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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document

**REPORT 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 2013
on programme implementation 2007-2013

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1. INTRODUCTION

This staff working document is a companion document to the 'Cohesion policy: Strategic report 2013'.

It presents explanations and commentaries on the data used by the Commission to assess progress in the implementation of cohesion policy across the 434 programmes in the 27 Member States and under the European Territorial Cooperation objective.

Section 2: Explains programming under shared management

Section 3: Puts in context the different data sets used for outputs and results for the ERDF/Cohesion Fund and the ESF.

Section 4: Outlines the data available on project selection and payments. It also provides an overview of the major projects and background on project examples identified by different Member States (a selection of which are highlighted in the thematic factsheet).

Section 5: Outlines the data on programming and reprogramming (including thematic reprogramming and reprogramming of co-financing rates).

Annex

This annex contains tables and graphs providing the basis for the analysis contained in the report and the thematic factsheets:

Table 1.1 ERDF-Cohesion Fund - core Indicator aggregate achievements reported 2007-2011

Table 1.2 ERDF-Cohesion Fund - use of Core Indicators by the Member States

Table 1.3: ERDF-Cohesion Fund - gross jobs created - 2007-2013

Table 2.1 ESF beneficiary data reported by ESF managing authorities - overview by year and gender

Table 2.2 ESF beneficiary data reported by ESF managing authorities - overview by year

Table 2.3a ESF beneficiary data reported by ESF managing authorities

Table 2.3b ESF beneficiary (Women) reported by ESF managing authorities

Table 3.1 All funds - decided vs project selection (2007-11) vs payments declared (2007-2013)

Table 4 Categories reported (86) grouped by major themes - overview of decided vs project selection

Table 5	Overview EU Funding by Objectives - decided vs project selection in major themes (2007-2011)
Table 6.1	Projects selected: overall Progress in implementing the Lisbon earmarking priorities within the Community Strategic Guidelines–by Objective
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Table 7.1	Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012: Total by Fund
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Table 7.4	Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012 - total by Member State
Table 7.5	Change in total planned volume of programmes (EU and national - all EU funds) - 2007-2012

Separately a set of thematic factsheets summarising the investments being made under cohesion policy in major thematic areas has been published on the the Commission website here:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/how/policy/strategic_report_en.cfm

The 13 factsheets cover the following policy areas:

- (1) Innovation and R&D
- (2) ICT
- (3) Other SME and business support
- (4) Energy
- (5) Environment
- (6) Rail
- (7) Road
- (8) Other transport
- (9) Urban and territorial development
(European Territorial Cooperation, Urban dimension, Macro regional strategies and culture, heritage and tourism)
- (10) Labour market
- (11) Social inclusion and social infrastructure
- (12) Human capital
- (13) Institutional capacity building

2. PROGRAMMING UNDER SHARED MANAGEMENT

Programming involves choosing and setting objectives, deciding a strategy, allocating resources, selecting projects, contracting services and works, implementing and monitoring progress, paying expenditure and delivering outputs and results.

Under the 'shared management' system, **national and regional authorities directly supervise project selection and the monitoring of progress, payments and outputs** (amongst other tasks).

The Commission can aggregate only a limited set of quantified measures of implementation in terms of outputs/beneficiaries (by programme), on payments (by programme but not currently by theme) and on inputs (financial support for projects selected by theme). **These quantified data give an EU overview, albeit if limited, of the implementation of programmes at EU level.**

An abbreviated chronological sequence for programme implementation is as follows:

	<i>Inputs =></i>	<i>Process =></i>	<i>Outputs</i>
Activities	Programme financial allocations =>	project selection => contracting => spending =>	outputs / beneficiaries => results
Quantifiable measures	€ volume allocated by theme	a. N° projects selected b. € Volume allocated to selected projects c. payments made by programme	a. N° projects completed b. N° beneficiaries c. Output / result indicators

3. MONITORING AND MEASURING OUTPUTS AND RESULTS

3.1. ERDF/Cohesion Fund core indicators

3.1.1. *Concept and purpose*

During the negotiations on the **ERDF and Cohesion Fund** operational programmes (OPs) for 2007-2013, the Commission recommended¹ the use of 'core indicators' for the main - but by far not all - intervention areas such as business support, education, environment, health, job creation, information society, research development and innovation, tourism, transport and urban development. **The purpose of core indicators is to provide aggregated information across Member States.**

The Member States and the Commission are using the current period to establish reporting routines and to detect problems in the practical application of core indicators. The use of core indicators is not a legal obligation for Member States in 2007-2013. However, in the desire to improve their accountability in the use of the Funds, Member States and Commission have undertaken to make a particular effort to use and report against core indicators. 2007-2013 is the first period when such information has been available across programmes.

For 2014-2020, Member States and the Commission have agreed that the use of common output indicators will become an obligation. The Commission has been working with Member States on the list of common indicators and their definitions for the last two years, to ensure that systems are set up and reliable data reported from the beginning of the next programming period.

Core indicators represent basic information on the activity of the Funds. **In most cases they capture outputs as a direct consequence of cohesion policy**, such as kilometres of railway constructed or the number of students benefiting from better education infrastructure. This means that **core indicators do not reflect the objectives of programmes** or the policy as a whole. Objectives are reflected in result indicators - that are programme specific and cannot therefore be aggregated - and the qualitative comments provided by Member States in annual implementation reports and strategic reports.

Great caution should also be exercised concerning the comparability of core indicator data for the calculation of unit costs. The key reason for this is that the underlying projects are often not comparable (e.g. roads in mountainous areas compared to roads in flat areas).

Reporting by Member States

All Member States submitted data on core indicators in their national strategic reports. All 41 core indicators were used but not necessarily by all relevant programmes. The Commission has aggregated the reported values for all core indicators in **Table 1.1**.

The frequency of use of the core indicators varied significantly. Jobs created, Number of RTD projects, Number of cooperation projects enterprises-research institutions, Number of start-ups supported are the indicators most frequently reported by Member States. A summary of the number of core indicators used by the

¹ 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

Member States in their national reports or supporting documents features is contained in **Table 1.2**.

The detailed reporting on to the ERDF / Cohesion Fund core indicators is further examined in the relevant thematic factsheets² in terms of the overall achievements of the Member state, the scope of reporting, setting of targets and achievements against targets.

3.1.2. *Commentary on the ERDF / Cohesion Fund data on 'Jobs created (gross)'*

The Commission's aggregation of gross jobs created with the support of the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund as reported by Member States is presented in **Table 1.3**. The cut-off date for reporting is the end of 2011 for most Member States. Five Member States provided figures up to the end of June 2012 (EE, CZ, MT, RO and BG).

For calculating the data presented in Table 1.3 the Commission used data reported by Member States under core indicator 01 – 'jobs created'. When this information was not available, the Commission included data from indicators 06 – 'research jobs created' and/or 09 – 'jobs created – direct investment aid to SMEs'. The reported jobs created are full time equivalents and exclude temporary jobs (such as jobs linked to construction works).

The number of jobs created is a figure attracting particular attention in times of high unemployment. The reported numbers are based on a comparison of the number of jobs before and after project implementation. This approach - called gross job creation here - delivers information aggregated from the supported projects.

These figures need to be interpreted with caution. It is likely for example that not all programmes are reporting 'jobs created' when relevant. Also, the number of jobs may be overestimated in some cases because of difficulties in taking account of deadweight in individual projects or substitution effects at a higher level. Estimating 'net jobs created', taking into account such factors, requires other techniques that, however, cannot deliver in as timely a manner as the reporting based on gross jobs.

The Commission has asked its Expert Evaluation Network to look more closely at national and regional practices in reporting jobs created during 2013. The report will be available in June 2013.

3.1.3. *Strengths and weaknesses of the data reported*

Core indicators, presenting mainly measures of outputs, provide a relatively up-to-date picture of implementation progress. However, they significantly under represent the number and variety of co-financed actions. This is because the chosen core indicators cover only those frequent actions present in many programmes. A variety of actions are undertaken which do not give rise to outputs measured by the selected core indicators.

The quality of data is affected by the fact that sometime not all Member States have used the same or comparable definitions recommended by the Commission.

It still happens that reports delivered by Member States include simple, but consequential errors. In a number of cases units of reporting have been mixed up (e.g., Megawatt hours instead of Megawatts, use of national currency instead of Euro). Even a small number of such outliers can render the immediate use of the reported information difficult. In some cases differences occurred between annual

² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/how/policy/strategic_report_en.cfm

implementation reports and strategic reports although both reports relate to the same cut-off date.

The Commission has recommended the use of data on implemented projects. Member States have increasingly followed this recommendation in their reporting.

Target setting remains perhaps the most widespread and substantial problem. In a number of cases targets have not been set. Where targets are set many are often substantially over- or underachieved.

The Commission carried out a considerable number of plausibility checks which excluded outliers, corrected obvious errors, compared information in the strategic reports with information available from annual implementation reports and, given the time constraints, verified a limited amount of data with Member States. In the case of doubt, information was not included in the Commission's strategic report – **Tables 1.1 and 1.3** - or in the thematic factsheets³.

Improving this situation is a very real challenge for the future. However, the Commission believes that transparency in publishing the data reported and their analysis in conjunction with data on project selection and expenditure is a necessary step to further improvement. The Commission will work with Member States over the remainder of the current period, to ensure better-quality annual and final reporting of targets and achievements for this period in preparation for more robust monitoring and reporting in the period 2014-2020.

3.2. ESF indicator data

Programme authorities provide data on participants in ESF funded schemes and projects under the ESF provisions on reporting (Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006 - Annex XXIII). The aggregate and Member State data are presented in **Tables 2.1, 2.2. and 2.3.**

Regarding the ESF, the number of participants increased sharply, from almost 1 million in 2007 to 15.6 million in 2010. This increase is largely due to the advancement of the programming period, as projects are set up before enlisting participants. Nevertheless, the current number of participants is significantly - over 50 % - higher than at the equivalent time in the previous programming period, where there were around 10 million participants annually. Since 2010, the level has reached a plateau suggesting that ESF activities have reached a high level, but are no longer increasing.

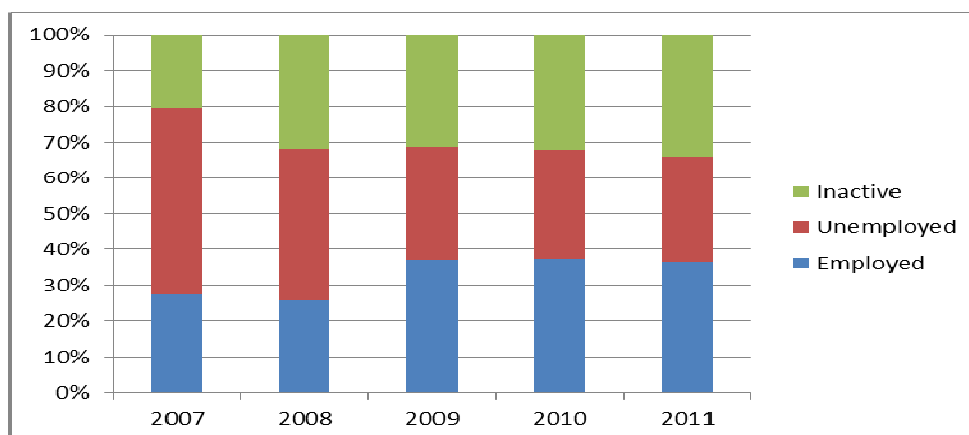
Within this increasing number of participations, there have been significant changes in the proportion of individuals from different ESF beneficiary groups (**Table 2.2 and 2.3.**) The Commission has identified five key trends for the different groups.

- Help was redirected from getting people into work toward preventive actions aimed at keeping people in employment. Between 2007 and 2011, the proportion of ESF participants who were unemployed reduced fell from 52 % to 29 %. Despite this decrease in proportion, the number of participants remained relatively constant between 2010 and 2011. By contrast, over the same period the proportion of employed participants increased from 26 % to 37 %.

While two thirds of all participants are either inactive or unemployed, these groups account for less than 30 % in LU, NL and SE where the programmes focus

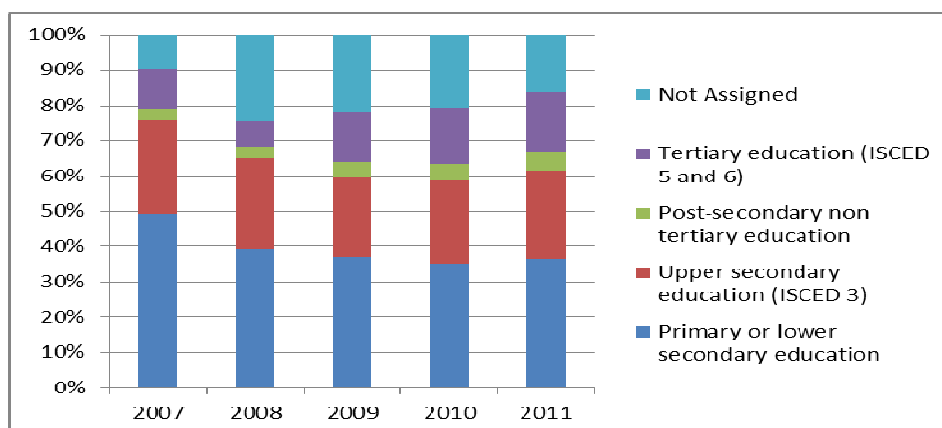
³ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/how/policy/strategic_report_en.cfm

strongly rather on enhancing the skills of employed people. In some Member States (BG, CZ, EL, HU, IT and PL) young people in education or in training account for more than one third of all participants. In others (AT, CY, PT, SE and UK) these are less than 5 % of the total⁴.



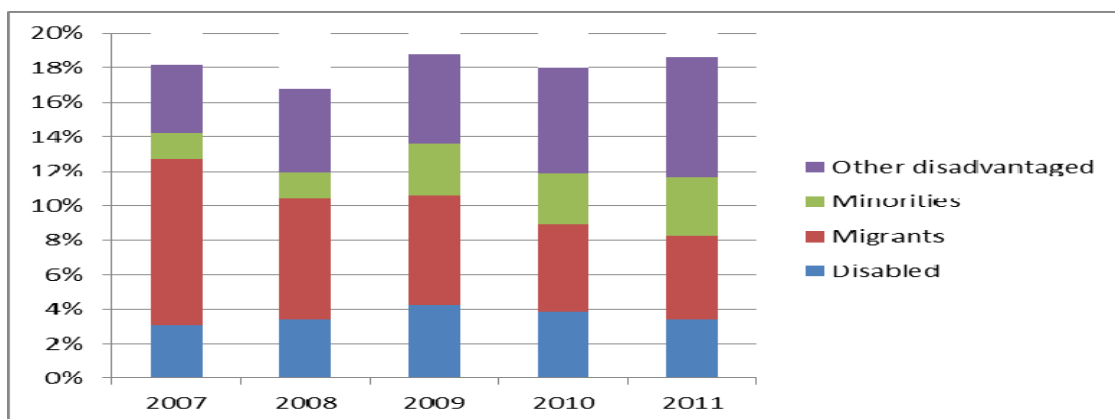
- There was an increased focus on participants with tertiary education levels. In 2007 participants with at most a lower secondary education accounted for 55 % of all participations. This was gradually reduced to 44 % over the next 4 years, even though the number increased in absolute terms. By contrast, the proportion of participants with tertiary education level doubled between 2008 and 2011. This was linked to a similar rise in the proportion participants who were in education and training in the same period.

In DE, EL and MT participants with at most a lower secondary education accounted for over 60 % of all participants but less than 20 % in FI, SE, SI and CY. In CY, EE, LT and SI, 40 % or more have tertiary education.



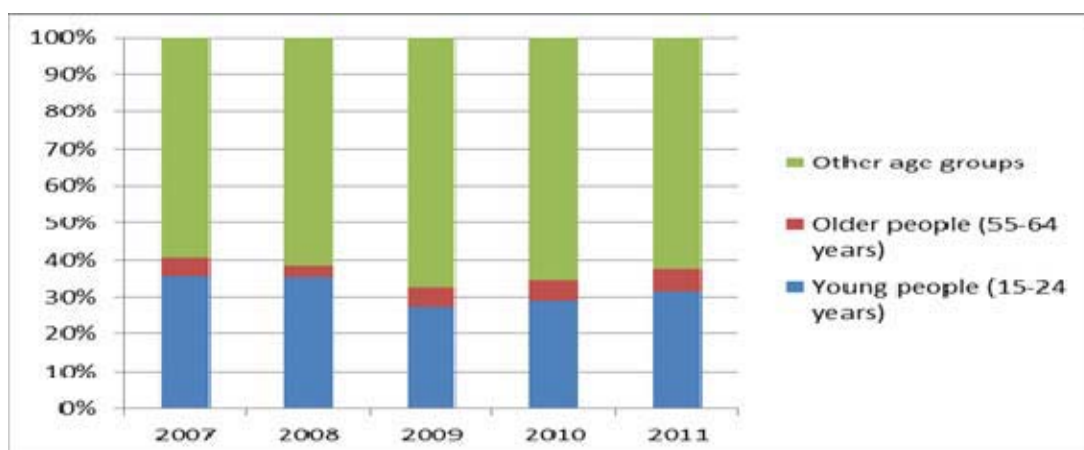
- Throughout 2007-11 the proportion of people from vulnerable groups remained constant - at around 18 % - despite the pressures of the crisis. Although the situation varies nationally, UK and AT seem to be particularly successful in reaching out to people with some form of disability. Others, notably AT, CY, NL and LV are successful in using the ESF to support people from a minority or with migrant background.

⁴ The trend in the UK is the contrary: the proportion of unemployed ESF participants has increased substantially



- Women continued to represent over half (52 %) of participants. In CY, EE, LT and LV they amount to more than 60 %. In the UK women form only 38 % of participants.
- For young people, the proportion of participants first decreased in 2009, before increasing over the next two years to 31 %. This represents an increase in proportion while overall numbers of participants were also increasing, indicating a significant rise in youth participants.

In DE, FR and HU young people account for 40 % or more of all participants. The Scandinavian and Baltic Member States, SI and SK have a much higher proportion of older workers than average.



4. DATA AVAILABLE ON THEMATIC PROGRESS AND PROJECT SELECTION

4.1. Payment data

Achieving the outputs and support to beneficiaries requires spending on works and services just as spending requires projects to be selected and financed. All the national reports comment on the spending of the available EU financing on the ground and the declaration of expenditure to the Commission.

In the current programmes payment declarations to the Commission are broken down by the 'priority axes' (or the main priorities) of the programmes. That level of reporting is not sufficiently detailed to allow an analysis of declared expenditure through the priority themes codes.

Tables 3.1-3.3 compare total expenditure declared by each Member State to the Commission with the volume of projects selected **by end-2011**. The total payments declared include for this purpose reimbursements already made by the Commission and the additional claims presented to the Commission **as at 31 January 2013**. The different cut off dates should be noted.

The payment data used **do not include**

- expenditure incurred on the ground but not yet declared to the Commission
- sums linked to exemptions from the rules on spending discipline (N+2/3 rule) for major projects, state aid schemes or judicial procedures.

Nonetheless, these figures represent the best source of information available to the Commission on spending in the real economy.

The following points are worth noting in Tables 3.1-3.3:

- Only 42 % of all EU resources during the programme period were spent after almost 6 years of the period as at 31/1/2013.
- Expenditure claims covering 58 % of EU financing are still to be declared to the Commission in the remaining 3 years allowed for spending under the programme period.
- Low levels of interim expenditure have been declared to the Commission by RO, BG, MT, CZ, SK, IT and HU.
- Some Member States have high levels of selection but lower levels of expenditure declared. Therefore, project selection is not always a reliable guide to future spending.

4.2. Project selection

The 'thematic' information exchange system used for all three funds is known as the 'categorisation system' and allows the exchange of information on projects, schemes and measures financed by the Funds at different times during programming. The system is not a control system but an information tool.

Five dimensions are reported on in order to systematically capture information on the nature, form, context and content of interventions. These dimensions allow reporting that approximately reflects the often complex character of many interventions in the real world. They are:

- the priority theme (nature – 86 codes – see **Table 4**);
- the form of finance (4 codes);
- the territorial dimension (11 codes on the context – See the thematic factsheet on the territorial Dimension⁵);
- the NUTS code for location;
- the economic dimension (economic sector benefitting – 23 codes).

In terms of timing, categorisation information is reported upon as follows:

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/how/policy/strategic_report_en.cfm

- Information on estimated allocations to selected projects is presented at the moment of adoption (or modification) of programming documents (Only on the priority themes, the form of finance and the territorial dimension).
- The Member States provide the Commission every year (and in the final report) with information on all five dimensions relating to 'allocations to operations selected' (also referred to as 'selected projects').

The objective in providing information on selected projects is to give an insight into the 'project pipeline' of the OPs. Data on 'selected projects' should not be confused with expenditure declared on the projects during implementation or when completed. (As note already above the programmes do not currently report the thematic content of expenditure to the Commission.)

The understanding of 'selected project' recommended by the Commission since 2008-2009⁶ is that the projects have been selected by the Managing Authority (or other delegated bodies) following the established selection process. This act of selection may typically involve a grant decision (such as a grant offer letter), or other confirmation of inclusion of the project in the programme or allocation of EU funding from the programme. National practices differ and are not regulated by EU definitions. Some variation in practice is to be expected and so direct comparisons between Member State project selection rates can be unreliable because of different national selection processes (more or less rigorous or complex) or differences in the composition of the programmes at national / regional level. Furthermore, 'softer' measures, such as business support, training services, etc., can be prepared and delivered more quickly than 'slower' infrastructure projects (longer planning, permissions, contracting. For these reasons **the Commission recommends comparing national project selection rates to the EU average rather than directly with other individual Member States.**

4.2.1. *Thematic analysis of planned investments by priority theme codes*

The 86 codes of the 'priority theme' dimension - the most robust of the categorisation data sets – can be organised in different ways according to the perspective being adopted.

To reflect the shift towards the Europe 2020 strategic objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and in order to roughly approximate the Commission's proposals for the eleven thematic objectives for cohesion policy 2014-2020 the 86 codes have been regrouped for the 2013 Strategic report as set out in Table 4.

The Commission emphasises that these major thematic groupings proposed are only a rough approximation of the future thematic priorities for the following reasons:

- Following the approach in the 2010 Strategic Report, certain ESF interventions (in high-level human capital and business start-up) continued to be included under the calculations for 'Innovation & R&D' and 'Other Business Support'. In future they will be reported under the relevant ESF thematic objectives.
- Environment, climate change adaptation actions and risk prevention are covered in one factsheet.

⁶

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/sfc2007/sfc2007_help/documents/sfc2007_reporting_categorisation_data_Note_Art_11.pdf
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/sfc2007/sfc2007_help/documents/categorisation_faq_rev201202.pdf

- The major transport themes of Rail-Road-Other Transport, which will fall under future thematic objective 7 – '*sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures*' - are dealt with separately for more detailed analysis.
- In future most territorial development activities will be developed under or with support from different thematic objectives; i.e. culture and heritage support could be included under enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, protecting the environment or social inclusion thematic objectives.

4.2.2. Overview of progress in project selection by priority themes

Table 5 provides overviews of the differing project selection rates, across the different objectives, in line with the major themes set out in **Table 4**.

The broad trends in project selection shown by these tables are explored in more detail in the thematic factsheets⁷.

Based on the analysis in the thematic factsheets the following variations in projects selection rate reported at end-2011 are highlighted by the Commission:

	Member States reporting slow project selection end 2011 (10 % or more below of EU average of 71 %)	Member States reporting project selection significantly above planned allocations (More than 10 % above 100 %)
Innovation & RTD	AT, BG, ES, EL, HU, IT, SK	IE, NL
IT services and infrastructure	AT, BE, BG, ETC, DE, DK, FI, FR, HU, IT, LU, NL, RO, SESK, UK	CY, IE
Other SME and Business support	BG, ETC, ES	DK, EE, EL, IE, LU, SE
Energy	BE, BG, CZ, ES, FI, HU, IT, MT, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI	IE, LT, LU
Environment	BG, CZ, DK, IT, LU	EL, IE
Culture, heritage and tourism	AT, CY, IT, LV	BE, IE, NL, SE, SI
Urban and territorial dimension	AT, CZ, EE, FR, LU, SI	CY, SE
Rail	LT, PL, RO, SI	FI, EL, IE, NL, PT
Road	SK	BE, ETC, CY, ES, EL, LV, NL, SE
Other transport	AT, ETC, CZ, FR, LT, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO; SI, SK, UK	FI, SE
Labour market	ETC, DE, DK, ES, FI, HU, LU, MT, PT	CY, SK, UK
Social Inclusion	AT, BE, ETC, EE, ES, EL, HU, IE, IT, PL, PT, RO, SE	BG, CY, NL
Social infrastructure	IT, NL	BE, UK
Human capital	AT, DE, ES, HU, PT	FI, LU, MT, NL, SE
Capacity Building	AT, BG, DE, EE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, RO, SE, UK	CY
Technical Assistance	BG, EE, ES, FR, IE, LT, LU, NL, PL, RO, SE, UK	CY, MT

4.2.3. Example of project selection data - Technical Assistance

The tables below on the planned use of technical assistance (TA) provide an example of the analysis that is possible of the 'programmed vs project selection' This example is chosen as TA data is not covered in the thematic factsheet on the major investment themes.

⁷

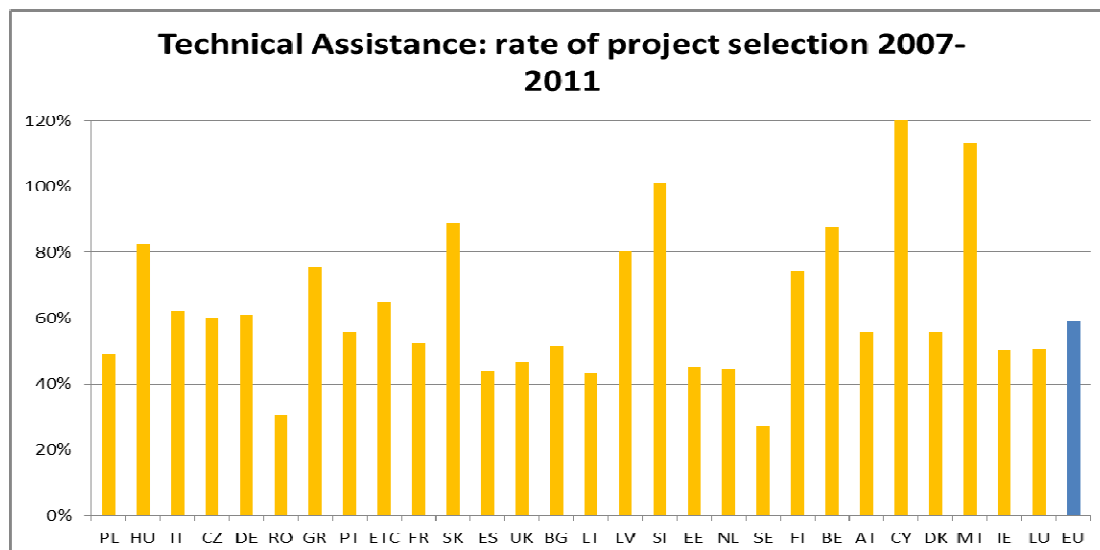
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/how/policy/strategic_report_en.cfm

TA is co-funded in each Member State to ensure that the programmes are run effectively and that citizens are informed of the strategies and projects supported by the EU budget. The following TA categories are reported:

Code	Category	Decided Ops - Million € (a)	% Decided OPs of Total Decided (b)	Allocated to selected projects AIR 2011 - million € (c)	% (d=c/a)
85	Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	7,561.2	2.2 %	4,869.7	64.4 %
86	Evaluation and studies; information and communication	2,607.0	0.8 %	1,115.5	42.8 %
	Total technical assistance	10,168.2	2.9 %	5,985.2	58.9 %
	Total all themes	346,717.2		246,983.9	71.2 %

Some 2.9 % - or EUR 10.2 billion - of all EU Structural and Cohesion Funding is allocated to TA. The maximum allowed under the regulations is 4 % in the Convergence and Regional Competitiveness and Employment programmes and 6 % in European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) programmes. In comparison with the EU average rate of 71 % project selection the category 'Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection' at 64.4 % shows a slight delay of 7 %. What is notable, and of more concern, is that 'Evaluation and studies; information and communication' is especially slow at only 42.8 %. These figures already take into account a net reduction of EUR 416 million in programmed finances since 2007.

We can also examine at Member State level the different reported project selection rates in relation to current planned amounts, representing this graphically as follows:



Technical assistance				
Country	Decided OPs (a) - in M.€	% of National SF/CF	Allocated to selected projects AIR 2011 (b) - in M.€	% (c=b/a)
PL	2,115.9	3.1	1,037.1	49.0
HU	963.4	3.9	794.0	82.4
IT	822.2	2.9	513.7	62.5
CZ	793.2	3.0	474.0	59.8
DE	714.2	2.8	434.1	60.8
RO	641.1	3.3	195.8	30.5
EL	577.0	2.9	435.5	75.5
PT	533.4	2.5	298.2	55.9
ETC	467.5	5.9	303.1	64.8
FR	431.2	3.2	225.1	52.2
SK	402.2	3.5	356.4	88.6
ES	328.3	0.9	143.4	43.7
UK	306.7	3.1	143.8	46.9
BG	224.5	3.4	115.9	51.6
LT	198.6	2.9	86.2	43.4
LV	113.6	2.5	91.4	80.4
SI	88.7	2.2	89.5	101.0
EE	69.4	2.0	31.3	45.0
NL	66.4	4.0	29.6	44.5
SE	65.0	4.0	17.7	27.3
FI	63.8	4.0	47.5	74.3
BE	51.4	2.5	45.0	87.6
AT	30.3	2.5	16.9	55.8
CY	21.9	3.6	29.6	135.4
DK	19.4	3.8	10.8	55.8
MT	13.0	1.5	14.8	113.4
IE	7.1	0.9	3.5	50.1
LU	2.0	4.0	1.0	50.7
EU	10,131.5	2.9 %	5,985.2	59.1 %

Mobilisation of technical assistance is particularly advanced for 9 Member States - BE, CY; FI, GR, HU, LV, MT, SI and SK. In a larger group of 12 Member States, reported project selection is significantly (5 % points) behind even the average for TA – BG, EE, ES, FR, IE, LT, LU, NL, PL, RO, SE, UK. Amongst these Member States, PL, RO, FR, ES, UK, BG and LT have the highest allocations in absolute terms

4.2.4. CSG priorities 2006 and Lisbon earmarking

For the 2010 Strategic Report the priority themes were analysed mainly according to the four pillars of the Community Strategic Guidelines (2006) and in terms of compliance with the Lisbon earmarking provisions.

The 'Lisbon earmarking' provisions identified sub-sets of the 86 priority themes as specific priorities under the Lisbon Growth and Jobs Agenda in accordance with

Article 9 and Annex IV of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006⁸. For the Convergence objective regions 47 of the 86 priority themes were identified as earmarked priorities, while for the Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective regions 33 priority themes were identified. Investment shares of 60 % in Convergence objective regions and 75 % in Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective regions were set as targets for the EU-15 in these earmarked themes over the programming period.

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 priorities⁹.

With regard to support to Lisbon and EU2020 structural reforms, most Member States (notably BG, ES, HU, PL and SK) report that the ESF has been a key tool in preserving employment and containing unemployment, in particular youth unemployment, and supporting the modernisation of the education sector and strengthening the labour market through reforms of the active labour market policies and education systems. Moreover, in these Member States important ESF support was also provided to public administration reform through training of civil servants and better regulation measures.

Thirteen Member States have specifically reported on reforms in the education sector, with the following main objectives:

- Reaching the EU2020 strategy targets (AT, BG and LT);
- Increase investment in human capital through better education and skills (CY);
- Improve competitiveness (CZ);
- Reintegrate unemployed people (DK);
- Adjust education systems to labour market demand (HU, LT, SE and SK).

Specific reform measures undertaken related to preschool education (CZ); tertiary education (CZ, HU, LT, MT and PL); improving teaching quality (CZ); vocational training (DK).

Table 6.1 and 6.2 present compliance with the Lisbon earmarking in line with the Community Strategic Guidelines objectives in the same format as in the 2010 Report. In aggregate terms the most significant trend is the growing gap in project selection under Lisbon earmarking for Convergence.

- In comparison with non-earmarked priorities, 66.8 % project selection for earmarked priorities was reported at end 2011 compared to 76.3 % for non-earmarked priorities (Table 6.1).
- Under the Convergence objective, particular lags in project selection rates in earmarked themes occur in ES, IT, MT, PL, PT, RO, SI, and SK.
- Under the Regional Competitiveness and Employment (RCE) objective project selection for Lisbon earmarking is ahead overall of Non Lisbon - 76.8 % selected vs 75.4 for non Lisbon.
- Under RCE, the selection of Lisbon earmarking related projects is behind the 71 % global average at end-2011 only in AT, ES, HU, IT.

⁸ OJ L 201/25, 31.07.2006

⁹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 Chapter IV, Article 9.3, OJ 3 201, 31.7.2006.

As the data used for the Community Strategic Guidelines / Lisbon Earmarking exercise and the thematic factsheets is identical (it is just presented differently) the reasons for the lower Lisbon earmarking rate of priorities in Convergence can also be seen in the thematic factsheet in the slower than average project selection in the themes (and categories) of innovation and R&D, Broadband, Energy, TEN-T rail.

4.2.1. *Characteristics of data reported on project selection*

Project selection data on its own cannot provide a completely reliable guide to the rate of implementation of a programme. In some case high project selection rates are not quickly turned into payment declarations (see Section 4.1 above).

In addition, apart from the character of the categorisation system already described above (differences in selection processes or in nature of measures) the system depends either on common sense understandings of the meaning of the codes or on national definitions (urban / rural) and these can vary.

Conscious of these constraints the Commission has encouraged Member States to decide on their approach and to follow it consistently so that the system is an accurate reflection of implementation.

There have also been mistakes or oversights in annual reporting of data. In its quality checks in recent years the Commission has detected:

- Weak quality / plausibility checks at programme or national level of what is reported. Some programme authorities were slow to realise the significance of the data.
- Encoding errors such as the use of national currency rather than EUR, total cost rather than EU share, partial reporting or erroneous amounts reported that were not consistent with the narrative of the reports.
- Lags in reporting of project selection by programme authorities.

The data from the 2011 annual reports submitted by 30 June 2012 were thus the subject of quality checks by the Commission and programme authorities from July to October 2012. Major corrections were made leading to improvements in the quality and volume of project selection data, affecting a net 5 % of the total reported volume of projects selected.

4.3. **Major projects**

By end-2012 the total number of major projects (projects with a value exceeding EUR 50 million) approved by the Commission had reached 438. These projects encompass a total investment of EUR 76.8 billion in 20 Member States with EUR 36.1 billion in EU support from the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund. These figures confirm a consistently high rhythm of Commission's approvals. Cohesion policy thus contributes significantly through major projects to investment in essential infrastructure, supporting public and some important private capital investments and creating the preconditions for growth.

The number of major projects approved by the Commission so far in the programme period has evolved as follows

- 2008 13 projects
- 2009 74 projects
- 2010 101 projects

- 2011 140 projects
- 2012 110 projects

The Commission has received an increasing number of applications in recent months in view of the approaching end of the funding period. In total, 718 projects have been submitted since 2007. The possibility to submit already completed project, as an anti-crisis measure, generally had a negative impact on the possibility for the Commission to have an early influence on projects and on the quality of submitted major projects subsequently received.

The majority of projects are in the transport area. Major projects for 2007-2013 have so far been contributing so far to the development of the TEN-T network with EUR 32.5 billion in total investments triggered by a contribution of EUR 16.7 billion from the ERDF and CF. A further EUR 15.8 billion has been leveraged for other transport investments. Other important areas are environment, R&I and productive investments.

Table 4.3: Investments of major projects by sector (2007-2012), billion euro

EUR billion	TEN-T	Other transport	Environment	Energy	R&I	Productive investments	Total major projects
Total investments	32.5	15.8	11.2	1.5	3.1	2.9	76.6
EU contribution	16.7	6.6	6.8	0.32	1.6	0.43	36.1
Leverage effect	x1.9	x2.4	x1.6	x4.7	x1.9	x6.7	x2.1

4.4. Project examples from the Member States

The national reports contain over 250 concrete examples of projects and programmes selected by the Member States. The Member States were asked to present completed projects from the 2007-2013 programmes across the range of activities contributing to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

The full texts of all the examples are available in the national reports which can be accessed here :

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/reporting/index_en.htm

70 projects examples are presented in summary form in the 13 thematic factsheets¹⁰. Around 45 of those project examples come from the national strategic reports. The Commission is including those projects from the national strategic reports in its project databases.

ERDF/Cohesion http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/stories/index_en.cfm
fund

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/how/policy/strategic_report_en.cfm

ESF: <http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=46&langId=en>

Where projects relevant to certain themes were not present in the national reports the Commission has also included examples of projects from the 2007-2013 programmes taken from the following sources:

- Approved ERDF/Cohesion Fund major projects 2013 from the Major Project database:
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/major_projects/index_en.cfm.
(This database generally has texts prepared when the projects were approved)
- Project case studies taken from the REGIO policy learning database:
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/practices/index_en.cfm
The descriptions in this database are of completed projects and have been prepared by Commission staff or consultants with a view to drawing lessons from different project examples. They include examples from a forthcoming study of 50 urban development projects supported by the ERDF soon to be published in the policy learning database.
- The ESF project database:
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/stories/index_en.cfm

5. PROGRAMMING DECIDED – REPROGRAMMING

In support of the initial EU financing decisions the Member State or regional programme authorities provide

- financial tables setting out EU financial support and co-financing rates (for each priority axis of the programme) and
- 'categorisation' information on the planned use of the Funds in relation to investment themes called 'priority themes'

Comparing the original and revised programme financial tables and categorisation data we can examine formally decided 'reprogramming' in terms of (1) changes to planned thematic allocation and (2) increases or decreases in total programme volumes - in particular national co-financing. These two forms of reprogramming are examined below.

An important initiative to actively encourage reprogramming was launched by the Commission at the January 2012 European Council. To support the Youth initiative, President Barroso proposed that the 8 Member States with the most pressing youth employment challenges should, with the Commission's support, seek to accelerate or boost available Structural Funds support to both youth employment and the financing of SMEs, the major source of job creation in previous years. Action Teams were created in spring 2012 to work intensively with concerned Member States to identify available funds and initiatives. The latest report on the activities of the Action Teams submitted to the March 2013 European Council is available here: http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/president/news/archives/2013/03/pdf/youth_en.pdf

The Action Teams have identified three types of programme activities:

- Acceleration or adjustment of planned measures (which impact on the pace of implementation and can only be tracked in cooperation with programme authorities);
- Thematic reprogramming of resources within and between Structural Funds (decisions formalised are discussed in Section 5.1 below);
- Reducing national co-financing requirement where justified to secure implementation where national co-financing was no longer available (formal decisions are discussed in 5.2 below).

5.1. Thematic reprogramming

Tables 7.1 to 7.4 in the annex present an overview of the thematic reprogramming activity formally decided by the Member States and the Commission in the period 2007-2012 (end-December).

Thematic reallocations involve reducing the financial allocation in one area to redirect it to another. Thematic reprogramming is therefore 'zero-sum'. The difference between 'positive' and 'negative' changes in **Table 7.3** (some EUR 2.4 billion) is the result of the allocation of the national performance reserve in PL and technical GDP/GNI adjustments for CZ, PL and SK.

In view of the complexity of tracking positive and negative changes over 86 codes the Commission presents the trends in thematic reallocations in terms of the major thematic areas. Seen like this, there are two major tendencies:

- Reallocations between 'priority theme' codes within major thematic areas. (i.e. from eco-innovation measures in SMEs towards R&D activity in competence centres under the broad heading 'Innovation and R&D')
- Reallocations between major thematic areas (i.e. reallocations from 'human capital' priorities to 'labour market' priorities).

The main trends visible from the data in tables are:

- a total of EUR 36 billion - or 11 % of the funds - was reprogrammed thematically by the end of 2012;
- the rate of formal reprogramming varies significantly across the Member States (up to 44 % in the case of IE to no thematic reprogramming in CY, LU, and SE);
- of that total, more than EUR 30 billion concerned the ERDF and Cohesion Fund (11.2 % of available ERDF/CF funding) and nearly EUR 5.5 billion the ESF (7.1 % of all ESF funding);

The net tendencies across the major thematic areas have been:

- increases in the innovation and R&D, generic business support, sustainable energy, cultural and social infrastructure, roads and labour market themes;
- reductions in ICT services, environment measures, rail, other transport, human capital and capacity building measures.

Further independent analysis of the data on thematic reprogramming (using data from an earlier cut-off date) is presented in the Expert Evaluation Network synthesis report 2013¹¹.

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/information/evaluations/index_en.cfm#1

5.2. Reprogramming of EU and national co-financing

Table 7.5 presents changes in the total planned volume of programmes (EU and national - all EU funds). The table compares the initial planned use of the funds in the programmes adopted in 2007-2008 and the most recent version of the programmes after modification.

This table reflects the Commission approved reductions of national co-financing requirements for some Member States, within the regulatory ceiling. The combined effect of these programme co-financing changes is a net reduction the total programme investment volumes of EUR 16.8 Billion - with a gross reduction in national public financing of EUR 15.5 billion when the positive increases in Table 7.5 are excluded. The national public co-financing reductions represent some 3.1 % of the total planned investment or nearly 11 % of national public co-financing. It is composed of reductions in public co-financing of 47 % in IE, 41 % in PT, 37 % in LV, 34 % in EL, 26 % in ES, 18 % in LT, 16 % in RO; 13 % in BE; 9.6 % in IT with other changes amounting to less than 5 % or unchanged.

The EU institutions also approved further reductions of national co-financing through a temporary increase of co-financing rates up to 95 % for assistance for Member States with the greatest budgetary difficulties (GR, HU, IE, LV, PT and RO).

The objective of both measures has been to take pressure away from national budgets at a time of crisis with a view to safeguarding investment in strategies with growth and job creation potential.

Further independent analysis of the data on thematic reprogramming is presented in the Expert Evaluation Network synthesis report 2013⁵.

ANNEX: Statistical Tables

Table 1.1	ERDF-Cohesion Fund - core Indicator aggregate achievements reported 2007-2011
Table 1.2	ERDF-Cohesion Fund - use of Core Indicators by the Member States
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Table 7.5	Change in total planned volume of programmes (EU and national - all EU funds) - 2007-2012

Table 1.1 ERDF-Cohesion Fund - Core Indicator aggregate achievements reported 2007-2011

Core Indicator Code	Core Indicator	Achievements 2007-2010 (a)	Strategic Report achievements - 2007-2011 (or 2012) (b)	Achievements since end 2010 (c)=(b)-(a)	% of 2011 achievements in cumulative total 2007-2011 (c)/(b)
01	Jobs created	158,901	339,496	180,595	53.2%
04	Number of RTD projects	25,015	53,242	28,227	53.0%
05	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	7,987	15,901	7,914	49.8%
06	Research jobs created	6,108	15,622	9,514	60.9%
07	Number of direct investment aid projects to SME	104,784	142,331	37,547	26.4%
08	Number of start-ups supported	25,258	53,160	27,902	52.5%
09	Jobs created (gross, full time equivalent) (SMEs)	98,242	168,653	70,411	41.7%
11	Number of information society projects	11,495	20,736	9,241	44.6%
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	994,196	1,885,810	891,614	47.3%
13	Number of transport projects	3,267	5,055	1,788	35.4%
14	km of new roads	570	1,714	1,144	66.8%
15	km of new TEN roads	182	460	278	60.5%
16	km of reconstructed roads	4,531	12,399	7,868	63.5%
17	km of new railroads	220	400	180	45.0%
18	km of TEN railroads	149	334	185	55.4%
19	km of reconstructed railroads	498	929	431	46.4%
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport	1,632,957	3,485,268	1,852,311	53.1%
23	Number of renewable energy projects	13,869	23,185	9,316	40.2%
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production (MW)	N/A	1,222	N/A	N/A
25	Additional population served by water projects	1,704,713	2,664,407	959,694	36.0%
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	3,174,880	5,749,173	2,574,293	44.8%
27	Number of waste projects	771	1,428	657	46.0%
28	Number of projects on improvement of air quality	241	438	197	45.0%
30	Reduction greenhouse emissions (CO2 and equivalents, kt)	4,215	33,389	29,174	87.4%
31	Number of risk prevention projects	1,238	2,046	808	39.5%
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	1,056,913	2,994,511	1,937,598	64.7%
33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	8,221,488	12,641,361	4,419,873	35.0%
34	Number of tourism projects	4,284	7,329	3,045	41.5%
35	Number of jobs created in tourism	3,620	5,880	2,260	38.4%
36	Number of education projects	12,672	19,175	6,503	33.9%
37	Number of benefiting students	2,622,442	3,432,639	810,197	23.6%
38	Number of health projects	2,225	3,751	1,526	40.7%
39	Number of projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities	3,989	7,099	3,110	43.8%
40	Number of projects seeking to promote businesses, entrepreneurship, new technology	1,528	2,729	1,201	44.0%
41	Number of projects offering services to promote equal opportunities and social inclusion for minorities and young people	2,044	2,815	771	27.4%

Notes:

1. A limited number of Member States (BG, CZ, EE, MT, RO) reported core indicator data up to June 2012 in their strategic reports. Some corrected end 2011 data which had been reported in the AIRs.
2. Indicators 01, 06 and 09 have used to develop an aggregate picture of jobs created with ERDF/CF support. See explanation in Table 1.3.

Table 1.2 : ERDF-Cohesion fund - Use of Core Indicators by the Member States

	Convergence objective - 20 MS eligible	Regional Competitiveness and Employment Obj. - 18 MS eligible	Multi-objective	N° of core indicators reported total (41 core indicators available)
DE	40	30		41
PL	41	N/A		41
IT	37	34		40
PT	39	0	28	40
FR	21	34		37
SK	35	N/A	11	37
CZ	30	8	7	33
HU	33	1	1	33
UK	33	23		33
RO	32	N/A		32
GR	31	0	28	31
LV	30	N/A		30
ES	29	24	5	29
SE	N/A	29		29
BG	27	N/A		27
SI	26	N/A		26
LT	21	N/A		21
EE	18	N/A		18
BE	12	17		17
AT	8	14		15
LU	N/A	14		14
IE	N/A	12		12
NL	N/A	11		11
MT	9	N/A		9
DK	N/A	8		8
CY	N/A	1	6	7
FI	N/A	4		4

Table 1.3: ERDF/CF Gross jobs created - 2007-2013

	Indicator Code	Indicator	2011
AT	01	Jobs created	3,143
BE	01	Jobs created	15,173
BG	01	Jobs created	1,647
CY	06 + 09	Research jobs created + SME Jobs created	1,641
CZ	01	Jobs created	15,430
DE	01	Jobs created	40,093
DK			-
EE	01	Jobs created	5,674
ES	09	SME Jobs created (gross, full time equivalent)	46,469
FI	01	Jobs created	15,472
FR	01	Jobs created	19,068
GR	09	SME Jobs created (gross, full time equivalent)	11,881
HU	01	Jobs created	17,650
IE	01	Jobs created	34,332
IT	01	Jobs created	43,653
LT	01	Jobs created	508
LU	01	Jobs created	113
LV			-
MT	01	Jobs created	856
NL	01	Jobs created	6,704
PL	01	Jobs created	32,249
PT	01	Jobs created	1,210
RO	01	Jobs created	6,212
SE	01	Jobs created	27,212
SI	01	Jobs created	1,543
SK	01	Jobs created	1,432
UK	01	Jobs created	50,122
Total			399,487

1. For most MS, the global programme indicator 01 Gross Jobs created was used. Where programmes did not report against this indicator, gross jobs created in SMEs 09 and research jobs created 06 were included in the totals. The total is most likely under-reported.

2. Jobs 2012 to mid year included for BG, CZ, EE, MT & RO; otherwise to end 2011

Table 2.1 ESF Beneficiary data reported by ESF Managing authorities - Overview by year and gender

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total
Women	537,871	3,471,987	5,352,757	8,133,833	8,193,224	25,689,672
Men	432,529	3,019,065	5,303,668	7,434,940	7,534,231	23,724,433
Total Men and Women	970,400	6,491,052	10,656,425	15,568,773	15,727,455	49,414,105

Table 2.2 ESF Beneficiary data reported by ESF Managing authorities - Overview by year

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total
I. STATUS IN LABOUR MARKET						
Employed	265,753	1,674,516	3,953,705	5,790,847	5,755,325	17,440,146
of which self-employed	10,611	80,503	272,760	412,693	398,452	1,175,019
Unemployed	506,326	2,752,082	3,379,604	4,792,496	4,600,830	16,031,338
of which LTV	75,361	620,908	1,077,086	1,307,783	1,485,058	4,566,196
Inactive	198,321	2,064,454	3,323,116	4,985,430	5,371,300	15,942,621
of which in education/training	108,211	1,247,388	2,383,496	3,204,830	3,410,734	10,354,659
II. PARTICIPATIONS BY AGE						
Young people (15-24 years)	343,692	2,280,535	2,920,001	4,502,682	4,928,960	14,975,870
Older people (55-64 years)	52,592	223,485	548,556	869,172	1,011,815	2,705,620
Other age groups	574,116	3,987,032	7,187,868	10,196,919	9,786,680	31,732,615
III. PARTICIPATIONS BY VULNERABLE GROUP						
Disabled	30,141	219,964	455,272	592,832	537,713	1,835,922
Migrants	93,002	457,106	674,136	793,883	762,994	2,781,121
Minorities	14,418	97,455	320,816	463,258	526,190	1,422,137
Other disadvantaged	38,304	311,212	550,556	946,796	1,105,030	2,951,898
Not applicable	794,535	5,405,315	8,655,645	12,772,004	12,795,528	40,423,027
IV. PARTICIPATIONS BY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT						
Primary or lower secondary education	479,288	2,539,932	3,946,334	5,472,366	5,762,844	18,200,764
Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)	258,453	1,686,638	2,415,882	3,641,142	3,944,749	11,946,864
Post-secondary non tertiary education	27,277	202,125	464,577	777,408	817,789	2,289,176
Tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6)	113,548	483,284	1,488,552	2,459,083	2,650,825	7,195,292
Not Assigned	91,834	1,579,073	2,341,080	3,218,774	2,551,248	9,782,009
Total number of participants	970,400	6,491,052	10,656,425	15,568,773	15,727,455	49,414,105

Table 2.3b ESF Beneficiary (Women) reported by ESF Managing authorities

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Grand Total	
I. STATUS IN LABOUR MARKET																													
Employed	199,972	95,065	186,731	3,313	599,400	532,795	10,915	182,714	1,059,161	190,362	391,065	273,063	379,874	98,382	866,731	162,981	6,098	82,726	13,699	173,850	1,003,864	1,682,882	174,651	94,552	101,215	115,007	402,378	9,083,466	35.4%
of which self-employed	404	3,245	7,169	82	11,744	58,864	562	2,183	140,191	20,686	40,930	52,029	14,642	606	37,061	10,846	154	2,323	478	1,021	22,336	70,466	10,160	1,734	4,569	3,015	9,725	555,425	2.0%
Unemployed	67,072	354,215	23,699	3,931	242,227	467,415	1,161	66,027	2,923,465	43,863	1,262,022	112,992	85,441	111,427	326,005	85,466	705	141,035	5,699	23,147	646,931	797,721	72,812	59,98	33,298	345,065	396,707	8,572,026	33.4%
of which LTU	19,940	145,617	6,612	454	119,833	263,794	379	30,807	363,397	10,937	453,274	27,293	20,572	18,059	51,013	31,235	94	54,623	1,839	16,655	245,619	228,552	23,483	59,98	9,138	96,474	131,290	2,376,731	9.3%
Inactive	50,516	64,546	223,153	1,779	769,708	575,520	5,183	86,741	795,130	37,317	416,229	600,528	522,054	182,620	1,586,109	46,900	905	44,735	7,044	43,867	948,632	391,370	100,771	24,630	33,748	90,818	383,627	8,034,190	31.3%
of which in education/training	16,042	38,889	163,612	48	718,089	235,477	4,746	71,765	530,581	28,651	152,015	299,627	435,753	47,885	1,288,188	39,767	904	253,300	2,986	15,642	802,324	83,765	46,809	0	8,026	41,285	44,380	5,166,136	20.1%
II. PARTICIPATIONS BY AGE																													
Young people (15-24 years)	92,786	141,420	117,227	1,117	384,107	731,232	6,367	85,055	1,561,877	41,032	781,236	163,512	379,931	79,739	493,369	43,391	1,447	60,393	9,326	75,087	838,631	266,733	92,611	16,476	18,036	138,614	393,748	7,016,500	27.3%
Older people (55-64 years)	19,891	14,095	25,094	611	54,757	71,442	1,779	38,029	296,080	31,597	68,051	31,089	61,419	44,230	114,950	32,106	214	31,910	1,422	18,659	103,940	102,259	15,069	22,289	24,732	39,854	63,362	1,328,930	5.2%
Other age groups	204,883	358,311	291,222	7,295	1,172,471	757,066	9,113	212,898	2,919,788	200,913	1,220,029	791,982	546,019	268,460	2,173,146	219,850	6,647	176,193	15,694	147,118	1,655,866	2,502,861	240,554	86,355	124,493	370,412	865,602	17,344,242	67.5%
III. PARTICIPATIONS BY VULNERABLE GROUP																													
Disabled	33,710	13,266	23,666	81	117,659	28,813	0	6,706	122,241	2,567	51,523	2,598	18,009	18,179	24,870	12,636	60	9,900	555	7,472	83,269	11,442	4,967	0	3,764	17,928	201,031	816,912	3.2%
Migrants	65,998	88,366	913	3,240	34,051	276,613	1,510	1,605	595,327	16,044	167,367	14,032	794	11,313	45,974	349	51	303	364	41,494	324	9,127	74	23,123	1,393	592	31,695	1,432,006	5.6%
Minorities	388	0	47,620	0	70,795	5,545	0	36,101	33,368	2,289	3,884	2,135	32,786	5,765	1,054	10,326	1	55,445	0	44,155	4,386	71,494	29,471	0	1,618	39,455	167,920	666,001	2.6%
Others disadvantaged	8,670	81,265	13,960	932	18,180	407,093	0	9,119	159,061	4,360	294,169	30,187	99,076	26,206	64,577	37,109	117	149,125	4,027	5,954	0	10,923	147,265	0	398	127,251	182,490	1,454,554	5.7%
Not applicable	208,804	330,929	347,954	4,770	1,370,650	1,208,056	15,749	281,951	3,867,759	248,262	1,612,373	937,631	836,714	330,969	2,644,990	234,927	7,479	53,723	21,496	141,789	2,511,448	2,788,997	166,457	101,997	161,108	363,654	539,576	21,320,199	83.0%
IV. PARTICIPATIONS BY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT																													
Primary or lower secondary education	62,786	157,168	120,892	884	321,702	803,303	6,317	65,695	1,942,143	43,904	1,048,219	532,326	213,390	189,659	762,988	51,665	2,920	67,253	14,103	44,195	893,736	696,166	82,884	16,899	13,473	209,969	303,563	8,706,356	33.9%
Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)	152,465	172,266	115,264	2,852	202,600	385,257	6,406	60,172	1,406,319	88,789	553,486	202,140	255,800	110,098	535,382	49,840	1,902	104,033	4,815	41,242	648,135	428,157	104,353	53,003	66,543	103,162	361,645	6,220,968	24.2%
Post-secondary non tertiary education	12,161	18,718	36,523	923	18,965	36,673	2,424	42,577	214,177	33,713	312,490	34,159	65,591	11,129	15,118	35,179	981	10,598	2,398	2,284	278,761	21,612	21,217	5,790	668	26,423	7,394	1,279,570	5.0%
Tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6)	34,450	87,439	113,216	4,354	244,290	170,197	1,612	157,662	924,305	107,136	138,564	199,792	248,993	4,240	208,136	155,656	1,569	76,415	5,166	24,081	778,735	388,492	136,544	48,034	57,153	66,535	72,815	4,454,570	17.3%
Not assigned	35,738	78,235	47,628	0	823,778	162,300	500	9,376	288,802	0	16,547	18,176	203,605	67,103	1,296,871	3,007	337	10,207	0	129,062	0	1,337,546	4,236	1,404	30,624	143,771	377,295	5,026,210	19.6%
Total number of participations (Women)	317,590	513,826	433,543	9,023	1,611,335	1,559,730	17,259	335,482	4,777,746	273,542	2,069,316	986,583	987,369	392,429	2,781,465	295,347	7,708	264,496	26,442	240,864	2,599,427	2,871,973	348,234	125,120	168,261	548,890	1,122,712	25,689,672	100.0%

Table 3.1: All funds - Decided - project selection (2007-11) - payments declared (2007-2013)

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(B) / (A)	(C) / (A)
Country	Decided Amount	EU amount Allocated to selected projects (2007-2011)	Interim Payments (Paid+claimed at 01/2013)	Project selection rate (2011) %	Expenditure (paid/claimed at EC) (01/2013)
AT	1,204,478,581	712,532,832	626,898,399	59.2 %	52.0 %
BE	2,063,500,766	1,740,209,208	1,100,445,772	84.3 %	53.3 %
BG	6,673,628,244	3,713,679,579	1,780,016,335	55.6 %	26.7 %
ETC	7,905,148,128	6,081,127,450	3,006,843,968	76.9 %	38.0 %
CY	612,434,992	696,770,219	243,114,432	113.8 %	39.7 %
CZ	26,539,650,285	17,372,742,885	7,943,505,457	65.5 %	29.9 %
DE	25,488,229,555	17,970,441,184	13,221,431,528	70.5 %	51.9 %
DK	509,577,239	367,180,436	216,339,852	72.1 %	42.5 %
EE	3,403,459,881	2,936,967,123	1,775,292,576	86.3 %	52.2 %
ES	34,650,749,454	23,316,391,218	17,585,467,314	67.3 %	50.8 %
FI	1,595,966,044	1,215,646,303	808,983,117	76.2 %	50.7 %
FR	13,449,221,051	8,982,915,165	5,953,416,965	66.8 %	44.3 %
GR	20,210,261,445	20,118,800,529	10,039,905,855	99.5 %	49.7 %
HU	24,921,148,600	17,696,004,966	9,049,346,888	71.0 %	36.3 %
IE	750,724,742	779,118,737	450,868,538	103.8 %	60.1 %
IT	27,955,874,054	15,913,681,696	9,722,679,434	56.9 %	34.8 %
LT	6,775,492,823	5,244,903,877	3,533,214,862	77.4 %	52.1 %
LU	50,487,332	45,196,927	23,310,579	89.5 %	46.2 %
LV	4,530,447,634	3,858,164,903	1,949,288,024	85.2 %	43.0 %
MT	840,123,051	606,756,079	250,051,142	72.2 %	29.8 %
NL	1,660,002,737	2,104,610,895	766,732,448	126.8 %	46.2 %
PL	67,185,549,244	45,980,497,543	31,017,228,230	68.4 %	46.2 %
PT	21,411,560,512	15,911,042,063	11,647,296,610	74.3 %	54.4 %
RO	19,213,036,712	12,748,140,268	2,832,976,582	66.4 %	14.7 %
SE	1,626,091,888	1,420,582,527	899,143,921	87.4 %	55.3 %
SI	4,101,048,636	2,998,686,170	1,797,398,056	73.1 %	43.8 %
SK	11,498,331,484	8,296,343,874	3,991,342,175	72.2 %	34.7 %
UK	9,890,937,463	8,154,722,647	4,855,607,656	82.4 %	49.1 %
EU	346,717,162,577	246,983,857,303	147,088,146,716	71.2 %	42.4 %

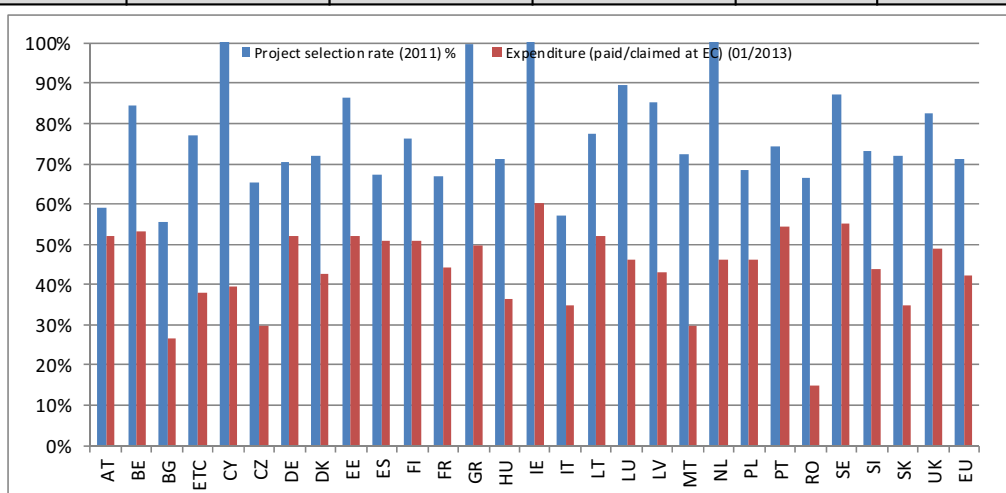


Table 3.2: ERDF/Cohesion Fund - Decided - project selection (2007-11) - payments declared (2007-2013)

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(B) / (A)	(C) / (A)
Country	Decided Amount	EU amount Allocated to selected projects (2007-2011)	Interim Payments (Paid+claimed at 01/2013)	rate of project selection %	Expenditure (paid/claimed at EC)
AT	680,066,021	446,633,065	290,039,443	65.7 %	42.6 %
BE	990,283,172	974,028,411	549,516,212	98.4 %	55.5 %
BG	5,488,168,381	2,950,479,632	1,513,742,928	53.8 %	27.6 %
ETC	7,905,148,128	6,081,127,450	3,006,843,968	76.9 %	38.0 %
CY	492,665,838	579,151,071	197,109,630	117.6 %	40.0 %
CZ	22,751,854,293	14,515,770,926	6,791,848,737	63.8 %	29.9 %
DE	16,107,574,792	11,698,763,917	8,311,561,140	72.6 %	51.6 %
DK	254,788,620	198,290,624	110,300,758	77.8 %	43.3 %
EE	3,011,942,552	2,589,766,496	1,538,470,791	86.0 %	51.1 %
ES	26,595,884,632	19,672,877,527	13,344,064,692	74.0 %	50.2 %
FI	977,401,980	698,087,427	491,796,924	71.4 %	50.3 %
FR	8,054,673,061	5,008,946,183	3,631,940,345	62.2 %	45.1 %
GR	15,846,461,042	17,145,325,276	8,253,763,097	108.2 %	52.1 %
HU	21,292,060,049	16,244,926,763	7,924,681,550	76.3 %	37.2 %
IE	375,362,372	472,812,723	216,326,769	126.0 %	57.6 %
IT	21,025,331,585	11,621,467,837	6,593,914,041	55.3 %	31.4 %
LT	5,747,186,096	4,526,460,178	3,033,057,085	78.8 %	52.8 %
LU	25,243,666	22,445,118	12,466,828	88.9 %	49.4 %
LV	3,947,343,917	3,340,246,016	1,536,443,682	84.6 %	38.9 %
MT	728,123,051	514,284,190	221,383,185	70.6 %	30.4 %
NL	830,000,000	749,280,106	411,547,176	90.3 %	49.6 %
PL	57,178,151,307	39,388,349,209	25,914,082,959	68.9 %	45.3 %
PT	14,558,172,647	12,218,950,467	7,312,622,096	83.9 %	50.2 %
RO	15,528,889,094	9,741,852,869	2,369,565,182	62.7 %	15.3 %
SE	934,540,730	857,607,048	540,417,070	91.8 %	57.8 %
SI	3,345,349,266	2,395,501,293	1,447,490,530	71.6 %	43.3 %
SK	9,998,728,328	6,905,176,926	3,477,363,433	69.1 %	34.8 %
UK	5,416,019,735	3,872,209,898	2,512,233,592	71.5 %	46.4 %
EU	270,087,414,355	195,430,818,643	111,554,593,842	72.4 %	41.3 %

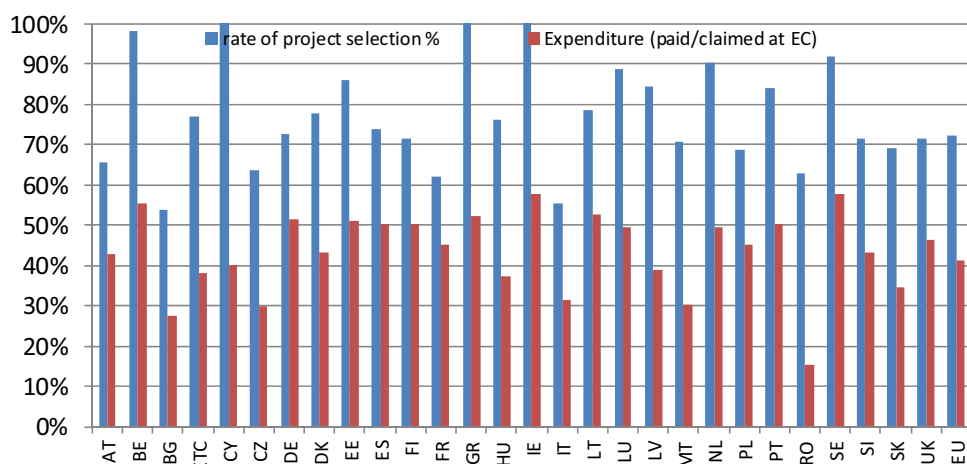


Table 3.3 : ESF - Decided - project selection (2007-11) - payments declared (2007-2013)

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(B) / (A)	(C) / (A)
Country	Decided Amount	EU amount Allocated to selected projects (2007-2011)	Interim Payments (Paid+claimed at 01/2013)	rate of project selection %	Expenditure (paid/claimed at EC)
AT	524,412,560	265,899,767	336,858,956	50.7 %	64.2 %
BE	1,073,217,594	766,180,797	550,929,560	71.4 %	51.3 %
BG	1,185,459,863	763,199,947	266,273,407	64.4 %	22.5 %
CY	119,769,154	117,619,148	46,004,802	98.2 %	38.4 %
CZ	3,787,795,992	2,856,971,959	1,151,656,720	75.4 %	30.4 %
DE	9,380,654,763	6,271,677,268	4,909,870,389	66.9 %	52.3 %
DK	254,788,619	168,889,813	106,039,094	66.3 %	41.6 %
EE	391,517,329	347,200,627	236,821,785	88.7 %	60.5 %
ES	8,054,864,822	3,643,513,691	4,241,402,623	45.2 %	52.7 %
FI	618,564,064	517,558,876	317,186,193	83.7 %	51.3 %
FR	5,394,547,990	3,973,968,982	2,321,476,620	73.7 %	43.0 %
GR	4,363,800,403	2,973,475,253	1,786,142,758	68.1 %	40.9 %
HU	3,629,088,551	1,451,078,203	1,124,665,338	40.0 %	31.0 %
IE	375,362,370	306,306,014	234,541,769	81.6 %	62.5 %
IT	6,930,542,469	4,292,213,860	3,128,765,393	61.9 %	45.1 %
LT	1,028,306,727	718,443,699	500,157,777	69.9 %	48.6 %
LU	25,243,666	22,751,809	10,843,751	90.1 %	43.0 %
LV	583,103,717	517,918,887	412,844,342	88.8 %	70.8 %
MT	112,000,000	92,471,889	28,667,958	82.6 %	25.6 %
NL	830,002,737	1,355,330,789	355,185,272	163.3 %	42.8 %
PL	10,007,397,937	6,592,148,335	5,103,145,271	65.9 %	51.0 %
PT	6,853,387,865	3,692,091,596	4,334,674,514	53.9 %	63.2 %
RO	3,684,147,618	3,006,287,399	463,411,399	81.6 %	12.6 %
SE	691,551,158	562,975,479	358,726,851	81.4 %	51.9 %
SI	755,699,370	603,184,878	349,907,527	79.8 %	46.3 %
SK	1,499,603,156	1,391,166,947	513,978,741	92.8 %	34.3 %
UK	4,474,917,728	4,282,512,748	2,343,374,064	95.7 %	52.4 %
EU	76,629,748,222	51,553,038,660	35,533,552,874	67.3 %	46.4 %

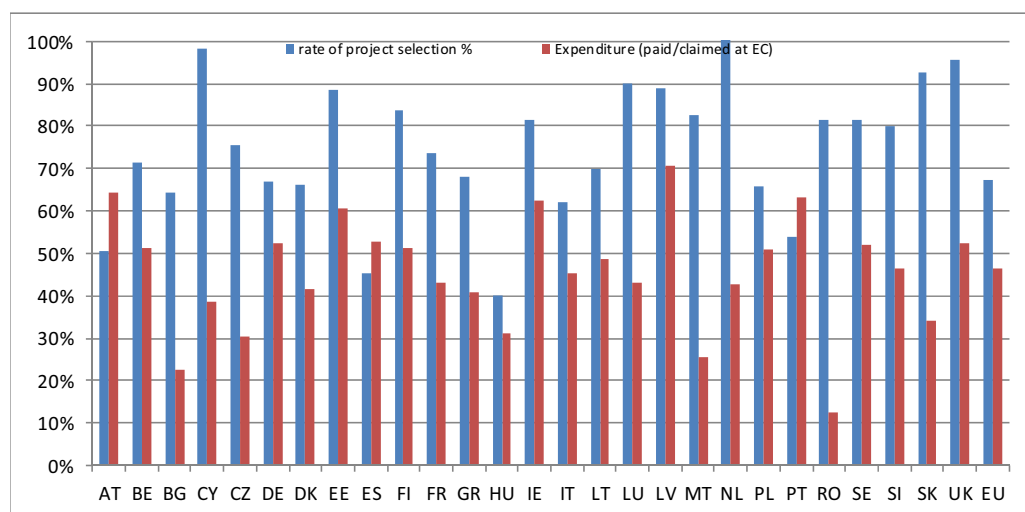


Table 4: Categories reported (86) grouped by major themes - Overview of decided vs project selection

Priority Themes	Code	Category	Decided Ops - Million € (a)	% Decided OPs of Total Decided (b)	Allocated to selected projects 2007-2011 - million € (c)	Rate fo selection 2007-2011 (d=c/a)
Innovation & RTD	01	R&TD activities in research centres	5,873.6	1.7%	4,441.9	75.6%
Innovation & RTD	02	R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology	11,030.4	3.2%	8,130.9	73.7%
Innovation & RTD	03	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks ...	5,052.5	1.5%	3,041.4	60.2%
Innovation & RTD	04	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (including access to R&TD services in research centres)	5,370.6	1.5%	3,027.9	56.4%
Innovation & RTD	06	Assistance to SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes (...)	2,104.6	0.6%	756.5	35.9%
Innovation & RTD	07	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)	10,385.0	3.0%	6,666.2	64.2%
Innovation & RTD	09	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs	7,953.1	2.3%	4,574.8	57.5%
Innovation & RTD	74	Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation, in particular through post-graduate studies ...	5,451.3	1.6%	2,407.4	44.2%
IT services and infrastructure	10	Telephone infrastructures (including broadband networks)	2,244.6	0.6%	1,300.2	57.9%
IT services and infrastructure	11	Information and communication technologies (...)	3,516.4	1.0%	2,231.9	63.5%
IT services and infrastructure	12	Information and communication technologies (TEN-ICT)	490.8	0.1%	227.0	46.3%
IT services and infrastructure	13	Services and applications for citizens (e-health, e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, etc.)	5,126.4	1.5%	3,683.9	71.9%
IT services and infrastructure	14	Services and applications for SMEs (e-commerce, education and training, networking, etc.)	1,499.6	0.4%	519.3	34.6%
IT services and infrastructure	15	Other measures for improving access to and efficient use of ICT by SMEs	1,568.1	0.5%	892.5	56.9%
Other SME and Business support	05	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms	5,444.9	1.6%	3,599.5	66.1%
Other SME and Business support	08	Other investment in firms	14,606.6	4.2%	13,713.5	93.9%
Other SME and Business support	68	Support for self-employment and business start-up	3,091.0	0.9%	1,639.1	53.0%
Energy	33	Electricity	248.7	0.1%	90.4	36.4%
Energy	34	Electricity (TEN-E)	321.1	0.1%	111.6	34.7%
Energy	35	Natural gas	614.8	0.2%	420.4	68.4%
Energy	36	Natural gas (TEN-E)	353.7	0.1%	235.2	66.5%

Energy	37	Petroleum products	164.7	0.0%	0.5	0.3%
Energy	38	Petroleum products (TEN-E)	2.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Energy	39	Renewable energy: wind	666.2	0.2%	416.3	62.5%
Energy	40	Renewable energy: solar	1,330.5	0.4%	574.5	43.2%
Energy	41	Renewable energy: biomass	1,659.2	0.5%	651.4	39.3%
Energy	42	Renewable energy: hydroelectric, geothermal and other	943.5	0.3%	280.5	29.7%
Energy	43	Energy efficiency, co-generation, energy management	5,504.8	1.6%	3,785.4	68.8%
Environment	44	Management of household and industrial waste	6,216.6	1.8%	3,499.2	56.3%
Environment	45	Management and distribution of water (drink water)	7,463.6	2.2%	4,515.4	60.5%
Environment	46	Water treatment (waste water)	14,506.7	4.2%	14,755.5	101.7%
Environment	47	Air quality	857.9	0.2%	538.9	62.8%
Environment	48	Integrated prevention and pollution control	731.3	0.2%	238.2	32.6%
Environment	49	Mitigation and adaption to climate change	370.5	0.1%	362.8	97.9%
Environment	50	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	2,749.5	0.8%	1,341.8	48.8%
Environment	51	Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection (including Natura 2000)	2,779.9	0.8%	1,627.0	58.5%
Environment	53	Risk prevention (...)	5,532.8	1.6%	4,030.7	72.9%
Environment	54	Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks	1,684.4	0.5%	1,299.3	77.1%
Environment	55	Promotion of natural assets	972.1	0.3%	643.2	66.2%
Environment	56	Protection and development of natural heritage	1,258.2	0.4%	597.9	47.5%
Environment	24	Cycle tracks	653.6	0.2%	386.7	59.2%
Culture, heritage and tourism	57	Other assistance to improve tourist services	3,715.8	1.1%	3,481.2	93.7%
Culture, heritage and tourism	58	Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage	3,069.5	0.9%	2,622.5	85.4%
Culture, heritage and tourism	59	Development of cultural infrastructure	2,259.0	0.7%	1,773.7	78.5%
Culture, heritage and tourism	60	Other assistance to improve cultural services	661.6	0.2%	277.8	42.0%
Urban and territorial dimension	61	Integrated projects for urban and rural regeneration	10,610.3	3.1%	7,582.5	71.5%
Urban and territorial dimension	82	Compensation of any additional costs due to accessibility deficit and territorial fragmentation	479.2	0.1%	314.6	65.6%
Urban and territorial dimension	83	Specific action addressed to compensate additional costs due to size market factors	122.8	0.0%	13.0	10.6%
Urban and territorial dimension	84	Support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties	43.7	0.0%	11.8	27.1%
Rail	16	Railways	4,479.5	1.3%	2,703.8	60.4%
Rail	17	Railways (TEN-T)	17,805.7	5.1%	10,578.9	59.4%
Rail	18	Mobile rail assets	643.9	0.2%	535.3	83.1%

Rail	19	Mobile rail assets (TEN-T)	278.5	0.1%	264.5	95.0%
Road	20	Motorways	4,577.4	1.3%	3,410.8	74.5%
Road	21	Motorways (TEN-T)	18,565.1	5.4%	16,413.4	88.4%
Road	22	National roads	7,040.9	2.0%	6,352.6	90.2%
Road	23	Regional/local roads	10,594.0	3.1%	10,098.2	95.3%
Other transport	25	Urban transport	1,805.9	0.5%	1,405.8	77.8%
Other transport	26	Multimodal transport	1,633.7	0.5%	909.7	55.7%
Other transport	27	Multimodal transport (TEN-T)	362.3	0.1%	83.5	23.0%
Other transport	28	Intelligent transport systems	903.6	0.3%	394.9	43.7%
Other transport	29	Airports	1,678.7	0.5%	1,161.9	69.2%
Other transport	30	Ports	3,344.4	1.0%	2,450.0	73.3%
Other transport	31	Inland waterways (regional and local)	202.6	0.1%	179.1	88.4%
Other transport	32	Inland waterways (TEN-T)	462.4	0.1%	200.1	43.3%
Other transport	52	Promotion of clean urban transport	5,942.6	1.7%	3,697.3	62.2%
Labour market	63	Design and dissemination of innovative and more productive ways of organising work	1,625.6	0.5%	647.3	39.8%
Labour market	64	Development of special services for employment, training and support in connection with restructuring of sectors ...	2,416.1	0.7%	1,719.1	71.2%
Labour market	65	Modernisation and strengthening labour market institutions	2,239.1	0.6%	1,136.6	50.8%
Labour market	66	Implementing active and preventive measures on the labour market	14,327.1	4.1%	10,718.0	74.8%
Labour market	67	Measures encouraging active ageing and prolonging working lives	1,034.2	0.3%	332.5	32.2%
Labour market	69	Measures to improve access to employment and increase sustainable participation and progress of women ...	2,590.4	0.7%	1,865.7	72.0%
Social Inclusion	70	Specific action to increase migrants' participation in employment ...	1,163.0	0.3%	574.2	49.4%
Social Inclusion	71	Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people ...	10,245.2	3.0%	7,439.7	72.6%
Social infrastructure	75	Education infrastructure	8,566.7	2.5%	7,776.1	90.8%
Social infrastructure	76	Health infrastructure	5,288.5	1.5%	4,580.2	86.6%
Social infrastructure	77	Childcare infrastructure	616.0	0.2%	457.6	74.3%
Social infrastructure	78	Housing infrastructure	850.0	0.2%	113.7	13.4%
Social infrastructure	79	Other social infrastructure	2,499.2	0.7%	1,830.9	73.3%
Human capital	62	Development of life-long learning systems and strategies in firms; training and services for employees ...	8,682.5	2.5%	6,076.2	70.0%
Human capital	72	Design, introduction and implementing of reforms in education and training systems ...	8,402.3	2.4%	6,340.7	75.5%

Human capital	73	Measures to increase participation in education and training throughout the life-cycle ...	12,584.2	3.6%	8,953.1	71.1%
Capacity Building	80	Promoting the partnerships, pacts and initiatives through the networking of relevant stakeholders	1,178.1	0.3%	576.8	49.0%
Capacity Building	81	Mechanisms for improving good policy and programme design, monitoring and evaluation ...	2,561.6	0.7%	1,686.4	65.8%
Capacity Building	85	Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	7,561.2	2.2%	4,869.7	64.4%
Capacity Building	86	Evaluation and studies; information and communication	2,607.0	0.8%	1,115.5	42.8%
Total all themes			346,717.2		246,983.9	71.2%

Table 5: Overview EU Funding by objectives - decided vs project selection (2007-2011)

	Decided OPs Million € (a)	% share of total SF per obj	% of total all funds	Allocated to selected projects 2007-2011 Million € (b)	% (c=b/a)
All Objectives	346,717.2		100.0%	246,983.9	71.2%
Innovation & RTD	53,221.2		15.4%	33,047.0	62.1%
IT services and infrastructure	14,446.0		4.2%	8,854.8	61.3%
Other SME and Business support	23,142.5		6.7%	18,952.0	81.9%
Energy	11,809.4		3.4%	6,566.3	55.6%
Environment	45,123.4		13.0%	33,449.9	74.1%
Culture, heritage and tourism	10,359.6		3.0%	8,541.9	82.5%
Urban and territorial dimension	11,256.0		3.2%	7,921.9	70.4%
Rail	23,207.6		6.7%	14,082.4	60.7%
Road	40,777.3		11.8%	36,275.0	89.0%
Other transport	16,336.2		4.7%	10,482.4	64.2%
Labour market	24,232.4		7.0%	16,419.2	67.8%
Social Inclusion	11,408.2		3.3%	8,013.9	70.2%
Social infrastructure	17,820.4		5.1%	14,758.5	82.8%
Human capital	29,669.1		8.6%	21,370.1	72.0%
Capacity Building	13,907.9		4.0%	8,248.5	59.3%
Objective: Convergence	283,657.7	100.0%	81.8%	198,682.4	70.0%
Innovation & RTD	40,317.5	14.2%	11.6%	24,123.5	59.8%
IT services and infrastructure	11,537.8	4.1%	3.3%	7,158.4	62.0%
Other SME and Business support	17,802.1	6.3%	5.1%	14,330.1	80.5%
Energy	9,466.5	3.3%	2.7%	4,983.9	52.6%
Environment	40,649.4	14.3%	11.7%	30,092.1	74.0%
Culture, heritage and tourism	8,179.1	2.9%	2.4%	6,521.9	79.7%
Urban and territorial dimension	8,797.4	3.1%	2.5%	5,904.3	67.1%
Rail	22,415.1	7.9%	6.5%	13,376.2	59.7%
Road	39,871.5	14.1%	11.5%	35,410.9	88.8%
Other transport	14,166.2	5.0%	4.1%	8,891.6	62.8%
Labour market	15,332.4	5.4%	4.4%	9,067.9	59.1%
Social Inclusion	5,689.4	2.0%	1.6%	3,859.3	67.8%
Social infrastructure	16,471.9	5.8%	4.8%	13,700.6	83.2%
Human capital	22,137.6	7.8%	6.4%	15,038.8	67.9%
Capacity Building + Technical assistance	10,823.8	3.8%	3.1%	6,223.0	57.5%

	Decided OPs Million € (a)	% share of total SF per obj	% of total all funds	Allocated to selected projects 2007-2011 Million € (b)	% (c=b/a)
Objective: Regional Competitiveness and Employment	55,154.3	100.0%	15.9%	42,220.1	76.5%
Innovation & RTD	11,641.1	21.1%	3.4%	8,017.4	68.9%
IT services and infrastructure	2,382.3	4.3%	0.7%	1,385.5	58.2%
Other SME and Business support	5,100.1	9.2%	1.5%	4,480.7	87.9%
Energy	2,007.3	3.6%	0.6%	1,296.6	64.6%
Environment	2,907.0	5.3%	0.8%	2,087.2	71.8%
Culture, heritage and tourism	1,290.9	2.3%	0.4%	1,093.4	84.7%
Urban and territorial dimension	2,245.6	4.1%	0.6%	1,864.6	83.0%
Rail	712.6	1.3%	0.2%	639.3	89.7%
Road	597.4	1.1%	0.2%	489.5	81.9%
Other transport	1,608.9	2.9%	0.5%	1,294.3	80.4%
Labour market	8,700.0	15.8%	2.5%	7,247.1	83.3%
Social Inclusion	5,643.1	10.2%	1.6%	4,117.8	73.0%
Social infrastructure	893.9	1.6%	0.3%	703.0	78.6%
Human capital	7,309.4	13.3%	2.1%	6,178.4	84.5%
Capacity Building	2,114.8	3.8%	0.6%	1,325.3	62.7%
Objective: European Territorial Cooperation	7,905.1	100.0%	2.3%	6,081.3	76.9%
Innovation & RTD	1,262.7	16.0%	0.4%	906.1	71.8%
IT services and infrastructure	525.8	6.7%	0.2%	310.9	59.1%
Other SME and Business support	240.3	3.0%	0.1%	141.3	58.8%
Energy	335.7	4.2%	0.1%	285.8	85.1%
Environment	1,567.0	19.8%	0.5%	1,270.6	81.1%
Culture, heritage and tourism	889.5	11.3%	0.3%	926.6	104.2%
Urban and territorial dimension	213.0	2.7%	0.1%	153.0	71.8%
Rail	80.0	1.0%	0.0%	66.9	83.6%
Road	308.4	3.9%	0.1%	374.6	121.5%
Other transport	561.1	7.1%	0.2%	296.6	52.9%
Labour market	200.0	2.5%	0.1%	104.3	52.1%
Social Inclusion	75.8	1.0%	0.0%	36.7	48.5%
Social infrastructure	454.7	5.8%	0.1%	354.9	78.1%
Human capital	222.0	2.8%	0.1%	153.0	68.9%
Capacity Building	969.4	12.3%	0.3%	700.2	72.2%

Table 6.1 : Projects selected: Global Progress in implementing the Lisbon earmarking priorities within the Community Strategic Guidelines—by Objective

Convergence	Lisbon Earmarking									
	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%
Attractive places to invest and work	66,576,245,713	16,235,104,167	24.4%	44,892,484,607	67.4%	75,093,171,278	20,340,205,383	27.1%	59,772,583,799	79.6%
Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	67,885,905,642	19,726,907,771	29.1%	44,620,536,385	65.7%					
More and better jobs	43,120,312,817	11,020,391,689	25.6%	27,965,975,461	64.9%	2,815,964,177	696,961,662	24.8%	1,577,176,613	56.0%
National	9,186,583,854	3,261,610,200	35.5%	7,313,031,409	79.6%					
Technical Assistance						7,972,349,502	2,486,207,783	31.2%	4,645,834,907	58.3%
Territorial Dimension	186,779,048,026	50,244,013,827	26.9%	124,792,027,862	66.8%	10,997,208,764	3,036,456,499	27.6%	7,894,814,040	71.8%
						96,878,693,721	26,559,831,327	27.4%	73,890,409,359	76.3%

Regional Competitiveness and Employment	Lisbon Earmarking									
	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%
Attractive places to invest and work	2,599,217,599	827,032,273	31.8%	1,727,200,936	66.5%	6,740,936,857	1,695,269,787	25.1%	5,094,940,835	75.6%
Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	18,731,686,597	4,740,009,734	25.3%	13,606,610,383	72.8%					
More and better jobs	21,652,682,540	6,318,453,419	29.2%	17,543,309,085	81.0%	421,898,066	75,576,598	17.9%	289,207,473	68.5%
National	741,605,911	192,860,169	26.0%	721,473,418	97.3%					
Technical Assistance						1,678,668,123	353,270,622	21.0%	1,036,099,702	61.7%
Territorial Dimension	43,725,202,647	12,078,355,595	27.6%	33,599,593,822	76.8%	2,587,567,009	555,846,744	21.5%	2,201,266,391	85.1%
						11,429,070,956	2,679,963,752	23.4%	8,621,514,402	75.4%

European Territorial Cooperation	Lisbon Earmarking									
	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%
Attractive places to invest and work	886,545,593	168,120,589	19.0%	620,342,531,52	70.0%	3,062,729,539	745,094,573	24.3%	2,625,462,540,60	85.7%
Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	1,983,242,745	461,767,971	23.3%	1,326,491,784,14	66.8%					
More and better jobs	497,677,486	78,806,403	15.8%	293,927,432,80	59.1%	501,846,737	137,202,312	27.3%	396,881,698,02	79.1%
Technical Assistance						467,510,703	153,302,890	32.8%	303,299,570,67	64.9%
Territorial Dimension	3,367,465,824	708,694,963	21.0%	2,240,761,748,46	66.5%	505,595,325	138,015,562	27.3%	514,906,300,47	101.8%
						4,537,682,304	1,173,615,457	25.9%	3,840,550,109,76	84.6%

Table 6.2 Projects selected: Progress in implementing the Lisbon earmarking priorities – by objective and by Member State

Convergence	Lisbon Earmarking				Non earmarked					
	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%
AT	154,902,165	15,205,816	9.8%	106,635,366	68.8%	22,264,799	5,785,488	26.0%	16,725,264	75.1%
BE	491,278,518	365,082,671	74.3%	424,273,890	86.4%	147,047,636	144,239,145	98.1%	144,857,644	98.5%
BG	3,593,585,543	612,176,609	17.0%	2,050,965,312	57.1%	3,080,042,701	736,736,638	23.9%	1,662,714,267	54.0%
CY				135,572,096					149,597,623	
CZ	15,110,156,603	2,558,077,067	16.9%	10,240,252,438	67.8%	11,002,605,671	2,939,830,606	26.7%	5,943,432,750	54.0%
DE	11,863,082,768	2,186,355,032	18.4%	8,361,779,976	70.5%	4,216,251,854	1,194,873,496	28.3%	3,024,105,021	71.7%
EE	1,604,404,790	893,926,370	55.7%	1,456,537,606	90.8%	1,799,055,091	885,800,348	49.2%	1,480,429,517	82.3%
ES	20,858,819,488	7,013,189,691	33.6%	13,080,186,490	62.7%	5,348,825,350	2,057,724,312	38.5%	4,421,065,679	82.7%
FR	1,785,259,663	290,059,619	16.2%	1,113,603,505	62.4%	1,405,895,892	203,793,009	14.5%	756,917,964	53.8%
GR	13,609,891,812	1,686,475,006	12.4%	12,404,503,946	91.1%	5,957,973,965	559,879,607	9.4%	6,733,740,741	113.0%
HU	12,319,608,893	6,683,090,825	54.2%	7,544,059,076	61.2%	10,589,323,660	4,705,400,392	44.4%	8,665,862,514	81.8%
IT	14,872,546,783	6,121,175,242	41.2%	7,535,916,536	50.7%	6,758,437,164	2,402,332,472	35.5%	4,067,710,365	60.2%
LT	3,585,854,761	1,407,777,061	39.3%	2,814,124,628	78.5%	3,189,638,062	988,538,970	31.0%	2,430,779,249	76.2%
LV	2,576,833,224	1,207,410,654	46.9%	2,210,705,180	85.8%	1,953,614,410	465,607,067	23.8%	1,647,459,724	84.3%
MT	415,240,689	207,248,227	49.9%	278,223,396	67.0%	424,882,362	202,203,810	47.6%	328,532,684	77.3%
PL	44,358,250,426	8,061,288,460	18.2%	28,601,096,041	64.5%	22,827,298,818	4,621,660,423	20.2%	17,379,401,502	76.1%
PT	18,006,592,264	6,876,406,327	38.2%	13,114,722,166	72.8%	2,461,257,158	820,903,038	33.4%	2,046,578,136	83.2%
RO	10,135,265,099	929,857,128	9.2%	5,535,296,258	54.6%	9,077,771,613	1,782,090,356	19.6%	7,212,844,010	79.5%
SI	2,697,230,811	1,140,627,728	42.3%	1,817,728,357	67.4%	1,403,817,825	590,954,627	42.1%	1,180,957,813	84.1%
SK	6,395,603,962	1,011,756,621	15.8%	3,897,721,400	60.9%	4,644,779,829	1,026,564,198	22.1%	4,121,967,329	88.7%
UK	2,344,639,764	976,827,673	41.7%	2,068,124,201	88.2%	567,909,861	224,913,325	39.6%	474,729,563	83.6%
21	186,779,048,026	50,244,013,827	26.9%	124,792,027,862	66.8%	96,878,693,721	26,559,831,327	27.4%	73,890,409,359	76.3%

Regional Competitiveness and Employment	Lisbon Earmarking					Non earmarked				
	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%	Decided OPs	reported selection Strategic Reports 2009	%	reported selection AIR 2011	%
AT	933,561,242	207,941,776	22.3%	542,703,754	58.1%	93,750,375	18,222,470	19.4%	46,468,449	49.6%
BE	1,181,228,037	545,216,965	46.2%	921,690,785	78.0%	243,946,575	206,359,683	84.6%	249,386,889	102.2%
CY	314,511,444	113,512,630	36.1%	264,122,243	84.0%	297,923,548	145,174,056	48.7%	147,478,257	49.5%
CZ	339,791,502	94,563,559	27.8%	970,436,227	285.6%	87,096,509	23,301,284	26.8%	218,621,469	251.0%
DE	7,860,715,909	1,230,309,466	15.7%	5,580,901,050	71.0%	1,548,179,024	308,219,179	19.9%	1,003,655,138	64.8%
DK	457,388,655	145,505,933	31.8%	343,214,246	75.0%	52,188,584	7,505,112	14.4%	23,966,190	45.9%
ES	6,032,313,495	889,236,175	14.7%	3,834,826,405	63.6%	2,410,791,121	139,661,280	5.8%	1,980,312,644	82.1%
FI	1,375,965,515	408,965,309	29.7%	995,236,501	72.3%	220,000,529	96,781,543	44.0%	220,409,802	100.2%
FR	8,167,396,241	2,556,077,408	31.3%	5,797,277,509	71.0%	2,090,669,255	451,456,344	21.6%	1,314,931,778	62.9%
GR	344,166,237	112,596,222	32.7%	671,652,784	195.2%	298,229,432	41,997,707	14.1%	308,903,058	103.6%
HU	984,291,129			593,922,181	60.3%	1,027,924,918			892,161,195	86.8%
IE	601,488,575	228,429,173	38.0%	612,581,978	101.8%	149,236,167	160,139,470	107.3%	166,536,759	111.6%
IT	5,150,991,458	1,555,609,538	30.2%	3,529,744,140	68.5%	1,173,898,649	554,779,946	47.3%	780,310,656	66.5%
LU	43,923,978	14,460,188	32.9%	43,085,030	98.1%	6,563,354	0	0.0%	2,111,897	32.2%
NL	1,320,593,128	768,929,795	58.2%	1,818,887,968	137.7%	339,409,609	157,423,949	46.4%	285,722,926	84.2%
PT	757,875,308	390,185,734	51.5%	606,624,506	80.0%	185,835,782	48,701,868	26.2%	143,117,254	77.0%
SE	1,407,260,632	661,539,686	47.0%	1,153,985,772	82.0%	218,831,256	126,450,207	57.8%	266,596,755	121.8%
SK	329,588,139	60,930,552	18.5%	242,999,340	73.7%	128,359,554	7,005,237	5.5%	33,655,804	26.2%
UK	6,122,152,023	2,094,345,486	34.2%	5,074,701,402	82.9%	856,235,815	186,784,417	21.8%	537,167,481	62.7%
19	43,725,202,647	12,078,355,595	27.6%	33,598,593,822	76.8%	11,429,070,056	2,679,963,752	23.4%	8,621,514,402	75.4%

Table 7.1 Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012: Total by fund

	Total EU funding	Reprogramming	% Reprogrammed
ERDF/CF	270,087	30,182	11.2%
ESF	76,630	5,476	7.1%
All Funds	346,717	35,658	10.3%

Table 7.2 Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012: by fund by year

	2008-2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
ERDF/Cohesion fund	1,999	1,621	15,576	10,985	30,182
ESF	196	1,125	1,696	2,459	5,476
All funds	2,195	2,746	17,272	13,444	35,658
	6.2%	7.7%	48.4%	37.7%	

Table 7.3: Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012 - by theme

E.U. Total			
Major theme	Positive m€	Negative m€	Net Change m€
Innovation & RTD	8,747.0	-5,347.6	3,399.4
Broadband	376.0	-387.9	-11.9
ICT for citizens & business	1,215.0	-2,041.9	-826.9
Entrepreneurship	1,312.8	-1,174.9	137.9
Other investments in enterprise	1,815.7	-814.5	1,001.2
Energy	2,614.6	-1,561.4	1,053.2
Environment	3,270.8	-4,670.9	-1,400.1
Territorial Dimension	1,493.6	-1,142.7	350.9
Culture & social	3,264.9	-2,281.6	983.3
Rail	1,777.7	-2,448.4	-670.6
Road	3,164.9	-2,418.9	746.0
Other transport	1,527.6	-2,569.0	-1,041.4
Labour market	2,786.8	-1,374.9	1,411.9
Social Inclusion	411.5	-405.2	6.3
Human capital	1,166.0	-2,363.3	-1,197.3
Capacity Building	175.7	-1,272.7	-1,097.0
Technical Assistance	538.1	-954.0	-415.9
Sum:	35,659	-33,230	

Table 7.4 Thematic Reprogramming 2007-2012 - total by Member State

	Total funding 2007-2013 m€	Thematic reprogramming decided by 31/12/2012 m€	Reprogrammed %
PL	67,185.5	5,787.5	8.6%
ES	34,650.7	4,441.2	12.8%
IT	27,955.9	3,825.1	13.7%
CZ	26,539.7	2,122.7	8.0%
DE	25,488.2	1,546.5	6.1%
HU	24,921.1	1,676.6	6.7%
PT	21,411.6	5,933.2	27.7%
GR	20,210.3	3,490.4	17.3%
RO	19,213.0	759.5	4.0%
FR	13,449.2	1,150.0	8.6%
SK	11,498.3	942.8	8.2%
UK	9,890.9	386.8	3.9%
LT	6,775.5	787.1	11.6%
BG	6,673.6	835.5	12.5%
LV	4,530.4	138.0	3.0%
SI	4,101.0	305.0	7.4%
EE	3,403.5	81.7	2.4%
BE	2,063.5	54.6	2.6%
NL	1,660.0	141.9	8.5%
SE	1,626.1	0.0	0.0%
FI	1,596.0	3.5	0.2%
AT	1,204.5	78.0	6.5%
MT	840.1	205.1	24.4%
IE	750.7	328.5	43.8%
CY	612.4	0.0	0.0%
DK	509.6	21.0	4.1%
LU	50.5	0.0	0.0%
ETC	7,905.1	616.7	7.8%
Sum:	346,717	35,659	10.3%

Table 7.5: Change in total planned volume of programmes (EU and national - ERDF/ESF/Cohesion Fund) - 2007-2012

	Changes in overall programme volume				Changes in National Public amounts			
	Initial programme investment Volume m€	Total Investment volume (01/2013) m€	Difference	% change	Original m€	Revised m€	Difference m€	% change
BG	8,019	8,019	0	0.0%	1,346	1,346	0	0.0%
BE (1)	4,724	4,412	-312	-6.6%	2,487	2,165	-321	-12.9%
CZ (2)	30,939	31,218	279	0.9%	4,637	4,679	42	0.9%
DK	1,019	1,019	0	0.0%	327	332	5	1.6%
DE (3)	42,062	42,410	348	0.8%	12,210	12,409	200	1.6%
EE (3)	4,073	4,108	35	0.9%	443	444	1	0.3%
GR (1)	25,899	23,975	-1,924	-7.4%	5,688	3,775	-1,914	-33.6%
ES (1)	50,427	46,370	-4,058	-8.0%	15,644	11,606	-4,038	-25.8%
ETC (3)	11,050	11,163	113	1.0%	3,072	3,032	-40	-1.3%
FR (1)	32,965	31,948	-1,018	-3.1%	13,937	13,409	-528	-3.8%
IE (1)	2,299	1,575	-724	-31.5%	1,545	822	-724	-46.8%
IT (1)	59,414	53,665	-5,748	-9.7%	31,448	28,420	-3,028	-9.6%
CY	729	729	0	0.0%	117	117	0	0.0%
LZ (1)	5,754	5,658	-95	-1.7%	775	485	-290	-37.4%
LT (1)	8,279	7,971	-307	-3.7%	951	783	-168	-17.6%
LU	136	136	0	0.0%	68	68	0	0.0%
HU	29,319	29,319	0	0.0%	4,398	4,398	0	0.0%
MT	988	988	0	0.0%	148	148	0	0.0%
NL (1)	3,979	3,928	-50	-1.3%	1,632	1,692	60	3.7%
AT (1)	2,461	2,437	-24	-1.0%	1,147	1,153	6	0.5%
PL (2)	82,038	84,071	2,033	2.5%	14,108	13,917	-191	-1.4%
PT (1)	32,722	28,687	-4,035	-12.3%	7,668	4,503	-3,165	-41.3%
RO (1)	23,251	22,603	-648	-2.8%	4,038	3,390	-648	-16.0%
SI	4,825	4,825	-0	0.0%	724	724	-0	0.0%
SK (2)	13,438	13,600	162	1.2%	2,078	2,102	24	1.2%
FI	3,524	3,524	0	0.0%	1,928	1,928	0	0.0%
SE (1)	3,409	3,370	-39	-1.2%	1,783	1,744	-39	-2.2%
UK (1)	19,913	19,148	-765	-3.8%	9,085	8,639	-446	-4.9%
	507,657	490,878	-16,778	-3.3%	143,431	128,230	-15,201	-10.6%
					Gross Reductions		-15,540	-10.8%

Notes

- (1) Decrease was mainly or entirely due to reduction in national public co-financing. In some case
- (2) Increase was due to technical GDP adjustments leading to increased EU financing (and national cofinancing)
- (3) Increase was due to adjustments leading to increased national cofinancing.

Table 7.1 Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012: Total by fund

	Total EU funding	Reprogramming	% Reprogrammed
ERDF/CF	270,087	30,182	11.2%
ESF	76,630	5,476	7.1%
All Funds	346,717	35,658	10.3%

Table 7.2 Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012: by fund by year

	2008-2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
ERDF/Cohesion fund	1,999	1,621	15,576	10,985	30,182
ESF	196	1,125	1,696	2,459	5,476
All funds	2,195	2,746	17,272	13,444	35,658
	6.2%	7.7%	48.4%	37.7%	

Table 7.3: Thematic reprogramming 2007-2012 - by theme

E.U. Total			
Major theme	Positive m€	Negative m€	Net Change m€
Innovation & RTD	8,747.0	-5,347.6	3,399.4
Broadband	376.0	-387.9	-11.9
ICT for citizens & business	1,215.0	-2,041.9	-826.9
Entrepreneurship	1,312.8	-1,174.9	137.9
Other investments in enterprise	1,815.7	-814.5	1,001.2
Energy	2,614.6	-1,561.4	1,053.2
Environment	3,270.8	-4,670.9	-1,400.1
Territorial Dimension	1,493.6	-1,142.7	350.9
Culture & social	3,264.9	-2,281.6	983.3
Rail	1,777.7	-2,448.4	-670.6
Road	3,164.9	-2,418.9	746.0
Other transport	1,527.6	-2,569.0	-1,041.4
Labour market	2,786.8	-1,374.9	1,411.9
Social Inclusion	411.5	-405.2	6.3
Human capital	1,166.0	-2,363.3	-1,197.3
Capacity Building	175.7	-1,272.7	-1,097.0
Technical Assistance	538.1	-954.0	-415.9
Sum:	35,659	-33,230	