

**MENDEL UNIVERSITY IN BRNO**

Faculty of regional development and international  
studies

**Obtaining the resources from operational  
programmes for financing the needs of a chosen  
company**

Diploma thesis

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### **Declaration**

I declare that I carried out this thesis „Obtaining the resources from the operational programmes for financing the needs of a chosen company“ independently, and only with the cited sources, literature and other professional sources.

Brno 18. 12. 2015

.....

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## **ABSTRACT**

CHVALKOVSKÁ, P. *Obtaining the resources from the operational programmes for financing the needs of a the chosen company*. Diploma thesis. Brno, 2015

This diploma thesis is focused on obtaining the resources from the operational programmes for financing the needs of a chosen company.

The first part describes the overview of the current status of discussed problematics. There are described Regional policies in Europe and the Czech Republic and the reasons of establishment, regional development, the administrative division of the Czech Republic and the last programming period 2007 – 2013 and this programming period 2014 – 2020.

The second part are own results. There are characteristics of a chosen company and of the priority axes within which the company submitted the subsidy application. The next is a subsidy application, approval of this application, the overall implementation of the project and its subsequent sustainability, benefits and risks of this obtained subsidy and its own insights.

### **Key words:**

Subsidy, programming period, Operational Programme Environment, State Environmental Fund, simplified under-limited procurement, the company FINBAU a.s.

## **ABSTRAKT**

CHVALKOVSKÁ, P. *Získání prostředků z operačních programů pro financování potřeb vybraného podniku*. Diplomová práce. Brno, 2015.

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá problematikou získání prostředků z operačních programů pro financování potřeb vybraného podniku.

První část této práce popisuje přehled o současném stavu řešené problematiky. Zde je popsána Regionální politika v Evropě a v České republice a důvody její existence. Dále význam regionálního rozvoje a administrativní členění České republiky. Posledním bodem v této části je rozdělení minulého programového období 2007 – 2013 a současného programového období 2014 – 2020.

Druhá část popisuje vlastní výsledky. Zde se nachází charakteristika vybrané společnosti a popis prioritní osy, v rámci které společnost žádala o dotaci. Dále je zde uvedena samotná žádost o dotaci, schválení této žádosti, celková realizace projektu, jeho následná udržitelnost, přínosy a rizika obdržené dotace a vlastní úsudky.

**Klíčová slova:**

Dotace, programové období, Operační program Životního prostředí, Státní fond Životního prostředí, zjednodušené podlimitní řízení, společnost FINBAU a.s.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union is one of the most important events in the history of our country. It represents integration into one of the largest economic and political groupings in the world. There are many positive benefits associated for the Czech Republic, but also for individual citizens of this country, but also less positive benefits. One of the positive benefits was that integration brought the ability of drawing European funds, the main instrument for implementation of economic and social cohesion.

Regional Policy of the European Union presented in the programming period 2014 - 2020 a unique set of measures to reduce regional disparities in the European Union. These measures were focused not only to unite European regions on the same economic level as the European Union to become a more competitive on a global scale, but also serve to deepen European integration and expansion of the pro- European ideology.

The most important financial instruments of these measures were and still are European Union structural funds. The financial resources from these funds are allocated within the seven year programming cycles to individual member states in such a way that these funds could benefit from each member country as a solution to its specific development problems. For this purpose, each country creates so-called operational programmes for each programme period, due to which funds from European Union are drawing into the development aspects that are crucial for the region. The financial instruments are used mainly for improving the life quality of the population, to improve the performance of the economy and reduce unemployment.

Now is the Czech Republic in the programming period of 2014 - 2020. For the Czech Republic were allocated funds amounting to almost 24 billion EUR. In the programming period of 2007 – 2013, 26 billion EUR has been allocated for the Czech Republic.

In the current programming period, there were several changes compared to the previous programming period. Most of them are described below in this thesis. The effective drawing of EU funds is a very hot topic of discussions, conferences, media environment and many articles. When it comes to effectively drawing funds of the European Union, there are lots of unexplainable and unprovable topics, which are often discussed and not many answers in most cases.

This diploma thesis further characterizes the previous programming period of 2014 - 2020, because during this period the chosen company FINBAU a.s. served the application of subsidy. After that, the thesis further describes the implementation of the project and its subsequent sustainability, which is already in the current programming period of 2014 - 2020. Described at the end of the thesis are the benefits and impacts on the company and on the region of accepted subsidy.

## **2 GOAL AND METHODOLOGY OF THE THESIS**

### **2.1 The goal of the thesis**

The main goal of this diploma thesis is to describe obtaining resources from the operational programmes for financing the needs of the chosen company FINBAU a.s. The thesis involves the analysis of the process of drawing financial funds from the Operational Programme Environment and its application on the chosen enterprise, including the sustainability of the project. This diploma thesis also evaluates the benefits and impacts of this obtained subsidy on the chosen enterprise and on the region.

### **2.2 The methodology of the thesis**

This diploma thesis is divided into two parts. The first part is the overview of the current status of discussed problematics and the second part describes its own results.

In regards to processing this work, it was necessary initially to gather the necessary information and to study the appropriate literature, which was about obtaining the resources from the operational programmes for financing the needs of a chosen company. To obtain this information, it was need to use technical books, publications and internet resources, such as CzechInvest or CzechTrade, portal BusinessInfo.cz and the European Structural Funds and Investment and web pages of relevant ministries and internal resources of the chosen company FINBAU a.s..

The first part is focused on regional policies in Europe and the Czech Republic and reasons of establishment, regional development, administrative division of Czech Republic and the last programming period of 2007 – 2013 and this programming period 2014 – 2020.

The second part is focused on the chosen company FINBAU a.s., which submitted the subsidy application in the last programming period 2007 – 2013 from the Operational Programme Environment an implementation, sustainability of this project and what

benefits, impacts and risks the subsidy has on the company and on the region in this programming period 2014 - 2020.

## **3 OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF DISCUSSED PROBLEMATICS**

### **3.1. European Union regional policy**

Regional policy or the politics of the economic and social cohesion (ESC) belongs among the most important activities of European Union. After the Common agricultural policy (CAP) the ESC creates the second largest area of expenditure of the EU budget around 35 %. (Marek and Kantor, 2009)

This policy (IT) is an investment policy which supports and improves for example job creation opportunities, economic growth, a quality of life and sustainable development and competitiveness. (Europa EU, online) Thus Economic and social cohesion is a certain reflection of the principle solidarity within the European Union, where the richer countries contribute to the development of poorer countries with the aim to improve the quality of life of citizens throughout the EU. (European structural and investment fund, 2015)

The key motives for founding the regional policy were primarily economic, political, social and later ecological. Therefore the main objective of this policy is to reduce disparities in the development of individual regions. As a result the levels of certain areas are likely to converge and their and competitiveness therefore should increase. (Marek and Kantor, 2009)

### **3.2 Regional policy in the Czech Republic**

Formation of regional policy in the Czech Republic was quite a complex process in a transformation period. (Potluka, 2003)

Regional policy in the Czech Republic is viewed as a conceptual activity of state, regional and local authorities. The main goal of the ESC is to contribute to balanced development of individual regions, relieve inadequate differences between improve regional economic structure and the level of region's development. (Bližkovský, 2013)

### **Regional policy representation:**

- The defining strategic aims and basic directions of regional development in certain levels - regional and regional
- Creates procedures and methods to ensure the implementation of goals and priorities
- Activity of state and regional self-governing bodies (Wokoun, 2008)

### **3.3 Reasons of establishment regional policy**

There were many reasons why to establish regional policy, especially from social, politic, economic and then ecological reasons. Regional policy of European Union is one of the most important activities. The main aim of this policy is to increase economic and social integration and therefore decrease the differences in the development of each region. (Marek and Kantor, 2009)

As suggested by Armstrong and Taylor (2009), some regions have better jobs perspective and higher amount of income than others. Which factors show these levels and perspectives? Why is it useful to predict future development and growth of regions? These questions are really important. Large economic impacts on a region's employment and income has a new investment and therefore is very important for policy makers to have exact forecast and these effect must be considered in economic and physical for the region plans.

### **3.4 Regional development**

Regional development is defined as economic development of a bigger area than geographically defined municipality. The Ministry for a local development uses their own definition for regional development to increase life standard and its quality of their inhabitants. (Stejskal and Kovárník, 2009)

According to Minařík et al. (2013), the regional development is viewed as a process and ongoing action which is the main aim to improve the quality and standard in the region. Generally, a successful regional development improves the quality of life in the region.

The main purpose of a regional development is to sustainably increase the standard and quality of a life in the region. The achievement of this would be a positive environmental, economic and social environment and other changes in the region which should be a sustainable life for future generations.

According to varying degrees of generality parameters, we can measure and compare the level of regional development or state of quality of life in the region. It could be difficult to find objective and together universally valid procedure for determining quality of life in the region and the level of development in the region.

Regional development is only effective when every region is supporting a corresponding amount due to another region.

**Table 1 Category competitiveness of descriptor and indicator**

<b>Pillar</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
Economic	Economic development of the region and his dynamic	The number of created jobs.
		The number of created jobs for the last year in the area of science, research, development.
		The number of supported projects, which are together of companies and research companies.
		Industrial zones area.
		How many percentages of employees are in the area of science, research and development.
		The proportion of the production within an innovative entrepreneurship in total production of region.
<b>Environmental</b>	Friendly resources management	The proportion of recycled waste to total production of waste.
		The amount of percentage of inhabitants in municipalities separated waste collection.
		The proportion of energy from renewable resources in the total consumption of energy in the region.

<b>Social</b>	Human capital investment	The share of participants in further education.
		The share of people for employment with tertiary education.
		How much is an amount of financial sources for further education.
		The percentage of population in tertiary education.
		The attendance in tertiary education.

Source: Minařík- Dufek, 2009 (own processing)

### 3.5 Regional development in Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic, there are historically given many high numbers of municipalities, which means, that there is scattered settlement structure. Only small number of these municipalities can be considered as a town but some of the small municipalities gained legal status of a town.

In the Czech Republic are only 5 towns which have inhabitants higher than 100 000. Therefore, it makes it possible to see, from a functional point, these urbanized areas:

- 1) Prague agglomeration
- 2) East Bohemia agglomeration
- 3) North Bohemia conurbation
- 4) Liberec - Jablonec
- 5) Ostrava agglomeration
- 6) Brno agglomeration
- 7) Plzeň
- 8) České Budějovice
- 9) Karlovy Vary
- 10) Middle Grouping
- 11) Zlín (Stejskal and Kovárník, 2009)



## **Strategy of regional development in the Czech Republic**

The core analysis of relevant factors of regional development is an effective regional policy. In this manner the identification key factors influence the regional development. It is apparent, that factors of regional development are time variable and are connected with an amount of knowledges of socioeconomic procedures and furthermore, can be change due to structures in development and their interaction.

### **These factors mean development potential of regions and contain:**

- Tangible factors of the production and infrastructure
- Intangible factors, are given as innovation and ability of creation and propagation, effective use of communication, information technologies and availability
- Natural environment and sources which are long-term determinants of regional development
- Level of skills and vocational training of human resources

The level of Czech society and the knowledge of socio-economic processes shows, that the important factor in postindustrial society of regional development can be human resources. (Minařík et al., 2013)

The document of this Strategy is usually processed for several years and therefore updating is significant.

### **The Strategy of regional development is divided into three parts, which are:**

- **THE Profile of the region** is usually the largest part of the Strategy. It is an important complex document and basic material for regional analysis. It usually consists from the most important indicators and dates which describe characteristics of the region. It includes description of parameters and values, conditions and trends that are typical for the region. The next part is environmental and economic situation.
- Usually, the second part of the Strategy creates **Regional analysis**, sometimes called **SWOT analysis**. This analysis is created as a result of serious study of

profile and other policy materials which includes strategic materials and higher levels based on detailed analysis of identified parameters and other levels of quality and standard of life in the region and regional development. The main basis for the regional development of analysis of region is document, which is in essentially region.

- The third part of the Strategy of regional development is **Programme development of the region**. This programme is another regional development for improving standards and quality of life in the region. It is a part of the Strategy of region development and it supports the development of the region. The first part creates analytical section (analysis of the region), which identifies the lists of priority axes which show their main aims and appropriate support. The next part is manageable financial and schedule process, which usually leads to realistic description of objectives. (Minařík et al. 2013)

Act no. 248/2000 Coll., on regional development support indicates minimum content strategy of regional development in the Czech Republic, which shows:

Strategy of regional development contains a particular analysis of regional development, main strategic aims, strengths and weaknesses of sides in the regional development and districts in Czech Republic, state - supported regional and regions focus for development sectors.

In the case of designing the regional strategies of development, usually the Ministry of Regional Development uses main statistic dates, planning materials, land use plans, landscape development, territory and organizing principles, methods of protection and creation of the environment and development programmes in the region. The National Development Strategy approves the proposal of the Ministry for the Government of Regional Development. (Ministry of regional development, 2015)

### 3.5 Administrative division of Czech Republic

The European Union uses a regional policy system of regional subdivision called NUTS. Every member of the state is divided into the three categories of these statistical units (according to number of population). For drawing funds of the EU is the most used region on the NUTS II level, because of were in the Czech Republic created Cohesion regions.

The Shortcut NUTS comes from the French words *Nomenclature des Unites Territoriales Statistiques* which introduce the territorial entities created for purposes of Eurostat (statistic authority of European Union), which established this classification in 1988.

Each Member of the State of European Union has developed its own system of administrative subdivisions to respect the natural needs of public administration and the population. For this reason, 27 different systems of national administrative subdivision exist in the European Union, which restricts the possibility of mutual statistical and economic comparison of the regions for the purposes of social and economic cohesion policy (ESC).

Shortcut NUTS comes from French words *Nomenclature des Unites Territoriales Statistiques*. It is about territorial entities created for purposes of Eurostat (statistic authority of European Union), which established this classification in 1988.

In this manner, there are three primary levels of regional subdivision (NUTS I, NUTS II, and NUTS III).

**Table 2 Three primary levels of regional subdivision**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Recommended population minimum</b>	<b>Recommended maximum population</b>
<b>NUTS I</b>	3 000 000	7 000 000
<b>NUTS II</b>	800 000	3 000 000

<b>NUTS III</b>	150 000	800 000
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*Source: European structural and investment fund, 2015 (own processing)*

The CR cohesion regions have been set up for an effective fundraising from European funds, which are composed of one or more counties. The Czech Republic was traditionally divided into regions, which were corresponding to the NUTS III level. Due to its accession to the European Union, it had to introduce one more level between the country level and region level corresponding to the NUTS II level called Cohesion regions. This provides the support of the EU funds to the Convergence Objective where partially, the Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective are directed at the NUTS II level.

The following cohesions regions were created: Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Central Bohemia, Central Moravia and Moravia-Silesia (Malach, 2004)



**Figure 1** Map showing the 14 regions NUTS III within 8 cohesion regions NUTS II, (source: *Strukturální fondy, 2015*)

Prague region exceeds the economic indicators significantly from the other parts of our country and therefore, meets the criteria for receiving funds from financially the most volume objectives of cohesion policy convergence, which is designed to transform the

economies of less developed regions and states the EU more efficient and closer to the level of development of the various parts of the EU.

Prague as a territory, whose GDP exceeds 75% of the EU average and therefore, is entitled to draw up from the Regional Competitiveness and Employment. The amount of money from European funds flowing into the capital is significantly smaller than the rest of our country as Prague has a considerable economic dynamism and low unemployment even without the incentives the EU.

In addition to the three NUTS levels, there are two lower levels of territorial and administrative statistical division however it is not decisive for the allocation of EU funds. These are called Local administrative units (LAU).

**Table 3 The division of EU funds among the objectives of regional policy in the period 2007 - 2013**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Units</b>
<b>NUTS I</b>	State	1
<b>NUTS II</b>	Cohesion regions	8
<b>NUTS III</b>	Regions	14
<b>LAU I</b>	Districts	76 + 15 Prague city districts
<b>LAU II</b>	Municipalities	6249

*Source: European structural and investment fund, 2015 (own processing)*

### **3.6 Programming periods**

A Programming period is a period which lasts 7 years and every further period should be like any evolution. There are some actions which need to achieve the specific objectives.

#### **3.6.1 The programming period 2007 - 2013**

In the programming period 2007 - 2013 was allocated more than € 347 billion for a cohesion fund in all member states. It is more than a third of the EU budget for this

financial period. The Czech Republic can receive from the European Union funds more than 26 billion euro. Investment by Member States in this period were concentrated to objectives resulting from the European Union Strategy to support growth and employment, called The Lisbon Strategy.

The conditions for using funds from European budget are established regulations from European Union. Specific strategies and areas for drawing from European funds are provided National Strategic Reference Framework which was drawn up by all Members of the States and subsequently approved by the European Commission.

The Czech Republic aims to fulfill the following objectives through European funds are:

- Competitive Czech economy,
- Open, flexible and cohesive society,
- Attractive environment,
- Balanced development of the territory.

These objectives are fulfilled through individual operational programmes, which are also defined in the National Strategic Reference Framework. (Strukturální fondy, 2015)

### ***3.6.1.1 Funds of European Union***

EU funds are the main instrument of European policy, economic and social cohesion through which are distribute financial sources to reduce social and economic disparities between the Member States and their regions.

#### **Structural Funds (SF) and Cohesion Funds**

There have been several changes in the Cohesion and Structural funds in comparison with the programming period 2000 - 2006 (in the CR 2004 - 2006) such as reducing the number of Structure funds from four to two. The programming period 2007 - 2013 is in the group SF only ERDF, ESF + Cohesion Fund. The other two were transformed into the European Fisheries Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development became part of the Common Agricultural Policy.

➤ **Structural Funds**

**European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)** belonged between the largest structural funds due to the highest amount of money. Its specialization was to modernize and strengthen the economy. Because of sources, which were established for each of three objectives of this programming period, it had extensive scope and extended into many areas. The investment (hard) projects were supported along with construction of railways and roads, environment contaminations, support for innovative business potential, the introduction of Government services, reconstruction of cultural monuments and others.

**The European Social Fund (ESF)** supported activities in the area of employment and development of human resources. It focused on strengthening social programmes of members of the states, supported equal opportunities in the labor market and helped risk group of inhabitants within the EU for improving labor mobility. Supported non-investment (soft) projects, such as special programmes for disabled people, children, youth, ethnic minorities, retraining, new training programmes for employees, developing training programmes and more.

➤ **Cohesion Fund**

**Cohesion Fund (CF)** was established in 1993. The CF was designed to support poorer states and regions unlike structural funds. It maintained investment (hard) projects similarly like to the ERDF but with specialization in large-scale transport infrastructure, protection of environment and on area of energy efficiency and renewable energy. (Ministry of regional development, 2015)

CF provides the programming period 2007 - 2013 with those member of the states, where the GDP per capita is less than the average level of GDP of EU countries. (Veber, 2008)

➤ **Other funds**

**European Fisheries Fund (EFF)** for the period 2007 - 2013 replaced the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) and became a new instrument of the policy of

the Common Fisheries Policy of the European Union. The main aim of this fund was to ensure the sustainable development of European fisheries and aquaculture. (Ministry of regional development, 2015)

**Community programmes** serve to deepen cooperation and solving common problems and candidate countries in the European Union territory, which is directly related to European Union policies. They are financed from the EU budget. These include Europe for Citizens, Lifelong Learning Programmes, Progress, Culture 2007 and the like EU.

**Solidarity Fund (EUSF)** was established as a reaction to the floods that affected central Europe in 2002. The aid is intended to the Member States and acceding countries affected by major natural disasters.

**Pre-Accession Instrument (IPA)** for the period 2007 - 2013 has become a new instrument for the IPA programme, which replaced the previous instruments such as ISPA, PHARE and SAPARD. This assistance is not intended for the Czech Republic, but the Czech public and private entities can be involved in its implementation in the beneficiary countries.

**The European Fund for Globalization** financed projects to help the redundant workers as a result of globalization. For this type of aid can only apply member of the country.

**Financial engineering instruments** in cooperation with the European Investment Bank and other financial institutions created by the European Commission (DG Regional Policy) for the 2007 - 2013 four common initiatives which aim to achieve more efficient and sustainable cohesion policy. Two of them relate to financial engineering instruments (JEREMIE and JESSICA) and the other two (JASPERS and JASMINE) operate as instruments of technical assistance.

The aim of **Financial Mechanism/EEA Norwegian** was to co-finance projects in selected priority sectors in order to strengthen the ability of the new Member States to participate in the internal market of the European Economic Area.



**The Swiss-Czech cooperation** intended to achieve the reduction of economic and social disparities between the Czech Republic and the more developed countries of the European Union and reduce disparities between the dynamic urban centers and the structurally weak peripheral regions in the Czech Republic. It specializes in four directions:

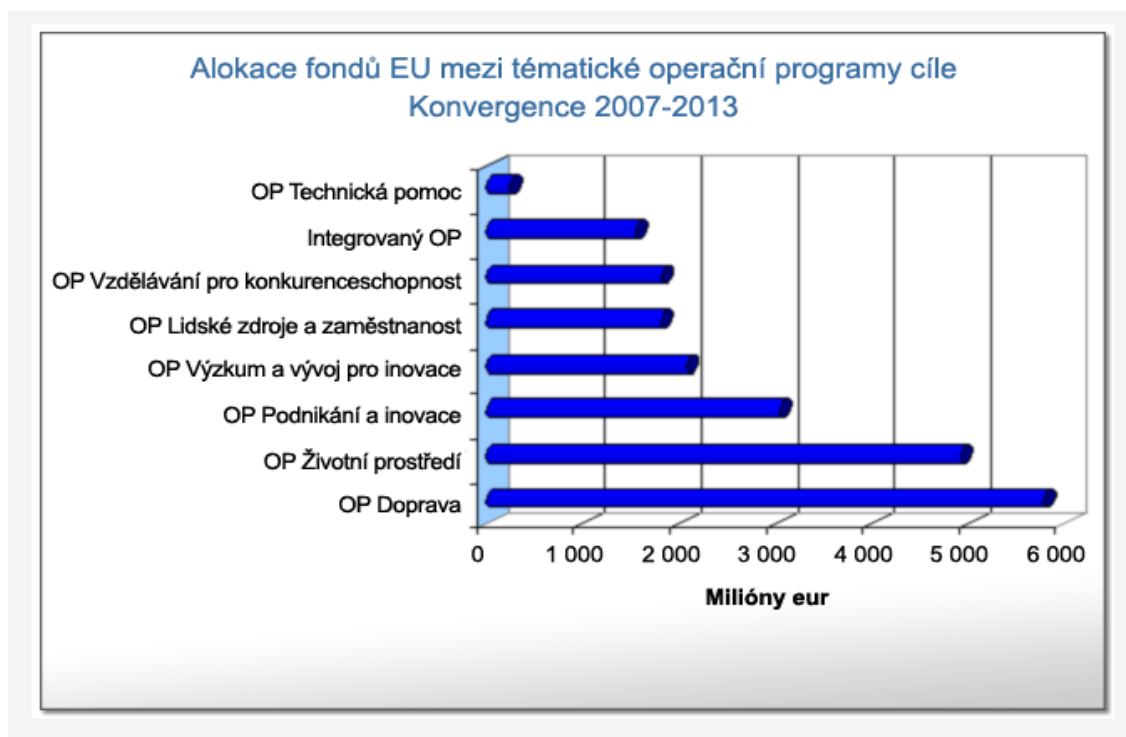
- Protection, stability and support for reforms,
- Environment and infrastructure,
- Support for the private sector,
- Human resources development and social development. (Ministry of regional development, 2015)

#### ***3.6.1.2 Objective Convergence***

This objective focused on the support of less developed regions and member states. This aid was for all regions except the capital city of Czech Republic, Prague. It existed from 8 thematic operational programmes (OP), which were allocated by the amount of 21, 23 billion EUR and 7 regional operational programmes allocated by 4, 66 billion EUR. All together for this object was allocated 25, 89 billion EURO.

Thematic operational programmes included:

- OP Transport,
- OP Environment,
- OP Enterprise and Innovation,
- OP Research and Development for Innovations,
- OP Human Resources and Employment,
- OP Education for Competitiveness,
- Integrated Operational Programme,
- OP Technical Assistance. (Strukturální fondy, 2015)



**Figure 2** Indicative allocation of EU funds in the Czech Republic for the Thematic OP in Objective Convergence objective (source: *Strukturální fondy, 2015*)

The managing authority, responsible for the proper implementation of the thematic (sectoral) operational programmes are always eternally relevant ministerial departments. (Strukturální fondy, 2015)

**Table 4** Operational programmes and their managing authorities

Operational programmes	Managing authority
Transport	Ministry of Traffic
Environment	Ministry of the Environment
Enterprise and Innovation	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Research and Development for Innovations	Ministry of Education
Human Resources and Employment	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

Education for Competitiveness	Ministry of Education
Integrated Operational Programme	Ministry of Regional Development
Technical Assistance	Ministry of Regional Development

*Source: Strukturální fondy, 2015 (own processing)*

The table above shows the Thematic OP and their respective managing authority.

Regional operational programmes included:

- ROP NUTS II North-West
- ROP NUTS II Moravia-Silesia
- ROP NUTS II South-East
- ROP NUTS II North-East
- ROP NUTS II Central Moravia
- ROP NUTS II South-West
- ROP NUTS II Central Bohemia (Dolejšová, 2008)

The managing authority, which was responsible for a correct implementation of regional OP is a Regional Council of the relevant cohesion region. (Ministry of regional development, 2015)

### ***3.6.1.3 Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective***

This objective focused on regions which belonged to a previous objective Convergence. 0, 42 billion EUR were allocated for these regions. In the Czech Republic, there is only the capital city of Czech Republic, Prague.

To the Regional competitiveness and employment belonged one of two operational programmes:

- OP Prague - Competitiveness
- OP Prague - Adaptability

### 3.6.1.4 European Territorial Cooperation Objective

This objective focused on the support of a Cross-border and transnational and international cooperation between the regions. The amount of 0, 30 billion EUR was allocated. In the remaining nine OP, from which all regions of CR can draw the financial resources included. (Dolejšová, 2008)

- OP Interreg IVC (all EU states, Norway and Switzerland)
- OP Central Europe (CR, Austria, Poland, a part of Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia, a part of Italy and a part of Ukraine out of the non-member states)
- OP Cross-Border Cooperation CR-Bavaria,
- OP Cross-Border Cooperation CR-Poland,
- OP Cross-Border Cooperation CR-Austria,
- OP Cross-Border Cooperation CR-Saxony,
- OP Cross-Border Cooperation CR-Slovakia,
- Network Operational Programme ESPON 2013 (all member states, Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Iceland, EU candidate countries)
- Network Operational Programme INTERACT II (all member states).

**Table 5 The division of EU funds among the objectives of the Regional Policy in the period 2007 - 2013**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Funds for members of EU</b>	<b>Percentages</b>	<b>Funds of EU for CR</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
<b>Convergence</b>	283 billion €	81,54 %	25,88 billion €	96,98 %
<b>Regional Competitiveness and Employment</b>	54,96 billion €	15,95 %	419,09 mil. €	1,56 %
<b>European Territorial Cooperation</b>	8,72 billion €	2,52 %	389,05 billion €	1,46 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>347 billion €</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>26,69 billion €</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Source: *Strukturální fondy, 2015 (own processing)*

### **3.6.2 The programming period 2014 - 2020**

The European Commission published a package of six new regulations on the 6th October 2011. Its final version was approved on the 17th December 2013. In the programming period 2014 - 2020 form the legislative basis for support from the European Structural Funds and investment. The documents from these regulations intend to ensure uniform rules throughout the European Union and improve coordination between funds, as well as programmes at the national level.

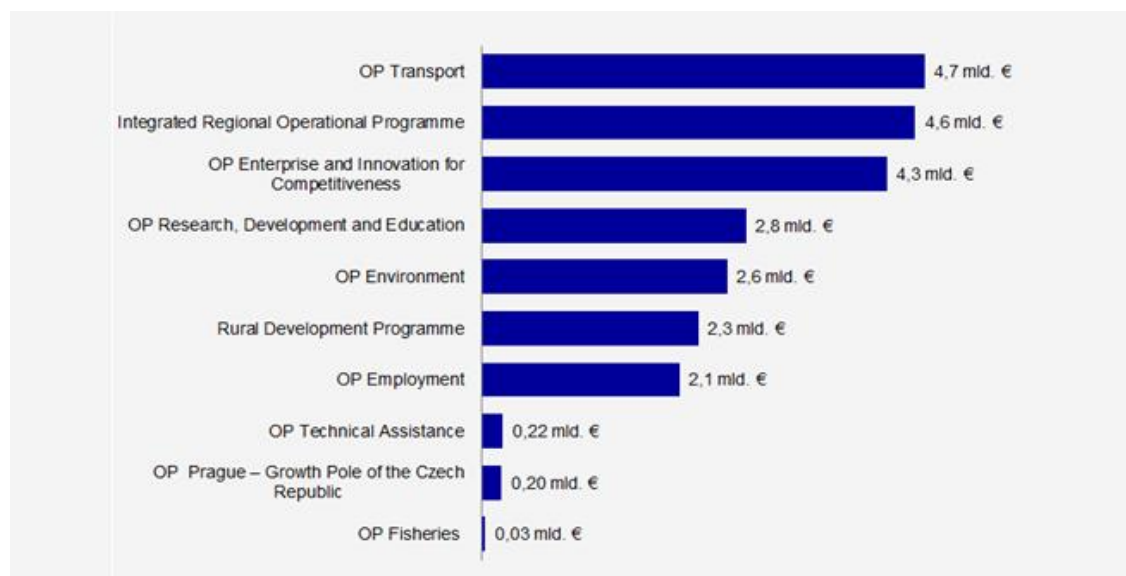
The European Union intention is to contribute the funds in the maximum possible way to achieve the EU 2020 Strategy - a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, which is a long-term vision for the development of the European Union. To make better use of these funds for the benefit of the EU 2020 Strategy, each state has drawn up a Partnership Agreement, which was assessed and approved by the European Commission. To satisfy this, it will help the individual programmes.

**The Partnership Agreement** is a basic overarching document of funding from the European Structural Funds and Investment (ESI Funds) in the programming period 2014 - 2020. The funds allocated for the Czech Republic are reaching near to 24 billion EUR. The Partnership Agreement analyzed on based European, National and Regional strategic documents the current socio-economic situation in the Czech Republic, local disparities, development needs and potential. It defines the priorities and expected results for the whole programming period.

Part of the Partnership Agreement is among others basic measures of implementation and descriptions of integrated approaches. An integral content of the document is a supplement to the fulfillment of preconditions, a group of measures that must be fulfilled for the Czech Republic to draw funds from the ESI funds.

The Partnership Agreement is due to its character of an overarching strategic document for the programming period 2014 - 2020, defining its content and binding on the individual programming documents.

In the programming period 2014 - 2020 are new programmes that are financed from the European Structural Funds and Investment (ESIF). The process of preparing the programmes conducted in parallel at EU level and national level.



**Figure 3 ESIF allocations for individual operational programs in the 2014-2020 programming period (source: *Strukturalní fondy, 2015*)**

Programmes for the programming period 2014 - 2020 were defined by Government Resolution no. 867 dated 28 November 2012. These are the following programmes:

**National operational programmes:**

- **Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness** - the aim is to achieve a competitive and sustainable economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- **Operational Programme Research, Development and Education** - the aim is to develop human resources for the knowledge economy and sustainable development in a socially cohesive society and is supported of interventions in the context of several priority axes;
- **Operational Programme Employment** - the aim is to improve the human capital of the population and public administration in the Czech Republic, ie the basic elements of competitiveness;

- **Operational Programme Transport** - the aim is to ensure the quality of transport infrastructure in the whole country, including the progressive alignment of quality transport network CR "old" EU countries.
- **Operational Programme Environment** – The aim is to protect and ensure the quality of the living environment of the Czech population, promoting efficient use of resources, elimination of the negative impacts of human activities on the environment and climate change mitigation.
- **Integrated Regional Operational Programme** – The priority is to enable balanced territorial development, improvement of infrastructure, improvement of public services and public administration and ensure the sustainable development in municipalities, cities and regions.
- **Operational Programme Prague** – Growth Pole of the Czech Republic - the aim is to ensure the fulfillment of thematic objectives.
- **Operational Programme Technical Assistance** - The aim is to support the role of the character. It focuses on setting an environment for the implementation of the Partnership and thematic operational programmes that enable and simplify the achievement of the set objectives.
- **Operational Programme Fisheries 2014–2020** - the goal is a sustainable and competitive aquaculture based on innovation, competitiveness, knowledge and effective use of resources.
- **Rural Development Programme** - the aims are restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture especially through agri - environment measures, as well as investments for competitiveness and innovation of agricultural enterprises, promoting the entry of young people into farming and landscape infrastructure. (CzechInvest, 2015)

**Table 6 Operational programmes and their managing authorities**

<b>Operational programmes</b>	<b>Managing authority</b>
Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Operational Programme Research,	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Development and Education	
Operational Programme Employment	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
Operational Programme Transport	Ministry of Transport
Operational Programme Environment	Ministry of the Environment
Integrated Regional Operational Programme	Ministry of Regional Development
Operational Programme Prague – Growth Pole of the Czech Republic	Prague City Hall
Operational Programme Technical Assistance	Ministry of Regional Development
Operational Programme Fisheries 2014–2020	Ministry of Agriculture
Rural Development Programme	Ministry of Agriculture

Source: *Strukturální fondy, 2015 (own processing)*

**Cross border cooperation programmes:**

- Interreg V-A Czech Republic – Poland
- Interreg V-A Slovakia – Czech Republic,
- Cooperation Programme Austria – Czech Republic 2014–2020,
- Cross-border Cooperation Programme Czech Republic – Free State of Bavaria, ETC (European Territorial Cooperation) Objective 2014–2020,
- Cooperation Programme Free State of Saxony – Czech Republic 2014–2020,

**Table 7 Operational programmes and their managing authorities**

<b>Operational programmes</b>	<b>Managing authority</b>
Interreg V-A Czech Republic – Poland	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)
Interreg V-A Slovakia – Czech Republic	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)



Cooperation Programme Austria – Czech Republic 2014–2020	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)
Cross-border Cooperation Programme Czech Republic – Free State of Bavaria ETC (European Territorial Cooperation) Objective 2014–2020	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)
Cooperation Programme Free State of Saxony – Czech Republic 2014–2020	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)

Source: *Strukturální fondy, 2015 (own processing)*

**Programmes transnational and interregional cooperation:**

- Transnational cooperation programme Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE,
- Transnational cooperation programme DANUBE,
- Interregional cooperation programme INTERREG EUROPE,
- Interregional cooperation programme ESPON 2020,
- Interregional cooperation programme INTERACT III,
- Programme URBAN III.

**Table 8 Operational programmes and their managing authorities**

<b>Operational programmes</b>	<b>Managing authority</b>
Transnational cooperation programme Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)
Transnational cooperation programme DANUBE	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)
Interregional cooperation programme INTERREG EUROPE	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)

Interregional cooperation programme ESPON 2020	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)
Interregional cooperation programme INTERACT III	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)
Programme URBAN III	Ministry of Regional Development (coordinated in the territory of the Czech Republic)

*Source: Strukturální fondy, 2015 (own processing)*

The programmes were developed in response to the 8 thematic areas established at the national level, which represent the "convertor" between the level of national development priorities and objectives and priorities of individual programmes. These areas are based on duly substantiated problem analysis prepared ministries, regions and representatives of towns and villages which have been subjected to a long, thorough and detailed debate, and systematically checking the needs of the partners. (CzechTrade, 2014)

**Summary: The main differences between the previous and current programming period**

Compared to the 2007 - 2013 programming period occurred in the system of drawing EU funds to introduce some novelties. And at both European and Czech level. The most important include:

- expanding the number of participating funds (newly EAFRD and EMFF, funds for rural development policy and the Common maritime and fisheries policy);
- system setting pre-conditions,
- emphasis on strengthening strategic management and planning in the preparation and implementation of the programme period, the Partnership Agreement, or individual programmes and in general the quality of the strategic work in the Czech Republic,

- increased measurable benefits supported operations (emphasis on the achievement of indicators),
- financial dependence on the speed and quality of the drawdown (performance framework),
- higher rates apply territorially specific approach and the use of integrated tools,
- higher rates of use of financial instruments at the expense of subsidies.

The main novelties of the Czech conditions are:

- reducing the number of programs (reducing the number of thematic OP and the establishment of an integrated regional operational program instead of the original seven ROPs);
- Uniform methodological concept environment (to ensure that the same rules through the system);
- The extended functioning of the monitoring system (administrative simplification, the applicant will no longer have to print any paper).

## 4 OWN RESULTS

The topic of this diploma thesis is obtaining the resources from the operational programmes for financing the needs of the chosen company.

As the representative serves the chosen company FINBAU a.s., which is in the small enterprise category. This company submitted a subsidy application in the last programming period 2007 – 2013 from the Operational Programme Environment. This application was accepted and the author of this diploma thesis close focused on it, in her bachelor thesis. The implementation proceeded during this programming period 2014 - 2020 and now the company is in the process of sustaining the project. Now this diploma thesis is focused mainly on the implementation and sustainability of this project and what benefits, impacts and risks the obtained subsidy on the company and region has, and where implementation is done.

### 4.1 Browse companies - characteristics of the enterprise FINBAU a.s.

The company FINBAU a. s., Mezírka 1, 602 00 Brno, IČ 25563165, whose certificate of incorporation (see Attachment no. 1), is focused on the financial and construction sectors, including project activity, construction and manufacturing products from plastic waste management of the project "Recycling PP". Recently, mostly specializing in leasing and revitalization of buildings and premises in the area of PP Měnin. Focused on markets in Central Europe, Eastern Europe and on the markets of developing countries.

The company is also engaged in the following activities:

- Revitalization of historic and cultural buildings, incl. special technologies, eg. acoustics and theater technology,
- Realization of interiors,
- Manufacturing of machinery and equipment, primarily for the treatment of wastes and plastics,
- Preparation of studies and documentation, designs, consultations, etc.,
- Creative and technical supervision.



**Figure 4** The logo  
FINBAU a.s. (source:  
[www.finbau.cz](http://www.finbau.cz))

The main aim of this company is to continue the development of recycling plastics, that is, from the collection and sorting through processing to final product manufacturing. As another priority, we can mention the rehabilitation and leverage built-up areas in the area of PP Měnin. (FINBAU a.s., 2010)

## **4.2 Subsidy Operational Programme Environment and Development approval of the application**

### **4.2.1 Characteristics of support Operational Programme Environment in the programming period 2007 - 2013**

This thesis deals with the characteristics of the OPE from the previous programming period 2007 - 2013, because at that time the company served a grant application. Subsequently, it deals with the process of implementation and sustainability of the project, and the benefits and impacts on the company FINBAU a.s. and the region in which it this programme was carried out in 2014 - 2020.

**Operational Programme Environment (OPE)** was due to the amount of funds to the second largest Czech operational programme. The Cohesion Fund and the European Fund offered in the period 2007 - 2013 for the regional development of almost 5 billion EUR and the State Fund for the Environment of the Czech Republic and the state budget of 300 million EUR. The main focus of the operational programme was and is to protect and improve the environment in the Czech Republic.

Almost everybody could apply for a subsidy. This programme has been designed for all municipalities, cities, state governments, local governments, as well as for research and scientific institutions, individuals, legal entities and non-profit organizations. But the overall list of subjects and applying for grants in more detail occurred in the *Implementation Document for applicants*. (OPŽP, 2014)

The aid amount could reach up to 90% of the total eligible costs of the project under the "de minimis". The condition for all projects, however, was public co- financing. Already during the implementation of the project, beneficiaries could benefit from financial support for exhibitions and vendors still unpaid invoices. Grants were also provided for

project preparation and application. Projects could vary the minimum limit costs by project.

Applying for a grant was only possible in the context of the Call for Proposals that have been announced for the area of support. Detailed information for applicants regarding subsidies were to be found in *OPE Implementation Document*, as well as the *Guide for Applicants*, the *Directive MoE* and the *Binding Instructions for Applicants*.

**Priority Axis 4**, support for waste management and removal of old environmental burdens. Increasing the amount of waste and the issues surrounding it could be solved through the construction of a collection point sorting plant, construction of composting and waste utilization. In the years 2007- 2013 the Operational Programme Environment had for these purposes prepared more than 776 million from the Cohesion Fund.

The main objective of the aid was improving waste management, removal of old environmental burdens and to reduce waste production.

This priority axis promoted two areas:

- Support Area 4.1 - Improvement of Waste Management,
- Support Area 4.2 - Removal of old environmental burdens

Amount of aid:

- Subsidies from the Cohesion Fund amounted to a maximum of 85% of the total eligible public expenditure of the project,
- The minimum amount of eligible expenditure per project was CZK 0.5 million,
- Subsidies from the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic or the state budget up to 5% of the total eligible public expenditure of the project. (OPŽP, 2014)

Types of supported projects were:

- Integrated waste management systems,

- Waste utilization facilities, particularly waste sorting and recycling,
- Separate collection systems, storage and handling of waste,
- Removal of old environmental burdens,
- Reclamation and removal of landfills.

### **Integrated waste management systems**

- Equipment for energy utilization of municipal waste,
- Regional system for mechanical and biological treatment of municipal waste.

### **Waste utilization facilities, particularly waste sorting and recycling**

- Equipment for energy utilization of medical waste,
- Waste sorters with additional technologies,
- Composting and biogas plant for processing biowaste,
- Equipment for handling hazardous waste (autoclaves, separators, thermal desorption, reactors, biodegradation facilities, etc.),
- Treatment of waste (wrecks, tires, electronic waste, construction waste etc.).

### **Separate collection systems, storage and handling of waste**

- The implementation of surveys, risk analysis,
- The inventory of contaminated and potentially contaminated sites, categorization of priorities for the selection of the most severely contaminated sites for rehabilitation,
- Rehabilitation of seriously contaminated sites.

### **Removal of old environmental burdens**

- The implementation of surveys, risk analysis,
- The inventory of contaminated and potentially contaminated sites, categorization of priorities for the selection of the most severely contaminated sites for rehabilitation.

- Rehabilitation of seriously contaminated sites

### **Reclamation and removal of landfills**

- Elimination of illegal landfills especially in protected areas,
- Rehabilitation of old landfills. (OPŽP, 2014)

### **4.2.2 The application of Operational Programme Environment**

The application FINBAU a.s. within XL. Call for Proposals income, Priority Axis 4, the primary area of support 4.1, the intention "Other devices", was made after an overall completion and correction of 20. 9. 2012.

The company FINBAU a.s. had to especially state the project description, the description of the initial situation and justification of the project, as well as project goals, a description of the location of the project and its results, which will total expenditures, etc. Selected parts of this application are at the end of this thesis (see Attachment no. 2).

#### **The main facts stated in the application of the company FINBAU a.s.:**

The title of this project was "Recycling PP". The object of this business plan was the purchase and commissioning of equipment for the treatment of separated components, and plastic waste to enable its superior processing to improve material use these plastic wastes. It was a recycling line for producing plastic products from waste plastics through production of crushed polyethylene (the world's most used plastic).

The project expected with the use of pulp from used plastic materials, packaging bags and films, which is a feedstock for further processing. Previously, the company could use crushed granulates only in small quantities because its use was limited in existing downstream facilities that were not designed for this kind of feedstock. During the time of application that subsided on the Czech and the world market crisis, the unstable price of primary materials and thus the price of waste products, while also threatening to not pay for recycled plastic waste without the possibility of a follow-up to ensure quality production of these materials.



Expected total expenditure for the project amounted to 6 360 000 CZK and the estimated total eligible expenditure 1 060 000 CZK. The total eligible costs have been set at 5 300 000 CZK. The maximum expected public support amounted to 5 162 000 CZK.

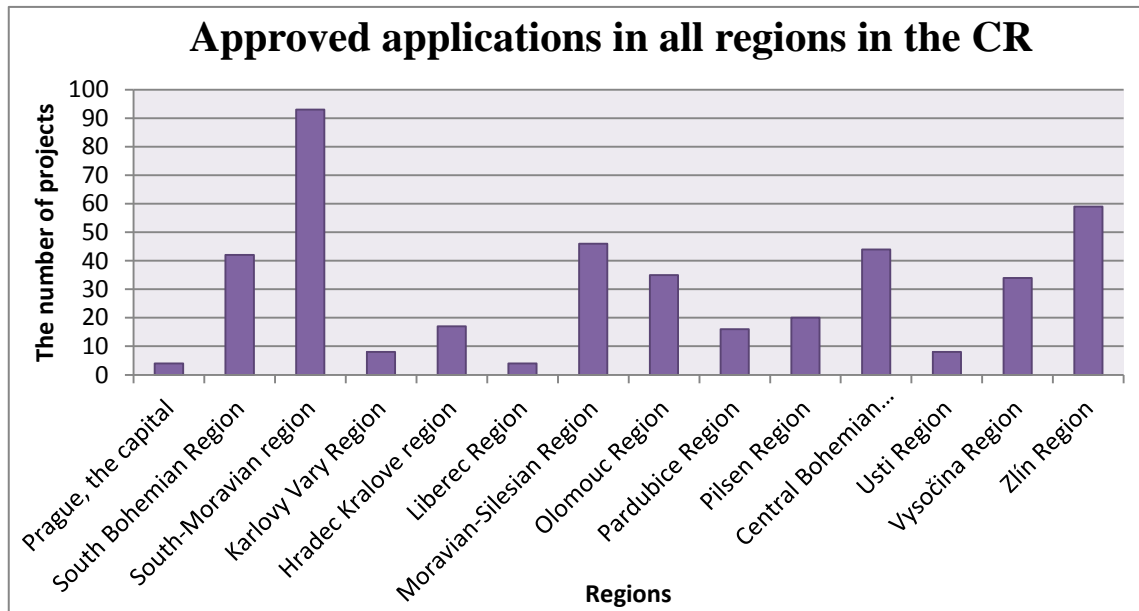
#### **4.2.3 The outcome of the application**

On 12. 3. 2013 signed by Environment Minister of the Czech Republic Tomáš Chalupa, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee, a list of approved and rejected applications within XL. Call for Proposals, Priority Axis 4, supports area 1.4 (see Attachment no. 3). A total of 433 applications were submitted to all projects in this area of OPE, of which 430 applications were approved and only 3 denied. The company FINBAU a.s. was between the applications that have been approved. Allocations for approved projects of that support area have been earmarked 1 billion CZK. Overall, it was agreed to OPE projects 111, 7 billion CZK, 41, 6 billion CZK were paid to beneficiaries and 4 468 projects were done. (OPŽP, 2015)

#### **4.2.4 Approved and endorsed grant applications of individual projects under the Operational Programme Environment in the programming period 2007 - 2013.**

The graphs below show the number of approved applications from individual counties and their respective objectives of this priority axis for 2012. These applications were approved by the Minister of the Environment within XL. Call for Proposals in the OPE.

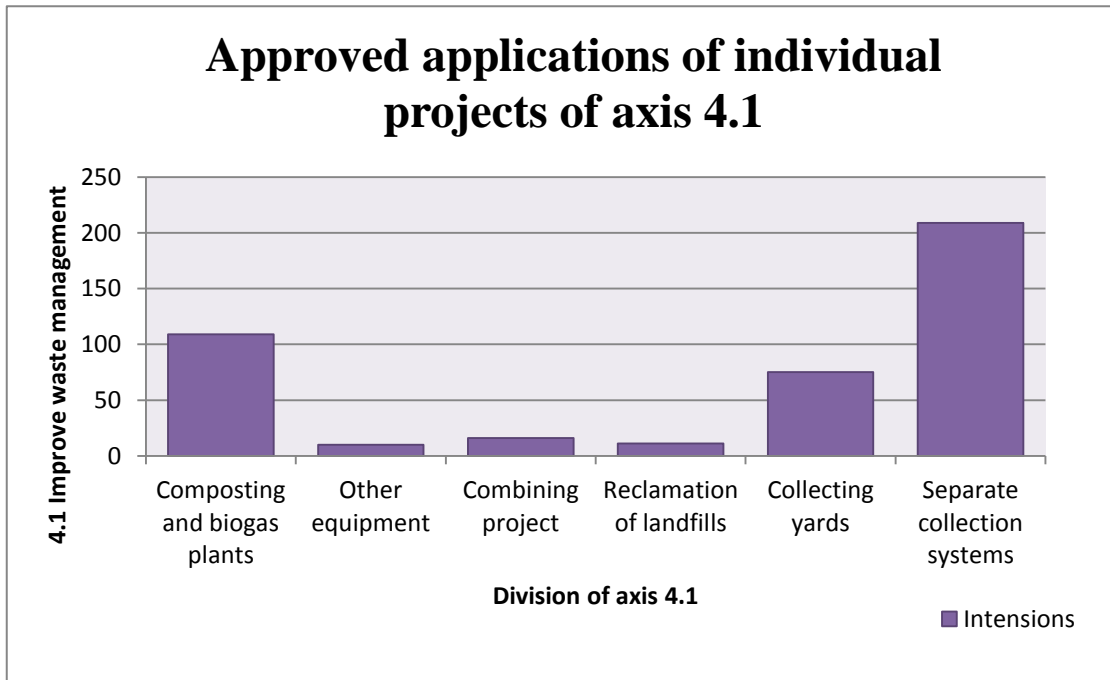
**Graph 1 The number of approved applications in various regions of the OPE**



Source: OPŽP, 2015 (own production)

In 2012, a total of 430 applications were submitted in the Czech Republic. Most of them were for South Moravia, which received a total of 93 applications. Placed right behind was the Zlín region with a number of 59 applications. The fewest applications were lodged in the Capital City of Prague and in the Liberec region, which had the same number of applications - only 4.

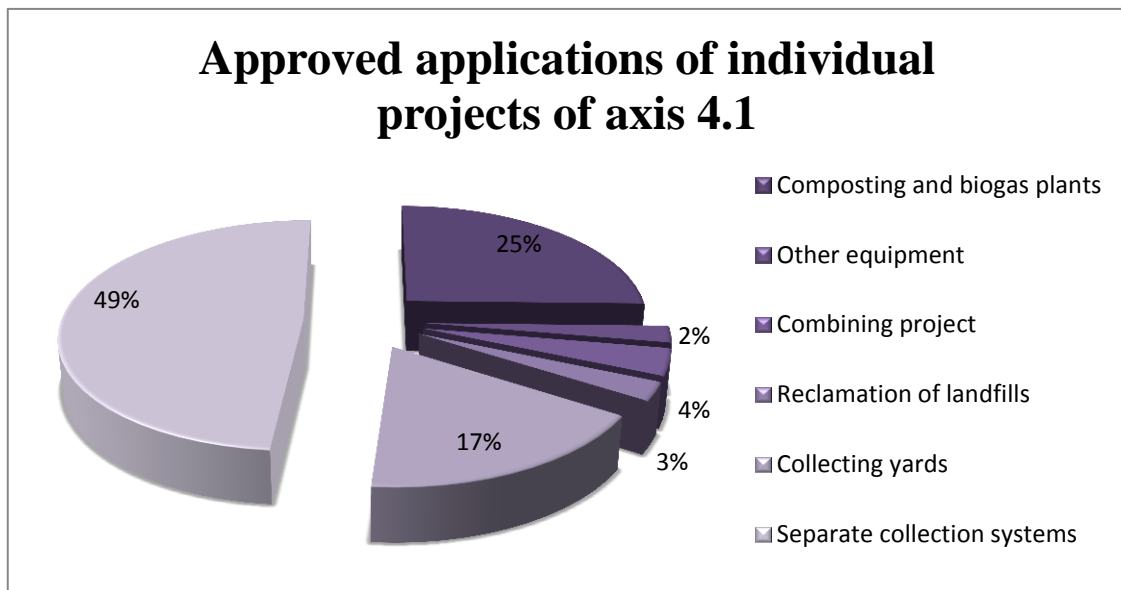
Graph 2 Approved applications of individual projects of axis 4.1 in OPE



Source: OPŽP, 2015(own processing)

This graph shows individual projects and the number of applications that have been approved within this area. Most applications were submitted to a "Separate collection system" where 209 applications were submitted. The second most popular was the intention of "Composting and biogas plants." There were selected 109 applications. The least submitted projects were concerned with "other equipment", "Reclamation landfill" and "Projects combining intentions composting and biogas plants and other facilities".

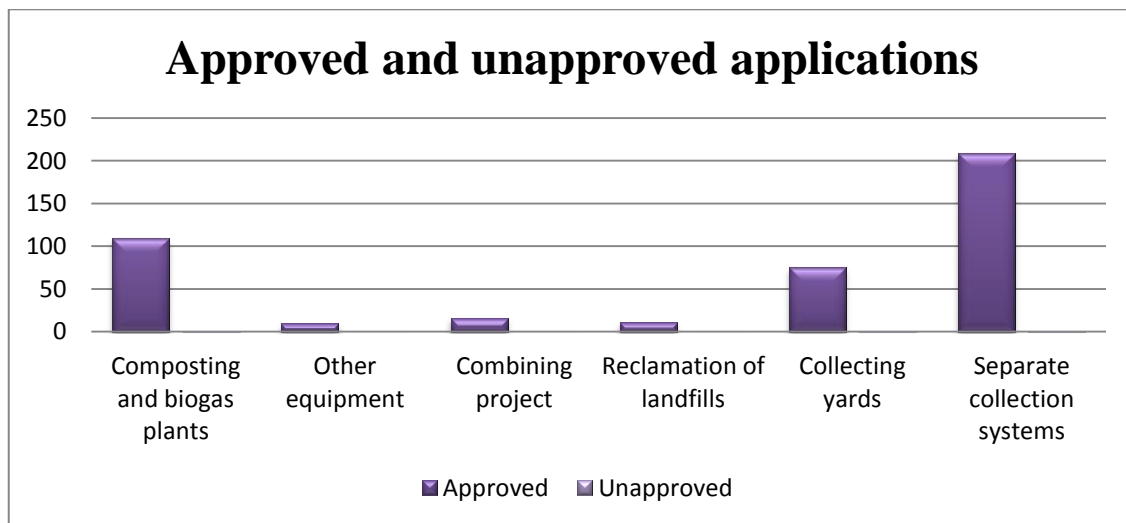
**Graph 3 Approved applications of individual projects of axis 4.1 in OPE**



Source: OPŽP, 2015 (own processing)

This graph reproduces the data graph above, however, in percentages.

**Graph 4 Compared approved and unapproved applications**



Source: OPŽP, 2015 (own processing)

In 2012 the XL. Call for Proposals of applications was very favorable, as only 3 applications were rejected.

As shown in this graph, a total of 430 applications were approved, and thus obtained, by contrast, only 3 applications were rejected. These aids are not derived from the project

"Composting and biogas plants", hereafter the "Collection yards" and "The separate collection".

#### 4.2.5 Description of project implementation of the Operational Programme Environment

The method of implementation of the project from beginning to end is governed by the rules and regulations of the State Environmental Fund, respectively the Ministry of Environment, in relation to EU rules and laws of the Czech Republic (see figure below).

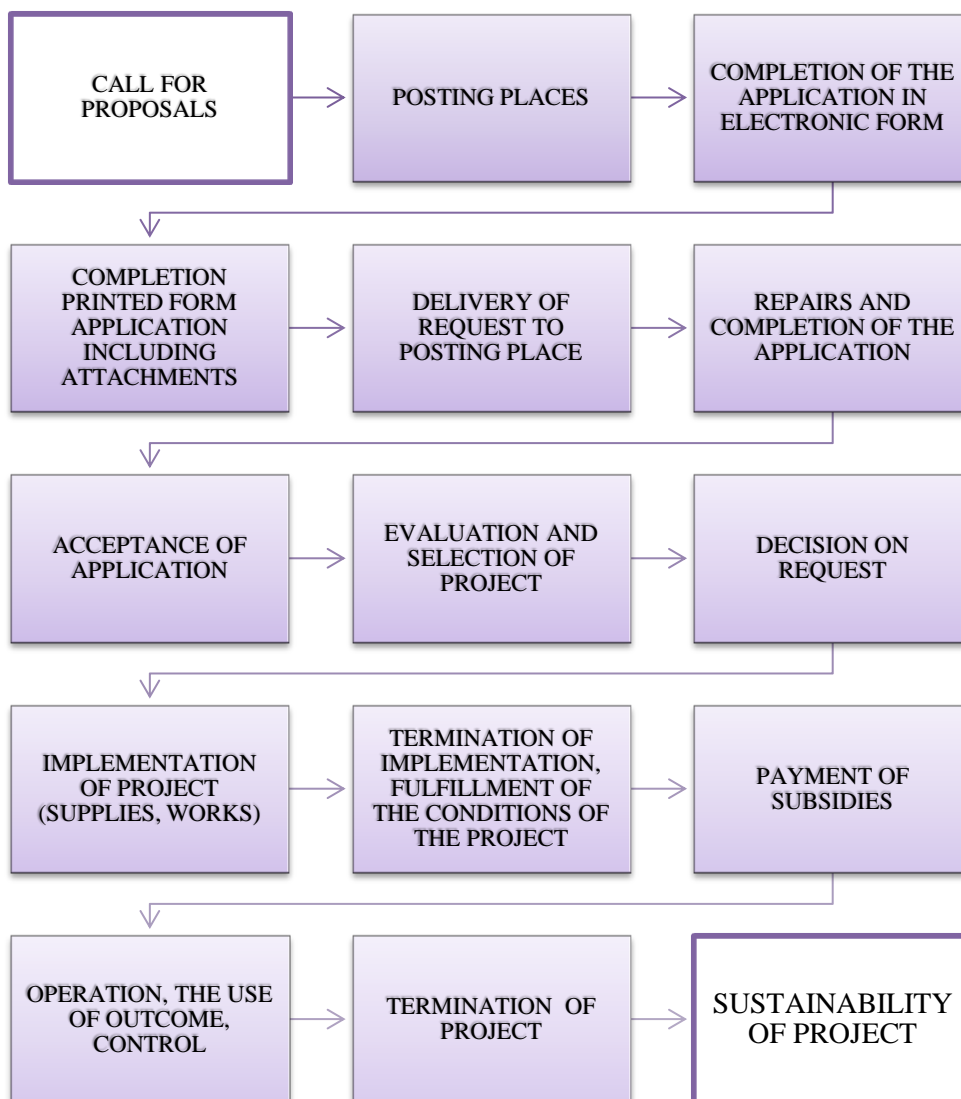


Figure 5 The structure of the process of the entire project, (source: OPŽP, 2015, own processing)

The procedure after receiving a positive decision of the governing body to award grants to the project and after the registration of the project and the letter of the marketing authorization for action with the release of the decision of the Minister:

- Implementing the selection process on suppliers,
- Issue of decision to grant provision, signing a contract for a subsidy from the SEF,
- Implementation, ongoing monitoring and financing of project, release of financial resources of state funds,
- Completion of the implementation of the project,
- Final evaluation of the project and assessment of evaluation,
- Operation, use and monitoring of sustainability of project
- Control actions for a period determined in Decision to provide a subsidy (5 years).

### **4.3 Procedures in project implementation**

After accepting the grant application, the company FINBAU a.s. had to follow certain procedures and regulations. These procedures and requirements are described below.

#### **4.3.1 Registration certificate of project and grant decisions**

On 24. 4. 2013 the company FINBAU a.s. received a registration certificate of the project and decisions to grant aid from the State Environmental Fund (SEF) Czech Republic (approved 2. 4. 2013). This document contained attachments, such as registration events, event dates, project financing and expected financing structure.

The document denounced many formalities, which had governed the beneficiary. After fulfillment of the conditions a *Decision to Provide a Subsidy* was issued and a contract was concluded with the company to provide support from the SEF. On the basis of these documents, the project "Recycling PP" also received a grant.

The main subject of support for the purchase of equipment for the treatment of sorted plastic waste with a total projected capacity up to 2600 tons/year, including subsequent operation.

The project to be properly implemented and provided the requested support, the company had to follow the mandatory guidelines that have been published and updated on the website of the Operational Programme Environment (OPŽP).

It was important that the financing of the project began as soon as possible from the beginning of implementation. One reason was that the fund needed to run out support for projects as soon as possible, because it ended in the programming period 2007 - 2013. Therefore, it was necessary that all the documents necessary for issuing a *Decision to Provide a Subsidy* to deliver within 10 days of the conclusion of the contract. It was imperative that the company supplied complete documentation on a certain date, which was provided in the registration certificate. For this reason, the company advised the State Environmental Fund call for tenders on the subject of support as soon as possible. In the case of non-delivery of complete documents by the deadline, the company faced the risk of a possible loss of support for the project.

Company FINBAU a.s. was obliged to deliver all documents within 6 months from the issuance *Registration certificate*. Other calls had been mostly valid with this *Registration certificate* 12 months, but in XL. The call for Proposals regarding that period was shortened to 6 months. The Managing Authority, for emergency reasons, could extend the deadline.

**Basic conditions of a subsidy involved:**

- The company FINBAU a.s. was required to submit the Fund electronically interim monitoring reports on the state of preparation and implementation of the project (up to 15 days from the task of BENE - FILL), incl. updating the financing plan in years, for the time of the Registration certificate (sending of monitoring reports by the required deadline and the non-updating of the financing plan for the years the company could have resulted in the transfer of funds allocated to the following year or even penalties),

- The project had to be carried out in accordance with the submitted application,
- The project had to be realized within the expected range, ie. the purchase of equipment for the treatment of the sorted plastic waste with a total projected capacity up to 2600 tons/year, including subsequent operation,
- The company had to ensure the sustainability of the project throughout the period, even if the cash flow of the project did not guarantee its sustainability and the potential difference had to be covered from other sources beneficiary,
- The company was also required to keep accounting (tax records) and had to be able to conclusively demonstrate all operations under the relevant EC regulation on the checks and audits.

The anticipated funding structure was determined by the planned amount of support from the OPE in individual years CZK. This amount is the status when applying. The actual allocation in each year determined by the actual needs of the project financing and taking into account the resources available from OPE.

A grant from the SEF amounted to 15%, of European funds 75% and thus the total eligible public expenditure amounted to 90%, in the "de minimis". The amount of funding 10% of eligible expenses was paid by the company itself.

Whereas, the application for the subsidy is approved several months later than the expected date, which disrupted the original schedule of work that was originally set. The company was thus in a situation where it did not know whether the subsidies can be accounted for or not. Therefore, the company was forced to file a *Request for extension of the stipulated deadline of the registration certificate and the time period for submission of the necessary documents to the contract for support*. On the basis of this pre-unexpected delay which exceeded the original deadline for submitting supplements to a *Decision to Provide a Subsidy*, which was set at 2. 10. 2013. The company requested an extension of the term of validity of the registration certificate and delivery of required attachments to 31. 12. 2013.



The Annex for this request for the extension of the deadline for submitting supplements were included in the anticipated revised timetable for the project and the tender. The request for an extension was sent to the SEF through the data box. This request was accepted and subsequently sent 4. 11. 2013. The new delivery date has been set at 31. 12. 2013.

While waiting for this request to be accepted, the deadline for the delivery of the requested documents from the SEF of company was drawn up as tender documents, which is necessary for the tender.

#### **4.3.2 Profile of a contractor and tender**

The company FINBAU a.s. first had to set up a profile of the contracting authority, in order to publish a public contract. There are lots of portals where companies can arrange for a profile of a contractor, such as an *e-procurement*, *profile of a contractor* or *Appropriate-publication*. Some portals are free, others charge a fee. The company FINBAU a.s. chose to use an *Appropriate - publication*.

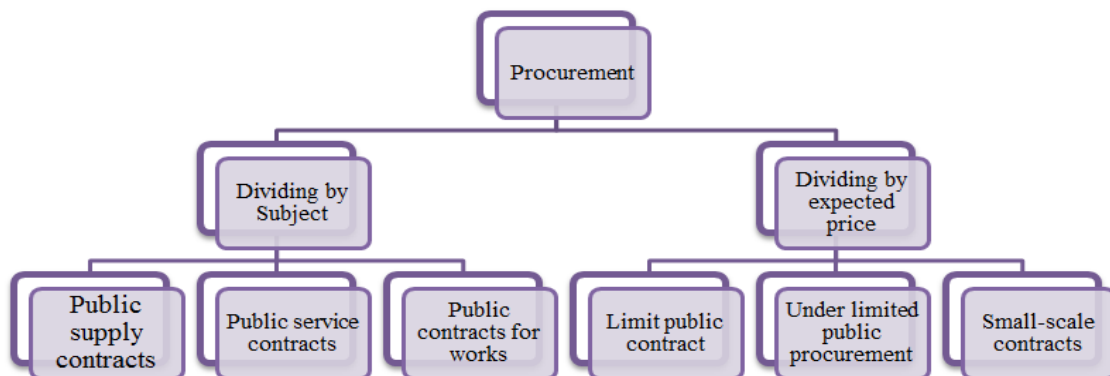
Because the aid was greater than 50%, the company FINBAU a.s. was a subsidized authority and therefore managed according to Act no. 137/2006 Coll., on public procurement. This law specifies binding guidelines, which the company had followed. One of them was to hold a tender where they were binding deadlines and therefore was not allowed these mandatory term success. Therefore, the company requested an extension of the deadline for the delivery of the requested documents to the bottom line.

Act no. 137/2006 Coll., on public procurement processes relevant regulations of the European Union and provides for:

- Procedures for public procurement,
- Design contest,
- Supervising compliance with this Act;
- Conditions of management and functions of qualified suppliers and a system of certified suppliers. (Zákon o veřejných zakázkách, 2006)

The Public Procurement Act § 21 also specifies the types of procurement procedures. These include:

- Open procedure (§ 27),
- Restricted procedure (§ 28),
- Negotiated procedure with publication (§ 29),
- Negotiated procedure without publication (§ 34),
- Competitive dialogue (§ 35),
- Simplified under-limited procurement (§ 38).



**Figure 6 Diagram of divided procurement** (source: *BusinessInfo.cz, 2015, own processing*)

The company was managed by a simplified under-limited procurement, because the estimated budget for deliveries amounted to 5 009 000 CZK without VAT (simplified under-limited procurement laid down in the Public Procurement Act to 5 010 000 CZK without VAT).

The subject of the public contract was the supply of equipment for the treatment and reuse of waste, particularly waste sorting, processing and recycling. Reports to recycling plants for sorting and crushing plastics involved the following machines: grinder, mill, loader - manipulator, hydraulic press and scales. The condition of this programme was that the suppliers had to provide the entire supply with all the complete technological lines. This contract was divided into parts.

On 3. 12. 2013 published the company on the contracting entity profile [www.vhodne - uvarejneni.cz](http://www.vhodne-uvarejneni.cz) written Call for Proposals and Tender documentation and hence took the time limit for submission of tenders. The tender deadline has set authority with regard to the type of tender procedure and the subject of public contracts. The tender period is the period during which the tenderers are bound by their tenders.

The deadline for submission of tenders has been established under the simplified under - limited procurement for the entire 15 days, and the deadline for submission of tenders has been set at 19. 12. 2013 to 13 hours. Offers could be submitted at any time of the Call for Proposals to stop receiving envelopes to the appropriate location that was specified in the tender documents.

The profile of a contractor to set a firm that a written notice could be seen only by registered users of the portal and to provide the necessary materials to the contract does not involve everybody but only those candidates who were really interested in the contract.

The company FINBAU a.s. first had to Call for Proposals in the simplified under-limited procurement written notice of at least five candidates to submit tenders to demonstrate the fulfillment of the qualifications. A written notice had to disclose the company profile of a contractor for the entire duration of the period for submission of tenders and was not allowed to re-invite the same range of candidates.

This written Call for Proposals was sent by registered mail on 3. 12. 2013 to eight companies, namely: BOCO PARDUBICE MACHINES, s.r.o., SKY PLASTIC RECYCLING CZECH s.r.o., Mátl & Bula, spol. s.r.o., PROFING Piešťany, spol. s.r.o., PROFOL s.r.o., SOP Brno, s.r.o., VÁHY – JAS, s.r.o. a WRAP, s.r.o. All companies have focused on the applicant the required technology.

**The written Call for Proposals must include at least:**

- Identification data of the contracting authority,
- Information on the type and scope of public procurement,

- The tender documentation or conditions of access or provision of tender documentation pursuant to § 48,
- Deadline and place for submitting tenders,
- Requirements for proving the qualification in accordance with § 62 (in the project, however, were set out in the tender documentation),
- Details of the evaluation criteria pursuant to § 78 (in the project, however, were set out in the *Tender documentation*),
- The company was also obliged to accept the offer and evaluate suppliers.

*The Tender documentation* had to follow the certain formalities specified in the Act on Public Procurement (in the subsidized contractor).

**The tender documentation must contain at least:**

- Terms and conditions, including payment terms, where relevant, objective conditions under which it is possible to exceed the tender price,
- Technical conditions (§ 45) or special technical conditions (§ 46a), if it is justified under procurement,
- Requirements for measures to protect classified information (§ 46b), if it is justified under procurement,
- Requirements for security (§ 46c), if it is justified under procurement,
- Requirements variant tenders pursuant to § 70 if the authority conceded,
- Requirement method of tender price,
- The conditions and requirements for the processing of tenders,
- Method of evaluating the tenders according to the evaluation criteria,
- Request for tender only in electronic form using electronic tools, so far it has laid down, and
- Other requirements of the contracting entity to the public contract. (Zákon o veřejných zakázkách, 2006)

*The Tender documentation* of the company FINBAU a.s. contained 49 pages and was divided into several parts and points. The basic layouts of these are described below.

The first page must contain the basic information about a public contract, the contractor's identification information, date & place of issue and signature of the representative. Another part of the Call for Proposals, which was sent to potential applicants, and where there were brief information contained in the *Tender documents*.

Another part of *the Tender documentation* were the conditions for submission of tenders in the tender, where they were given all the essential submission of tenders (place of posting, deadline, which must include the tender, as it should be sorted in what language requirements to meet the qualifications, subcontractors etc.).

**Main annexes of the *Tender documentation* included:**

- **Technical specifications** - there is described the specification of machines according CPV codes (crushing machine, hydraulic press, a truck with equipment for handling, scale) and the applicant had to add a description if this parameter is met and at what price,
- **The cover sheet of tender** - information about the applicants and the tender price for the transaction,
- **Purchase agreement** - a demonstration of the purchase contract and its conditions,
- **Affidavit contractor** - basic qualification requirements pursuant to § 68 par. 3 of the Public Procurement Act, the professional requirements pursuant to § 54 of the Public Procurement Act and the technical qualification requirements pursuant to § 56 of the Public Procurement Act,
- **List of major deliveries** - most deliveries which the applicant ever realized,
- **Form to indicate the proportion of subcontractors** - data on subcontractors if they had any.

*The Tender documents* must of course include a signature on the last page of the statutory representative of the company, stamp and where and when it was signed.

The next step was opening, assessing and evaluating the tenders. It took place immediately after the receipt of completed tenders. This operation is not to be held up, for example 14 days, but preferably at the same or next day after the receipt of tenders.

On 19. 12. 2013, at 13 o' clock the opening, examination and evaluation of tenders took place at the premises of the company, in the area of PP Měnin, Měnin 440, 664 57 Měnin. The opening, assessment and evaluation of the tenders took place right after the receipt of tenders. The company had to appoint and inform the commission 5 days in advance for the opening, assessment and evaluation of tenders. The commission must include at least 5 members. The evaluating commission also has to include at least one third of members with relevant expertise in relation to the subject contract. The contractor must also determine an alternate member of the commission.

Opening the envelopes they were entitled to participated applicants whose tenders were received by the contracting authority within the deadline for submission of tenders. The contractor may ask tenderers after attending to his participation at the opening of the envelopes sealed the signing of the list of candidates present. Anybody didn't attend the meeting.

The deadline for submission of tenders is received by the company at the address of the two tenders, from the companies listed in the table below.

**Table 9 List of received tenders**

Sequence number of offer	Business name of candidates	Residence of the candidate and ID number	Term and time of delivery offer
1.	BOCO PARDUBICE machines, s.r.o.	Čepí 1, 533 32, Pardubice	17. 12. 2013 10:20
2.	PROFOL s.r.o.	Střední 25, 602 00 Brno	19. 12. 2013 9:00

*Source: Own internal sources of the company FINBAU a.s., (own processing)*

The Commission carried out its control and to assess the following:

- all received envelopes with tenders were sealed, so that the contents could not be removed and were intact,

- address of the contractor, the name of the contract have been properly and legibly marked according to the requirements of the contractor,
- Tender contained all the components required by the contractor in the application for tender.

Furthermore, the commission sequentially opened envelopes and initially checked whether the tender was in the desired language, and whether the draft contract signed by a person authorized to act on behalf of the applicant.

The main controlled data and documents were:

- technical conditions are met for all pieces of equipment,
- cover sheet of tender,
- contract proposal,
- presenting documents pursuant to § 68 par. 3 of Act no. 137/2006 Coll., On Public Procurement,
- affidavit,
- a list of major deliveries,
- the list of subcontractors,
- Technical qualification requirements pursuant to § 56 of the Act required by the contracting authority.

The Commission in its activities excluded any of the candidates. As a best practice, the lowest tender price without VAT and meet all the required qualifications have been evaluated tender Nos. 1, ie. from BOCO PARDUBICE machines, s.r.o. and that the tender price of CZK 4 995 000 without VAT, ie. 6 043 950 CZK incl. VAT.

The selection of the best tender was carried out according to the rules for awarding public contracts in simplified under-limited procurement.

Subsequently it had to be drafted *Protocol on the opening, examination and evaluation of tenders*, which contained all the essentials, including an affidavit of all the members of the evaluation commission for their discretion and impartiality.

The following documents has to be inserted in the *Profile of a contractor*:

- Notification of selection of the best tender,
- The Protocol on the assessment of qualifications,
- A written report of the contracting authority.

The announcement of the best tender was given also with the authorized representatives of the applicants in written form.

According to the Public Procurement Act hence proceeded deadline for filing objections to the decision on the selection of the best tender or against exclusion from the tender. This deadline was set for 10 days after the notice of the selection of the best tender or exclusion from participation in the tender. At this date, no objections were made.

On 31. 12. 2013, the company FINBAU a.s. entered a purchase contract (*Work contract*) with the selected contractor BOCO PARDUBICE machines, s.r.o. The purchase agreement was also posted on the profile of the contracting authority under the Public Procurement Act.

That the company FINBAU a.s. received a *Decision to Provide a Subsidy*, it had to deliver the required documents. This was necessary to carefully fill attachments in the information system BENE - FILL. These documents had to be sent to the SEF to control both the electronic and written form, and the data had to match the printed version. All documents had to be current, complete and submitted for approval, and if possible, all at once. The company FINBAU a.s. these documents had to be filled out and sent by 31. 12. 2013, the date upon signature of the contract, since it ended the period of the registration certificate.

Annexes included:

- all documents for the tender (*Call for Proposals, Tender documentation, Appointment of commission, tender, Announcement and decision on the selection of the best tender, Protocol on the opening, examination and evaluation of tenders, Protocol on assessment of qualifications*),
- contract for work, including itemized budget and a financial schedule (all parts required for implementation, therefore, both for the supply and construction),



- any additions to the purchase contract,
- affidavit to support small-scale "de minimis" rule, which also contained an attachment update implementation deadlines,
- Documents proving compliance with the Act on Public Procurement, as amended, and the *Binding Instructions for Applicants and Beneficiaries* (in accordance with the contract),
- the economic evidence for financial manager (copy of the contract for opening and maintaining an account, documents proving securing its own resources, documents necessary to secure receivables),
- the current declaration of VAT reimbursements with information on whether the applicant is entitled to deduct VAT, whether in terms of economic activity,
- the contract with ČSOB corporate account.

These annexes were sent in printed form to the SEF and entered into the information system BENE - FILL. Some documents have been gradually added into subfolders Information System BENE - FILL and continuously sent to the company addressed as Mrs. financial manager of the project. With these assigned managers it is very important to communicate because they would have to deal with operations with which a company is not aware of.

Furthermore, the company was invited by the State Environmental Fund to complete:

- Documents proving the qualification of the company BOCO PARDUBICE machines, s.r.o. (extract from the criminal records of individuals, confirmation of the absence of tax arrears from a tax office, a confirmation of the customs office, confirmation from social security and health insurance, certificate of incorporation, a list of major supply and the proportion of subcontractors).

These documents were complemented and sent as a hard copy to the State Environmental Fund of the allocated Mrs. manager of the project in March 2014.

**The most frequent mistakes in the delivery of documents to the Decision to Provide a Subsidy:**

- the long process of gradual delivery of documents by applicants,
- violation of the rules for the tender procedure - the process for issuing DPS stretch of several months (interference of contracts)
- changes in construction during the preparation of an impact on the fulfillment of the purpose of the subsidy,
- non-filled IS BENE - FILL or not keeping the date of completion (all the tasks necessary to monitor the applicant specified in the system),

The most frequent mistakes of companies throughout the administration are done right in tenders. It is a fact that there are a lot of tasks that companies must meet and even only a small mistake can force the cancellation of a tender. The company FINBAU a.s. fortunately, did not have this problem.

On the basis of correctness, filling in the information system BENE - FILL and all delivered documents, it was the company FINBAU a.s. on 8. 9. 2014 that delivered the *Decision to Provide a Subsidy and draft contract to provide a subsidy* (see Attachment no. 4). This document is mandatory and very important for the beneficiaries, since it must be followed throughout the implementation. It contains binding requirements as those indicators, the financial framework of the project and delivery terms documentation and the entire deliveries.

For example, the implementation of a project was determined by the provider at the date of delivery technologies by 14. 11. 2014 and the submission of documentation to the final evaluation of the project by 28. 2. 2015. The capacity of facilities for material use of waste was set up to 2600 t/year (mandatory indicator).

This document contained annexes as a condition of providing the subsidy, technical and financial annex, setting financial corrections and misconduct within its non-compliance with the Treaty on the provision of support from the State Environmental Fund. This treaty was signed by the applicant and was re- submitted to the SEF.

Since that time, the beneficiary had to deliver the request of payment as soon as possible. The State Environmental Fund had had until the end of 2014 to exhaust most of the resources provided.

The company FINBAU a.s. divided the supplier invoice into two payments. The first was a pro forma invoice (40 % of deliveries with maturities of up to one month with a total cost of 2 417 580 CZK incl. VAT) and the other a billing invoice in the amount of 60 % of the cost deliveries (total 3 626 370 CZK incl. VAT with a maturity of 30 % the first week and 30 % within 30 days of the issuance and delivery of invoices). These invoices had to be entered as the information system BENE-FILL and sent via data box and exposed them to the technological BOCO PARDUBICE machines, s.r.o.

These payment requests and invoices have to be approved and subsequently confirm the assigned project and financial manager. Invoices and payment requests were approved. Then, the company FINBAU a.s. had to submit account statements, whether invoices were actually paid.

On 13. 11. 2014 the company FINBAU Inc. accepted complete delivery technologies, ie. a day earlier than the deadline of delivery technologies (completion of implementation of the action 14. 11. 2015) cited in DPS. Handing could attend a representative from the State Environmental Fund, but was not present.

The delivered and transferred technologies were therefore crusher, mill, loader, hydraulic presses and scale. The company also received all transfer protocols, delivery notes and manuals for each technology. All delivered technology had to have tags from their manufacturers.

Since the delivery of technologies come about the time the sustainability of the project, which is 5 years.

#### **4.3.3 Final evaluation of the project**

The last step to end the implementation was the delivery of documents to the final evaluation of the project (see Attachment no. 5). The mandatory deadline for the

delivery of materials to the final evaluation of the project was set in the Decision to Provide a Subsidy, therefore, 28. 2. 2015. Failure to submit documents could mean reporting the irregularity. In justified and serious cases, however, it is possible to apply for an extension of this deadline.

The beneficiary was required to fill out and send in the information system's final monitoring report, print it and sign it. This report contains a timetable, procurement, impact of the project on equal opportunities and the environment, on the spot checks, publicity, irregularities, status of project implementation, monitoring indicators of the project and an overview of project financing.

**Another annexes to the final evaluation of the project:**

- Protocol *Final evaluation of the project* (returns, payments, receipts and financial settlement),
- The current declaration of VAT reimbursements,
- The list of invoices and their factual content (generated from the information system BENE-FILL),
- Document of commencement of realization and a document of completion of implementation,
- Handover protocol and delivery notes and photographs taken of machines,
- Documents of putting the device into permanent operation,
- Operating regulations approved by the Regional Office,
- Documents proving the specific conditions set out in the *Decision to Provide a Subsidy* (an indicator of capacity to prove or explain to meet the design capacity of the facility).

All of these documents to the final evaluation of the project had to be printed out, signed and submitted to the State Environmental Fund. Some of the necessary documents were sent to the project manager of the company.

On 10. 8. 2015 the approval of all documentation was delivered to the Final evaluation of the project and the final granting of aid of the State Environmental Fund. The

document was signed by director of the Management of the Operational Programme Environment, Mr. Kubica.

During the completion of the project, the company FINBAU a.s. had to fill interim monitoring reports that were generated in the information system BENE - FILL about four times a year. These reports FINBAU a.s. had to be filled in truthfully (in particular the progress of implementation, monitoring indicators) and had to be completed within 15 days of assignment from the information system. These interim reports needed not to be printed, but were sent electronically via an information system for approval.

#### **4. 4 Sustainability of the project**

The company FINBAU a.s. and its project "Recycling PP" is now in the first year of the sustainability phase. Sustainability of the project is from the completion of the project (from the completion of delivery technologies where before trial operations acquired technologies were conducted beforehand and is provided as part of this project for 5 years.

The company, for this period of the sustainability of acquired technology, has to possess and not sell them.

Sustainability is demonstrated with the help of monitoring reports that are generated by an information system once a year. Here, the volume adjustment proves the separated components per year. It must be consistent with the statement of separated components, in the case of companies with the logbook. The aid recipient completes this monitoring report and is then sent electronically via the information system. In the last year, the evidence of sustainability is shown as an interim in final monitoring report. Archiving of all the documents regarding the project must be maintained for a period of ten years.

Presently all machines are fully operational and the company FINBAU a.s. has many contracted and potential suppliers and customers. Several dozens of trucks arrived on the implementation site with the material.

The company FINBAU a.s. is now in a time of sustainability, to make the machines fully operational and has an estimated capacity to process up to 2600 tons/year, and to always have the same and more amount of and even more suppliers as well as customers who are satisfied with their service.

During sustainability were in the areal PP Měnín two inspections from the SEF. These inspections controlled again the entire administration of the project, delivery of purchased technologies and operation of these technologies.

#### **4.5 Benefits, impacts and risks of an obtained subsidy**

This chapter focuses on the advantages, disadvantages, risks and effects of a received subsidy on both the company FINBAU a.s. as well as on the region.

There are a lot of advantages, disadvantages and impacts of a received subsidy on the company FINBAU a.s. For example, an advantage may be that awareness and the competitiveness of the company will increase. The acquisition of technologies has also been an increase in efficiency and productivity, as well as to improve the quality and thus the satisfaction of customers. Also, there was a reduction in energy intensity of machinery and equipment per unit of production and this reduces waste in the production process per unit of production.

Examples of disadvantages and risks can then be that the company will not maintain sustainability of a project because of the crisis and the departure of a significant supplier or customer and thus have a possibility of having a subsidy removed. Another potential risk factor may be high competition in their particular industry.

There are also benefits and impacts on the region in which the subsidy is implemented, ie. Brno - venkov. The advantage for the region where the subsidy is implemented is for example, that there can be more prosperous companies in the region, the development of society and the region, reducing unemployment and many other factors.

Another positive and important benefit is the protection of the environment. The introduction of new technologies in production led to an increase accuracy, recovery of

materials and quality control of production, which reduced production scrap. There was also a reduction in energy consumption per unit of production.

#### **4.6. Own insights**

It is important that the applicant realized that the key is not only the submission and approval of an application, but especially if the beneficiary is able to ensure and maintain the entire time of sustainability and fulfill all the mandatory indicators, which were undertaken. Indicators and targets can be understood differently and sometimes it is very hard to achieve them or find them.

The company also must follow a *Decision to Provide a Subsidy*, which have binding conditions. As mentioned above, the aim of *Decision to Provide a Subsidy* was that the project had to be implemented within the expected range, ie. the purchase of equipment for the treatment of sorted plastic waste with a total projected capacity of 2 600 tons/year (ie. increase of capacity by 2 600 000 t/year), including the subsequent operation. This was one of the key indicators of the project, which is binding and also monitored.

The recipient of this aid would have to be careful and informed well, as this indicator is understood. The company FINBAU a.s. understood the purchase of equipment with a projected capacity so that when the technology was purchased with a projected capacity of 2 600 tons/year, and thus was fulfilled DPS. This fact is also understood that the company must maintain this projected capacity for five years. But SEF holds for sustainability differently, for example, that the beneficiary must meet and fulfill the capacity of the project, therefore, present capacity 2 600 tons/year every year. It is clear that the company must have a certain amount of tons per year, but where the analysis is identified, and where can I find the notion of capacity.

It is also known that during the first year increasing the volume capacity by 100 % is almost impossible. The question is, where is the indicator accurately specified. In terms of a fund that can then be determined on the basis of their own judgment. For if the beneficiary fails to meet increased volume capacity up to 75 % (determined in the

document Methodology for controlling the actual quantity of processed / separated waste in relation to a planned capacity of the projects submitted in support of 4.1 OPE) has relevantly demonstrate why this situation occurred and SEF then determines whether it was relevant reason or not.

It is very difficult to commit to a performance a binding indicator because there are many circumstances that do not have to fulfill the beneficiary. Take for example the global crisis, the resignation of a supplier or customer, etc. All of this does not have to affect the beneficiary and yet must fill these binding indicators each year.

But where is it precisely determined when the company must fulfill this mandatory indicator? During the first year sustainability phase or in another? There is only a document that outlines certain percentage of production.

But this is very important information and the risk is that if the beneficiary does not fulfill these mandatory indicators, the subsidy may be removed.

The beneficiary should realize that if the subsidy is to become a possibility, that there are not any risks and whether the beneficiary understands the concept of targets in the Decision to Provide a Subsidy as well as aid provider. If this indicator is not fulfilled, it could mean the removal of the subsidy in its entirety, as well as controls from other competent authorities or sanctions.

The aid recipient can only not return the subsidy, but even apply sanctions, that they will pay to the state even more.



## 5 CONCLUSION

The main goal of this diploma thesis was to describe obtaining the resources from operational programmes for financing the needs of the chosen company FINBAU a.s..

The thesis solved the analysis of the process of drawing financial funds from the Operational Programme Environment and its application on the chosen company, including the sustainability of the project. It also evaluated the benefits, impacts and risks of this obtained subsidy on the chosen company and on the region.

The company FINBAU a.s. submitted the application in previous programming period 2007 - 2013, which was successfully approved. In this programming period 2014 - 2020, the company was implementing the project. This part of the work dealt with the most. Here, the company had to make a tender, which was governed under Act no. 137/2006 Coll., on public procurement, because it was subsidized contractor. The object of aid was the purchase of a recycling line, which contained five machines. The company received a subsidy under the "de minimis", and 90 % of the subsidized contractor had to have over 50 % of subsidy. The company had to follow certain terms and conditions. These requirements are often very hard to find and identify. The beneficiary was required to identify what proceedings fell as there were binding dates and deadlines, and what required document essentials they had to bring. It is often difficult, because the rules are not put together, the recipient often does not understand them, and they are hard to find or contain many pages.

The most frequent mistakes throughout the implementation of projects happen in tenders. If the company makes only a small mistake, there is a risk factor that the tender has to be canceled and replaced with new ones. The company FINBAU a.s. had a tender properly created and a contract successfully signed with their selected contractor. The winning contractor has become the company BOCO PARDUBICE machines, s.r.o. based on the lowest tender price.

Because the company FINBAU a.s. supplied all the required documents and attachments based on these terms and accurately, they have received a positive decision on the provision of a subsidy, and then also on the final evaluation of the project.

Now the company is in its first year of sustainability, which was set at 5 years. During this time, the company must annually fill an interim monitoring report based on processed and separated components. This data must be accurate and the evidence based on logbook company's requirements.

At this time, all captured machines are in full operation. The company has a lot of existing and potential suppliers and customers of the material.

The benefits of the received subsidy were for both the company and the region in which the subsidy takes place, therefore, Brno - venkov.

The advantage for the company is that the acquisition of technologies has increased efficiency and productivity, as well as to improve the quality and thus the satisfaction of customers. Also, there was a reduction in energy intensity of machinery and equipment per unit of production and waste reduction in the production process per unit of production.

Disadvantages and risks can then be, for example, that the company does not need to maintain the sustainability of the project for example because of the crisis and the departure of any significant supplier or customer and thus the possible removal of the subsidy. Another potential risk factor may be high competition in their particular industry.

An advantage for the region where the subsidy is implemented can be seen as more prosperous companies within the region, the development of the society and the region, reducing unemployment and many other factors.

Another positive and important benefit is the protection of the environment. It is and has always been very important for the company, but now there is much more emphasis on the sustainability of the environment and is in the foreground much more. The introduction of new technologies in production led to an increase in accuracy, recovery

of materials and quality control of production, which also has reduced scrap production. There was also a reduction in energy consumption per unit of production.

If, now, the company had the option to re-apply for a subsidy and to implement the project, the earliest it could be confirmed again would depend on whether it is able to meet the objectives of the project and preserve the sustainability requirements, because it's a very important question every applicant should ask themselves right from the beginning.

The company has already gone through the whole process of application for a subsidy, project implementation and now part time sustainability. This whole process took a lot of time and effort. That's why the company is now at the stage when it is worried about meeting all of the project objectives and the sustainability period that would lead to a complete and successful conclusion.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ESC	The politics of the economic and social cohesion
CAP	Common agricultural policy
EU	European Union
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
CR	Czech Republic
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LAU	Local Administrative Units
SF	Structural Funds
ERDF	EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
ESF	European Social Fund
CF	Cohesion Fund
EFF	European Fisheries Fund
FIFG	Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance
EUSF	Solidarity Fund
IPA	Pre-Accession Instrument
OP	Operational program
EEA	European Economic Area
ROP	Regional operational programs
ESI	European Structural Funds and Investment
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EARDF	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
OPE	Operational program Environment
SEF	State Environmental Fund
EC	European Commission
VAT	Value Added Tax
DPS	Decision to Provide a Subsidy

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## Attachment 1 Certificate of incorporation of FINBAU a.s.

### Výpis

z obchodního rejstříku, vedeného  
Krajským soudem v Brně  
oddíl B, vložka 2941

<b>Datum zápisu:</b>	6. května 1999
<b>Spisová značka:</b>	B 2941 vedená u Krajského soudu v Brně
<b>Obchodní firma:</b>	FINBAU a.s.
<b>Sídlo:</b>	Brno, Mezírka 1, okres Brno-město, PSČ 602 00
<b>Identifikační číslo:</b>	255 63 165
<b>Právní forma:</b>	Akciová společnost
<b>Předmět podnikání:</b>	obchodní živnost-koupě zboží za účelem jeho dalšího prodeje a prodej zprostředkovatelská činnost projektová činnost ve výstavbě provádění staveb, jejich změn a odstraňování nakládání s odpady (vyjma nebezpečných) výroba plastových výrobků a pryžových hmot
<b>Statutární orgán - představenstvo:</b>	<b>předseda představenstva:</b> Ing. Petr Chvalkovský, dat. nar. 3. února 1963 Brno, Loosova 23, okres Brno-město, PSČ 638 00 den vzniku funkce: 6. května 1999 <b>člen představenstva:</b> Zdeněk Blažek, dat. nar. 24. ledna 1945 Brno, Valašská 3, okres Brno-město, PSČ 625 00 den vzniku funkce: 16. února 2000 <b>člen představenstva:</b> Ing. Pavel Zyka, dat. nar. 24. října 1972 Brno, Moldavská 3, okres Brno-město, PSČ 625 00 den vzniku funkce: 16. února 2000
<b>Způsob jednání:</b>	Způsob jednání: Společnost jedná prostřednictvím svých orgánů anebo zástupců. Společnost se zavazuje tak, že k nadepsanému, vytištěnému nebo jinak zobrazenému názvu společnosti připojí svůj podpis předseda představenstva nebo jím písemně zmocněná osoba (zástupce).
<b>Dozorčí rada:</b>	<b>předsedkyně:</b> Eva Chvalkovská, dat. nar. 10. února 1967 Brno, Loosova 23, okres Brno-město, PSČ 638 00 den vzniku funkce: 6. května 1999 <b>členka:</b> Jana Kopřivová, dat. nar. 16. května 1942 Brno, Kubelíkova 22c, okres Brno-město, PSČ 628 00 den vzniku funkce: 6. května 1999 <b>člen:</b>

**oddíl B, vložka 2941**

Zdeněk Pospíšil, dat. nar. 22. ledna 1944  
Brno, Mathonova 30, okres Brno-město  
den vzniku funkce: 6. května 1999

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<b>Akcie:</b>	100 ks akcie na jméno ve jmenovité hodnotě 10 000,- Kč v listinné podobě
<b>Základní kapitál:</b>	1 000 000,- Kč <b>Splaceno:</b> 1 000 000,- Kč
<b>Ostatní skutečnosti:</b>	Společnost se řídí stanovami ve znění přijatém rozhodnutím mimořádné valné hromady konané dne 16.2.2000.

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**Správnost tohoto výpisu se potvrzuje**

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Krajský soud v Brně

## Attachment 2 The application of Operational Programme Environment

Žádost o poskytnutí podpory z Operačního programu Životní prostředí



OPERAČNÍ PROGRAM | PRO VODU, VZDUCH  
ŽIVOTNÍ PROSTŘEDÍ | A PŘÍRODU

### Žádost o poskytnutí podpory Operační program Životní prostředí, výzva č. 40. výzva OPŽP

Název projektu	Recyklace PP
Žadatel	FINBAU a.s.
Identifikační číslo projektu	19479607
Kraj realizace	Jihomoravský kraj

#### A. Identifikace operačního programu a výzvy

##### Oblasti podpory

Prioritní osa	4 - Zkvalitnění nakládání s odpady a odstraňování starých ekologických zátěží (FS)
Primární oblast podpory	4.1 - Zkvalitnění nakládání s odpady
Podoblast podpory	--Neuvedeno--
Projekt spadá do další oblasti podpory	Ne

## B. Základní identifikace projektu

### Projekt

Název projektu	Recyklace PP
Název projektu (anglicky)	Recycling PP
Rozsah celkových užitelných nákladů projektu	od 1 mil. CZK CZV do 25 mil. EUR CV
Stručný obsah projektu	Předmětem tohoto podnikatelského záměru je zakoupení a zprovoznění zařízení na úpravu separovaných složek kumulárního (min. 50%) a jemu podobného plastového odpadu umožňující jeho kvalitnější zpracování s cílem zlepšení následného materiálového využití těchto plastových odpadů včetně výstavby zařízení na materiálové využití roztrhnutých složek uvedených plastových odpadů a výstupy z dotřídovacích zařízení zpracovávajících tyto složky odpadů na výrobky s obsahem upravených separovaných složek odpadů. Jedná se o recyklační linku na výrobu plastových výrobků z odpadových plastů cestou výroby drtí z polyetylenu (to je na světě nejpoužívanějšího plastu) – LDPE a LLDPE, resp. HDPE a PP a jejich následné využití.
Cíle projektu	Projekt počítá, že by se pomocí využití drtí z použitých plastových materiálů, obalů, pytlů a folií, což je vstupní surovina pro další výrobu, zvětšila stávající výroba o kapacitu cca až 216 t měsíčně, ročně pak o cca o 2600 tun. V současnosti může společnost používat drtě pouze v malém množství, protože jeho použití je omezeno použitím regranulátů (resp. aglomerátů) ve stávajících návazných zařízeních, které nejsou speciálně pro tento druh vstupní suroviny určené. Na českém i světovém trhu v současné době doznívání krize je nestabilní cena primárních materiálů a tím i cena odpadových výrobků, přičemž hrozí, že se nebude vyplácet recyklovat plastové odpady bez možnosti zajistit návaznou kvalitní výrobu z těchto materiálů.

### Místo realizace projektu

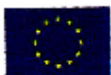
Ulice	Měnin
Číslo popisné	440
Číslo orientační	
PSČ	66457
Kraj (NUTS III)	Jihomoravský kraj
Okres (NUTS IV)	Brno-venkov
Obec	Měnin
Ověřeno dne	5.5.2013 19:07
Katastrální území	Měnin
Popis umístění projektu	Areál PPMěnin, průmyslový park Měnin, hala ve vlastnictví žadatele, část haly č. 3 ležící na p.č. 1365/2 v k.ú. Měnin

### Harmonogram projektu

Přípravná fáze projektu	14.7.2012
Předpokládané datum zahájení zadávacího řízení	1.12.2012
Předpokládané datum zahájení realizace projektu	2.1.2013
Předpokládané datum ukončení realizace projektu	28.2.2013
Předpokládané datum zahájení provozu	1.3.2013

### Realizace projektu v rámci schváleného Integrovaného plánu rozvoje města

Pokud je projektový záměr součástí Integrovaného plánu rozvoje měst, bude dle usnesení vlády ČR č. 883/2007 ze dne 13. 8. 2007 bonifikován 10 % z celkového obdrženého bodového hodnocení. Město potvrdí, že předkládaný projekt je součástí a v souladu s cíli a prioritami schváleného Integrovaného plánu rozvoje města. Toto potvrzení dodá žadatel jako přílohu k žádosti o poskytnutí dotace z OPŽP -bez dodaného potvrzení nemůže být projekt bonifikován.



## ROZHODNUTÍ č. 12134214-SFŽP

o poskytnutí podpory na spolufinancování projektu v rámci Operačního programu Životní prostředí z prostředků Státního fondu životního prostředí ČR (dále jen "SFŽP" nebo "Fond")

Podle § 1 odst. 5 zákona č. 388/1991 Sb., ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen "zákon o fondu") a podle čl. 8 Směrnice MŽP č. 12/2012 pro předkládání žádostí a o poskytování prostředků pro projekty z Operačního programu Životní prostředí včetně spolufinancování ze SFŽP a státního rozpočtu České republiky – kapitoly 315 (životní prostředí), na základě žádosti příjemce podpory posouzené Fondem

### rozhodují o poskytnutí

	ve výši	z CZV	z CZVV
dotace ze SFŽP	715 500 Kč	tj. 14 %	tj. 15 %
podpora ze SFŽP celkem	715 500 Kč	tj. 14 %	tj. 15 %
z celkových způsobilých výdajů (CZV)	ve výši	5 300 000 Kč	tj. 90 %
z celkových způsobilých veřejných výdajů (CZVV)	ve výši		4 770 000 Kč

na akci:

Recyklace PP

prioritní osy:

4 - Zkvalitnění nakládání s odpady a odstraňování starých ekologických zátěží (FS)

realizovanou v letech:

2008-2013

pro příjemce podpory:

FINBAU a.s., IČ: 25563165  
Mezírka 775, Brno-střed 60200

identif.č. ED5/SMVS, MSC2007:

115D242001530, CZ.1.02/4.1.00/12.16660

Účel poskytnutí podpory:

Předmětem podpory je nákup zařízení na úpravu separovaných složek plastového odpadu.

V Praze dne:

16-04-2013

Č.j.: SFŽP 176258/2012

  
Mgr. Tomáš Chalupa  
Ministr životního prostředí

Základní podmínky poskytnutí podpory a její další náležitosti jsou uvedeny v příloze, která je nedílnou součástí tohoto rozhodnutí. Na základě tohoto rozhodnutí uzavře Fond s příjemcem podpory smlouvu o poskytnutí podpory, která stanoví další podmínky poskytnutí podpory ze SFŽP včetně dohledků jejich uplatnění.

## Attachment 4 Decision to Provide a Subsidy and draft contract to provide a subsidy



OPERAČNÍ PROGRAM  
ŽIVOTNÍ PROSTŘEDÍ



EVROPSKÁ UNIE  
Fond soudržnosti  
Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj

Pro vodu,  
vzduch a přírodu

Vypravuje: Miroslava Lauferová  
Tel: 267 994 320  
Fax: 272 936 597

Příjemce podpory

Datum: 4. 9. 2014  
Č. j.: 148322/2014

### Operační program Životní prostředí, zaslání rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace a návrhu smlouvy o poskytnutí podpory

V příloze zasíláme rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace a návrh smlouvy o poskytnutí podpory na akci OPŽP.

V zájmu rychlého a řádného vyřízení věci postupujte prosím následovně:

- Oprávněný zástupce příjemce podpory (viz bod 1. smlouvy) podepíše obě vyhotovení smlouvy o podpoře. Na exempláři označeném čís. 1 musí být podpis oprávněného zástupce úředně ověřen, vždy je třeba doplnit místo a datum podpisu.  
Zvláštní ustanovení pro obce: Smlouvu o podpoře musí před podpisem starostou projednat a schválit příslušný orgán a musí být opatřena doložkou pod § 41 zákona o obcích.
- Fondu je třeba doručit exemplář číslo 1 smlouvy o podpoře s ověřeným podpisem a opatřeným doložkou o platnosti právního úkonu (viz výše).
- Při žádosti o poskytnutí prostředků postupujte prosím podle závazných pokynů pro žadatele a příjemce podpory v OPŽP zveřejněných na internetové stránce <http://www.opzp.cz>.

Závěrem upozorňujeme na nutnost uvádět při písemném, telefonickém či osobním styku s Fondem číslo smlouvy o podpoře.

S pozdravem

za Státní fond životního prostředí ČR:

**Mgr. Lenka Čejchanová v.r.**  
vedoucí oddělení právní podpory

za správnost:

Přílohy: rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace  
návrh smlouvy o poskytnutí podpory

**Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace**

Poskytovatel	Ministerstvo životního prostředí	Identifikační číslo EDS :	115D242001530
	Vršovická 1442/65 100 10 Praha 10	Identifikační číslo EIS :	reg.c. IS SFZP 12134214

Název akce (projektu)	CZ.1.02/4.1.00/12.16660 Recyklace PP		
Účastník	FINBAU a.s.	Typ financování	Ex ante
	Mezírka 775 / 1	Místo realizace projektu	Měnín
	60200 Brno-střed	Alokace v území (okres)	CZ0643
	CZ	LAU)	Brno-venkov
IČ	25563165		
RČ		Telefon	+420 544 254 060
Statutární zástupce, nebo osoba oprávněná	ing. Petr Chvalkovský, předseda představenstva	E-mail	finbau@finbau.cz
		Fax	

Kód řádku	Název	Termíny akce (projektu)	Ukončení	Závaznost
2018	Realizace akce (projektu) stanovená poskytovatelem		14.11.2014	max
2020	Zápis Registrace akce (projektu)		02.04.2013	max
2042	Předložení dokumentace k závěrečnému vyhodnocení akce (projektu)		28.02.2015	max

**Cíl akce (projektu) / Indikátor / Parametr**

Cíl akce (projektu)	
---------------------	--

Kód řádku	Název indikátoru	Měrná jednotka	Výchozí hodnota	Cílová hodnota	Datum cílové hodnoty
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Kód řádku	Název parametru	Měrná jednotka	Hodnota	Závaznost	Minimální hodnota *	Maximální hodnota *
1	Kapacita zařízení na materiálové využití odpadů	t/rok	2 600,000	min	0,000	0,000

\* v případě závaznosti INT je umožněno vyplnit minimální a maximální hodnotu (v případě jiné závaznosti netze pole vyplnit)

## Attachment 5 Final evaluation of the project



OPERAČNÍ PROGRAM  
ŽIVOTNÍ PROSTŘEDÍ



EVROPSKÁ UNIE  
Fond soudržnosti  
Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj

Pro vodu,  
vzduch  
a přírodu

Vyřizuje: Kateřina Stupková  
Tel.: 267 994 566  
E-mail: Katerina.Stupkova@sfzp.cz  
Datum: 10. 08. 2015  
Č.j.: SFZP 112574/2015

FINBAU a.s.  
ing. Petr Chvalkovský  
Mezírka 775  
Brno-střed  
PSČ 602 00

### Operační program Životní prostředí - závěrečné vyhodnocení akce

Státní fond životního prostředí České republiky provedl na základě Vámi dodaných dokumentů závěrečné vyhodnocení akce „Recyklace PP“, akceptační číslo 12134214, číslo EDS/SMVS 115D242001530. Sdělujeme Vám, že projekt splnil podmínky pro vydání závěrečného vyhodnocení.

V příloze Vám zasíláme schválenou dokumentaci závěrečného vyhodnocení akce:

- Závěrečné vyhodnocení akce - výstup z informačního systému EDS/SMVS včetně Protokolu vyúčtování poskytnuté podpory, který je nedílnou součástí Závěrečného vyhodnocení akce.
- Protokol závěrečného vyhodnocení akce o definitivním přiznání podpory ze SFŽP ČR.

V Protokolu vyúčtování poskytnuté podpory jsou uvedeny přesné částky finančních prostředků administrovaných v rámci daného projektu.

Závěrem upozorňujeme, že podmínky poskytnutí dotace zůstávají i nadále v platnosti a příjemce podpory je povinen je plnit minimálně po dobu stanovenou v příloze č. 1 k Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace.

S pozdravem

Mgr. Martin Kubica v.r.  
ředitel sekce řízení OPŽP





OPERAČNÍ PROGRAM  
ŽIVOTNÍ PROSTŘEDÍ



EVROPSKÁ UNIE  
Fond soudržnosti  
Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj

Pro vodu,  
vzduch a přírodu

Příloha č.1 k Závěrečnému vyhodnocení akce

ev.č. EDS/SMVS : 115D242001530  
ev.č. IS SFŽP : 12134214  
ev. č. MSC 2007 : CZ.1.02/4.1.00/12.16660  
příjemce dotace : FINBAU a.s.

## Protokol vyúčtování poskytnuté podpory

		dotace ERDF/FS	dotace SR/SFŽP	půjčka SFŽP
Podpora dle rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace	investice	4 245 750,00 Kč	249 750,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	neinvestice	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	celkem	4 245 750,00 Kč	249 750,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
Podpora poskytnutá dle žádostí o platbu	investice	4 245 750,00 Kč	249 750,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	neinvestice	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	celkem	4 245 750,00 Kč	249 750,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
Realizované vratky a odvody	investice	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	neinvestice	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	celkem	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
Skutečně proplacená podpora	investice	4 245 750,00 Kč	249 750,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	neinvestice	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč	0,00 Kč
	celkem	4 245 750,00 Kč	249 750,00 Kč	0,00 Kč