Overview
Key themes

Modern
- Focus on smart, low carbon
- Enabling conditions
- Link to Economic Governance
- Performance framework and review
- Open Data

Simple & flexible
- 50% shorter regulations
- Adapts to emerging socio economic needs (i.e. migration)
- Programming period in 5+2
- Return to N+2 discipline

For all regions
- Balanced and fair "Berlin method"
- 75% to poorest regions, where most needed
- Tackling emerging needs and economic transition across the EU
7 funds, 1 regulation

CPR covers delivery. 1 set of rules is:

- More coherent
- Shorter + simpler to learn
- Simpler to combine
What's new?
- Simplified, more focused, more strategic in structured form
- Performance-oriented: Mid-term review in 2025
- Synergies: Closer link with the European Semester
- Clarity: PA and programme models as part of CPR
- Annexes: to replace some 40 empowerments from 2014-2020

What we will not do anymore?
- No more changes of the PA during period
- Eliminated overlaps between PA and programmes
- Fewer procedures: i.e. combining technical adjustment with performance review
Programming architecture
Policy objectives 1/2

11 Thematic Objectives are simplified and consolidated to 5
(41 investment priorities reduced to 21 specific objectives)

1. A smarter Europe (innovative & smart economic transformation)
   Enhancing RTDI – Digital services – Growth of SMEs – Skills for RIS3

2. A greener, low-carbon Europe (including energy transition, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk management)
   Energy Efficiency - Renewable energy - Smary energy grids - Climate change adaptation and risk prevention – Water Management – Circular Economy – Biodiversity and green infra
Policy objectives 2/2

3. A more connected Europe (mobility and ICT connectivity)
   Digital Infrastructure – TEN-T networks – National + Regional Transport – Sustainable intermodal urban mobility

4. A more social Europe (the European Pillar of Social Rights)
   Social innovation and infra – Training and education infra – Infra for integration of marginalised groups – Health care

5. A Europe closer to citizens (sustainable development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives)
   Integrated urban rural development (incl. cultural heritage)

Horizontal issues: administrative capacity building,
ERDF THEMATIC CONCENTRATION

- Maintaining spending in the key areas for growth and jobs
- At national level based on GNI per head => flexibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For countries with:</th>
<th>minimum % PO1 (&quot;smarter Europe&quot;)</th>
<th>minimum % PO2 (&quot;greener, low carbon Europe&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GNI below 75%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNI 75-100%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI above 100%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>PO1 + PO2 min. 85%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- 6% of budget to urban development, delivered through local development partnerships
1. Shorter intervention chain
   => policy objectives + specific objectives
   (vs Thematic Obj. + Investment priorities + Sp. Objectives)
2. All financial input (categorisation) and indicator data reported by specific objective to ensure transparency
   (addressing a major weakness in 2014-2020)
3. Updating of categorisation system, with climate + *new* green tracking
4. More frequent reporting of inputs and outputs (bi-monthly) feeding public open data
More flexible

- New transfer possibility: Member State may request the transfer of up to 5% of programme resources to any other Fund under shared management or to any instrument under direct or indirect management.

- Simpler reprogramming: up to 5% of a priority (3% of programme) without Commission decision.

- "5+2" Programming:
  - 5 years programmed initially
  - 2026-27 programmed after mid-term review in 2025 (basis: emerging needs, performance, CSRs)
  - Technical adjustment to feed in (modifying allocations starting from 2025)
Evaluation
EVALUATION ... Fewer articles: same importance

What stays…..

- Member states (art. 39):
  - Evaluations during the programming period
  - Functional independence of evaluators
  - MS to guarantee procedures necessary to produce and collect data needed for evaluations
  - Evaluation plans to be submitted within 1 year of programme adoption
  - MCs to examine progress in evaluations (art. 35)

- Commission (art. 40)
  - Retrospective evaluation by 31.12.2031
Evaluation

What's new?

- MS’s evaluations to assess programmes relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and added value
- Programme impact evaluation by June 2029
- MS to publish all evaluations on Programme website
- Commission’s mid-term evaluation by end 2024

What’s gone?

- Obligatory ex-ante evaluation
Performance Framework
2021-2027

Performance framework and review

1. Performance framework defined in programmes: milestones for all output indicators for end-2024
2. (Commission Mid term evaluation 2024)
3. Mid-term review in 2025 (03/2025 MS proposes review)
4. Review to take account of
   • performance
   • relevant CSRs
   • new socio-economic needs
5. Performance reserve (14-20) replaced with 5+2 programming approach
Performance, monitoring and evaluation

What's new?

- Performance framework will cover all output and result indicators
- Open data to follow progress every 2 months
- Structured and dynamic policy dialogue between COM and MS in the annual review meeting

What’s gone?

- Performance reserve (replaced by the 5+2)
- Annual implementation and progress reports for cohesion policy
Categorisation of inputs
2021-2027
Categorisation

Principles and key elements:

1. Continuity: climate tracking
2. Simplification
3. Modernisation / alignment with contents of *new* specific objectives
4. ESF change in approach (intervention field codes)
5. Lessons drawn from practice of 2014-2020
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## 2021-2027 Monitoring - Categorisation

### Table: 2014-2020 dimensions vs. 2021-2027 dimensions

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- Indicative breakdown of the programme resources in the OPs for 4 dimensions
- Bi-monthly reporting of financial data broken down by categories for each dimension
• Intervention filed dimension:
  • Codes grouped by policy objectives
  • Codes marginally used were eliminated or merged
  • Wording was adjusted to reflect the scope of the specific objectives
  • Climate tracking weights were adjusted
  • Environment tracking weights were added

• Territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus dimension:
  • Combination of two dimensions from the 2014-2020 categorisation system
  • OPs must set out the specific territories targeted (Territorial dimension) and the planned use of integrated territorial instruments (Territorial delivery mechanism dimension)
  • Territorial delivery mechanism dimension: covers the instruments mentioned by the CPR (ITI, CLLD, other national territorial tool)
  • Territorial dimension: does not follow strictly statistical definitions but leaves definition to Member States
Indicator system
1. Common concepts for output and result indicators across cohesion policy (ERDF, CF, ESF+)

2. More complete and comprehensive list of common output indicators
   = measuring the specific deliverables of the intervention

3. New common result indicators
   = measuring the (short term) effects of the interventions supported (with particular reference to the direct addressees, population targeted or users of infrastructure)
Guided Tour of Legislative Provisions...

Common Provisions Regulation

• Preamble (10)-(13): definitions

• Art 12 – Performance Framework
  ▪ Indicators linked to specific objectives
  ▪ Milestones outputs 2024
  ▪ Targets for outputs and results 2029
Guided Tour of Legislative Provisions...

Common Provisions Regulation (continued)

• Art 13 – Methodologies
  ▪ Criteria for selection of indicators
  ▪ Calculation method and assumptions

• Art 17 – Content of programmes
  ▪ Outputs and results with milestones and targets
  ▪ Categories of intervention
  
  *by specific objective*
Guided Tour of Legislative Provisions...

Common Provisions Regulation (continued)

• Art 37 – Transmission of data
  ... for indicators:
    ▪ Data reported by specific objective and category of region
    ▪ Outputs and results – project selection and achieved

• Annex V – Template OP (2.1.1.2 Indicators)

• Annex VII – Templates data transmission
Guided Tour of Legislative Provisions...

ERDF and Cohesion Fund Regulation

- Preamble 22– Annex I and Annex II
- Art 7 – Indicators
  - Common and programme specific
  - Baselines 0 for outputs
  - Milestones and targets cumulative
- Annex I – indicators to be used by Member States
- Annex II – performance information reported by the Commission to European Parliament and Council
Main principles for the common indicators

• Focus on achievements of interventions – direct results
• Match outputs with results
• Increase policy coverage by common indicators
• Continuity – build on cumulated experience
• Flexibility – use indicators in any specific objective, whenever relevant
• Increase comparability – use of common methodologies
Annex I – Indicators used in programmes

Types of indicators:

• Generic indicators
  Example: RCO 01 Enterprises supported

• Indicators linked to specific objective
  Example: RCO 13 Digital services and products developed by enterprises

• Horizontal indicators
  Example: RCR93 Average time for project implementation

• Interreg specific indicators (Table 2 in Annex I)
Annex II – Performance information for European Parliament and Council

- Representative indicators for each specific objective

- Output + Result
  - Enterprises supported to innovate → Enterprises introducing innovations

- Indicators in Annex II – aggregation of indicators in Annex I
  
  Example: Rail TEN-T new and upgraded – based on two indicators from Annex I (RCO47 and RCO49)
Next steps
Timeline

02/05 2018
Multiannual Financial Framework “Beyond 2020” package

29/05 2018
Legislative proposals for
- CPR
- ERDF / CF
- Interreg
- ECBC

Legislative negotiations with Council and Parliament

09/05 2019
European summit in Sibiu (Romania)
Thank you!

Questions?