

ANNEX 1: STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES DIRECTOR

I declare that in accordance with the Commission's communication on clarification of the responsibilities of the key actors in the domain of internal audit and internal control in the Commission⁶⁵, I have reported my advice and recommendations to the Director-General/Head of Service on the overall state of internal control in the DG/service.

I hereby certify that the information provided in Parts 2 and 3.1 of the present AAR and in its annexes 2 to 5 is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and exhaustive.

It should be noted that DG Regional Policy, together with certain other Commission Departments, are currently examining an issue concerning the accounting treatment of part of the expenses paid by national paying agencies for certain financial engineering actions. It is not known at this stage what, if any, impact this review could have on future accounts.

Brussels, 31st of March 2011

[signed]
Vittoria Alliata Di Villafranca
Director, REGIO/A

⁶⁵ SEC(2003)59 of 21.01.2003.

ANNEX 2: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES BY ABB ACTIVITY

DG	Activity		Establishment Plan posts	External Personnel	Total
REGIO	13 03	European Regional Development Fund and other regional operations	226	58	284
	13 04	Cohesion Fund	93	20	113
	13 05	Pre-accession operations related to the structural policies	14	3	17
	13 06	Solidarity Fund	2		2
	13 AWBL-01	Administrative support for Regional policy Directorate-General	40	17	57
	13 AWBL-02	Control related to cohesion policy and pre-accession	79	16	95
	13 AWBL-03	Policy strategy, coordination and evaluation for Regional policy Directorate-General	164	37	201
REGIO		TOTAL	618	151	769

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL ENVELOPE

BUDGET LINES CONCERNED: 13 01 02 11 00 01 TO 13 01 02 11 00 06

(IN EUROS)		APPROPRIATIONS 2010 (C1)			APPROPRIATIONS carried over (C8)	
BUDGET LINE*	BUDGET LINE DESCRIPTION	AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS 2010	COMMITMENTS 2010	PAYMENTS 2010	AMOUNTS OF APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM 2009	IMPLEMENTATION ON APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM 2009
13.010211.00						
13.010211.00.01.10	Mission expenses	2,754,092	2,692,400	2,228,658	215,267	206,777
13.010211.00.01.30	Representation expenses				177	177
13.010211.00.02.20	Meeting costs	150,000	145,000	96,994	66,863	58,507
13.010211.00.02.40	Conference costs	111,500	107,615	79,459	6,524	4,597
13.010211.00.03	Meetings of committees	130,000	105,000	35,426	61,744	35,472
13.010211.00.04	Studies and consultations					
13.010211.00.05	Development of management and information systems					
13.010211.00.06	Further training and management training	245,559	240,604	105,264	134,416	110,021
	TOTAL	3,391,151	3,290,619	2,545,800	484,991	415,551

The representation expenses have been registered in 2010 C1 under budget line 13.01040211.01.30 while the C8 credits in 2010 have been registered under 13.01040211.00.02.

ANNEX 3: DRAFT ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

This annex is available in a separate part at the end of this report.

ANNEX 4: ASSESSMENT OF RISKS AND MATERIALITY CRITERIA

Assessment of management and control systems in the Member States and candidate countries

The final assessment of the systems led to the classification of all programmes in the following four categories: *reasonable assurance*, *reasonable assurance with moderate impact*, *limited assurance with significant impact*, and *no assurance*.

A *reasonable assurance* signifies that there are no material deficiencies in key elements of the systems.

A qualified opinion signifies the existence of material deficiencies in key elements of the systems. Where it has been concluded that the impact is *moderate*, it means that the risk for payments is low for the year covered by this annual activity report. Where it has been concluded that the impact is *significant*, this indicates a medium risk for payments for the year covered by this annual activity report.

A *no assurance* signifies that there are material deficiencies in key elements of the systems so that no reasonable assurance has been obtained on the functioning of those systems, and the risk for payments in the year covered by this annual activity report is high.

For cases where no audit opinion (disclaimer) was given because of an absence of reliable audit evidence on the functioning of the systems, it has been taken into account whether the set up of the systems has been considered as satisfactory, that each payment claim is certified by the certifying authority as containing expenditure which is legal and regular, and that in some cases there are other sources of information on the functioning of the systems.

Assessment of risk

For the assessment of risk, the Directorate General makes a judgment based on the estimated level of financial correction which would be applicable for the systems deficiencies identified. For this purpose, reference is made to the Commission guidelines on the principles, criteria and indicative scales to be applied by Commission departments in determining financial corrections under Article 39(3) of Regulation (EC) N° 1260/99 (C(2001)476), and the equivalent guidelines for the Cohesion Fund. The indicative scales of flat rate corrections are linked to the non-functioning or partial functioning of key elements of the system.

For programmes or systems where the final opinion is *reasonable assurance*, the risk for payments made in the year covered by this annual activity report is estimated at less than 2% (very low risk).

For programmes or systems where the final opinion is *reasonable assurance with moderate impact*, the risk for payments made in the year covered by this annual activity report is estimated at less than 5% (low risk). This level of risk is considered acceptable during programme implementation since payments cannot exceed 95% of committed funds prior to programme closure (80% for Cohesion Fund 2000-2006) and it can be managed by the national and Commission procedures for programme closure.

For programmes or systems where the final opinion is *limited assurance with significant impact*, the risk for payments made in the year covered by this annual activity report is estimated between 5% and 10% (medium risk).

For programmes or systems where the final opinion is *no assurance*, the risk for payments made in the year covered by this annual activity report is estimated between 10% and 25% (high risk).

Materiality criteria

The term “significant deficiencies” as defined in the “Guidelines for defining materiality” annexed to the instructions means that deficiencies detected in the management and control systems concern key control elements and, having regard to relevant factors such as the number and duration of the deficiencies, the importance of the systems affected and whether or not there have been compensatory measures or corrective actions, it is concluded that they are systemic and wide-ranging.

In line with the approach taken for this Annual Activity Report and with the recommendations of the European Court of Auditors, the Directorate General has considered that for all programmes or systems for which the opinion is "*limited assurance with significant impact*" or "*no assurance*", the deficiencies should be considered as "significant deficiencies" as defined in the Guidelines, unless there is reliable audit evidence that an action plan to remedy the weaknesses and correct the risk of irregular expenditure is being implemented effectively by the national authorities and first results have been produced.

In addition DG Regional Policy assesses whether the deficiencies give rise to special factors which put at risk the reputation of Community institutions (e.g. the fundamental incapacity of a Member State to deliver remedial measures, risk of widespread fraud).

If the assessment leads to the conclusion that a deficiency is significant, a quantification of the risk is carried out. The approach DG Regional Policy follows to ensure a consistent and defensible result is as follows:

- 1) Identify the expenditure "*population*" in which the risk occurs. For the Structural Funds and Cohesion Fund this will normally be payments made by the Directorate General in the year covered by the Annual Activity Report to the programmes or projects in the Member State managed under the systems in which the deficiencies have been identified;
- 2) Estimate the minimum/maximum percentage of the expenditure in that "*population*" which might finally be determined to be irregular. This will normally be the application of the scales for flat rate corrections fixed in the Commission guidelines of 2001 (Structural Funds) and 2002 (Cohesion Fund) relevant for the seriousness of the deficiencies identified, in the absence of fully reliable error rates following audit of operations.
- 3) Quantify the actual amount of payments for the Fund and year concerned which are estimated to be at risk;
- 4) Relate the sum of such amounts for all instances of significant deficiencies to the total payments under the ABB activity for the year concerned.

In quantifying the risk DG Regional Policy also examines whether the deficiencies had an impact on previous years' expenditure and estimation is made of the total amount at risk, following the same procedure for the calculation. This is relevant in relation to the consideration of reputational risk for the Community institutions. For the purpose of quantification it should be noted that where the Commission has taken action to suspend payments to the Member State or has taken a financial correction decision, or where the Member State has taken actions to prevent irregular expenditure being certified to the Commission, this is taken into account in the quantification.

Reservations should be made in respect of significant deficiencies in the systems in the Member States where the resulting risk to the Community budget is material. Following the approach set out, this means reservations are made in the following cases:

- Where examination of the qualitative aspects leads to a finding of a significant deficiency and the sum of the amounts quantified as "*at risk*" from the cases examined exceeds 2 % of the total payments made for the year in question under the ABB activity.
- Where there are special factors in relation to the qualitative aspects of the deficiencies or a high level of risk for the budget for a number of preceding years, which give rise to a high reputational risk for the Community institutions.

ANNEX 5: INTERNAL CONTROL TEMPLATE FOR BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION (ICT)

ICT: European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund (mainly shared management)	
Management mode:	
Mainly shared management – national and regional programmes managed by Member States, which select operations for funding; Commission has supervisory role.	
<p><i>2000-2006 programming period :</i></p> <p>Grant period: Disbursed over a 9-year period for a 7-year programme</p> <p>Grant basis: Co-financing with Member States (maximum EU contribution between 25% and 85%)⁶⁶</p> <p>Number of programmes (Operational Programmes/Single Programming Documents/Community Initiatives programmes): 379</p> <p>Average amount of ERDF (estimate) managed by OP: EUR 340 million</p>	<p><i>2007-2013 programming period :</i></p> <p>Grant period: Disbursed over a 9-year period for a 7-year programme</p> <p>Grant basis: Co-financing with Member States (maximum EU contribution between 50% and 85%, depending on Member State and Fund)⁶⁷</p> <p>Number of programmes (Operational Programmes, including ERDF & CF): 317</p> <p>Average amount (estimate) managed by OP: EUR 850 million</p>
Management and control systems : stages and main actors - Characteristics of the Directorate General's policy environment	
<p>Summary: DG Regional Policy funds, mainly through the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund, infrastructure, business investment, environmental and other projects contributing to regional development carried out by national, regional and local government bodies in the Member States.</p> <p>Key inherent risks in this environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiplicity of organisations, systems, operations and beneficiaries; - Many different types of projects and programmes; - Detailed eligibility requirements at Community and national levels which can lead to complexity and risk of misinterpretation; <p>Given the scope and the multi-annual nature of the structural instruments, the number of systems, and the audit resources available to the Directorate General, it is not possible to audit all significant areas each year.</p>	
<p>Preventive measures:</p> <p>Negotiation and approval of programmes, including main elements of management and control systems in Member States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For 2000-2006 programmes the Commission negotiated programme content and management arrangements which were communicated in the programme documentation sent by the Member States to the Commission. The Member States designated a managing authority per programme as the body responsible for execution of the programme and the first level controls of expenditure and a paying authority to certify payment claims to the Commission. ▪ For the 2007-13 programmes, establishment of a satisfactory system architecture (managing authority, certifying authority, intermediate bodies and audit authority) was a condition of programme approval. The Commission ensured that existing relevant information about weaknesses in the systems for the 2000-2006 period was used to improve the systems so that the weaknesses do not recur in the new programme period, 2007-2013.
<p>Preventive and supervisory measures:</p> <p>Compliance assessment of set-up of management and control systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the 2000-06 period, the Member States sent a description of the management and control system to the Commission, including details of the organisation of the managing and paying authorities, intermediate bodies reporting to them, the audit services and the body issuing the winding-up declaration. Between 2001 and 2003 the Commission carried out a desk check of all the system descriptions and recommended changes where necessary. It also performed on-the-spot audits of a sample of systems in the Member States to verify the descriptions.

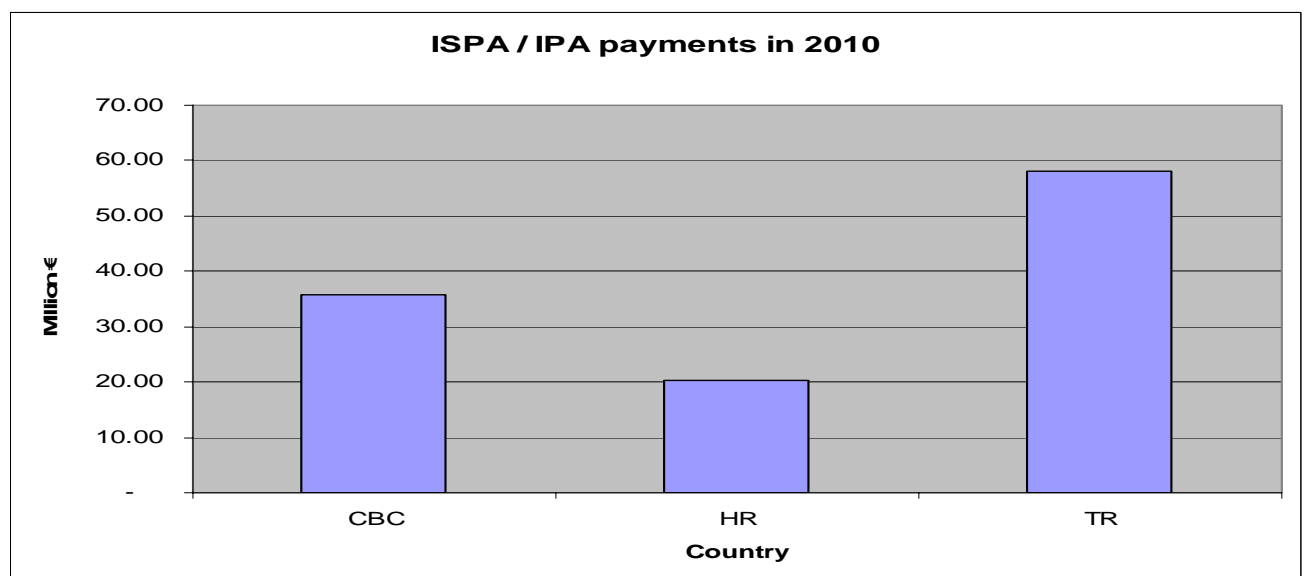
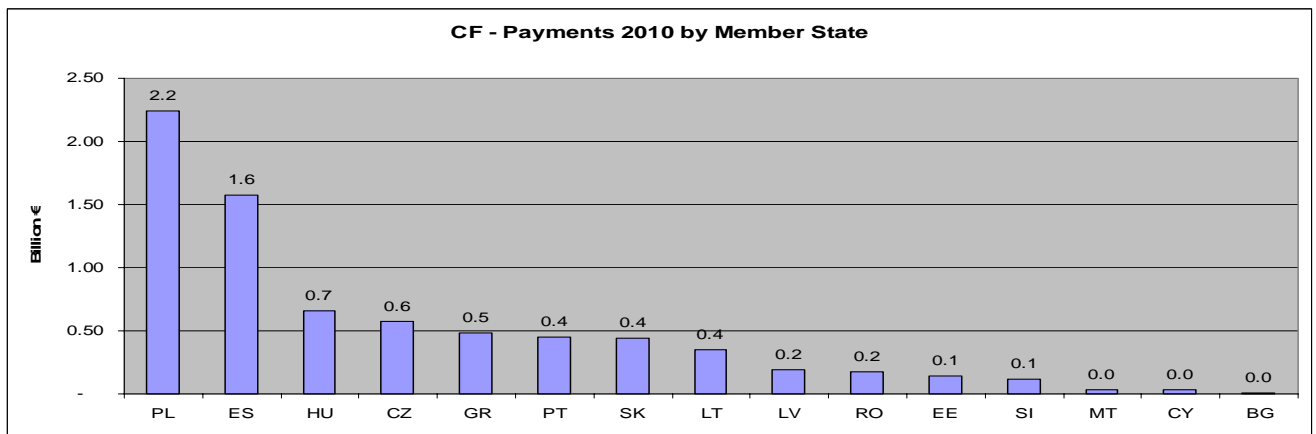
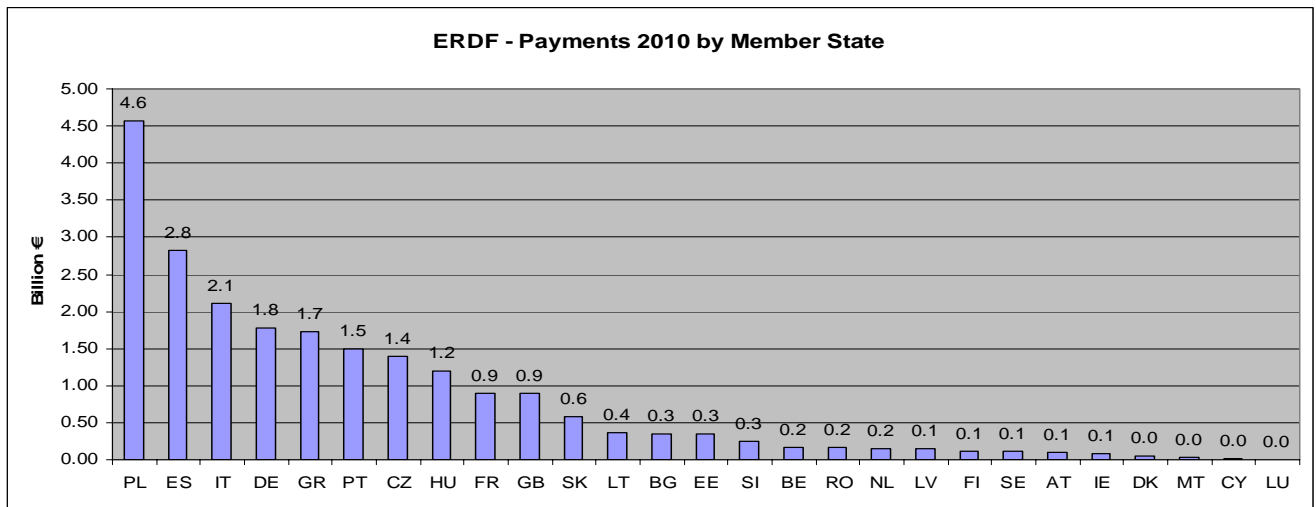
⁶⁶ See Article 29 of Council regulation(EC) n° 1260/1999

⁶⁷ See Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) n° 1083/2006

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the 2007-2013 period to strengthen the scrutiny of systems, the Member States assess the compliance of their management and control systems. They submit a description of the systems, the results of an independent assessment of the set-up of the systems and an independent report and opinion on their compliance within 12 months of the approval of each operational programme and before the submission of the first interim application for payment. The Commission examines the documents submitted to satisfy itself that there is reliable assurance on the set up of the systems. ▪ Where there are reservations in the opinion or the Commission has particular observations, the Commission ensures that corrective measures concerning key elements of the systems have been taken before confirming that interim payments can be made.
<p>Preventive and supervisory measures:</p> <p>Supervisory and central checks and monitoring during the initial phases of the programme</p>	<p>Throughout the implementation period the operational units of DG Regional Policy hold regular meetings with Member States managing authorities, including the annual meetings to review the annual implementation reports; the financial unit maintains contacts with certifying authorities by accepting each payment claim; and the audit directorate with responsible audit bodies through annual bilateral and multilateral meetings. Issues in managing and controlling Community funds are also discussed with Member States in the management committees composed of representatives of the Commission and Member States (Committee for the Coordination of Funds).</p> <p>By these means DG Regional Policy provides advice and formal guidance on issues such as management checks and sampling for audits to establish benchmarks and spread good practices.</p>
<p>Detective and corrective controls:</p> <p>Primary level verification by managing authority of correctness of expenditure declared from financed operations and their compliance with grant conditions; reporting to the Commission on interim payments and key milestones</p>	<p>Throughout the implementation period the managing authorities in Member States are required to carry out the following checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure compliance of projects with selection criteria and beneficiary's understanding of the terms and conditions; – Desk checks of all expenditure based on supporting documents, including progress reports, etc.; – On-the-spot visits to a significant number of projects selected on a risk based analysis to verify delivery of the project outputs (investment, services) and reality and eligibility of expenditure declared; – Correcting irregular expenditure and recovery of EU funds as appropriate; – Drawing up of annual reports on implementation and a final report summarising the implementation of the entire programme, which are scrutinised by the Commission.
<p>Detective and corrective controls :</p> <p>Secondary level verification by paying/certifying authority, including reporting of irregularities and recoveries</p>	<p>Each periodic statement of expenditure is checked and certified as correct by the paying/certifying authority.</p> <p>The assurance is based on its own desk checks and, if necessary, on-the-spot-verifications and the information on checks performed by the managing and audit authorities. The paying/certifying authority also monitors and reports to the Commission information on irregularities and suspected fraud and recoveries made.</p>
<p>Supervisory and corrective controls:</p> <p>Audits by the audit authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the 2007-2013 period the responsible audit body performs systems audits and carries out substantive testing of projects to cover 5% of expenditure by programme closure; it reports findings on systems weaknesses and irregular expenditure to the managing authority and to the paying/certifying authority for correction; it issues an annual control report on the work carried out and conclusions drawn. ▪ For the 2007-2013 period the audit authority for each programme provides an annual audit opinion on the functioning of systems along with the annual control report, based on its programme of systems audits and substantive testing on a representative sample of operations.
<p>Supervisory and corrective controls:</p> <p>Audits by the Commission</p>	<p>Throughout the implementation period DG Regional Policy's audit directorate carries out systems audits with substantive testing to confirm assurance on the effective functioning of the systems and requires Member State to correct any systemic weaknesses and irregular expenditure found. The Commission uses the results of its own audits as well as the results of the audit authority to obtain assurance.</p> <p>For the 2007-2013 period the Commission will focus its audits on review of the</p>

	work of the audit authority, in order to be able to place reliance on it.
Supervisory and corrective controls: Audits by the European Court of Auditors	At any time during the implementation period, and for three years after partial or final closure, the European Court of Auditors can carry out system audits with substantive testing of a sample of transactions, as part of the audit work performed to support the annual opinion issued by the Court on the European budget (Déclaration d'Assurance).
Corrective controls and audit: Final payment and programme closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the end of the programme period, an independent person or body in the Member State reviews the audit work done and gives its opinion on the expenditure declared from the programme as a whole. ▪ The Commission scrutinises all such “winding-up” declarations and if necessary asks for further information or the performance of more audit work, often leading to further corrections. ▪ The Commission generally audits a sample of programmes after closure, again resulting in corrections of any irregular expenditure found. ▪ Supporting documents have to be kept accessible for audit by Commission and European Court of Auditors for three years after partial or final closure.

ANNEX 6: BUDGETARY EXECUTION 2010



ANNEX 7: IMPACT AND RESULT INDICATORS

General objectives Cohesion Policy

1 Convergence: stimulate the growth potential and employment of the least-developed Member States and regions ⁶⁸		
Impact indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Additional real GDP growth due to the implementation of the 2007-2013 programming period in the MS concerned	Estimated overall increase in the level of GDP as compared to a scenario without Cohesion Policy: - baseline in 2006 - by 2009: 1.3% - by 2010: 2.3% Estimated GDP increased by 11.7% ⁶⁹ by 2010 due to the 2000-2006 programming period ⁷⁰	Expected overall increase in the level of GDP as compared to a scenario without Cohesion Policy ⁷¹ : - by 2016 by 12 % - by 2020 by 15.6%
Net jobs created ⁷² due to the implementation of the 2007-2013 programming period	Estimated increase in employment as compared to a scenario without Cohesion Policy - baseline in 2006 - by 2009: 1.3 million - by 2010: 2.2 million Estimated 5.8 million net job years were created by 2010 due to the 2000-2006 programming period ⁷³	Expected increase in employment as compared to a scenario without Cohesion Policy: - by 2016 by 9.5 million - by 2020 by 11.5 million
Lisbon index ⁷⁴ (showing how close an EU region is to the eight derived Lisbon 2010 targets)	48.2 (2006) ⁷⁵ 50.7 (2007) 52.6 (2008) 51.7 (2009)	Index 60 for all regions eligible for the Convergence objective by 2020

⁶⁸ The first two indicators are based on estimates produced by the HERMIN model run by DG Regional Policy. Unless specified otherwise, the three indicators cover all the Member States eligible to the Cohesion Fund (including Spain), Eastern Germany, and Southern Italy.

For more information on HERMIN, please consult the Regional Working Paper 01/2009: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/study_en.htm

⁶⁹ The figures show the cumulated increase in the level of GDP or employment from the beginning of the programming period. Hence, a division with the number of years involved will indicate the average yearly increase in the level of GDP or employment.

⁷⁰ For the 2000-2006 programming period, the indicators cover the Member States eligible to the Cohesion Fund, i.e. the ten Member States which joined in 2004, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Eastern Germany, and Southern Italy.

⁷¹ This model, the current economic downturn affects the baseline situation, but the percentage of increase due to EU Cohesion policy remains unchanged.

⁷² Net direct jobs created: increase in employment; Gross direct jobs created: new working positions created as a direct result of project completion, not counting the origin of the jobholder as long as it directly contributes to the increase of total jobs in the organisation.

⁷³ See Fifth report on economic, social and territorial cohesion, November 2010, page 196. A score of 100 means that a region has reached all eight targets. The region farthest removed from the target scores 0. (criteria: employment rate for men and women aged 15-54, employment rate for people aged 55-64, early school leavers, secondary educational attainment, life long learning, government and business expenditure in R&D).

⁷⁴ See Fifth report on economic, social and territorial cohesion, November 2010

⁷⁵ Please note that this index is based on Eurostat data. Due to revisions and corrections of previously released data, the index for a given year may be different in subsequent reports. As a result of these revisions, the targets had to be adjusted as well. For details on the methodology, please consult Regional Focus 03/2010 The regional Lisbon Index. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/study_en.htm

2 Regional competitiveness and employment: strengthen regions' competitiveness and attractiveness as well as employment by helping them to anticipate economic and social changes		
Impact indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Jobs created (gross)	71,000 in 21 MS, 2007-2009 ⁷⁶	757,000 gross jobs to be created in 2007-2013 in 21 MS ⁷⁷
Lisbon index	79.6 (2006) 80.9 (2007) 81.7 (2008) 80.6 (2009)	Index 90 for all regions eligible for the Regional competitiveness objective by 2020
3 European territorial cooperation: promote stronger integration of the EU to support balanced and sustainable development		
Impact indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Average GDP/head disparities between border regions of EU15 and EU12 ⁷⁸	1.54 (2004) 1.52 (2005) 1.52 (2006) 1.47 (2007) 1.42 (2008)	1.40 in 2013 along the borders between the EU-15 and recently acceded Member States
4 Pre-accession: assist candidate countries as well as potential candidate countries in their progressive alignment with the standards and policies of the European Union, including cross-border cooperation		
Impact indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Improved capacity of candidate countries; monitoring of the recommendations of the reports	Situation of each country as assessed in the 2009 progress reports published in November 2010. For additional information, please refer to the policy area "enlargement" (#22).	Progress as reported in the annual progress reports of the Commission on candidate countries

⁷⁶ Source: 2009 AIR for AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, FI, FR, HU, IT, LU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, UK. Please note that this figure refers to both objectives

⁷⁷ Based on 100 OPs (AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, FI, FR, EE, EL, HU, IT, LU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK and UK)

⁷⁸ Source: Eurostat, DG Regional Policy calculations

Specific objectives "European Regional Development Fund" (ERDF)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	Supporting the generation of sustainable growth and jobs through investments and services, including development of financing instruments, raising productivity, competitiveness and innovation capacities of enterprises, in particular of SMEs.	
Result indicators	Latest known result ⁷⁹	Target ⁸⁰ (result)
Number of SMEs receiving support and amounts provided to/invested by SMEs	<p>EUR 22.06 billion of ERDF support to SMEs over the 2000-2008 period, EUR 9.8 billion on support for innovation and RTD⁸¹</p> <p>230,000 enterprises directly supported between 2000-2006⁸²</p> <p>19,000 SME support projects in 16 Member States, 2007-2009⁸³</p>	<p>EUR 44.8 billion ERDF funds foreseen 2007-2013 to support RTD, innovation, information society actions and entrepreneurship in SMEs⁸⁴ plus EUR 15.2 billion for the information society⁸⁵.</p> <p>170,000 SME support projects in 2007-2013⁸⁶</p>
	<p>Key examples:</p> <p>In Austria⁸⁷ (2007-2009): 1,800 projects supported; 75 R&D projects, out of which 11 concern new environmental technologies; 75 MW annual production from renewable energy</p> <p>In Slovakia⁸⁸: more than 400 SMEs supported; 16 industrial parks built (2007-09)</p>	<p>Key examples</p> <p>In Austria:</p> <p>target of 5,500 SMEs projects (2007-2013)</p> <p>target of 95 MW annual production from renewable energy</p>
Setting up of enterprises	Number of start-ups supported in 2007-2009: 2,600 in AT, BE, DE ES, FR, IE, NL, PL, RO, UK ⁸⁹	Number of start-ups supported in 2007-2013: 16,000 in AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, NL, PL, RO, UK ⁹⁰
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	Improving accessibility and attractiveness of the regions and cities, through development of Research and Technological Development, communication (digital agenda) and energy, transport, environmental and social infrastructure	
Result indicators	Latest known result ⁹¹	Target (result)

⁷⁹ Examples for selected countries where information is available.

⁸⁰ Targets are where possible based on aggregate national and regional data from programming documents.

⁸¹ Source: Certified expenditure as available from DG Regional Policy databases (expenditure codes 16 and 324)

⁸² 5th Cohesion Report, 2010

⁸³ Source: 2009 Annual Implementation Reports (AIR) for BE, CY, CZ, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LT, NL, PL, RO, SE, SI, UK. In addition, 13..319 projects were reported in HU and PT

⁸⁴ Source: programme documents, expenditure codes 1,2,3,4,6,7,9 (mainly ERDF expenditures for these categories)

⁸⁵ Source: programme documents, expenditure codes 10-15 (mainly ERDF expenditures for these categories)

⁸⁶ 2009 AIR for BE, CY, CZ, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LT, NL, PL, RO, SE, SI, UK

⁸⁷ Source: National strategic Reports.

⁸⁸ Source: National strategic Reports.

⁸⁹ Source: 2009 Annual Implementation Report (AIR). In addition, 370 supported start-ups reported in PT

⁹⁰ Source: 2009 AIR reports

TRANSPORT		
Time savings for road/rail for selected countries	Results for 2000-2009 ⁹² : CZ Rail 20% Road 7% ES Road 3.7 million hours/year saved PL Rail 9% EL Athen metro 70% (vs. car during peak hours)	Average speed of interregional road trips: + 13 % (scenario 2030 with EU transport investment for the EU12 recently acceded Member States; increase as % of 2006) ⁹³ Average speed of interregional rail trips: + 8.8 % (scenario 2030 with EU transport investment for the EU12 recently acceded Member States; increase as % of 2006) ⁹⁴
Accessibility gain	Results for 2000-2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional motorways built with ERDF: 24% of total (2,020 km in the EU15) ▪ Kms of road new/reconstructed: 100,000 ▪ Kms of rail new/reconstructed: 4,000 ▪ Additional high speed rail lines built with ERDF: 13% of total (290 km in IT, ES) ▪ Key examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modal shift to metro from car in Athens 24% ▪ Modal shift to Eco bus line in Funchal 9% ▪ Population served by Linha ECO in PT (urban transport): 80.000 ▪ Population served by Athen metro: 1,065,000/day 	Km of reconstructed road in 2007-2013: 11,400 in BG, CZ, DE, EL, ES, IE, IT, MT, PL, SI, SK ⁹⁵ Km of reconstructed rail in 2007-2013: 4,000 in BG, CZ, EL, ES, FR, IT, PL, SI, SK ⁹⁶
ENVIRONMENT		
Additional population served by new/renovated: -Water projects	1.7 million in CZ,ES,FR,PL,PT,SI (2007-2009) ⁹⁷	9.5 million in CZ, EE, ES, FR, EL, HU, LV, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK (2007-2013)
Additional population served by new/renovated: -Wastewater projects	2.3 million in CZ,DE,ES,PT,SI (2007-2009) ⁹⁸	12.5 million in BG, CZ, DE, ES, FR, EL, HU, IRL, IT, LV, PL, PT, SI (2007-2013)
Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 and equivalents, kt)	27,500 kt in AT, BG, DE, FR, EL, HU, IT, LUX, SI (2007-2009) ⁹⁹	740,000 kt in AT, BG, DE, FR, EL, HU, IT, LUX, SI (2007-2013)
Additional capacity of renewable energy production (MW)	114,000 in AT, CZ, DE, FR (2007-2009) ¹⁰⁰	1,600,000 (2007-2013) in AT, CZ, DE, FR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION and RISK PREVENTION		

⁹¹ Examples for selected countries where information is available from the ex-post evaluation 2000-06. Figures relate to passenger traffic.

⁹² Source: Ex post evaluation of 2000-2006: Work package 5a: Transport

⁹³ Source: Fourth Report on Economic and Social Cohesion, May 2007

⁹⁴ Source: Fourth Report on Economic and Social Cohesion, May 2007

⁹⁵ Source: 2009 AIRs.

⁹⁶ Source: 2009 AIRs

⁹⁷ Source: 2009 AIRs

⁹⁸ Source: 2009 AIRs

⁹⁹ Source: 2009 AIRs

¹⁰⁰ Source: 2009 AIR for AT, CZ, DE, FR

Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	1.2 million in AT, CZ, DE, FR, HU, IT, PL, RO, SI ¹⁰¹	5.0 million in AT, CZ, DE, FR, HU, IT, PL, RO, SI
Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	8.5 million in AT, FR, EL, IT, PL ¹⁰²	7.0 million in AT, FR, EL, IT, PL
INFORMATION SOCIETY, RESEARCH and INNOVATION		
Research jobs created	4,820 (2007-2009) in AT, BE, DE, FR, IE, LU, PL, RO, UK ¹⁰³	41,600 (2007-2013) in AT, BE, DE, FR, IRL, LU, PL, RO, UK
Additional population covered by broadband access	550,000 (2007-2009) in ES, FR, IE, PT, SE, UK ¹⁰⁴	10,000,000 (2007-2013) in ES, FR, IE, SE, UK
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES		
Number of students benefiting from improved education infrastructure	9,000 benefiting students (2007-2009) in DE, ES, FR, IT, MT, SK ¹⁰⁵	385,000 benefiting students (2007-2013) in DE, ES, FR, MT, SK
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 Developing regional and local potential through encouraging integrated development approach, capacity building, cross border and international cooperation and supporting networking, exchange of experience and cooperation between regions, towns and relevant social, economic and environmental actors.		
Result indicators	Latest known result¹⁰⁶	Target (result)
Number of networks and cooperation structures created.	12,000 networks and cooperation structures created or supported	Austria: 1,255 cooperation projects foreseen (2007-2013)
Number of persons participating in educational activities	550,000 persons participated in educational activities ¹⁰⁷	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 Supporting cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation (European territorial cooperation) including cross-border cooperation between Member States and candidate or potential candidate countries.		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of people getting employment on the other side of the border (result of Cross-Border-Cooperation project)	5,800 new businesses created 115,000 jobs created or secured (EU27) ¹⁰⁸	3,000 (2007-2013)
Number of projects respecting two of the following criteria: joint development, joint implementation, joint staffing, joint financing	750 (2007-2009)	

Policy outputs foreseen in Management plan 2010

Policy outputs in 2010 (actual)

- Annual Report on the implementation of Structural Funds in 2009
- Annual report adopted on 21/10/2010

¹⁰¹ Source: 2009 AIRs

¹⁰² Source: 2009 AIRs

¹⁰³ Source: 2009 AIR.. In addition, 22 research jobs reported in PT and 119 in SE

¹⁰⁴ Source: 2009 AIR

¹⁰⁵ Source: 2009 AIR. In addition, 1,050 were reported in EE and 270,596 in PT

¹⁰⁶ Examples for selected countries where information is available.

¹⁰⁷ Source: Ex post evaluation of Interreg 2000-2006 initiative

¹⁰⁸ Source: 2009 AIR

- Decisions on the indicative allocation by Member State of the commitment appropriations for the Convergence and Regional Competitiveness objectives (following Commission decision COM(2010) 160 final of 16 April 2010; application of point 17 of the Inter-institutional Agreement)
- Modification of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) N° 1828/2006
- Commission decisions on the co-financing of ERDF major projects.
- Additional Commission decisions on potential modifications of operational programmes.
- Commission Decision C(2010) 5817 of 30.8.2010 (on a complementary allocation of the commitment appropriations for the Convergence objective 2007-2013 as regards CZ, PL and SK) – EU Official Journal L 232 of 2.9.2010
- Commission Decision C(2010) 5818 of 30.8.2010 (on a complementary allocation of the commitment appropriations for the Regional Competitiveness and employment objective 2007-2013 as regards CZ and SK) – EU Official Journal L 232 of 2.9.2010
- Adopted on 17/9/2010
- 44 decisions adopted on ERDF major projects
- 57 modifying decisions on ERDF-Cohesion Fund programmes adopted

Expenditure-related outputs in MP 2010

- Follow up and facilitate the implementation of recovery package including simplification measures in the context of the EU Recovery plan.
- Enhanced cooperation with national and regional public authorities to promote investment in energy efficiency, low-carbon and renewable energy technologies, infrastructure projects and measures to combat climate change.
- Provide advice and support for the submission of well prepared major projects on the basis of exchanges within Commission services, and with the Member State authorities and JASPERS, for the Member States concerned
- Proceed to instruction and adoption of Major project applications, with the support of external advice where appropriate.
- Analysis of the national strategic reports 2010
- Analysis and approval of the national Annual Implementation reports
- Closure procedures for all 2000-2006 ERDF programmes.
- Reports and dissemination events based on the ex post evaluation of the 2000-2006 ERDF programmes as input to the reflection on Cohesion policy post 2013
- Co-ordination with the Member States mainly ensured through 8 meetings of the Co-ordination committee of the Funds (COCOF), focussing on modifications of the Structural Funds and ERDF Regulations.

Expenditure-related outputs in 2010 (actual)

- DG Regional Policy followed up on modifications of operational programmes in some Member States and promoted the use of simplified cost charges (lump sums, flat rates for indirect costs)
- Some Member States used the certification of major projects before their adoption by the Commission
- Some programmes have increased investments in energy efficiency and in renewable energy sources (in Latvia, Lithuania, Greece, Romania)
- In addition, 11 Member States increased activities in this area, with a further 2 considering action
- Regulatory amendments also allow the use of financial engineering instruments to promote sustainable energies in buildings
- Development of realistic list for major projects planning
- Launch of test phase for monitoring the implementation of major projects
- On going dialogue with Member States on applications for major projects
- Organisation of specifically dedicated meetings with Member States to provide advice and support
- Signature of a new technical assistance contract for the appraisal of projects and associated issues
- Organisation of pre-appraisal meetings with JASPERS and some national authorities, before submission of applications
- Efforts to reduce the time span for the EC approval of major projects (depending on the quality of applications)
- 44 ERDF major projects adopted in 2010
- Included in the Commission's Strategic report of 31 March 2010
- 300 out of the 317 annual implementation reports for the year 2009 (submitted by June 2010) have been accepted at first analysis
- Most programmes have submitted their closure documents in 2010
- 25 out of 379 ERDF programmes 2000-2006 were fully closed by end 2010
- Final reports on ex post evaluation of ERDF objectives 1 and 2 programmes 2000-2006 and of URBAN and INTERREG Community initiatives 2000-2006 presented between April and June 2010.
- Special "Panorama" magazine in 22 languages
- Cohesion Report chapter IV synthesized the results of all ex post evaluations
- Presentations on the evidence from the 2000-2006 ex post evaluation exercise with specific focus on the Member State concerned were carried out throughout the EU25
- 9 COCOF meetings held in 2010 (+ 3 technical meetings: 2 meetings on Financial Engineering and 1 meeting on Core Indicators and categorization)

Specific objectives "Cohesion Fund"¹⁰⁹

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	Strengthen the economic and social cohesion of the Community in the interests of promoting sustainable development by: Developing the trans-European transport networks and in particular strategic projects with high European added value	
Result indicators	Latest known result¹¹⁰	Target (result)
TRANSPORT		
Time savings for road/rail for selected countries	Key examples: Spain: road time savings of nearly 1.2 million hours of travel time per year. 1.8 million additional population served by the new and/or conventional railways. (2000-2006) Portugal: rail time savings are a 20-minute reduction by 100 km, up to 70 minutes in the principal national railway lines. Czech Republic: travel time savings of 23 % on the roads which have received support. (2000-2006)	Average speed of interregional road trips: + 13 % (scenario 2030 with EU transport investment for the EU12 recently acceded Member States; increase as % of 2006) ¹¹¹ Average speed of interregional rail trips: + 8.8 % (scenario 2030 with EU transport investment for the EU12 recently acceded Member States; increase as % of 2006)
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	Strengthen the economic and social cohesion of the Community in the interests of promoting sustainable development by: Supporting actions of Member States related to the environment and sustainable development clearly presenting environmental benefits (renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean urban transport...).	
Result indicators	Latest known result¹¹²	Target (result)
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
Additional population served by new/renovated: -Water projects	See ERDF table ¹¹³ 1,384,000 in CZ, ES, PL, SI (2007-2009)	8,135,000 in CZ, ES, PL, SI (2007-2013) ¹¹⁴
Additional population served by new/renovated: -Wastewater projects	See ERDF table ¹¹⁵ 1,090,000 in CZ, ES, SI (2007-2009) ¹¹⁶	6,700,000 in CZ, ES, SI (2007-2013) ¹¹⁷
Additional population served with improved urban transport		8,900,000 in BG, CZ, EL, PL, SK (2007-2013) ¹¹⁸

¹⁰⁹ The points made in for ERDF are equally valid for the Cohesion Fund. The expected outputs and results reported here relate both to the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund. Latest known results from 2000-2006 will only be available when the ex post evaluation of the Cohesion Fund is completed in 2011.

¹¹⁰ Examples for selected countries where information is available.

¹¹¹ Source: Fourth Report on Economic and Social Cohesion, May 2007

¹¹² The 2007-2013 programming period was enlarged compared to previous period to also include new priorities, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean urban transport. Therefore, there are no results expected on these areas for the 2000-2006 period.

¹¹³ For information: Length of water supply network: 17,174 km in CZ, DE, EL, ES, IT, MT, PL, PT, SK (2000-2006)

¹¹⁴ Source: 2009 AIR

¹¹⁵ For information: Length of wastewater network: 9,060 km in CZ, DE, EL, ES, PL, PT (2000-2006)

¹¹⁶ Source : 2009 AIR. (Additional 1,088,750 reported in PT)

¹¹⁷ Source: Evaluation 2000-2006

¹¹⁸ Source: Evaluation 2000-2006

Policy outputs foreseen in Management plan 2010	Policy outputs in 2010 (actual)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report on the Cohesion Fund (CF) in 2009 • Decision on the list of Member States eligible for funding from the Cohesion Fund for the 2007-2013 period • Commission decisions on the co-financing of Cohesion Fund major projects. • Additional Commission decisions on potential modifications of CF projects. • Possible extension of the eligibility end date for certain 2000-2006 CF projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual report adopted on 21/10/2010 ▪ Commission decision C(2010) 1618 adopted on 19 March 2010 modifying Decision 2006/596/EC) ▪ 60 decisions on CF major projects 2007-2013 adopted in 2010 ▪ 166 modifying decisions of CF projects 2000-2006 adopted in 2010 ▪ The Commission adopted the amended "Guidelines on the closure of Cohesion Fund and ex-ISPA projects 2000-2006" on 19 April 2010 as Communication from the Commission SEC (2010) 405. The revised COCOF guidance note on "the amendment of decisions taken by the Commission for Cohesion Fund projects on the basis of Regulation (EC) n°1164/1994 as amended" (COCOF 08/00007/03) was adopted by COCOF on 22 September 2010. ▪ A limited number of CF projects were allowed to continue in 2011 and 2012 (i.e beyond the normal deadline of 31.12.2010)

Expenditure-related outputs in MP 2010	Expenditure-related outputs in 2010 (actual)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cooperation with national and regional public authorities to promote investment in energy efficiency, low-carbon and renewable energy technologies, infrastructure projects and measures to combat climate change. • Provide advice and support for the submission of well prepared major projects on the basis of exchanges within Commission services, and with the Member State authorities and JASPERS, for the Member States concerned. • Proceed to instruction and adoption of Major project applications, with the support of external advice where appropriate. • Appraisal of major project applications submitted by the Member States. • A number of closures of the 2000-2006 Cohesion Fund projects are expected to take place in 2010. • Numerous modifying decisions relating to projects from the 2000-2006 period are expected to take place, as a consequence of the extension of the eligibility end date beyond 31 December 2010 which will become possible for certain projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See comments in ERDF table above ▪ See comments in ERDF table above ▪ 60 decisions on CF major projects 2007-2013 adopted in 2010 ▪ CF major projects approved in 2010 concern mainly railways (TEN-T), motorways (TEN-T) and water treatment (waste water). ▪ 105 CF major projects were submitted in 2010 ▪ 100 CF projects 2000-2006 closed in 2010 ▪ 166 modifying decisions of CF projects 2000-2006 adopted in 2010

Specific objectives "IPA/ISPA"

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	To assist candidate countries in building capacity for management of pre-accession assistance aiming to prepare for Structural Funds (for IPA regional component and IPA-cross border cooperation component).	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Satisfactory implementation of 2007-2009 multi-annual operational programmes</p> <p>Extension of multi-annual operational programmes to cover two additional years (2010-2011)</p> <p>Satisfactory functioning of the decentralised implementation system under IPA component III</p>	<p>7 multi-annual operational programmes adopted by the Commission, covering investments in "environment", "transport", and "regional competitiveness"</p> <p>Financing agreements (triggering implementation of programmes) signed with all candidate countries;</p> <p>Conferral of (decentralised) management powers decided by the Commission (November 2008 for HR and July 2009 for MK and TR) regarding the operating structures in candidate countries responsible for the implementation of the programmes.</p> <p>Modification of conferral of management powers for OP ENV in TR to transfer procurement and payment functions from CFCU to Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Successful implementation of programmes measured by the generation and implementation of good quality projects and full use of the financial resources available</p> <p>Extension of 2007-2009 programmes with additional resources covering years 2010 and 2011; financing agreements amended accordingly</p> <p>Satisfactory functioning of the decentralised implementation system under IPA components III proved, including in particular public procurement and sound financial management (as verified by follow-up audits)</p>
<p>Signature of financing agreement with candidate countries for IPA-cross border cooperation (CBC) programmes with Member States</p>	<p>8 Financing Agreements signed.</p> <p>Two financing Agreements will not be signed in the future (for the cross-border programmes Greece-Turkey and Cyprus-Turkey, which are not functional).</p>	<p>Signature of 10 financing agreements for IPA-CBC programmes</p>
<p>Effective functioning of Joint Management Structures in place for the cross-border programmes (Joint Technical Secretariat, Joint Monitoring Committee and National Authority, National Contact Point, Group of Auditors)</p>	<p>All structures already set-up but not all of them fully operational.</p>	<p>Good implementation of the IPA cross-border programmes under shared management system (which is very similar to the ERDF cross-border management system)</p>
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	To assist candidate countries to develop pipeline of mature projects to implement the strategy/priorities agreed in the multi-annual development programmes	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
		<p>A. Enhancing transport infrastructure, in particular interconnection and interoperability with trans-European networks;</p> <p>B. Improvement of environment infrastructure, to promote compliance with the EU environment acquis, particularly waste management, water supply and urban waste water;</p> <p>C. Enhancing regional competitiveness and productive environment to achieve social/economic development and creation of sustainable employment.</p>

<p>Rail sector <i>Croatia (IPA transport programme):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased average train speed on the corridor X <p><i>Turkey (IPA transport programme):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> completion high speed rail line Ankara/Istanbul extension of electrified rail lines <p>Road sector <i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Km of new motorway completed 	<p>70 km/h</p>	<p>103 km/h (by 2014)</p> <p>54 km additional (by 2014)</p> <p>160 km/h (by 2014)</p> <p>27.75 km (by 2014)</p>
<p>Environment: <i>Croatia (IPA environment programme):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> population served by the new waste management centres population served by the waste water treatment plants <p><i>Turkey (IPA environment programme):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of municipalities benefiting from drinking water network services; number of municipalities benefiting from improved wastewater services; additional population served by drinking water projects; additional population benefiting from improved wastewater services; additional population receiving integrated solid waste management systems <p><i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> population served by waste water treatment plant 	<p>0 (2007)</p> <p>0 (2007)</p> <p>3159 (baseline value 2004)</p> <p>319 (baseline value 2004)</p> <p>0 (baseline value 2004)</p> <p>0 (baseline value 2004)</p> <p>0 (baseline value 2004)</p> <p>0 (2007)</p>	<p>940,000</p> <p>105,000 (direct and indirect effect)</p> <p>3163</p> <p>328</p> <p>387,500</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>2,900,000</p> <p>95,000 P.E. (designed capacity)</p>
<p>Regional competitiveness: <i>Croatia:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of projects implemented for business related infrastructure development <p><i>Turkey:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SMEs benefiting from shared facilities and from service facilities established under the IPA funded Regional Competitiveness programme Number of new enterprises established industrial sites 	<p>0</p>	<p>20 (by 2014)</p> <p>400 (additional)</p> <p>300 (additional)</p>

IPA-cross border programmes:		
<i>Programme "Slovenia-Croatia":</i>		
• Number of projects developing joint use of infrastructure	17	5
• Number of projects encouraging and improving the joint protection and management of the environment	18	
<i>Programme "Bulgaria-Serbia":</i>		40
• Assistance for project preparation – Feasibility studies		
• Assistance for project preparation – Preliminary and detailed design work	0	10
	0	7

Policy outputs foreseen in Management Plan 2010		Policy outputs in 2010 (actual)
• Annual Report on implementation of ISPA (2009)		▪ 2009 Annual report adopted on 4/11/2010
• Annual Report on implementation of IPA (2009) (contribution)		▪ 2009 Annual report adopted on 25/11/2010

Expenditure-related outputs in MP 2010	Expenditure-related outputs in 2010 (actual)
• 2010 will be the first year when all the necessary pre-requisites for the effective implementation of IPA in the three candidate countries will be in place (in IPA the eligibility of expenditures starts only after conferral of management powers and signature of financing agreements covering each OP).	▪ 7 operational programmes modified to include the financial allocations for the years 2010 and 2011. The corresponding financing agreements have been signed and ratification procedures were concluded during 2010.
• Enhanced cooperation with national authorities on the preparation of projects to contribute to the regional development	▪ 25 IPA major projects submitted and 2 adopted in 2010
• Some closures of the 2005-2006 ISPA projects are expected to take place in 2010	▪ No closures in 2010

Specific objective "EU Solidarity Fund"

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	To grant assistance to Member States or countries negotiating their accession to the EU in the event of a major natural disaster with serious repercussions on living conditions, the natural environment or the economy for the financing of emergency operations undertaken by the public authorities in support of the affected population.	
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of people helped in overcoming a crisis situation where their living conditions have been affected	Inhabitants helped by the EUSF interventions in 2010: Over 1.7 million inhabitants in Ireland (40% of the population of Ireland, 100% of affected population)	100% of population affected and eligible under the EUSF Regulation ¹¹⁹ upon the Member States' request
Size of disaster-stricken area where rehabilitation has been assisted	Aid available for 100% of affected areas (14 counties in Ireland, i.e. around two thirds of the Irish territory). Choice of supported operations up to the beneficiary state (ongoing).	100% of areas affected by the disaster and eligible under the EUSF Regulation upon the Member States' request

Policy outputs foreseen in Management Plan 2010	Policy outputs in 2010 (actual)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report on the Solidarity Fund 2009 Negotiation on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund (COM(2005)108 Final, 2005/0033 (COD) (pending proposal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption foreseen in March 2011 Commission envisages to adopt in 2011 a "Communication on the future of the EU Solidarity Fund" to relaunch discussion.

Expenditure-related outputs in MP 2010	Expenditure-related outputs in 2010 (actual)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These depend on the number, size and nature of disasters for which Solidarity Fund applications have been received and decided in the course of 2010. By their nature, natural disasters cannot be predicted. Three applications already received at the end of 2009 that will be decided during 2010 concern Greece (fires and floods) and Cyprus (storms). Follow up to give to disasters in France (Vendée) and Portugal (Madeira). The French authorities recently submitted an application for the storm Xynthia in France; the Commission examined this application in 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 applications received from 13 Member States and one country currently involved in accession negotiations. Total aid approved in 2010 amounts to almost EUR 80 million (for Ireland, Portugal and France) 4 EUSF cases closed in 2010

¹¹⁹ Council Regulation (EC) N° 2012/2002 of 11 November 2002 establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund

ANNEX 8: DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE ANNUAL SUMMARIES

Member State	Annual Summary	Compliance with minimum requirements of Financial Regulation?	Has the template of the guidance note been followed?	Voluntary "Overall level of assurance" statement provided in the Annual Summary	Voluntary "Overall analysis" provided in the Annual Summary	Action by Commission
Austria	√ ¹²⁰	Compliant	Yes			Accepted
Belgium	√	Compliant	Yes			Accepted with follow-up
Bulgaria	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted with follow-up
Cyprus	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted
Czech Republic	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted with follow-up
Germany	√ ¹²⁰	Compliant	No			Accepted with follow-up
Denmark	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted with follow-up
Estonia	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted
Greece	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted with follow-up
Spain	√	Not compliant ¹²¹	No			Rejected
Finland	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted
France	√	Compliant	Yes			Accepted with follow-up
Hungary	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted
Ireland	√	Compliant	Yes			Accepted
Italy	√	Compliant	Yes			Accepted with follow-up
Latvia	√	Compliant	Yes			Accepted
Lithuania	√	Compliant	Yes		√	Accepted with follow-up
Luxembourg	√	Compliant	Yes		√	Accepted
Malta	√	Compliant	Yes		√	Accepted
Netherlands	√	Compliant	Yes	¹²²		Accepted with follow-up
Poland	√	Compliant	Yes		√	Accepted with follow-up
Portugal	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted
Romania	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted with follow-up
Slovakia	√	Compliant	Yes	√	√	Accepted with follow-up
Slovenia	√	Compliant	Yes		√	Accepted
Sweden	√	Compliant	Yes			Accepted with follow-up
UK	√	Compliant	Yes			Accepted with follow-up
TOTAL	27	26 Compliant	25 Yes	11	16	

¹²⁰ Annual summary submitted only for 2007-13, as all closure documents for 2000-06 were submitted.

¹²¹ No information was provided for 2000-2006 programming period.

¹²² Voluntary elements not provided are included in the National Declaration received in March 2011. Analysis ongoing during March 2011.