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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 31.3.2010
SEC(2010) 360 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying document to the

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**Cohesion policy: Strategic report 2010
on the implementation of the programmes 2007-2013**

{COM(2010) 110}

1. INTRODUCTION

This staff working document is a companion document to the Communication COM(2010) 110.

This document presents in Section 2 a short narrative on the progress reported by the Member States in selecting projects and on early evidence on outputs and results in the period 2007-2013.

Section 3 presents an indicative selection of 40 good practices examples provided by Member States in their national strategic reports.

Section 4 is composed of explanatory texts explaining the annexes attached as follows:

ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS SELECTED

- ANNEX I: Projects selected: Global progress reported by the Member State in selecting projects
- ANNEX II: Projects selected: Global Progress in implementing the Community Strategic Guidelines
- ANNEX III: Projects selected: Global Progress in implementing the Lisbon earmarking priorities within the Community Strategic Guidelines–by Objective
- ANNEX IV: Projects selected: Progress in implementing the Lisbon earmarking priorities – by objective and by Member State
- ANNEX V: Projects selected: Progress in implementing Community Strategic Guidelines by 86 Priority themes

CORE INDICATORS

- ANNEX VI: Core Indicators - summary of use of core indicators by the EU-27

2. SUMMARY OF REPORTED PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION AND EARLY OUTPUTS AND RESULTS

The Community Strategic Guideline (CSG) was structured in three Guidelines with a section dealing with the territorial dimension of cohesion policy. Each Guideline is composed of several 'CSG themes' and each of these themes generally is composed of one or a number of the specific 86 "Priority themes" or investment categories used in the "categorisation" information exchange system.

The Annex V provides detailed overview of how the 86 Priority themes have been regrouped around the CSG themes of the three Guidelines and the territorial dimension.

2.1. Guideline: Attractive places to invest and work

This Guideline encompasses the following CSG themes: rail, road and other transport; environment; energy; broadband and cultural and social infrastructures. These CSG themes regroup a certain number of 86 priority themes. For example, following priority themes fall under the Rail CSG theme: Railways, Railways (TEN-T), Mobile rail assets, Mobile rail assets (TEN-T).

In the **transport** CSG theme, the overall level of selected project across all modes stands at 26.2%, which is close to the average rate of programme implementation across all sectors (27.1%). Earmarking is mostly targeted at TEN-T and TEN-E along with the sustainable energy themes.

The level of selected projects in roads and motorways sector is higher than in the rail sector (34.4% versus 22.5%). Most Cohesion Member States (CZ, EL, HU, LT, LV, PL, PT, RO) have mostly selected road projects in the framework of their regional and/or national programmes - with the notable exception of Estonia (81.2% of selected projects in rail instead of 63.2% in the road sector). For example, new roads were developed along a TEN corridor by Slovenia achieving a total reduction of journey time equal to 21 million EUR. As for rail projects, some Member States (e.g. PL) report a lack of an appropriate project pipeline and difficulties related to spatial planning.

Other than Estonia, the Member States having a project selection rate higher in rail than in roads are FR, IT and NL. In Bulgaria, the project selection rate is very low (5%) for both rail and road sectors. In many other new Member States, the low rate of contracted funds probably results from a delay in project preparation. Slow development in the rail sector emerges as an important policy issue in the Commission's ex post evaluation of the 2000-2006 period; this is clearly an area which needs to be addressed in the current programming period.

In the **energy**-CSG theme, the level of advancement is particularly low as the volume of selected projects stands at 13.2%. Several Member States are in a situation of major delays with no or little progress (BG, ES, EL, LV, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, UK). On the other hand, there are also some positive examples with good level of selected projects (FR, CZ, LT). Looking at specific themes, investments in energy efficiency (20.9% allocated) are ahead of the energy sector but it is largely due to the excellent progress in 3 Member States (CZ, IT, LT) which represent 75% of the current allocations to energy efficiency from CP. Several other Member States (BG, ES, PL, PT, RO, UK) report no or very little allocations to energy efficiency while it can be part of the solution to meet the mandatory renewable energy targets by 2020. Investments in wind energy (only 2.9% allocated) or TEN-E (no allocation yet) also

need to be much more looked at. Overall the energy priorities are doing better in the Regional Competitiveness and Employment (RCE) regions than in the Convergence ones.

Due to the slower implementation of projects in the field of energy, there is generally no data available on core indicators in those areas.

The **broadband infrastructure** project pipeline is being filled though only 18.1% of total funds are so far allocated to projects. Marked differences exist between convergence and competitiveness regions, with 10.2% and 59.1% of the funds allocated to projects respectively. Progress shows strong variations among Member States as well. Poland foresees the most ambitious broadband investment plan with an amount close to 1 billion EUR, whereas programme implementation (only 0.9% allocated) is apparently hampered by rapidly changing market conditions. On the other hand, delivery seems to accelerate in some countries (UK, SE, SI). Ireland reports some 34764 additional users provided with broadband coverage by the end of 2009, some 31% of the overall target, while in Northern Ireland a plan for a next general access (NGA) project is presented as good practice in the UK national report.

The overall level of investments in the **environment** is underperforming at this stage. The volume of selected projects in this CSG theme reaches 21% of the decided amounts in the Programmes. This overall average hides nevertheless a landscape of very diverse situations at national and sector level. Some specific Member States (CZ, EL) face major delays to implement projects. On the other hand some other Member States (EE, ES, HU) show a good level of progress demonstrating the feasibility of implementing projects in the environmental area.

At sector level while investments in waste water treatment are performing well (27,5% allocated, except for CZ (4.4%) and EL (5.5%)), those in "risk prevention" and "rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land" are lagging behind (only 12.2% and 12.1% allocated respectively). At a time when regions need to adapt to climate change, i.e. cope with increased risk of natural disasters (flooding, forest fires, storms...) the uptake of investments in "risk prevention" is especially weak in some Member States (ES, EL, HU, PL, RO). A positive development is the higher absorption of environmental projects under the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) programmes (31.3%) underlining the added-value of cross-border cooperation in this area.

Progress in selecting projects in the **cultural and social infrastructure** CSG theme (schools, hospitals, social centres) is generally above the average at 32.6% of projects selected. Within those Member States that have important allocation (mostly convergence beneficiaries) six report above average progress (EE, ES, HU, MT, PT, SI) while five are lagging (CY, EL, IT, LV, RO). A wide range of rates of progress is reported within the specific priorities.

2.2. Guideline: Improving knowledge and innovation for growth

Cohesion policy programmes play a crucial role in strengthening Europe's **innovation and research and potential** with an overall allocation of 49.7 billion EUR to core innovation and research priorities in the EU-27¹. The major share of research and innovation investment, 37

¹ The broad innovation agenda included entrepreneurship, ICT use and ESF support to innovation in the work place – see SEC(2006) 1547, 14.11.2007 - http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/working/doc/SEC-2007-1547.pdf

billion EUR, is concentrated in convergence regions, while a considerable 11.4 billion EUR is allocated in RCE objective regions.

Concerning programme implementation, encouraging progress can be seen since on average 28.5% of the total innovation and research funding in EU-27 have been allocated to selected projects. Furthermore, convergence regions appear to perform slightly better on average in terms of delivering their priorities with 29.3% of funds being allocated compared to 26% in RCE regions. Striking disparities can be observed among Member States. While some are well above the average speed of project selection BE, DK, IT, LT, MT, PT, SE, SI), other countries (SK, CZ, EL) seem to lag behind significantly with progress levels below 10%. 11 Member States have programme or approved project targets to support 9,764 RTD projects, while 10 of these Member States plus one other have targets to support 4,587 co-operation projects between enterprises and research institutions.

In the **Entrepreneurship** CSG theme (covering two specific types of business support), some 8.4 billion EUR is foreseen to be spent at EU 27-level in the period 2007-2013. Overall, the implementation phase seems to be advancing well in convergence regions (28.8% of total programme budget allocated), whereas it is slower in RCE programmes (only 21.2% of total funds have been allocated to projects). Again variations can be detected across Member States. Many countries (BE, BG, FI, EL, LV, PL, SE, SI, UK) have demonstrated good progress in delivery with project pipeline filling-up well above the average, whereas, implementation still needs to gain momentum especially in AT, ES, HU, IT, NL, PT and RO.

Little information on outputs or results is reported by Member States in the field of entrepreneurship. However, Germany reports 1,126 materialised projects in support of SMEs, whereas the aggregated target number reported for projects supporting start-ups is 26,493, out of which 2,224 have been achieved so far.

The total budget foreseen in the cohesion programmes for the period 2007-2013 in the **information and communications (ICT) applications** is 12.9 billion EUR, which represents 3.7% of the total cohesion policy spending in the EU-27. On average, only 22.1% of the ICT funds have been allocated to projects with marked differences between regions. In competitiveness regions, the pace of progress is slow with only 14.6%, while in convergence regions this ratio reached 24% already. For example, SK and FI have programmed the largest shares in their ICT investments (close to 10%), but they seem to lag in delivery together with other Member States (BG, CZ, NL) with only 13,5% and 4,9% of the funds being allocated to projects respectively. However, in other countries (ES, HU, IT, PT, SI), progress has been strong so far.

Only four Member States have reported on core indicators in this sector with 2,546 information society-related projects being committed in total.

The total sum of investments in the CSG theme "**other investments in enterprise**", which includes the bulk of the access to financial capital, is around 14 billion EUR with the majority (11,5 billion EUR) concentrated in convergence regions. This CSG theme shows the strongest progress under this Guideline so far in terms of implementation with 40.3% of the budget already allocated to selected projects. Implementation has been the most advanced (41.2%) within this theme in convergence regions, while in competitiveness regions it is also ranked high (36.3%). The progress in this theme is no doubt linked to the accelerated use of non-grant instruments such as loans, risk capital, grants and bank guarantees, which have been

accelerated in response to the economic crisis, via financial engineering including the JEREMIE initiative and linked to the temporary state aid framework as part of the EERP.

2.3. GUIDELINE: MORE AND BETTER JOBS

The role of the European Social Fund in implementing recommendations of the European Employment Strategy is pointed out in the vast majority of national reports, only with regard to few Member States this role is illustrated partially (LT, NL). The priority areas of the EES and guidelines are addressed in Programmes financed by the ESF carried out at the Member States level. 25.3% of the earmarked allocation has been already spent in the convergence regions and 29.2% for the regional competitiveness and employment regions, and respectively 16.3% and 15.9% for non-earmarked funds. Some country specific examples are provided further in this section.

Improving human capital CSG theme was supported by the ESF and covered education, training and life-long learning (CY, CZ, EE, ES, IT, LV, PT, PL, SI), intervening key transitions such as from school to training and from training to employment (DE) and increasing students' competences, reducing drop-outs and broadening population's learning opportunities (CY, IT). 27.8% of the funding available has been already allocated. As regards education and training, the ESF funds were used for co-financing interventions supporting modernisation and equal opportunities in education (BG, CY, CZ, ES, HU, PL, UK), improving educational offer at primary (EL, PL, UK), secondary (CY, DK, PL, UK) and tertiary levels (CZ, PL), enhancing vocational training (CY, ES, PL, PT, SE, UK), developing the life-long learning system (CZ, EE, ES, IT, PL, PT, SK, UK) and providing more equal access to it (FR, UK), reducing the rate of early school leavers and the share of low-achieving young people as regards basic skills (EE, ES, IE, PT, UK) and improving matching of education and the needs of the labour market and better anticipation of future skills (CY, FI, IT, SE, UK).

Regarding activities **supporting labour markets**, 26.2% of the available funding has been allocated. The ESF supported the access to employment for disadvantaged persons or those excluded from the labour market, the employment of women through facilitating the reconciliation of work and family life (ES, IT, PL), active labour market policies (CZ, EE, ES, IE, IT, LV, NL, PL, SI) and active ageing (AT, IT, PL, SI). The ESF contributed to improving adaptability, for instance for making the access to training easier by supporting companies for the development of their human resources (DE, ES), improving workers' skills (EE, IT, LV, NL, PL, UK), offering professional training for employees working at enterprises hit by the crisis (ES, IT, LV, PL, UK), linking university education to the needs of the labour market (CY, IE, UK) and by supporting persons with poor qualifications (ES, IE, UK).

With regard to support measures aimed at **enhancing social inclusion** for less favoured persons and 25.1% of the funds has been allocated. Member States have used the financial resources from the ESF for supporting interventions improving the access of vulnerable groups to the labour market and to education, helping for re-entry into the labour market (FR, IT, NL), promoting special measures for integration and active inclusion of vulnerable groups (BG, CY, CZ, ES, HU, PL, SK), developing new social services and improve access to healthcare (BG, PL). The efforts were taken also to reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion (CY), to support enterprises' efforts to develop an active policy on human resources (DK) and to provide good quality and long working life (EE, PL). ESF also helped facing the challenges related to poverty and exclusion associated with being out of work and for people living in rural and deprived areas (PL, PT). ESF co-financed actions aimed at increasing

participation of migrants in employment and strengthened their social integration (ES, IE, IT), reinforcing social inclusion of persons with disabilities and immigrants (EL, ES, IE, UK) and enhancing of equal opportunities in particular through different training programmes and other education initiatives (MT, SK, UK). Activities aimed at improving inclusion in the labour market have been realised so far with a lower volume that was initially planned (FI). While overall progress is reasonable in some Member States there are delays. This is partly due to social inclusion being tackled not evenly across the funds and programmes.

In the **capacity building and partnership** CSG theme the spending level is lagging behind and the average performance stands at 18.8%. It has reached only one-digit figure in ES, IT, LT, PT and UK. The scope of actions includes enhancing mechanisms for improving good policy and programme design, monitoring and evaluation and promoting the partnerships, pacts and initiatives through the networking of relevant stakeholders. The observed delay in implementation of measures co-financed by the ESF in this field can be explained to some extent by the fact that they are often channelled by multi-ministerial programmes, delaying the process of decision making. The approach and methods of management used by some institutions in Member States are not sufficient for reinforcing the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation. Some of the challenges are still pending like necessary adjustments of the public administration and absorption of available resources.

2.4. Territorial dimension

In the national reports the territorial dimension described in the Guidelines is found in different ways.

Firstly, many programmes take explicit account of the territorial dimension when addressing their thematic priorities under the Convergence and RCE objectives. This is reflected most visibly in various good practices examples presented.

Another example comes from the different ways the Member States chose to implement transnational cooperation in their ESF programmes: 47 programmes in 7 Member States have a priority axis on trans-nationality, while 6 Member States included dedicated measures in one of their programmes. Managing Authorities for more than half of the programmes adopted a horizontal approach with the possibility to fund transnational activities in one or several priority axis. This shows the level of diversity in programming and suggests that coordination among Member States is a crucial but challenging task.

Secondly, some priority themes of support directly address territorial opportunities or disadvantages. An analysis of the data on implementation shows project selection reaching more than 30% in such priority themes, with the spending on the opportunities in the areas of urban and rural regeneration and tourism services above this average. For example, 1696 urban development projects have been committed by CZ, HU, PT and 133 have been actually realised by BG, EE and LU. HU and PL report the commitment of 539 projects aimed to develop the tourism industry whereas BG, EE and LT have already implemented 92 projects in this field.

The special financial allocations for the outermost regions introduced in the current programming period fall under thus heading also. These allocations allow ERDF to cofinance operational costs in order to offset the costs these regions are facing due to their handicaps

defined in the Treaty². The implementation of that new allocation obliged the national and/or regional authorities to put in place new procedures and to notify specific state aid schemes.

Thirdly, The European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) objective (2.5% of total EU budget) is dedicated to promoting cooperation across territories – both transnational and cross border. In relation to ETC programmes, more than two thirds of Member States³ address the value added of ETC to their regional development policies. Some of these Member States are characterised by a high proportion of border regions and a diversified spatial structure and they consider the cooperation programmes as complementary to their mainstream programmes. The new generation of ETC programmes supports the regional integration of the outermost regions with their neighbours including a reinforcement of the cooperation with the actions supported under the European Development Fund. Within the ETC programmes projects selection is running at 24,1% with progress on Lisbon priorities running at around 20%.

Finally, the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region is discussed in six reports⁴. They emphasise their interest in this strategy in terms of improved multilevel governance, involvement of stakeholders and new strategic guidance for the territories at inter-governmental level. FI and LV have already taken measures to align co-funded programmes with the objectives of the strategy, SE has examined how co-funded programmes can support the objectives of the strategy, while EE and LT are examining the possibilities to align with the strategy.

3. INDICATIVE SELECTION OF GOOD PRACTICES EXAMPLES

An indicative selection of 40 of the 220 projects identified by the Member States is presented below. These projects or schemes are presented under the three guidelines of the Community Strategic Guideline and the territorial dimension. The full texts of these examples are available in the national reports which contain around 220 examples of projects, schemes or programming techniques that they have selected from the ongoing programmes 2007-2013 (or sometimes from the programmes 2000-2006). At least one example of good practice for each Guideline is provided by nineteen Member States. Around 15% of all examples fall under the Guideline "Attractive places to invest and work". The Guideline "Improving knowledge and innovation for growth" is illustrated by approximately 30% examples, while the Guideline "More and Better Jobs" is represented by 33% of all examples. Finally, 20 % of the examples in the Member States reports give examples of the territorial dimension. The remainder of projects relate to programming methods (selection procedures, etc.).

To access the national reports and their good practice examples, the Commission has gathered links to the national reports in the national languages (sometimes with translations provided by the national authorities): http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/reporting/index_en.htm

² Articles 349 and 355.1 of the TFEU.

³ All except PL, ES, BE, HU, LU, RO, SI, based on the reports themselves.

⁴ DK, EE, FI, LI, LV, SE – not PL, DE

1. GUIDELINE: ATTRACTIVE PLACES TO INVEST AND WORK

BG	OP: Transport	Fund: ERDF	EU: 157,4 m €
Title: Extension of Sofia Metro line 2			
Project description: The project covers a 6.5 km section with 7 metro stations. Five stations will be new constructions, while two others (n° 9 and 10) already built are in need of renovation, as is the tunnel in between. The construction started in December 2008 and is planned to end in 2012. It is the first approved major project 2007-2013 in Bulgaria			
CY	OP: Sustainable development Competitiveness	Fund: ERDF/CF	EU: 38.16 m €
Title: Renewal of the port of Limassol			
Project description: The aim of this project, co-financed under the 2007-2013 programming period, is to upgrade the competitiveness of the port of Limassol in the context of the Mediterranean sea shipping sector.			
ES	OP: Castilla-La Mancha	Fund: ERDF	EU: 5.6 m €
Title: Instituto de Sistemas Fotovoltaicos de Concentración			
Project description: Located in Castilla-La Mancha, the project consists in the construction of pilot plants using different photovoltaic technologies with the aim of commercial exploitation based on reliability, performance and ease of maintenance.			
FI	OP: Northern Finland	Fund: ERDF	EU: 0.055 m €
Title: Retail unit accessibility and CO2 emissions in Oulu			
Project description: Evaluate the optimal location of large commercial retail units in the Oulu region based on residential and workplace locations and shopping patterns by computing the CO2 emissions using GIS-applications and data sources. The aim is to create a method for estimating the optimal location for new shopping centres based on minimisation of CO2 emissions.			
FR	OP: Martinique	Fund: ERDF	EU: 89 m €
Title: "Transport Collectif en Site Propre"			
Project description: The project aims to improve progressively the public transport. The realisation of 14 km of a tram communication between Lamentin and Fort-de-France is foreseen. The transport capacity will rise to 2,700 passengers per hour.			
IE	OP: Border, Midland and Western RCE	Fund: ERDF	EU: 36 m €
Title: National Broadband Scheme			
Project description: This national scheme seeks to extend broadband coverage to previously unserved areas of the country – thus assisting in the attainment of a key strand of government policy in the area of digital communication.			
MT	OP 1 - Competitiveness	Fund: CF	EU: 49 m €
Title: TEN-T infrastructure reconstruction and upgrade			
Project description: The Malta Transport Authority aims to reconstruct and upgrade five sections of the Trans-European Network – Transport road network. 20km of upgraded road will improve road security and business access both within and to and from Malta			

PL	OP: Infrastructure and Environment	Fund: ERDF	EU: 139 m €
Title: E77 - Expressway S7 section Grojec-Bialobrzegi			
Project description: The project – a section of the TEN-T route E77 connecting Riga, Warsaw and Budapest - aims to increase the capacity of a 17.8km long section, and includes 6 flyovers, 9 road bridges and 6 pedestrian overpasses.			

RO	OP Environment	Fund: CF	EU: 3.2 bn €
Title: Reform of the water system			
Project's description: creation of the regional operators to support large investment projects and to ensure a proper water management; all the water projects have been prepared based on this reform policy (about 40 projects of which 11 already approved by the Commission)). All counties will be equipped with water infrastructure in compliance with the EU water Directive in order to be ensured the proper living conditions and attractiveness of the regions.			

UK	OP: Northern Ireland Employment and Competitiveness	Fund: ERDF	EU: 10.3 m €
Title: Next Generation Broadband project (Northern Ireland)			
Project description: The objective is to encourage and improve Northern Ireland's infrastructure to a next generation, high speed, telecommunications systems. The NGBP aims to deliver access for 85% of businesses to next generation broadband networks by 2011.			

2. GUIDELINE: IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION FOR GROWTH

AT	OP: Regional competitiveness - Lower Austria	Fund: ERDF	EU: 5.2 m €
Title: Integrated location development – "Technopoles"			
Project description: The initiative aims to integrate the three pillars science/research, education with economy and develop modern innovation hubs at a traditionally industrial location. An example is the the technology pole created in Wiener Neustadt. It highlights the importance of consistent, long-term approach and the interplay of regional technology and location development and national and international research and technology policies.			

BE	OP: Knowledge economy and innovation	Fund: ERDF	EU: 0.24 m €
Title: Cleantech, sustainable solutions for more prosperity			
Project description: The objective of the project is to stimulate collaboration between Cleantech actors (enterprises, investors, public managers, knowledge centres and consumers) and to assure a spread of eco-innovative knowledge. The project triggers reactions and responses from the university, the Limburg Reconversion Company, the mine towns as well as from private promoters who all develop various initiatives in the Cleantech domain.			

DE	OP: Sachsen-Anhalt	Fund: ERDF	EU: 45 m €
Title: Solar Valley			
Project description: "Solar Valley" focuses on the solar industry and sub suppliers and is a fast growing industrial area in Central Europe. Today, more than 90 percent of all silicon solar cells made in Germany are produced in the "Solar Valley" region, anchored in Sachsen-Anhalt.			

EE	OP: Development of Economic Environment	Fund: ERDF	EU: 77 m €
Title: Additional loan resources for enterprises			
Project description: The measure has been developed in response to the economic crisis. It provides support of maximum 500 000 €for enterprises that have been affected by the crisis. It is estimated that relief can be provided for enterprises employing 22 000 people - a significant figure compared to Estonian total workforce of 600 000.			

ETC	OP: INTERREG IVC	Fund: ERDF	EU: 1.5 m €
Title: Sharing Experience Europe - policy innovation design			
Project description: The SEE project is a partnership of 11 organisations sharing successful innovation policies to the themes of entrepreneurship, sustainability or economic development. This group is developing an interregional exchange of good practices on innovation and design policy and other related areas (e.g. sustainability, R&D).			

IT	OP: Emilia-Romagna	Fund: ERDF	EU: 34.5 m €
Title: Regional network of "technopoles"			
Project description: The project strengthens integration between the regional R&D system and the enterprises, through the creation of a network of thematic "technopoles". These poles will constitute the physical infrastructures where research laboratories and incubators will organise their activities and resources and reach the critical mass to compete at international level.			

LV	OP: Entrepreneurship and innovations	Fund: ERDF	EU: 36,5 m €
Title: Support to micro and small enterprises in specially assisted areas			
Project description: Project is aimed at increasing activity and number of entrepreneurs operating in specially assisted areas (97 contracts are being implemented).			

LT	OP: Economic Growth	Fund: ERDF	EU: 1.8 m €
Title: Hydro-Energy Technology Centre			
Project description: Project aims to create modern infrastructure for a technological centre of excellence in the city of Kaunas with a focus on experimental research and development as well as fostering products of high value-added.			

MT	OP: I Competitiveness	Fund: ERDF	EU: 11,3 m €
Title: Life Sciences Centre			
Project description: The Life Sciences Centre will have a focus on Life Sciences and associated technologies and is aimed to enhance knowledge-based industrial growth and synergies by providing services, common facilities and infrastructure for research, development and innovation to take place. The main target: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), existing Small and Medium Enterprises			

NL	OP: Kansen voor West	Fund: ERDF	EU: 1.9 m €
Title: "Geo Valley" Marknesse			
Project description: The Geomatics Business Park is a business and science park for companies and research institutes operating at the interface of remote sensing, geosciences and information technology. An alliance of organisations that market innovative geo-information products and services, based for instance on remote sensing data. The project offers an ideal location and state-of-the-art technology and facilities for innovative and knowledge-intensive companies.			

PT	OP: Competitiveness	Fund: ERDF	EU: 1,7 m €
Title: Support to SMEs in the area of renewable energy			
Project description: Support to SMEs specialised in industrial production of components for renewable energy, especially for wind power plants and for maritime tide energy. The project aims to create 66 new job posts until 2013.			

3. GUIDELINE: MORE AND BETTER JOBS

AT	OP: Employment Austria	Fund: ESF	EU: 6.3 m €
Title: Territorial Employment Pacts (TEPs)			
Project's description: Partnerships to link labour market and employment policies with other policy areas are considered as instruments to implement cooperative labour market and employment policies. Socially disadvantaged persons and those isolated from the labour market, including persons with a migration background, are now increasingly becoming target groups in the pacts.			
DK	OP: More and Better Jobs	Fund: ESF	EU: 3.2 m €
Title: Fastholdelseskaravanen			
Project's description: In light of the wish to strengthen secondary education in Denmark, this project aims at improving completion levels among students with a foreign background and should also be seen as a response to the need for well-educated labour in the private sector.			
EE	OP: Development of Human resources	Fund: ESF	EU: 0.32 m €
Title: Job Seekers			
Project's description: Under the "Job seeker" ESF- project 50 TV programmes are prepared and disseminated on national TV. In every programme an entrepreneur is choosing an employee from three job seekers whose CV-s have proved to be most suitable. The impact of the project is expected to reach at least 10% of the targeted working-age population.			
EL	OP: Human Resources development	Fund: ESF	EU: 27.2m€
Title: Support for young scientists to set up their own enterprise or establish themselves in liberal profession			
Project Description: The program has provided grants to 2.830 young scientists. To date, 74% of grantees continue to work either as independent professionals or as entrepreneurs. 63% of the grantees report rising or stable turnover. In addition, it has been calculated that an average of 0,5 working place is created in average in each of these enterprises.			
IE	OP: Human Capital investment	Fund: ESF	EU: 9.5 m €
Title: The Third Level Access Activity			
Project description: addressing labour market gaps for specific groups that are experiencing barriers to participation and employment, including those created by gender inequality and wider inequalities. Financial support is provided to institutions to support the retention of students from lower socio-economic backgrounds, students with disabilities and those from Traveller and other ethnic minorities.			
LT	OP: Human resources development	Fund: ESF	EU: 0.5 m €
Title: Balancing work and private life via flexible childcare			
Project description: Project aims to assist people with difficulties to integrate into the labour market due to family responsibilities. In 12 municipalities, longer hours of childcare services are offered to children whose parents are working or studying.			
NL	OP: ESF Objective 2 OP 2007-13	Fund: ESF	EU: 2 m €
Title: Improving employability			
Project description: Project in the carpentry sector hit hard by the crisis: it includes procedures recognizing the earlier acquired competences of the low-skilled workers and identifying their needs for additional training. The latter is also part of the project. Recognition of their competences and training should increase their employability inside and outside the company.			

PL	OP: Human Capital	Fund: ESF	EU: 340.7 m €
Title: Entrepreneurship promotion and self-employment			
Project's description: to provide a comprehensive package of support to individuals who want to start up a company through: training, advisory services and start-up grants.			

PT	OP: Human Potential	Fund: ESF	EU: 2.5 bn €
Title: Initiative New Opportunities			
Project description: Making vocational education a real option, giving new opportunities to young people, to reduce rate of early school leavers; raising the basic training of the workforce by recognizing, validating and certifying competences acquired throughout life.			

SE	OP: Regional competitiveness and employment	Fund: ESF	EU: 0.7 m €
Title: Företagsakademin (Enterprise Academy 2.0)			
Project's description: aims at skills development within 290 companies in the Malmö Region. Courses and seminars are organised based partly on a mapping of the needs of the workers, partly on the strategic plans and needs for restructuring among the companies involved.			

SK	OP: Human resources	Fund: ESF	EU: 1 m €
Title: Developing new education programmes in vocational training for the needs of automotive industry			
Project description: The project has helped 7 schools to develop curricula for vocational education and training (ISCED levels 3A and 3C). In cooperation with the social partners, 142 students were involved and 6 classrooms were fully equipped with new technologies.			

SI	OP: Human Resources development	Fund: ESF	EU: 3.7 m €
Title: E-VEM for the companies			
Project description: The project provides a suitable electronic and non-electronic support for the future entrepreneur and enables him/her to start with the business operations in the shortest time possible. The aim is to simplify the administrative procedures, to increase transparency and response of the public administration, to increase the accessibility of the services, decrease the costs for the future entrepreneurs.			

UK	OP: England and Gibraltar Convergence, Competitiveness and Employment	Fund: ESF	EU: 25 m €
Title: Better West Midlands			
Project description: This redundancy support project offers an extended range of support and training to workers under threat or notice of redundancy, prior to their current employment ending. The aim is to maximize their capability to move straight into new employment. The project will help about 14,500 people from companies across the West Midlands in manufacturing and other sectors.			

4. TERRITORIAL DIMENSION

CZ	OP: Integrated OP	Fund: ERDF	EU: 193 m €
Title: Integrated Urban Development Plan			
Project's description: Integrated projects are implemented in selected urban zones. Support is concentrated on comprehensive revitalisation or regeneration of the environment in housing estates in large cities with problems of social exclusion. An objective is the transformation of dwelling and public spaces in housing estates into attractive areas and secure spaces for the population.			

DE	OP: Federal ESF (Bundesprogramm)	Fund: ESF	EU: 5.6 m €
Title: Vocational training without frontiers			
Project's description: The programme helps young people doing vocational training to spend a part of their training in another country (cf. table 65).			

ES	OP Technical Assistance and Transnational Cooperation 2007-13	Fund: ESF	EU: 3.13 m €
Title: EURoma Network			
Project's description: The aim of the Network is to enhance the effectiveness of policies targeting Roma people and to promote their social inclusion. The primary aims of EURoma are the sharing of strategies, initiatives and approaches, learning based on experience and good practices, and the dissemination and standardisation of such knowledge.			

ETC	OP: INTERREGIVA North Cross-border cooperation	Fund: ERDF	EU: 0.4 m €
Title: Meänmaa			
Project's description: The project involves the municipalities of Pajala (SE) and Kolari (FI) and aims at joint planning for the establishment of two larger mines in the border area. The cross-border action plan will cover 1) Access to mining industry staff and competence 2) development of a more diversified economy and of the attractiveness of the border region 3) support to investments in new infrastructure (rail linking to the Finnish railway system) and 4) development of the local culture in both municipalities.			

HU	OP: Regional OPs, Social Renewal, Social Infrastructure	Fund: ERDF/ESF	EU: 2.2 m €
Title: Complex development program for the most disadvantaged micro-regions			
Project's description: This programme supports projects that promote the long-term development of the micro-regions with a view to reduce territorial and social disparities on micro-region level. The project's beneficiaries are local public administrations, their associations, NGOs, enterprises			

IT	OP: ROP Liguria 2000-6 extended for the period 2007-13 via an inter-regional project	Fund: ESF	EU: 0.9 m €
Title: Supporting and revitalizing old-time professions			
Project's description: the project focuses on supporting entrepreneurship and employment to foster local development and maintain the local cultural identity. Actions range from counselling, training and work experiences to aid to enterprise creation, network promotion and creation and exchange of good practices. Main target groups are young people, employed and unemployed adults, over-50, immigrants, Roma and Sinti minorities.			

4. BACKGROUND TO THE DATA ANALYSED AND INTRODUCTION TO ANNEXES

4.1. Projects Selected

Under the provisions governing structural and cohesion funds programming the Member States provide the Commission with information on “allocations to operations selected” (referred to in COM(2010)xxx as selected projects). The information exchange system is known as the "categorisation system" and allows exchange of information on five dimensions of the selected projects – priority theme, form of finance, territorial dimension, the precise NUTS location and the economic dimension. It is this system that allows, for the first time, reporting on the thematic content of cohesion spending based on different cycles of reporting.

- Information on estimated allocations to selected projects was presented in the adopted programming documents (according to the list of 86 priority themes, the form of finance and the territorial dimension).
- For the Member States' 2009 strategic reports the Commission and the Member States agreed to exchange data only on the priority themes by objective, with a target date of 30/09/2009 for extraction. This data, provided with the strategic reports, allows a comparison of the estimates of investment under the 86 priority themes in the programmes with the actual rate of selection of projects.

More detailed categorisation information on selected projects will be included in the Annual Implementation Reports for each individual programmes for 2009 due by 30 June 2010. Managing Authorities will report electronically, on a cumulative basis, on the volumes allocated to selected projects under all 5 dimensions of the categorisation system and transfer this data via the common electronic interface (SFC2007).

The objective in providing information on selected projects is to give an insight into the “project pipeline” of the OPs. Typically projects go through the following phases – 1) project preparation 2) selection, 3) contracting (i.e. procurement where relevant) 4) implementation and declaration of expenditure and 5) completion. Selected projects should not be confused with those projects where expenditure has been declared or the projects are completed.

The common understanding promoted by the Commission of "selected project" is that they have been selected by the Managing authority (or other delegated bodies) following a selection process. This may typically involve a grant decision (such as a grant offer letter, or other forms of confirmation of inclusion of a project in the OP or allocation of EU funding from the OPs). National practices differ and are not regulated by EU definitions. Some variation in practice is to be expected.

In the national strategic reports, the Member States have generally provided their data on financial allocations to selected projects as at 30/09/2009. Five Member States have extracted their data at the more recent date and one at an earlier date. This fact should be carefully taken into consideration when making comparative analysis.

In the data presented by the Member States, the following qualifications should be made:

DE: The detailed data provided by DE on allocations to selected projects by priority theme dates only from 31/12/2008. The national authorities were not in a position

to provide the detailed break down of the 2009 allocations to selected projects in the time available.

DE has stated that in 2009 a further volume of 3.6bn€ was in fact allocated to selected projects between 1/1/2009 and 30/09/2010. This data is included at the bottom of the Annex I but cannot be included in the subsequent tables in the absence of a breakdown. Those tables therefore underestimate the DE allocations to selected projects by around 1% overall.

EE	The data provided by EE was extracted on 28/10/2009
EL	The data provided by EL was extracted on 05/11/2009
ES	The data provided by ES was extracted on 18/01/2010.
FR:	The data provided by FR was extracted on 11/01/2010.
FR/SE	Small volumes of allocation to selected projects were not allocated to a priority theme code. These have been excluded from this exercise.
SI	The data provided by SI was extracted on 30/11/2009

4.2. Lisbon earmarking

"Lisbon earmarking" is the exercise whereby sub-sets of the 86 priority themes were identified as specific priorities under the Lisbon Growth and Jobs Agenda. The definition of earmarking was provided in Article 9 and Annex IV of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006⁵.

For the Convergence objective regions 47 of the 86 priority themes were identified as earmarked priorities, while in Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective regions 33 priority themes were identified.

A small number of Member States - CY, EL, ES, FR, PT - agreed with the Commission a limited number of national exceptions ("National earmarking") i.e. including certain priority theme codes as national Lisbon earmarked priorities⁶.

Investment shares of 60% in Convergence objective regions and 75% in Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective regions were set for the EU-15 to be achieved in these earmarked themes over the programming period.

4.3. Core Indicators

During the negotiations on ERDF and Cohesion Fund operational programmes, the Commission strongly recommended the use of common minimum core indicators⁷ concerning business support, education, environment, health, job creation, information society, research development and innovation, tourism, transport and urban development.

⁵ OJ L 201, 31.7.2006, p. 25.

⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 Chapter IV, Article 9.3, OJ 3 201, 31.7.2006.

⁷ Working Document No 2: Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators : http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/working/sf2000_en.htm

Eighteen Member States submitted data on core indicators in their national strategic reports. 35 out of 41 core indicators were used. Jobs created, Number of RTD projects, Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions, Number of start-ups supported are the indicators Member States more frequently reported on. A summary of the number of core indicators use by the Member States in their national reports or supporting documents is attached in Annex VI.

More detailed information on progress against core indicators will be included in the Annual Implementation Reports for each individual programmes for 2009. By 30 June 2010 Managing Authorities will electronically transfer data on the Core Indicators via the common electronic interface (SFC2007). Annex XXIII of Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006 provides data on participants in ESF operations by priority.

ANNEX I

Global progress by Member State in selecting projects

MS	Programme volumes - EU contribution (€)	EU amount allocated to selected projects (€)	%
AT	1.204.478.581	247.155.550	20,5 %
BE	2.063.500.766	1.260.898.467	61,1 %
BG	6.673.628.244	1.348.913.250	20,2 %
CB ⁸	7.815.224.954	1.882.310.420	24,1 %
CY	612.434.992	258.686.686	42,3 %
CZ	26.302.604.484	5.615.772.516	21,6 %
DE ⁹	25.488.616.290	4.919.757.173	19,3 %
DK	509.577.239	153.011.045	30,0 %
EE	3.403.459.881	1.779.726.718	52,3 %
ES	34.657.733.981	10.099.811.458	29,1 %
FI	1.595.966.044	505.746.852	31,7 %
FR	13.449.221.051	3.501.386.380	26,0 %
EL	20.210.261.445	2.400.948.542	11,9 %
HU	24.921.148.600	11.541.360.316	46,3 %
IE	750.724.742	388.568.643	51,8 %
IT	27.965.315.403	10.633.897.198	38,0 %
LT	6.775.492.823	2.396.316.031	35,4 %
LU	50.487.332	14.460.188	28,6%
LV	4.530.447.634	1.673.017.721	36,9 %
MT	840.123.051	409.452.037	48,7 %
NL	1.660.002.737	926.353.744	55,8 %
PL	65.221.852.992	12.682.948.883	19,5 %
PT	21.411.560.512	8.136.196.969	38,0 %
RO	19.213.036.712	2.711.947.484	14,1 %
SE	1.626.091.888	787.989.893	48,5 %
SI	4.101.048.636	1.731.582.355	42,2 %
SK	11.360.619.950	2.106.256.613	18,6 %
UK	9.890.937.463	3.482.870.901	35,2 %
Total	344.305.598.427	93.444.474.921	27,1 %

<i>DE</i>	<i>2009 allocations</i>	<i>3.636.194.313</i>	
Total		97.080.669.234	28,2 %

NB – Six MS (DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, SI) have provided their data on allocation to selected projects at dates other than 30/09/09. This fact should be carefully taken into consideration when making comparative analysis of the Annexes. It is recommended to compare MS progress to the EU average rather than making direct comparison between MS.

⁸ CB = Cross Border or European Territorial Cooperation programme allocations.

⁹ DE has reported 3.6bn € allocated to selected operations in 2009. It was not in a position to provide a thematic breakdown.

ANNEX II

Projects selected: Global Progress in implementing the Community Strategic Guidelines

	Decided OPs	Allocated to selected operations	%
CSG Themes	344.305.598.427	93.444.474.921	27,1%
Guideline: Attractive places to invest and work	164.118.232.619	42.810.552.390	26,1%
Rail	23.856.392.361	5.371.579.945	22,5%
Road	40.647.045.913	13.824.228.166	34,0%
Other transport	17.218.933.106	4.557.447.931	26,5%
Energy	10.808.045.616	1.424.323.194	13,2%
Broadband	2.304.553.527	418.171.980	18,1%
Environment	46.477.783.269	9.769.612.721	21,0%
Culture & social	22.805.478.827	7.445.188.453	32,6%
Guideline: Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	85.170.297.921	24.928.685.476	29,3%
Innovation & RTD	49.702.909.371	14.183.316.319	28,5%
Entrepreneurship	8.474.699.007	2.218.205.794	26,2%
ICT for citizens & business	12.907.084.871	2.855.876.947	22,1%
Other investments in enterprise	14.085.604.672	5.671.286.416	40,3%
Guideline: More and better jobs	69.860.323.997	18.327.392.084	26,2%
Human capital	30.870.958.465	8.589.354.948	27,8%
Labour market	22.834.966.581	5.990.860.613	26,2%
Social Inclusion	11.308.765.918	2.837.435.950	25,1%
Capacity Building	4.845.633.033	909.740.573	18,8%
Territorial Dimension	14.563.135.325	4.385.063.576	30,1%
Technical Assistance	10.593.608.565	2.992.781.395	28,3%

ANNEX III

Project selected: Global Progress in implementing Lisbon earmarking within the Community Strategic Guidelines – by Objective

Convergence	Lisbon Earmarking			Non earmarked		
	Planned EU investment	Allocated to projects selected	%	Planned EU investment	Allocated to projects selected	%
Attractive places to invest and work	65.883.387.327	16.235.104.167	24,6%	76.579.187.061	20.340.205.383	26,6%
Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	64.598.696.095	19.726.907.771	30,5%			
More and better jobs	42.860.389.771	11.020.391.689	25,7%	3.877.764.747	696.961.662	18,0%
National earmarking priorities	7.972.291.685	3.261.610.200	40,9%			
Technical Assistance				8.450.148.645	2.486.207.783	29,4%
Territorial Dimension				11.094.732.191	3.036.456.499	27,4%
	181.314.764.877	50.244.013.827	27,7%	100.001.832.644	26.559.831.327	26,6%
Regional Competitiveness and Employment						
Attractive places to invest and work	2.530.810.511	827.032.273	32,7%	7.031.822.669	1.695.269.787	24,1%
Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	18.601.025.961	4.740.009.734	25,5%			
More and better jobs	21.614.112.726	6.318.453.419	29,2%	462.938.707	75.576.599	16,3%
National earmarking priorities	7.14.406.620	192.860.169	27,0%			
Technical Assistance				1.686.057.166	353.270.622	21,0%
Territorial Dimension				2.532.601.591	555.846.744	21,9%
	43.460.355.819	12.078.355.595	27,8%	11.713.420.133	2.679.963.752	22,9%
European Territorial Cooperation						
Attractive places to invest and work	947.374.091	168.120.589	17,7%	2.913.152.636	732.159.936	25,1%
Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	1.970.575.865	461.767.971	23,4%			
More and better jobs	540.188.467	78.806.403	14,6%	504.929.579	129.403.688	25,6%
Technical Assistance				457.402.754	153.272.925	33,5%
Territorial Dimension				481.601.562	138.015.582	28,7%
	3.458.138.423	708.694.963	20,5%	4.357.086.531	1.173.615.457	26,9%

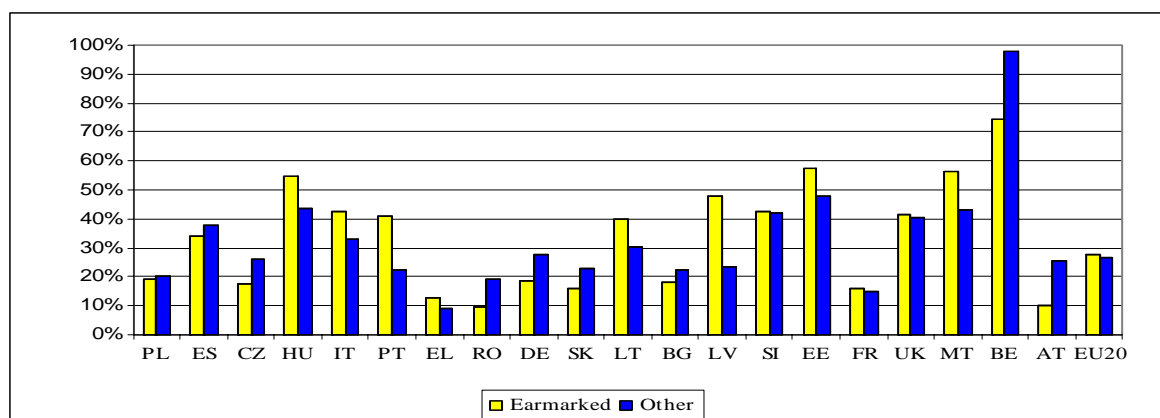
ANNEX IV

Project selected: Progress in implementing Lisbon earmarking by Member State and by Objective

A. Convergence Objective:

	Lisbon Earmarking			Non earmarked		
	Planned EU investment	Allocated to projects selected	%	Planned EU investment	Allocated to projects selected	%
PL	42.336.237.226	8.061.288.462	19,0%	22.885.615.766	4.621.660.425	20,2%
ES	20.757.713.276	7.013.189.691	33,8%	5.418.694.427	2.057.724.312	38,0%
PT	16.806.269.532	6.876.406.328	40,9%	3.664.656.714	820.903.039	22,4%
CZ	14.719.590.554	2.558.077.069	17,4%	11.165.091.217	2.939.830.606	26,3%
IT	14.306.106.346	5.811.324.954	40,6%	7.334.318.950	2.031.915.116	27,7%
EL	13.325.507.916	1.686.475.006	12,7%	6.246.376.827	559.879.607	9,0%
HU	12.175.632.967	6.835.959.926	56,1%	10.733.286.440	4.705.400.393	43,8%
DE	11.732.517.803	2.186.355.032	18,6%	4.346.816.819	1.194.873.496	27,5%
RO	9.858.248.292	929.857.129	9,4%	9.354.788.420	1.782.090.357	19,1%
SK	6.412.334.224	1.011.756.622	15,8%	4.493.395.237	1.026.564.199	22,8%
LT	3.534.347.834	1.407.777.062	39,8%	3.241.144.989	988.538.971	30,5%
BG	3.385.886.925	612.176.612	18,1%	3.287.741.319	736.736.638	22,4%
SI	2.694.750.638	1.140.627.731	42,3%	1.406.297.998	590.954.629	42,0%
LV	2.527.858.320	1.207.410.655	47,8%	2.002.589.314	465.607.067	23,3%
UK	2.355.639.764	976.827.673	41,5%	556.909.861	224.913.325	40,4%
FR	1.811.283.210	290.059.620	16,0%	1.379.872.345	203.793.011	14,8%
EE	1.560.942.443	893.926.371	57,3%	1.842.517.438	885.800.349	48,1%
BE	491.278.519	365.082.673	74,3%	147.047.635	144.239.146	98,1%
MT	368.140.800	207.248.227	56,3%	471.982.251	202.203.810	42,8%
AT	154.478.287	15.205.816	9,8%	22.688.677	5.785.488	25,5%
20	181.314.764.877	50.087.032.659	27,6%	100.001.832.644	26.189.413.984	26,2%

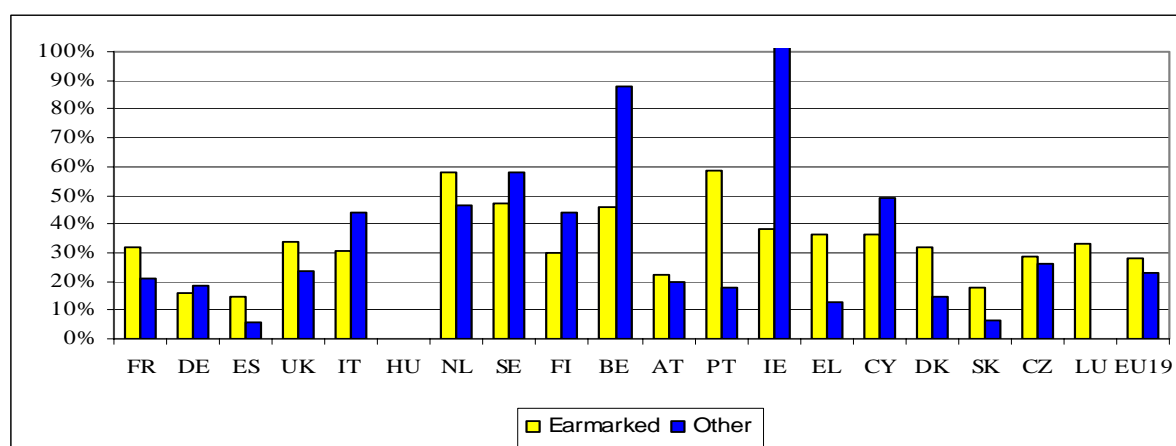
NB: PL, EL, ES, PT, CZ, IT, HU, DE, RO, SK = 88% of Convergence



B. Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective

	Lisbon Earmarking			Non earmarked		
	Planned EU investment	Allocated to projects selected	%	Planned EU investment	Allocated to projects selected	%
FR	8.090.730.610	2.556.077.410	31,6%	2.167.334.886	451.456.346	20,8%
DE	7.736.411.732	1.230.309.466	15,9%	1.672.869.936	308.219.179	18,4%
UK	6.193.002.023	2.094.345.486	33,8%	785.385.815	186.784.417	23,8%
ES	6.098.907.229	889.236.175	14,6%	2.382.419.048	139.661.280	5,9%
IT	5.065.123.109	1.555.609.541	30,7%	1.259.766.998	476.916.055	37,9%
SE	1.407.260.632	661.539.686	47,0%	218.831.256	126.450.207	57,8%
FI	1.375.965.515	408.965.309	29,7%	220.000.529	96.781.543	44,0%
NL	1.320.593.128	665.452.889	50,4%	339.409.609	157.423.949	46,4%
BE	1.190.483.947	545.216.965	45,8%	234.690.665	206.359.683	87,9%
HU	984.291.129			1.027.938.064		
AT	934.061.242	207.941.776	22,3%	93.250.375	18.222.470	19,5%
PT	663.811.932	390.185.734	58,8%	276.822.334	48.701.868	17,6%
IE	600.862.370	138.208.122	23,0%	149.862.372	35.111.000	23,4%
DK	457.388.655	145.505.933	31,8%	52.188.584	7.505.112	14,4%
SK	343.259.311	60.930.553	17,8%	111.631.178	7.005.239	6,3%
CZ	329.286.599	94.563.560	28,7%	88.636.114	23.301.284	26,3%
CY	314.511.444	113.512.630	36,1%	297.923.548	145.174.056	48,7%
EL	310.481.234	112.596.222	36,3%	327.895.468	41.997.707	12,8%
LU	43.923.978			6.563.354		
19	43.460.355.819	11.870.197.457	27,3%	11.713.420.133	2.477.071.395	21,1%

NB: FR, DE, UK, ES, IT = 75% of RCE



NB – Six MS (DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, SI) have provided their data on allocation to selected projects at dates other than 30/09/09. This should be carefully taken into consideration when making comparative analysis of the Annexes. It is recommended to compare MS progress to the EU average rather than making direct comparison between MS.

ANNEX V

Project selected: Progress in implementing Community Strategic Guidelines by 86 category themes

Community Strategic Guidelines		Priority theme		EU Investment		
Guideline	CSG Themes	Code	Title	Planned EU investment	Allocated to projects selected	%
Total				344.305.598.427	93.444.474.921	27,1%
Guideline: Attractive places to invest and work	Rail	16	Railways	4.133.171.964	1.063.718.065	25,7%
		17	Railways (TEN-T)	18.428.295.116	4.088.511.122	22,2%
		18	Mobile rail assets	629.393.565	148.728.386	23,6%
		19	Mobile rail assets (TEN-T)	665.531.716	70.622.372	10,6%
	Road	20	Motorways	5.158.132.228	1.103.316.829	21,4%
		21	Motorways (TEN-T)	17.353.478.400	5.469.931.372	31,5%
		22	National roads	7.640.020.331	2.934.809.943	38,4%
		23	Regional/local roads	9.891.745.664	4.172.013.889	42,2%
		24	Cycle tracks	603.669.290	144.156.133	23,9%
	Other Transport	25	Urban transport	1.660.210.940	229.901.772	13,8%
		26	Multimodal transport	1.628.786.241	570.441.649	35,0%
		27	Multimodal transport (TEN-T)	446.841.078	42.030.497	9,4%
		28	Intelligent transport systems	1.085.513.854	122.532.143	11,3%
		29	Airports	1.851.641.401	341.462.674	18,4%
		30	Ports	3.547.313.990	1.139.571.617	32,1%
		31	Inland waterways (regional and local)	268.088.006	44.733.495	16,7%
		32	Inland waterways (TEN-T)	603.973.016	83.906.632	13,9%
	Energy	52	Promotion of clean urban transport	6.126.564.580	1.982.867.452	32,4%
		33	Electricity	272.835.662	23.591.842	8,6%
		34	Electricity (TEN-E)	313.180.653	12.000	0,0%
		35	Natural gas	658.586.398	7.446.715	1,1%
36		Natural gas (TEN-E)	361.948.085	91.637	0,0%	
37		Petroleum products	171.577.472	0	0,0%	
38		Petroleum products (TEN-E)	0	0	0,0%	
39		Renewable energy: wind	785.490.798	23.068.741	2,9%	
40		Renewable energy: solar	1.064.250.008	126.776.413	11,9%	
41	Renewable energy: biomass	1.786.119.368	212.911.887	11,9%		

		42	Renewable energy: hydroelectric, geothermal and other	1.123.790.899	136.016.259	12,1%
		43	Energy efficiency, co-generation, energy management	4.270.266.273	894.407.700	20,9%
	Broadband	10	Telephone infrastructures (including broadband networks)	2.304.553.527	418.171.980	18,1%
		Environment	44	Management of household and industrial waste	6.239.490.861	1.017.714.614
	45		Management and distribution of water (drink water)	8.143.908.866	1.677.872.585	20,6%
	46		Water treatment (waste water)	13.886.543.167	3.817.546.044	27,5%
	47		Air quality	1.018.376.565	63.647.821	6,2%
	48		Integrated prevention and pollution control	738.943.655	67.660.706	9,2%
	49		Mitigation and adaption to climate change	304.727.396	224.861.474	73,8%
	50		Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	3.451.309.651	417.323.348	12,1%
	51		Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection (including Natura 2000)	2.675.723.383	483.042.811	18,1%
	53		Risk prevention (...)	5.801.167.699	706.753.238	12,2%
	54		Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks	1.675.670.593	799.896.097	47,7%
	55		Promotion of natural assets	1.136.699.224	249.861.896	22,0%
	56		Protection and development of natural heritage	1.405.222.209	243.432.087	17,3%
	Cultural and Social	58	Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage	2.933.794.281	703.932.486	24,0%
		59	Development of cultural infrastructure	2.233.157.980	750.862.010	33,6%
		60	Other assistance to improve cultural services	797.433.362	81.253.458	10,2%
		75	Education infrastructure	7.255.324.137	3.136.951.215	43,2%
		76	Health infrastructure	5.185.363.033	1.749.459.149	33,7%
77		Childcare infrastructure	555.726.179	176.963.608	31,8%	
78		Housing infrastructure	950.014.977	176.225.509	18,5%	
79	Other social infrastructure	2.894.664.878	669.541.018	23,1%		
Guideline: Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	RTDI	01	R&TD activities in research centres	5.806.164.273	1.973.175.795	34,0%
		02	R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology	9.738.640.336	3.157.233.927	32,4%
		03	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks ...	5.446.089.255	1.011.294.995	18,6%

		04	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (including access to R&TD services in research centres)	5.772.595.500	1.248.492.134	21,6%	
		06	Assistance to SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes	2.475.879.153	484.945.381	19,6%	
		07	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)	8.670.367.334	2.929.283.498	33,8%	
		09	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs	6.861.090.285	2.535.755.318	37,0%	
		74	Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation, in particular through post-graduate studies ...	4.932.083.235	843.135.271	17,1%	
	Entrepreneurship	05	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms	5.254.107.502	1.727.698.194	32,9%	
		68	Support for self-employment and business start-up	3.220.591.505	490.507.600	15,2%	
	ICT	11	Information and communication technologies (...)	3.542.430.597	1.151.475.700	32,5%	
		12	Information and communication technologies (TEN-ICT)	523.302.208	178.745.702	34,2%	
		13	Services and applications for citizens (e-health, e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, etc.)	5.217.998.422	1.007.895.931	19,3%	
		14	Services and applications for SMEs (e-commerce, education and training, networking, etc.)	2.114.759.867	165.566.454	7,8%	
		15	Other measures for improving access to and efficient use of ICT by SMEs	1.508.593.777	352.193.160	23,3%	
	Other investment in firms	08	Other investment in firms	14.085.604.672	5.671.286.416	40,3%	
	Guideline: More and better jobs	Human capital	62	Development of life-long learning systems and strategies in firms; training and services for employees ...	9.675.045.933	2.254.455.075	23,3%
			72	Design, introduction and implementing of reforms in education and training systems ...	8.693.100.234	2.234.983.589	25,7%
73			Measures to increase participation in education and training throughout the life-cycle ...	12.502.812.298	4.099.916.284	32,8%	
Labour Market		63	Design and dissemination of innovative and more productive ways of organising work	1.897.998.513	158.242.092	8,3%	

		64	Development of special services for employment, training and support in connection with restructuring of sectors ...	2.758.540.858	547.288.723	19,8%
		65	Modernisation and strengthening labour market institutions	2.345.253.742	605.767.408	25,8%
		66	Implementing active and preventive measures on the labour market	12.152.127.292	3.895.030.482	32,1%
		67	Measures encouraging active ageing and prolonging working lives	1.043.599.104	109.212.232	10,5%
		69	Measures to improve access to employment and increase sustainable participation and progress of women ...	2.637.447.072	675.319.676	25,6%
	Social Inclusion	70	Specific action to increase migrants' participation in employment ...	1.244.192.527	253.293.912	20,4%
		71	Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people ...	10.064.573.391	2.584.142.038	25,7%
	Capacity Building	80	Promoting the partnerships, pacts and initiatives through the networking of relevant stakeholders	1.279.205.168	181.907.596	14,2%
		81	Mechanisms for improving good policy and programme design, monitoring and evaluation ...	3.566.427.865	727.832.977	20,4%
	Territorial Dimension	57	Other assistance to improve tourist services	3.779.651.032	1.320.318.586	34,9%
61		Integrated projects for urban and rural regeneration	10.136.013.807	2.981.940.305	29,4%	
82		Compensation of any additional costs due to accessibility deficit and territorial fragmentation	474.847.281	76.273.274	16,1%	
83		Specific action addressed to compensate additional costs due to size market factors	128.961.873	1.389.700	1,1%	
84		Support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties	43.661.332	5.141.711	11,8%	
Technical Assistance	85	Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	7.753.873.689	2.434.848.538	31,4%	
	86	Evaluation and studies; information and communication	2.839.734.876	557.932.857	19,6%	

ANNEX VI

Core Indicators reported by the National Strategic Reports

	N. of Core Indicators used	Targets_ Programme	Targets_ Committed projects	Achievements reported*
AT	8	8	8	0
BE	2	2	2	0
BG	18	15	0	5
CY	3	3	0	3
CZ	13	11	8	7
DE	8	6	0	8
DK	<i>Info not available</i>			
EE	3	0	0	3
EL	3	0	3	0
ES	0	0	0	0
FI	4	4	0	4
FR	0	0	0	0
HU	17	0	17	0
IE	8	6	0	7
IT	0	0	0	0
LT	6	6	0	5
LU	13	13	0	10
LV	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0
NL	4	4	4	0
PL	24	1	24	4
PT	13	0	13	0
RO	<i>Info not available</i>			
SE	4	4	0	4
SK	1	1	0	0
SL	5	5	0	3
UK	0	0	0	0

* Achievement values different from 0