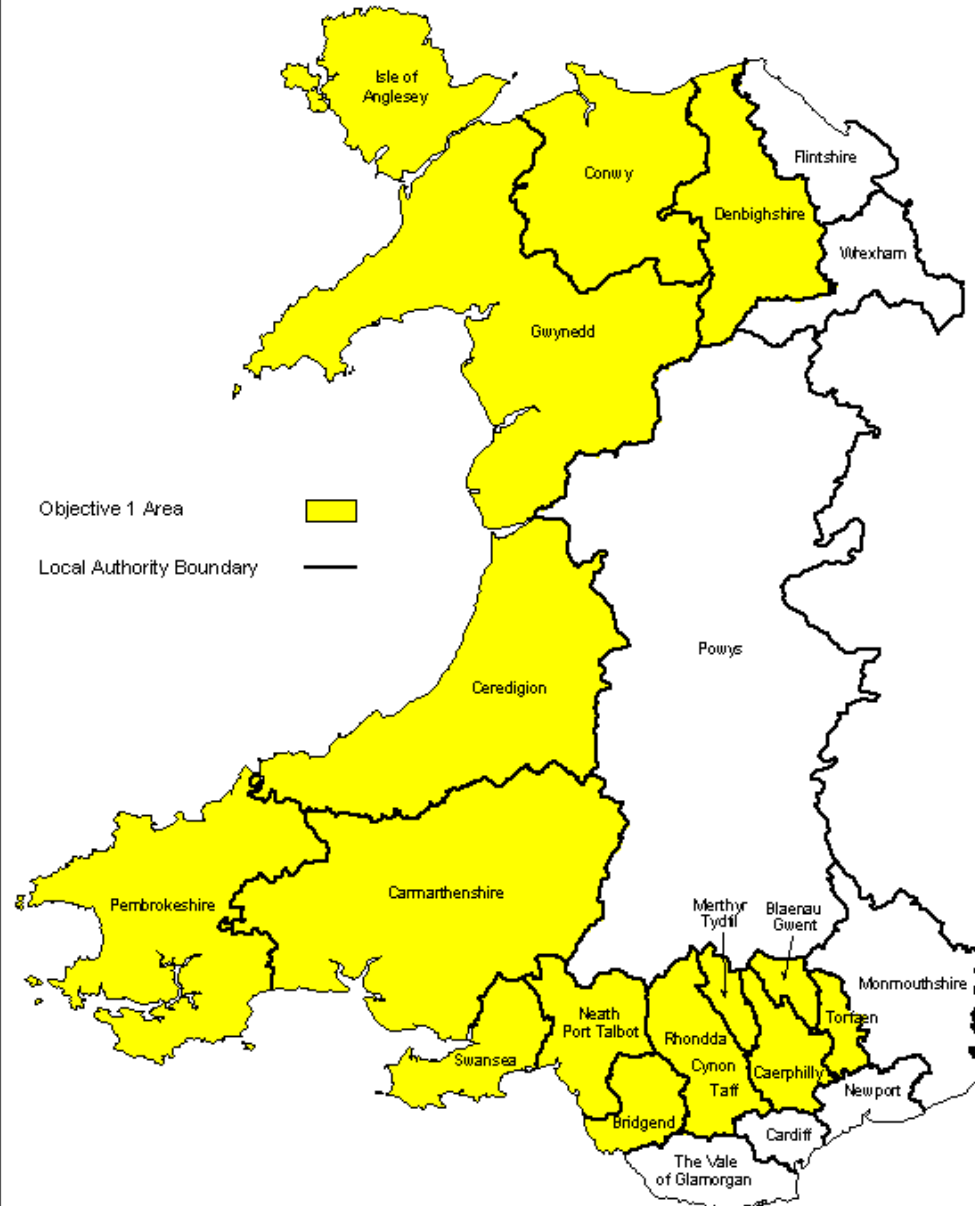
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Objective One Programme Area 2000-2006



Basic facts



- 20,000 students
- 1,400 staff
- the largest provider of HE in Wales ...
engineering & technology, computing & IT, business & management and, built environment
- the largest, and fastest growing, provider of part-time HE courses in Wales, particularly postgraduate

- ▶ Applied Sciences
- ▶ Business
- ▶ Care Sciences
- ▶ Computing
- ▶ Electronics
- ▶ Humanities & Social Sciences
- ▶ Law
- ▶ Technology
- ▶ Research Office
- ▶ Commercial Service Office
- ▶ European & External Resource Office

Overarching goals



- ▶ widening participation
- ▶ providing skills base
- ▶ third mission ...
 - ▶▶ *applied research*
 - ▶▶ *knowledge transfer*

- ▶ research ... a growing strength - especially 'applied'
- ▶ and in knowledge transfer ...
DTI teaching company scheme,
European Union FUSE programme,
training and consultancy services, project
management

European & External Resource Office

▶ **Remit**

Secure external resources to enable the implementation, delivery and successful completion of ‘extra curricula’ activities and initiatives that are central to the University’s strategic objectives.

- ▶ European Commission
- ▶ WEC (Wales European Centre)
- ▶ UKRO (UK Research Office)
- ▶ WEFO (Wales European Funding Office)
- ▶ Development Agencies
- ▶ Partners
- ▶ Auditors

Strategy

- To support new initiatives through a ‘one stop shop’ of relevant expertise.
- To co-ordinate activities, secure internal approval and manage the institutions exposure to ‘risk’

Tactics

- Pro-active approach to identifying future opportunities
- Establish ‘quality thresholds’
- Progressive control over project management

European Officers:

- ▶ prepare applications for funding
- ▶ agree methodology of implementation
- ▶ cost projects
- ▶ secure internal approval
- ▶ secure external funding
- ▶ monitor implementation and negotiate change of contract with funding agency

Accountants:

- ▶ monitor project expenditure & outputs attainment
- ▶ ensure all expenditure complies with EU regulations & guidance.
- ▶ compile & submit claims
- ▶ construct audit trails
- ▶ monitor income
- ▶ close the project down
- ▶ negotiate with auditors

Experience

- Over 40 years combined experience working in European funding.
- Secured over £20m grant aid in 3 years
- Managing portfolio of over 50 projects (rolling period)
- ▶ Knowledge & Experience largely Structural Funds
- ▶ Strategy for 2003-2008 is diversification
- ▶ Starting to acquire new knowledge about the EU.

Sources of Funding

Primary

- Objective 1
- R & D Framework Programmes
- Government/Public Sources

Complementary

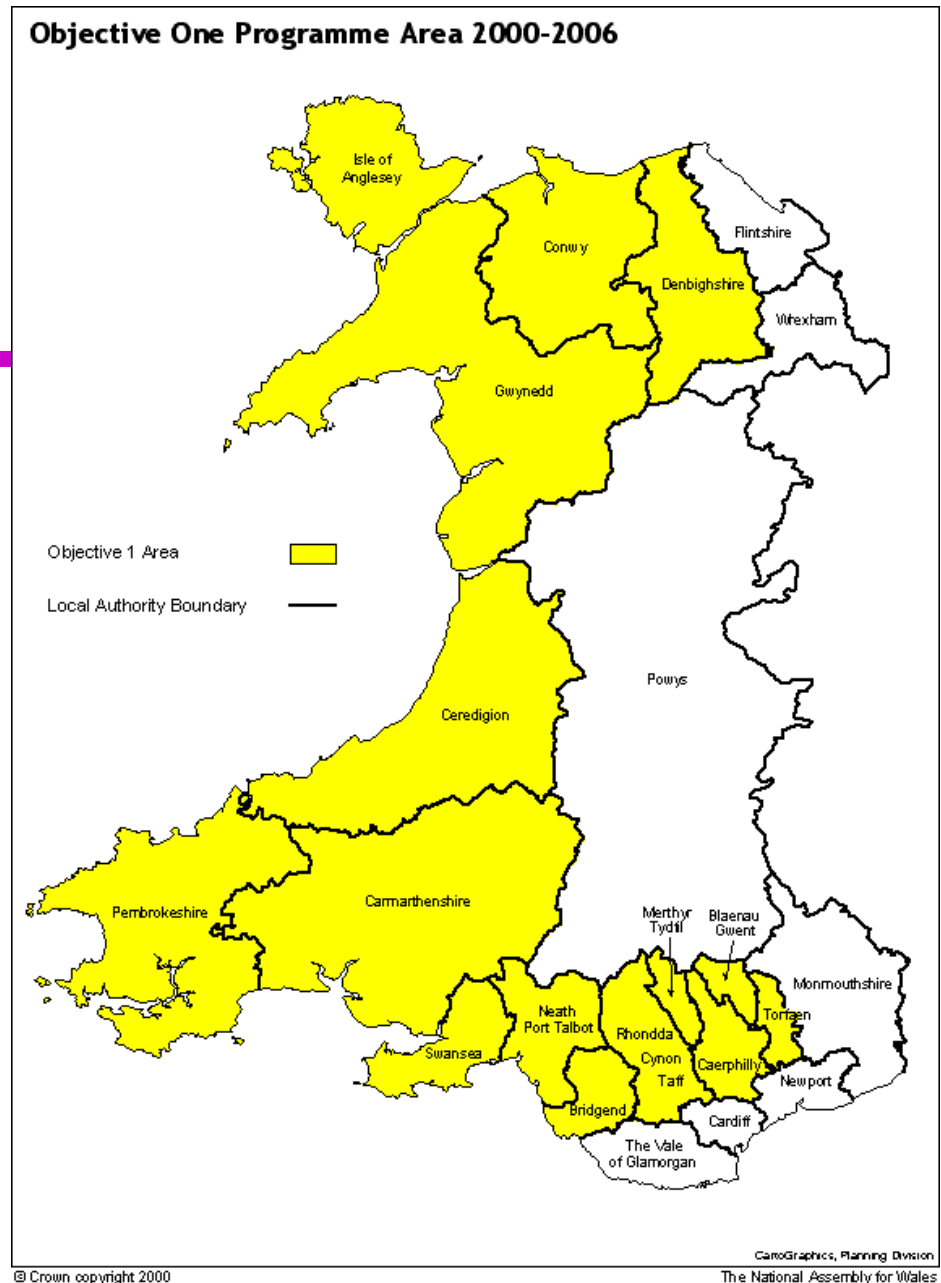
- Lottery Boards
- Objective 2 & 3
- Transnational Initiatives
- Socrates (Erasmus)
- Community Initiatives

Wales & Structural Funds

A brief overview

Wales

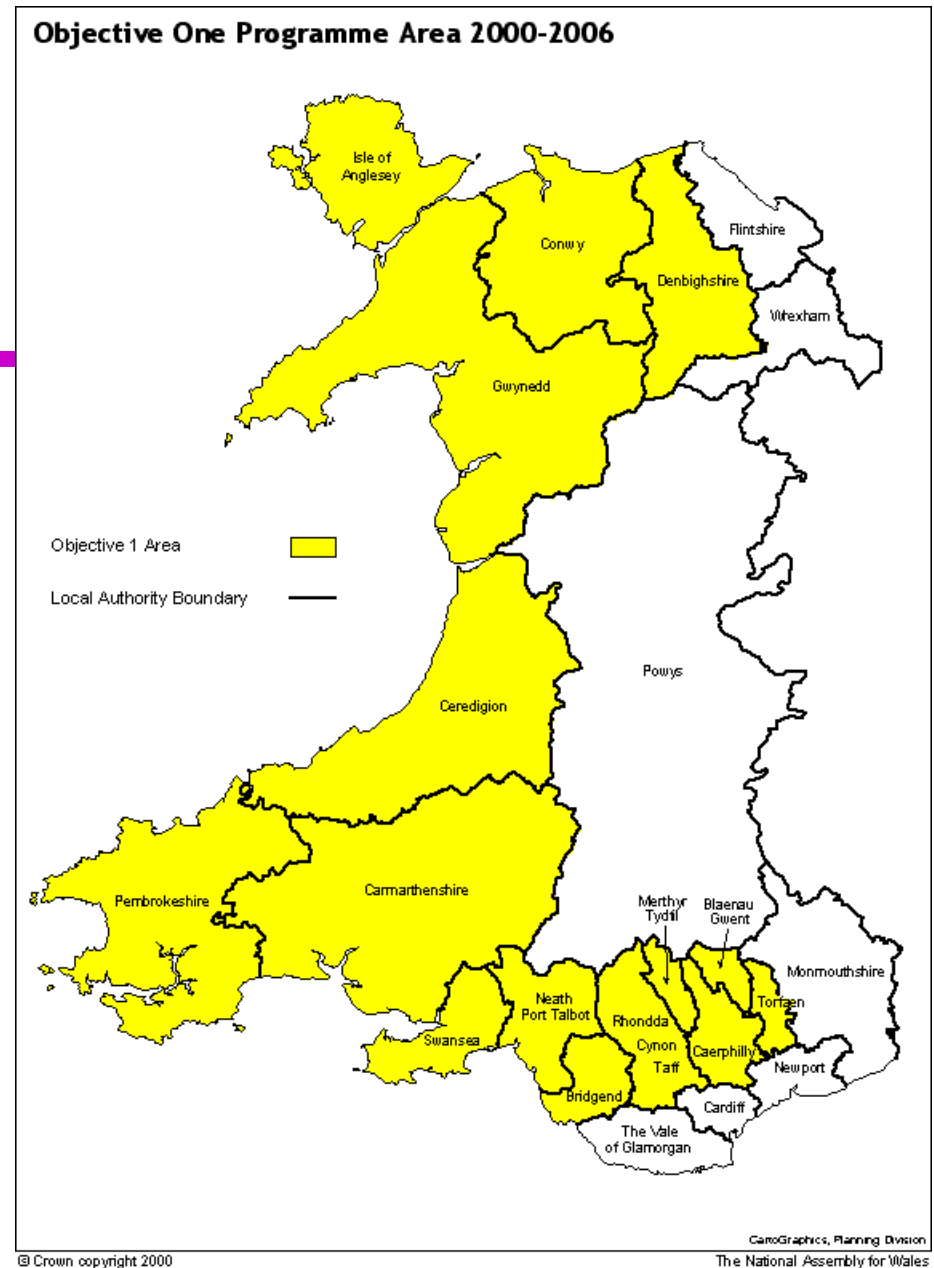
- Population: 2.9m (5% of UK)
 - 305,000 in Cardiff (Capital)
 - 1.7m in South East Wales
 - 1.2m in Mid, West & North
- Land mass: 11,659 km²
- Two languages:
 - English (99.9%)
 - Welsh (Cymraeg): 20%





Wales

- Two European “regions”:
 - West Wales & the Valleys (60% of population)
 - East Wales (40%)
- GDP per head (% of UK):
 - Wales (82%)
 - Objective 1 area (73%)
 - Central Valleys (64%)





Wales



- Government:
 - European Parliament (5 Welsh MEPs)
 - UK Parliament (36 Welsh MPs)
 - National Assembly for Wales
 - Local Authorities (x22)
- 13 Higher Education Institutions



Wales: Economy



- 1970-1990s:
 - decline in heavy industry (coal & steel)
 - growth in service sector (but manufacturing still higher than rest of UK)
 - **inward investment** (Japanese car manufacturers and electronics companies)
 - Creation of Welsh Development Agency (WDA)







Panasonic

Wales: Rural economy



- 1980s-present
 - dependency on Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
 - low incomes
 - depopulation of young people to urban areas
 - “peripherality” of location
 - Creation of Development Board for Rural Wales (since 1997 part of WDA)



Structural Fund Programmes: Wales

- 1987-1999
 - *Industrial South Wales (Obj 2)*
 - *Rural Wales (Obj 5b)*
- Population coverage:
 - *80% of Wales*
- 11 community initiatives
- 2000-2006
 - *West Wales & the Valleys (Obj 1)*
 - *East Wales (Obj 2)*
- Population coverage:
 - *62% of Wales*
- 4 community initiatives

Resource Allocation

1987-1999

ERDF	£652m (77%)
ESF	£164m (18%)
EAGGF	£36 (4%)
FIFG	

Population

ISW	1,686,000
Rural	735,700
Investment per capita per annum	£26

2000-2006

ERDF	£685m (60%)
ESF	£389 (32%)
EAGGF	£80 (7%)
FIFG	£10m (1%)

Population

West Wales & Valleys	1,869,000
Investment per capita per annum	£112

Resource Allocation: ISW 1989-99

1989-93: Underpinned by the development of 'industrial infrastructure, improved communications, environmental remediation and the development of business support services.

1994-96 Added specific actions to diversify the economic base and included specific actions to target the problems affecting the Valleys - decline of coal & steel

1997-99: Maintained the direction of the previous programmes but increased targeting of resources at the valleys and included actions to support the development of community organisations

Resource Allocation: Rural 1989-99

1989-93: Capital based programme that concentrated on investment in transportation, communications & industrial infrastructure. Particular emphasis on 'rural tourism'

1994-99: Limited support for capital based projects. Priorities aimed at supporting the private sector, diversifying the economic base and improving skills. Again particular emphasis on tourism.

Wales: Objective 1



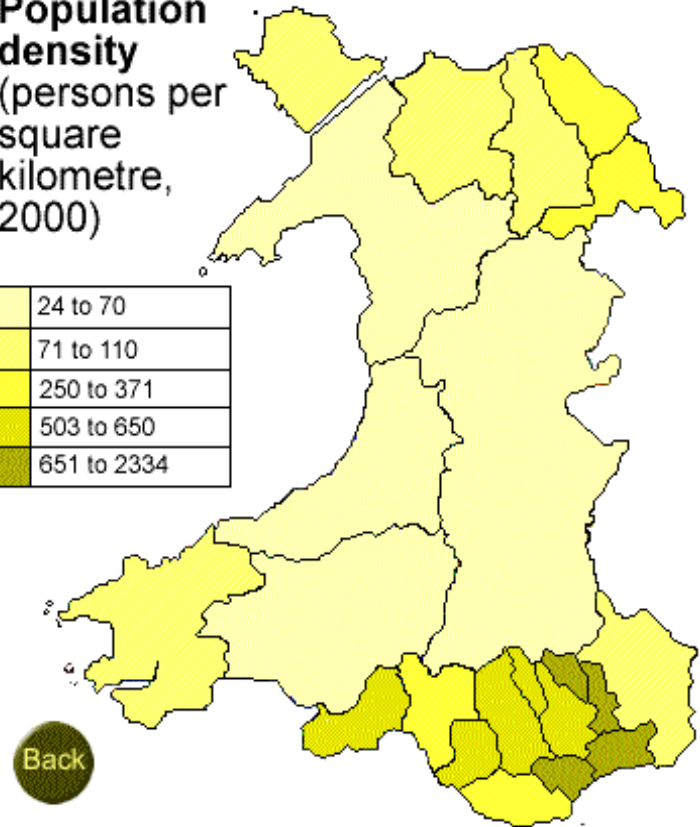
- Structural weaknesses
 - GDP 73% of EU average
 - 28% of working age population economically inactivity (*high levels of long-term sickness*)
 - Low GDP per workforce job
 - Low wages compared to UK average

Wales: Objective 1

- Limited impact of inward investment
 - Attracted only 20% share of inward investment in Wales (1995-1999)
 - Western areas suffer from “peripherality” of location
 - Tendency to attract low paid, low skill jobs

Population density
(persons per square kilometre, 2000)

	24 to 70
	71 to 110
	250 to 371
	503 to 650
	651 to 2334



Back

Wales: Objective 1

- Growing emphasis on:
 - Supporting “**indigenous**” business growth (SMEs)
 - New technologies, high value-added & high skills sectors
 - Entrepreneurship
 - R&D (Wales accounts for only **1.2%** of UK R&D expenditure)
 - Role of Higher Education in regeneration



Performance 2000-2002

Objective 1 Programme went live July 2000.

- First approvals November 2000

• Approvals to date	670
• Grant aid committed	£376m
• Actual claimed expenditure to date	£124m

University of Glamorgan:

• Leading on Objective 1 projects	20+
• Grant value	£20m+