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TASK 2: COUNTRY REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF COHESION POLICY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The positive effects of the high growth and the real-estate boom of the 2000-2007 period were spread across all Spanish regions. More recently, the international economic and financial crisis caused a dramatic downturn in the Spanish economy as shown by the main macroeconomic indicators.

In the current programming period (2007-2013) the main priorities of regional development policy in Spain are linked to the goals of the Lisbon strategy in both Convergence and Competitiveness regions. These priorities are consistent with the development and structural needs reflected in the programming documents.

The delays and problems in the setting up of the software systems for monitoring and managing interventions (FONDOS 2007 and the systems of intermediary bodies) have produced, as a result, a lag in the expenditure verification processes and have also resulted in a low level of quality of the information gathered by the system of indicators. However, the "real implementation" of the programmes goes beyond the picture provided by the output and results indicators as well as by the implementation figures.

The "ex-ante" evaluations of programmes and the strategic evaluation of the NSRF are the initiatives carried out so far to assess Spanish Cohesion Policy performance in the current programming period. Relevant studies carried out in the previous period 2000-2006, the updated mid-term evaluations, contained a positive assessment of the programmes and provided policy suggestions that were taken into account in the present period.

The failure to implement on-going, or continuous, evaluations represents a major gap. Two thematic evaluations (environmental and RTDI) are scheduled for 2011. Examples of good practice in evaluation include "Impacto de la I+D+i en el sector productivo español" (Impact of RTDI in the Spanish productive fabric, CDTI, 2009[1]) and "Informe de Evaluación de las Convocatorias TIC" (Evaluation Report on Public Calls for ICT aids, DG Innovación Tecnológica, 2008).

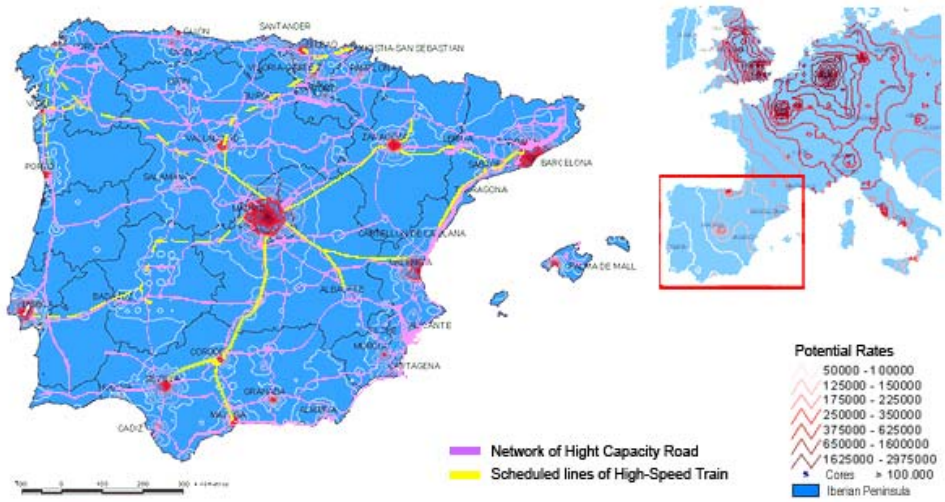
The main challenge of the ERDF programmes is to speed up the implementation of an effective information system. As regards evaluations, the main challenge is to put in place a satisfactory indicator system, for monitoring programmes which is capable of providing relevant information on outputs and results.

[1] http://www.cdti.es/index.asp?MP=35&MS=0&MN=1&TR=A&IDR=120&iddocumento=189&xtmc=&xtcr=9

SECTION 1 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Spain covers a large part of the Iberian Peninsula. With an area of 504,030 km², it is the second largest country in the European Union after France. Map 1 shows the position of Spain in the spatial structure of Europe in terms of market (population) potential where the areas with higher market potential are indicated by darker red contour lines, being the largest agglomeration centres (metropolitan areas) represented by the darkest areas in the Map. On the right hand side of the figure, the core-periphery spatial structure of Europe is clearly seen. On the left side a zoom-in of Spain shows the main features of the spatial structure of the country.

Map 1 - Spatial Structure of Europe and Spain



Source: Faíña and López-Rodriguez (2006)

The richest regions in Spain are situated in the triangular area Basque Country-Catalonia-Valencia together with the Madrid region in the centre, representing a quarter of the total Spanish Peninsular area but concentrating almost 50% of its population and 60% of its GDP[2].

One of the main features of the Spanish economy up to the outbreak of the current economic crisis was the relatively high GDP growth rate. As can be seen in Table 2[3], the annual average growth rate in Spain (3.6% from 2003 to 2007) was well above the EU27 average during the same period. This GDP increase was accompanied by a

[2] For a detailed analysis of the spatial structure of Spanish economy see FAIÑA, J.A. and LOPEZ-RODRIGUEZ, J. (2006), Renta per Capita, Potencial de Mercado y Proximidad: El Caso de España, Papeles De Economía Española, Vol. 107, 2006; Lopez-Rodriguez et alia (2008), Economic Geography and Spatial Wage Structure in Spain, REAL discussion paper http://www.real.illinois.edu/d-paper/08/08-T-4.pdf, and Lopez-Rodriguez, J. et alia (2010), Are Cross-provincial per capita GDP Disparities in Spain driven by Economic Remoteness?, El Trimestre Económico (forthcoming).

[3] See Excel file for Table 2.

significant important increase in population (from 40.2 million in 2000 to 44.8 million in 2007) fuelled by a significant inflow of migrants. This process was accompanied by significant job creation which reduced Spanish unemployment rates markedly (from 13.9% in 2000 to 8.3% in 2007) narrowing the gap with EU27 figures (7.2% in 2007).

During the period 2000-2007, following the general tendency towards convergence of the Spanish economy towards that of the EU, initiated soon after Spanish accession to the EU, the catching up process continued at a good pace, GDP per head in PPS terms surpassing the EU27 average over the period (rising from 97% of the average to 105% in 2007).

Nevertheless the good performance of the Spanish economy in terms of GDP growth needs to be considered against the change in productivity, the real-estate boom and the external balance. Regarding the change in productivity, labour productivity in the Spanish economy declined from 103.9% of the EU27 average in 2000 to 102.2% in 2007. Levels of productivity are below the EU average, both in the low productivity sector (such as agriculture, construction and personal services) as well as in those with high productivity (such as ICT and financial intermediation). To a large extent, the problem lies in the productive efficiency of the Spanish economy rather than in its sectoral composition[4]. The future growth of the Spanish economy will depend on the capacity to shift towards activities with higher value added and more technological and innovative content. Construction and the related real-estate boom played an increasingly important role, over the period 2000-2007 in fuelling growth. The share of total employment in the construction sector in Spain, which was already well above the EU27 average (11.1% vs. 7.0% in 2000), increased further, reaching 13.1% of total employment in 2007 (as against an EU27 average of 7.7%). In addition, growth was also based on high levels of private borrowing to finance both company investment and real-state acquisitions. As a consequence the external deficit rose to 6.4% of GDP in 2007.

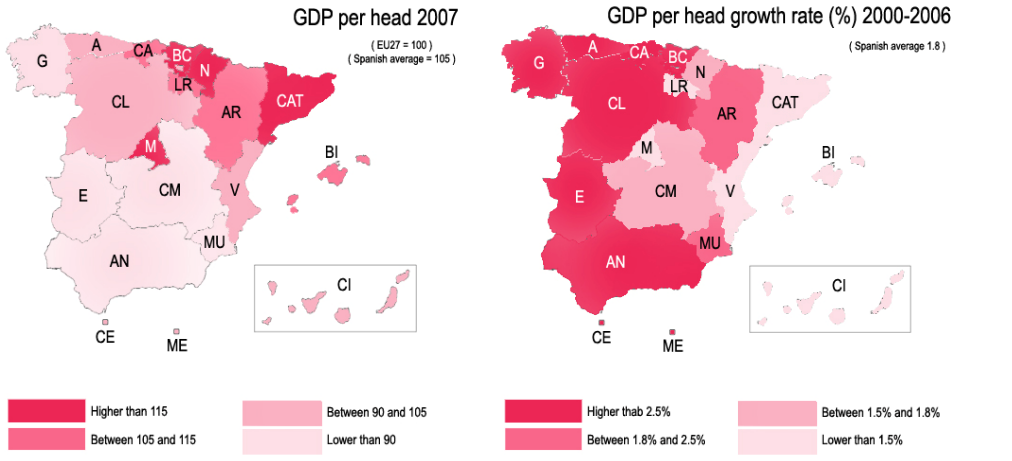
The boom of the 2000-2007 period was spread widely across all regions, the developments described above applying to a greater or lesser extent to all Spanish regions.

At regional level there are significant disparities in development levels. Map 2 shows the spatial distribution of per capita GDP across Spanish regions. The level in the eight regions eligible under the Competitiveness and Employment Objective exceeds the

[4] For further details, see C. Maravall Rodriguez and M. Soler Farrés (2008), Evolución de la productividad de la economía española en los últimos 13 años, Cuadernos de Información Económica, nº 207, A. Estrada, A. Pons and J. Vallés (2006), La productividad de la economía española: una perspectiva internacional, Información Comercial Española, nº 829, and La Caixa (2006), Informe Mensual julio-agosto, 2006.

EU27 average. The highest levels are in Madrid (137% of the EU27 average in 2007), Basque Country (137%), Navarra (132%) and Catalonia (123%). The phasing-in regions, Castilla-Leon (102% of the EU average), Valencia (95%) and Canary Island (93%) are around the EU27 average. On the other hand, the eligible regions under the Convergence Objective are well below the EU27 average – Galicia (89%), Castilla-la-Mancha (82%), Extremadura (72%) and Andalusia (81%).

Map 2 – GDP in Spanish Regions



AN: Andalusia AR: Aragón A: Asturias BI: Baleares Islands CI: Canary Islands
CA: Cantabria CM: Castilla-La Mancha CL: Castilla y León CAT: Catalonia V: Valencia
E: Extremadura G: Galicia M: Madrid MU: Murcia N: Navarra
BC: Basque Country LR: La Rioja

Source: Own elaboration based on core team data

There was some catching up of lagging regions over the period 2000-2006. Figures in Table 1[5] show that on average the gap in GDP per head between Convergence and Competitiveness narrowed by around 5 percentage points over the period[6]. A broad picture of this process can be obtained by comparing 2000-2006 regional growth rates depicted in Map 2 (on the right) with per capita GDP levels in Map 2 (on the left).

Regional disparities in Spain are also reflected in structural features like the division of employment by sector. In Convergence regions, the share of primary sector employment (agriculture and fishing) is almost three times larger than in Competitiveness regions (8.4% vs. 2.9% in 2007), while the share of finance and business services was much smaller (9.2% in Convergence regions vs. 13.0% in Competitiveness ones). A similar pattern applies to R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP (0.9% vs. 1.3%), however in this respect it is worth mentioning the relatively large expenditure on in R&D in leading regions like Madrid, Navarra and the Basque Country which reached 1.9% of GDP.

[5] See Excel file for Table 1.

[6] A similar reduction occurred between the richest region (Madrid) and the poorest one (Extremadura).

So far as structural features are concerned, it is worth mentioning that the proportion of people with upper secondary level is very small in comparison with the EU27 average. Although there has been a significant increase in the proportion, from 16% of those aged 25-64 in 2000 to 22% in 2009, there still remains a large gap with the EU27 average (47%). On the other hand, the proportion with tertiary education is above the EU27 average (almost 30% as against 25% in 2009).

The current economic and financial crisis has severely affected the Spanish economy causing a dramatic downturn in the main macroeconomic magnitudes. GDP growth fell to 0.9% in 2008 and GDP declined in 2009 by 3.7%. The government tried to counter the decline by stimulating the economy through increases in public expenditure from 39.2% of GDP in 2007 to 41.1% of GDP in 2008. Although accumulated public sector debt was well below the EU27 average in 2009 (53% of GDP vs. 74%), the combined effects of the economic crisis (fall in GDP, large rises in unemployment and a dramatic reduction in tax revenue) and the delay in adopting structural reforms to tackle the crisis has triggered financial market alarm about the sustainability of the Spanish debt levels and the viability of the economic policy put into place so far. Only very recently, after the debt crisis in spring 2010, the government was forced to change its economic policy by adopting significant measures to contain the public deficit (cutting public expenditure and increasing VAT rates).

With regard to the private sector, the combined effects of the crisis in terms of the credit crunch, the high levels of private debt, the bursting of real-estate bubble and the reduction in private investment and consumption have had a dramatic impact on the economy. Unemployment rates increased to 20%. The lack of flexibility and the segmentation of the Spanish labour market have specially affected young people and those with temporary employment contracts increasing unemployment rates in these sections of the population to above 40%.

SECTION 2 - THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY PURSUED, THE EU CONTRIBUTION TO THIS AND THE POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS OVER THE PERIOD

THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY PURSUED

The main priorities of regional development policy in Spain in the programming period 2007-2013 are linked to the goals of the Lisbon strategy both in Convergence (including Phasing-out and Phasing-in) and Competitiveness regions. This fits quite naturally in with the pattern of development of economic policy in Spain given the significant advances made in earlier year ion stock of capital and infrastructure

endowment. However, some important features of the spatial structure in Spain (territorial extension, peripheral position with respect to the main European economic centres) still make it necessary to carry-out investment in transport infrastructure, although the Spanish network of roads and motorways and high-speed rail has improved substantially since EU entry.

Regional development policy in Spain and the corresponding ERDF programmes has been designed to cope with the main structural problems and bottlenecks hampering economic development. Spanish Convergence regions share some common weaknesses such us relatively small size of firms and a bias towards low value-added activities and low cost strategies. These features make it difficult to increase the rate of innovation, enter into foreign markets, perform business R&D activities and create jobs for high skilled workers. These weaknesses, though to a lesser extent, also apply to most Spanish Competitiveness regions.

Other important weaknesses in Spanish regions include the inadequate development and connectivity with the TEN-T, especially the rail network though Spain has already one of the largest networks of high speed lines in the EU. Moreover, completing the network of secondary roads is still an important need. In environmental infrastructure, Spain has major deficiencies in terms of waste treatment plants and water supply management and distribution. It is important to bear in mind that the largest proportion of the huge investment expenditure such infrastructure requires is financed with EU support from the Cohesion Fund (EUR 3,543 million in 2007-2013) as well as the ERDF.

Regional development policy in Spain is targeted at reducing regional disparities and boosting investment in lagging regions, especially in Convergence regions which receive the biggest share of investment (total funding) in the current programming period. Table A shows the financial allocation by Objective and priorities. 88.4% of 2007-2013 total funding in ERDF programmes is channelled to Convergence regions including phasing-out (5.1%) and phasing-in (16.2%)[7]. The remaining 11.6% of funding goes to the 8 Spanish Competitiveness regions.

[7] Figures referring to phasing-in regions have been added to convergence and phasing-out because they share the same priority codes.

Table A - Total funding by Objectives and Priorities 2007-2013 (EUR million)								
Priority code	CONV.	PH-IN	PH-OUT	Total CONV.+ PH-IN + PH-OUT	%	COMP.	%	Total
1	4,839.42	1,279.77	465.76	6,584.96	21.8%	2,621.26	66.3%	9,206.22
2	3,154.48	890.28	294.69	4,339.44	14.3%	194.15	4.9%	4,533.59
3	4,871.17	915.53	284.33	6,071.03	20.1%	560.17	14.2%	6,631.20
4	7,364.10	956.65	402.86	8,723.61	28.8%	523.40	13.2%	9,247.01
5	1,778.38	327.96	152.34	2,258.68	7.5%	55.58	1.4%	2,314.26
6	794.72	150.58	130.03	1,075.32	3.6%			1,075.32
7	164.73	50.25	15.89	230.87	0.8%			230.87
8		489.69		489.69	1.6%			489.69
9		489.69		489.69	1.6%			489.69
Total	22,967.01	5,550.40	1,745.89	30,263.30	100.0%	3,954.57	100.0%	34,217.86
%	67.1%	16.2%	5.1%	88.4%		11.6%		100.0%

Legend

	CONV. Programmes			COMP. Programmes
1	Knowledge Economy		1	Knowledge Economy, Innovation and Business Development
2	Business Development and innovation		2	Environment and Risk Prevention
3	Environment and Risk Prevention		3	Transport and Energy
4	Transport and Energy		4	Local and Urban Development
5	Local and Urban Development		5	Technical Assistance
6	Social Infrastructures			
7	Technical Assistance			

Source: Own elaboration based on core team data

The financial allocations in the current programming period square with the main priorities and objectives of regional development policy in Spain and are also in line with the development and structural needs reflected in the different SWOT analyses which provide the rationale behind the planning and programming documents.

In accordance with the main objectives of the Spanish programmes the biggest share of funding is devoted to measures fostering the knowledge economy, business development and innovation which represents 36% of the total in Convergence regions (axis 1 plus 2[8]) and 66% in Competitiveness regions (axis 1).

The second most important share of funding under both Objectives is devoted to transport infrastructure and energy (the biggest proportion within this axis goes to transport infrastructure). This priority absorbs 29% of total funding in Convergence regions and 14% in Competitiveness regions.

Environmental infrastructure, risk prevention, environmental protection and preservation is the third priority in Convergence regions, representing 20% of total funding. On the other hand, in Competitiveness regions, this priority accounts for only

[8]In order to compare the ranking of priorities in Convergence and Competitiveness regions we have jointly considered axis 1 plus 2 in Convergence, phasing-out and phasing-in regions.

5% principally due to the fact that these regions are better endowed with systems for water treatment and the management and distribution of water supply which are very costly and still require heavy investment in Convergence regions. Local and urban development is the third priority in Competitiveness regions, representing 13% of total funding. In Convergence regions the smallest funding shares are for local and urban development (7.5%) and social infrastructures (4%).

The main priorities of the different programmes have not been changed since they were initiated. The strategic report of the Spanish NSRF underlined the fact that the focus of the present ERDF programmes on issues like fostering R&D, innovation and business development are even more important for tackling the challenges arising in Spain since the financial and economic crisis.

The main priorities in Spanish ERDF programmes are incorporated in the budgets of central and regional governments and are in line with the guidelines put forward by the main Spanish planning documents such as the National Reform Plan and the strategic plan for transport infrastructure.

As regards the cross-border activities under the Territorial Cooperation Objective, the most important programmes in terms of ERDF funding are Spain-Portugal (TCSPOP) and Spain-France-Andorra (TCSFAOP). As can be seen in Table B the total funding of both programmes is relatively small (1.8% of total EU support) as compared with Convergence and Competitiveness objectives.

Table B - Cross-border Territorial Cooperation Programmes 2007-13: Total funding by priorities

PRIORITIES	TCSPOP		TCSFAOP		TOTAL	
	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%
Competitiveness and Employment	137.67	38.8%	77.83	30.2%	215.50	35.2%
Environment heritage and Risk Prevention	104.37	29.4%	83.02	32.3%	187.39	30.6%
Institutional and socioeconomic integration, accessibility, local and urban development *	96.94	27.3%	83.02	32.3%	179.96	29.4%
Technical assistance	15.50	4.4%	13.49	5.2%	28.99	4.7%
Total	354.48	100%	257.36	100.0%	611.84	100.0%

* In order to compare the two programmes the priorities 3 and 4 in TCSPOP have been merged

Source: Own elaboration based on AIRs 2009

In terms of funding, at an aggregate level the most important priority is Competitiveness and Employment, which in the Spain-Portugal programme supports a large RD project to build a reference centre in nanotechnology, the Iberian Nanotechnology Lab.

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

The late launch of ERDF programmes in the current programming period, the extended deadline given to the previous one, and time required to set up the verification processes (FONDOS 2007 application, and other applications of regional authorities and intermediary beneficiaries) have led to a delay in certified expenditure as reflected in the operational indicators. Certified expenditure up to July 2010 amounted to only 9.6% of the total funding allotted in the current period.

In general, in Convergence regions (including phasing-out and phasing-in) implementation rates are relatively similar across national and regional programmes taken together (9.2% in national programmes vs. 9.6% in regional programmes). For pure Convergence regions, implementation rates are lower although again they are similar in national (7.8%) and regional (7.6%) programmes.

However in order to get a better understanding of what underlies the low implementation rates across different types of regions and OPs the nature of the operations covered under the different axis must be taken into account.

Table C - Implementation Rates (IR) in Convergence, Phasing-Out and Phasing-in Regions

	CONVERGENCE				PH-IN				PH-OUT				CONVERGENCE+ PH-IN + PH-OUT			
	National		Regional		National		Regional		National		Regional		National		Regional	
Axis*	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR
1	337.4	8.8%	48.9	4.8%	153.5	19.3%	122.6	25.4%	33.1	10.6%	35.6	23.2%	524.0	10.6%	207.1	12.5%
2			286.8	9.1%			83.9	9.4%			4.0	1.4%			374.7	8.6%
3	3.0	1.4%	98.8	2.1%			89.4	9.8%			29.3	10.3%	3.0	1.4%	217.5	3.7%
4	91.5	6.2%	667.2	11.4%			209.5	21.9%			132.0	32.8%	91.5	6.2%	1,008.7	13.9%
5			32.7	1.8%			32.4	9.9%			12.0	7.9%			77.1	3.4%
6			185.8	23.4%			46.8	31.1%			65.0	50.0%			297.6	27.7%
7	3.1	3.4%	2.9	3.9%	0.7	3.8%	0.4	1.3%	0.3	4.1%	1.0	11.6%	4.1	3.5%	4.3	3.7%
8							60.1	12.3%							60.1	12.3%
9							18.8	3.8%							18.8	3.8%
Total	435.0	7.8%	1,323.3	7.6%	154.2	18.9%	663.9	14.0%	33.4	10.5%	279.0	19.6%	622.6	9.2%	2,266.2	9.5%

Source: Own elaboration based on core team data

* For the legend see Table A

As regards RTDI activities covered by axis 1 (knowledge economy) in regional OPs for pure Convergence regions, expenditure falls significantly below (4.8% of allocation) average levels. Besides the reasons for delay already mentioned, the weakness of regional innovation systems in these regions makes it more difficult to make rapid progress in spending. However, with respect to business development and innovation activities (axis 2), pure Convergence regions have similar implementation rates to the average. In Phasing-out and phasing-in regions, implementation rates for RTDI activities in axis 1 are well above average (23.3% and 25.4%, respectively).

The national RTDI related OPs (Technological Fund -TF- OP, and Knowledge Base Economy -KBE- OP) have implementation rates close to the average in pure Convergence regions (8.8%), above the average in phasing-out regions (10.6%) and considerably higher than the average in phasing-in regions (19.3%). The below average performance in national programmes in pure Convergence regions, is due to an implementation problem in business RTDI cooperative projects under the TF OP. Their implementation rate (5.8%) is well below public RTDI initiatives (research projects and research and technological centres) under the KBE OP (12.9%) and business development and innovation activities in regional OPs (9.1%). The main reason is that a majority of firms in Convergence areas still need prior preparation to acquire a realistic chance of obtaining high profile, large scale TF projects managed at a central level.

As regards the environment and risk prevention (axis 3 in Convergence regions and axis 2 in Competitiveness ones), implementation rates are still very low due to the combined effect of, on the one hand, the time required to prepare and initiate the projects in a priority area which has recently acquired great importance (20% of the total funding allocated in Convergence regions) and, on the other, of the implementation delay from the previous period. The extension in the deadline to certify payments in the previous period (June 2009) caused a delay in certificated expenditure in the new period.

Phasing-out and phasing-in regions have on average achieved higher implementation rates due to pressure from the concentration of funding in the first years of the programming period.

Table D - Implementation Rates (IR) in Competitiveness Regions

	COMPETITIVENESS					
	National		Regional		TOTAL COMPET	
axis	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR	Cert.	IR
1	105.4	23.7%	170.6	7.8%	275.9	10.5%
2			5.2	2.7%	5.2	2.7%
3			86.6	15.5%	86.6	15.5%
4			9.5	1.8%	9.5	1.8%
5	1.7	6.1%	1.0	3.6%	2.7	4.9%
6					0.0	
7					0.0	
8					0.0	
9					0.0	
Total	107.1	22.7%	272.9	7.8%	380.0	9.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on core team data

* For the legend see Table A

In Competitiveness regions, the TF OP is the only national programme that provides funding for business RTDI cooperative projects. Its implementation rate, contrary to similar projects in Convergence regions, is much higher (23.7%) due to a combination

of demand and supply factors. On the one hand, the allotted amounts of funding are much lower than in Convergence regions (supply factor) and on the other, the number of firms capable of applying for these high profile business RTDI projects is much higher[9].

There have been no significant changes so far in the allocation of total funding between policy areas in the ERDF programmes.

The effects of the current financial and economic crisis has affected the implementation of ERDF programmes since the credit crunch has severely affected the private sector and consequently put a brake on investment in innovation and other business projects. At the same time, the policy of the Government has mainly focused on increasing public spending to counter the economic downturn. It is only recently (last spring), due to financial market pressure and large fiscal deficits, that the Government has been forced to undertake a fiscal consolidation programme which will affect the implementation of ERDF programmes in the near future. In this regard the government has already announced large cuts, delays and some cancelations in transport infrastructure investment.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMMES SO FAR

Indicator systems are not yet been fully operational. It is still too soon to have a full set of data on impact and result indicators, but even in the 2009 AIRs, data on output indicators (generally the first ones to be released) are still scarce. Moreover the quantitative data reported on indicators are not complemented by the qualitative information needed to fully understand their meaning in terms of policy measures. Tables of indicators in the 2009 AIRs are released at the axis level and are disconnected from the rest of the information provided in the reports about the implementation of the different actions and measures.

This fact makes it difficult to summarise the main achievements of ERDF programmes in Spain. In order to overcome this problem, relevant information contained in the 'literature' on the 2009 AIRS is used in the present report.

As already mentioned, delays and problems in the setting up of the software applications (FONDOS 2007 and the systems of intermediary bodies) resulted in a delay in expenditure verification processes as well as in only limited information being collected by the system of indicators. However the "real implementation" of the programmes goes beyond the simple indicators and in many cases even the implementation figures.

[9] It should be noted that 60% of Spanish GDP is generated in Competitiveness regions.

Based on analysis of the AIR literature, the outcomes of the OPs are broken down by programme and policy area. First we present a summary of the most important achievements in order to get an overall picture of the different ERDF programmes. The main achievements are then presented by Objective, policy area and OP. Finally the achievements of the Cohesion Fund are presented separately.

1) ACHIEVEMENTS: AN OVERALL VIEW

It is quite difficult to aggregate indicators without losing their meaning. The qualitative information relating to them is linked to the profile of the policy pursued and the measures and goals of each programme. An overall picture of the ERDF programme outcomes is set out in three tables: Annex Table C contains the main indicators (core indicators and some others) which are drawn from data reported in the 2009 AIRs, Annex Table D contains data on the projects that have been already carried out (up to end-2009) based on the "literature" of the AIRs, and finally Annex Table E contains data on the projects which are currently in progress.

1.a. Enterprise support and RTDI

According to the indicators the 7,179 jobs have been created and 8,949 people have participated in the projects. These figures should be much greater in view of the figures provided by the system of indicators relating to the number of RTDI projects (3,012), beneficiary firms (28,144) and start-ups supported (1,997).

The number of RTDI projects awarded based on the AIRs literature (7,343) is much greater than that shown by the indicators (3,012). This figure aggregates different types of project. In order to have meaningful information, we have broken down the former figure by the sectors targeted[10]. As regards projects for research teams in universities and other research centres (mainly public ones), 4,265 projects have been awarded, which represents the largest share of RTDI projects. These projects are mostly concentrated in the National RDI Plan – 608 biomedical and healthcare technology projects under the auspices of the Spanish healthcare institute Carlos III. There were 2,616 RTDI projects awarded to firms, of which 1,357 (51.8%) went to SMEs in ROPs and 892 were awarded by the Spanish centre for industrial technology development (CDTI) under the TF OP (most of these projects have been awarded in the Competitiveness objective, 55.7%).

As regards technological transfer and cooperation networks, 140 projects for the transfer of research results (OTRIs and PETRIs) have been awarded along with 158 projects for cooperative thematic networks in the biomedical and healthcare areas.

[10] It is important to bear in mind that the indicators reported in the AIRs are aggregated at the axis level and do not allow to perform this kind of analysis.

922 projects have been awarded for RDT infrastructure in universities and research centres using specific technologies. The biggest share of them is devoted to scientific and technological equipment in research centres (818) and in scientific and technological parks (49). In addition, 49 more projects were for building and equipping scientific facilities in research centres.

As regards investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation and measures to stimulate RDI and entrepreneurship, it is worth highlighting: 1) 113 participative loans and 14 venture capital operations carried out by the national enterprise for innovation (ENISA) under the TF OP (most of them in Competitiveness objective) and the implementation of 3 JEREMIE funds in the ROPs of Catalonia (216 operations supported) and Andalusia and in the national TF OP. 2) 1,149 projects for innovation in products, processes, services and management in SMEs. 3) 2,311 projects in Competitiveness and phasing in ROPs in a range of activities from new technological enterprises, business diversification and RDI internationalisation to clusters and local initiatives to promote RDI investment in SMEs.

As regards services for firms, 944 projects of diagnosis and innovation plans have been delivered by the Spanish Chambers of Commerce (Innocamaras).

443 projects have been awarded to promote environmentally friendly products and processes in SMEs (366 through ROPs in Convergence regions).

As regard incentives to stimulate investment in firms, enlargement and modernization, 2,778 projects have been awarded to enterprises in commerce and new start-ups in ROPs and 410 projects have been awarded to businesses run by women. In addition, 4,751 projects to promote the internationalisation of firms have been carried out mainly by the Spanish institute for foreign trade (ICEX) and the Council of Chambers of Commerce.

Finally with regard to the information society, a big effort has been made in e-administration and social services (health and education)[11]. The most important projects are: communication infrastructure and computer equipment in education centres (246 projects finished and 172 in progress), e-administration projects (111 projects finished and 95 in progress) and ICT projects in public administration and healthcare with the development of applications such as electronic prescription and medical records (89 projects finished and 860 in progress). In the business sector, 1,453 projects have been awarded to carry out ICT projects in enterprises and other organisations and for the self-employed (1,196) as well as in firms linked to ICT (257).

[11] The number of projects in Information Society is a rough figure because sometimes 2009 AIRs do not provide quantitative information and we can not know the number of projects performed.

1.b. Policy Area: Transport and telecommunications

The output indicators for transport infrastructure show that 124.6 kms of new roads were constructed and 3,107 kms rebuilt. This information, however, cannot be compared with the activities mentioned in the AIRs since these either do not provide systematic and/or precise information on the number of kms or they do not distinguish between new construction and road improvement.

From the AIR "literature", the following achievements can be identified: 53 projects carried out on roads, all of them in Convergence ROPs, to construct or improve stretches of road and improve safety, 21 projects on airports, the biggest share in phasing-in regions, 14 projects to enlarge and improve infrastructure and access, and 21 more projects to construct or improve the infrastructure of ports, all of them in Convergence, phasing-out and phasing-in ROPs. In addition, there were 26 motorway projects in progress along with 29 other road projects, 32 urban and intermodal transport projects and 31 projects for ports. The Cohesion Fund was supporting major construction work in the following ports: Ferrol (1), Vigo (2), Las Palmas (2) and Valencia (1). In Coruña, one very large project has already been launched and another is scheduled.

Moreover, two large projects on the Madrid-Albacete-Valencia high speed train line (Valencia ROP) have been completed and the inaugural journey on the line is expected by next December. There is also other work in progress on the high speed rail network on the Levante line (eastern coast of Spain), Northern line and Southern line. These lines are built in stages are co-financed by either ROPs or the Cohesion Fund OP.

1.c. Environment and energy

The main achievements in this policy area are concentrated in environmental, water and waste infrastructures. 14 irrigation projects and 16 drinking water supply projects have already been carried out and another 49 are in progress. In addition, 86 projects for the construction of purification plants are in progress. Most of these projects are in the Convergence, phasing-out and phasing-in ROPs (one in the ERDF-Cohesion Fund). Indicators show that 1,353,507 additional people have been connected to clean drinking water supply and almost as many (1,083,371 people) to wastewater treatment plants.

The Cohesion Fund is an important source of finance for environmental infrastructure. Three projects to supply clean drinking water have been completed and another 23 more are in progress, while 17 waste water projects have also been carried out and 76 are in progress. 73 waste management projects have also been completed.

As regards nature conservation, 52 projects on habitats, 71 on forest fire prevention and 8 on for flood risk prevention have been completed. There are also 23 projects on rivers and 37 on risk prevention which have been completed.

1.d. Territorial development

Activities in this area are only carried out in the ROPs. The largest share of projects is in tourism. Around 1,000 projects have been carried out, 606 by local authorities to improve tourist services and 446 projects for enterprises to enlarge and modernise their tourist facilities and promotional activities. There are also 77 other tourist projects in progress.

The AIRs provide a great deal of qualitative and quantitative information on urban initiatives. Although there are no urban regeneration projects that have been fully completed (up to the end of 2009), there are aspects which have already been carried out[12] in the 41 projects still in progress: 15 schemes to regenerate inner-city areas and 23 schemes to build social centres (with 106 enterprises benefiting). Moreover, 144 integrated projects for local development are in progress.

Some 136 projects have been carried out in respect of the cultural heritage, most of them in Convergence regions to renovate 30 squares and 43 nurseries and to equip 47 public libraries. 146 projects are also in progress, most of them in Competitiveness regions, while 6 projects on the natural heritage have been completed and 29 are in progress.

In social infrastructure, the following activities have been carried out under Convergence, phasing-out and phasing-in ROPs: the enlargement, upgrading and construction of educational centres (64 projects completed and 6 in progress), equipping educational centres (649 projects completed out), upgrading schools and childcare centres (4 projects completed and 31 in progress), construction of hospitals and healthcare centres (9 projects completed and 13 in progress) and equipping healthcare centres (142 projects completed and 27 in progress).

The indicators also show that 117 projects on educational infrastructure have been carried out benefiting 9,086 students.

[12] This information is not gathered in the table of indicators in the 2009 AIRs.

2) ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE CONVERGENCE AND PHASING OUT OBJECTIVES [13]

2.a. ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND RTDI

2.a.i. Knowledge Economy Operational Programme[14]

3,522 RDI projects for research centres have been supported (975 in phasing-in regions) and 25 cooperation agreements have been concluded for the construction of research centres (24 in Convergence and phasing-out regions and one in phasing-in regions) and 631 projects for equipping research centres have been supported (149 in phasing-in regions). Some EUR 3.8 million of expenditure has gone on renovating and equipping Centre of Advanced Technologies in Extremadura (CIEMAT). In addition, 174 research groups have been integrated into 46 Cooperative Research Networks (28 in Convergence and phasing-out regions and 18 in phasing-in regions) in bio-medicine.

2.a.ii. Technological Fund Operational Programme

6 projects have been agreed for the construction of research and technology centres and 28 projects relating to scientific and technological parks (for an overall amount of EUR 30.9 million). In addition, 5 collaboration agreements have been concluded to build RDI and technology centres (total cost: of EUR 20.4 million). 38 projects have been supported in respect of the transfer of research results (OTRIS and PETRIS) and 148 projects have been agreed to support ICT in businesses and 275 projects to improve the competitiveness and promote business RD have been supported by the Centre for Industrial Technology Development (CDTI)[15].

In December 2009, the Ministry of Economy and Treasury and the Official Credit Institute (ICO) concluded an agreement to create a JEREMIE fund[16], with EUR 120 million overall, EUR 70 million in a Guarantee Fund and EUR 50 million in a Multi-instrument Fund. Some projects have already started in 2010.

2.a.iii. Regional Operational Programmes

216 RDI projects in research centres and 482 RDI projects in businesses and/or non-profit making technology centres have received support. As regards R&D

[13] In the case of KBE OP, the information on the projects refers to Convergence, phasing out and phasing in regions because of the fact that the 2009 AIR does not distinguish among them.

[14] In the case of KBE OP, the information on the projects refers to Convergence, phasing-out and phasing-in regions. The distribution of the projects by Objective is specified in the text.

[15] CDTI has supported 189 cooperative projects and 703 individual projects but the 2009 AIR does not provide information about the regions (Convergence, phasing out, phasing in, Competitiveness) where these projects were implemented, so we couldn't distinguish between cooperative and individual projects by Objective.

[16] This information about the JEREMIE fund of TF OP is referred to all regions: Convergence, phasing-out, phasing-in and Competitiveness.

infrastructure, the Food Technology and Innovation Park has been established in Andalusia (which is already working and includes 18 technology-based firms, 3 technology centres and 3 technology transfer units) and 15 projects for research centres have been undertaken. In addition, three infrastructure projects are in progress in Castilla-La Mancha: the construction and equipping of a R&D centre in Puertollano (supported by the Concentration Photovoltaic Systems Institute), the construction of the Botanical Institute of Albacete and the enlargement of the Institute for Energy and Industrial Applications. In these regions there are also two other projects to construct research centres underway: the Fire Research Centre (at an expected cost of EUR 4.6 million) and the National Centre for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells (with a budget of close to EUR 30 million); as well as the Scientific and Technologic Park in Guadalajara.

366 projects to promote environmentally-friendly products and processes in SMEs have been agreed.

1,135 projects to support innovation in products, processes and services have been carried out along with 2,987 ICT projects, 1,073 internationalisation projects and 6,606 projects to stimulate entrepreneurship and innovation activities. 2,447 business investment projects have also been undertaken and EUR 235.7 million has been allocated to the implementation of the JEREMIE fund which uses venture capital to support projects in Andalusia.

Moreover, 71 e-administration projects in different areas (healthcare, education and social services, especially) have been carried out, a good example of which is the PLUMIER project in Murcia to equip education centres (with total expenditure of EUR 15.4 million). Another 873 projects for services and applications for citizens have been undertaken, almost all concentrated in ICT projects for public administration and health-care systems.

2.b. TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

2.b.i. Regional Operational Programmes

Five projects for the construction of high speed railway lines have been undertaken, while one on the Orense-Santiago stretch is schedules, and one on the Sevilla-Cádiz stretch (TEN-T) is in progress and involves the construction of 69.8 km of line (for expenditure of EUR 64.0 million), as is one on the Castilla-La Mancha-Valencia-Murcia part (TEN-T) (with expected ERDF funding of EUR 177.6 million).

Six motorway projects have been completed (3 of them TEN-T) and two major projects are in progress: the Western Malaga by-pass, involving the construction of 21 km of motorway (with expenditure of EUR 100.0 million); and the construction of a stretch in Murcia to add another connection between the A-7 and AP-7 motorways to solve the

communication problem between the metropolitan area of Murcia and the northern region of Manga del Mar Menor (with a budget of EUR 139.2 million).

7 projects for airports and 13 for ports have already been completed, one of which is the large project in Isla Verde (Andalusia) which includes: a breakwater and the enlargement of both the pier and access by road and rail (with expenditure of EUR 96.0 million).

2.b.ii. ERDF-Cohesion Fund

The high-speed TEN-T line between Antequera and Granada involves the construction of a suitable for speeds of around 300 km per hour, including 7 branch lines which are still in progress (with a net cost of EUR 405.8 million).

2.c. THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

2.c.i. Regional Operational Programmes

Although there are a great many projects on the supply of drinking water, the following which are in progress can be highlighted: an irrigation system in Almería which will supply 15 municipalities, but which is still to star, a project for regulating water in the Guadalquivir river, which consists of the construction of a pumping station to take advantage of the high flow in winter which also helps to avoid damaging the river areas during the summer (for an investment of EUR 12.5 million); a water supply system in Toledo (for a total cost of EUR 37.1 million); a connection between a reservoir and a treatment plant in Guadalajara (for a total cost: of EUR 33.2 million); and a project linking two reservoirs in Ciudad Real (for a total cost of EUR 36.3 million). In addition, 72 wastewater purification plants are under construction (2 of them large projects in Galicia).

As regard reducing pollution, 2,778 projects to explore and inspect potentially contaminated lands are underway along with a report on global warming in Spain produced by the government of Andalusia: Project O2 Horizonte 2020, which is designed to perform several tasks relating to CO_2 emissions (economic modelling, projection of future trends, etc.). In addition, 76 projects to protect natural landscapes have been completed, together with 66 forest fire prevention projects.

As regards energy, 13 Photovoltaic Plants are being installed by the Concentration Photovoltaic Systems Institute in Castilla-La Mancha and investment in a bio-diesel production plant in Ceuta has been approved.

2.c.ii. ERDF-Cohesion Fund

Two major projects are supported by the Cohesion Fund: the large Puertollano project for managing and distributing drinking water (with estimated expenditure of EUR

33.1million) and the large water sanitation project in Vigo [where plans have been drawn up for the construction of a purification plant at an estimated cost of EUR 112 million).

2.d. TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT (Regional Operational Programmes)

1,166 projects have been agreed to improve tourist services, to promote tourism and to develop tourist facilities: 560 to firms and non-profit organisations and 606 to local bodies. In Galicia, 30 projects to renovate the cultural heritage have been completed and 46 are in progress, including with important projects on the Great Wall of Lugo and the Santiago de Compostela Cathedral. In addition, 49 integrated projects have been carried out and 21 urban regeneration projects are being undertaken. The procedure to implement the JESSICA fund in Andalusia has been started to support integrated plans for sustainable urban development.

In Convergence and phasing out regions, a large number of projects for social infrastructure are being supported: 75 projects to enlarge, modernise, and build education centres and equip 649 of them have already been finished; 4 health-care centres have been built and 12 are in the process of being built and 27 equipment projects are in progress.

3) ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMPETITIVENESS AND PHASING-IN REGIONS

3.a. ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND RTDI

3.a.i. Technological Fund Operational Programme

21 projects for scientific and technological parks have been supported (for expenditure of EUR 27.2 million); 6 collaboration agreements have been signed to build RDI and technology centres (for a total cost: of EUR 39.1 million) and 10 projects to provide scientific and technical equipment have been awarded. In addition, 102 projects for OTRIS and PETRIS (transfer result bodies) have been carried out (for expenditure of EUR 7.0 million). As regards competitiveness and business R&D, 617 projects[17] (integrated projects, technological cooperation projects between SMEs, innovative business groups and business technological projects) have been supported by the Centre for Industrial Technology Development (CDTI).

3.a.ii. Regional Operational Programmes

952 RDI projects to support research centres have been agreed and 536 of them are still in progress. Three strategic projects in cooperative research centres in the Basque Country are also being supported in Nanogune, Biomagune and Microgune (for total

[17] The projects correspond to 2009.

expenditure of EUR 1.7 million). In addition, 1,471 RDI projects for firm have been completed, some of them with the aim of creating technology based companies and the outsourcing of innovation services. Among these projects, 23 were performed in cooperation with universities, technology institutes and research centres.

As regards RTD infrastructure, the procedure to start building the Research Park of the Pompeu Fabra University has already started (total eligible cost: EUR 14.4 million); 7 centres have already been completed and 28 centres are in progress (e.g. an Automotive Intelligence Centre, a Bio-medical Research Centre and Advanced Studies Institutes); and 158 projects for scientific and technological infrastructure and equipment have been carried out (15 in the bio-medical area).

112 Research Cooperative Networks have been implemented in bio-medicals. In addition, in Catalonia, 41 public-private initiatives to develop new business opportunities have been undertaken and 36 industrial research and experimental development projects have been agreed for (total investment of EUR 46.7 million). 886 assistance services to start-up companies have also been provided and 643 ICT projects and 755 projects for innovation in processes, management, products and services have been agreed.

As regards regional incentives, two important projects scheduled in Valencia[18], one for the design, development and implementation of an Advanced Distribution System in Elche Industrial Park (with investment of EUR 77.5 million and ERDF support of EUR 10.8 million) and one for the transforming production lines in a Ford factory to manufacture new vehicle models (with investment of EUR 370.4 million and ERDF support of EUR 29.2 million).

3,678 projects to promote the internationalisation of firms have been undertaken mainly through the ICEX Institute and Chambers of Commerce.

In addition, a JEREMIE fund (with a total budget of EUR 50 million) was set up in Cataluña and it has already been applied to 216 guarantee operations. A JEREMIE fund (with a budget for 2009 of around EUR 20 million) has also been established in the Canary Islands. However, the process has been slow and the current economic situation in the islands does not promise a good performance for this programme in the short-term.

244 projects for ICT infrastructure in education centres in Madrid and 79 e-government projects (almost all in Basque Country) have been agreed. In phasing-in

[18] Regional incentives have been granted to these projects, whose approval must be processed before the Commission.

regions, 63 ICT projects in tourism have been undertaken, most of them in the Canary Islands.

3.b. TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (Regional Operational Programmes)

Two large projects for railways have been undertaken in Valencia linked to the Madrid-Castilla-La Mancha-Valencia-Murcia high speed line. There are also two large projects in progress linked to the Venta de Baños-Palencia-León high speed line (the construction of platforms) and the Madrid-Valladolid line (platforms, lines and installations). Other important projects are aimed at improving port infrastructure -9 have been completed and 7 are in progress. The procedure for enlarging the Terminal Area in Fuerteventura Airport (Canary Islands) has also been started.

Eight urban and intermodal transport (3 TEN-T) projects have been carried out and there are several large projects at different stages: a project for 7 sections of the Metropolitan Railway line and an Intermodal Centre have been initiated, while a lane for buses and high occupation vehicles on the C-58 motorway: (for a cost of EUR 115.5 million) and a project to enlarge a subway line (with expenditure: of EUR 103.4 million) are in progress.[19]

3.c. ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (Regional Operational Programmes)

There are several projects on drinking water supply being undertaken: 4 desalination plants are in the process of construction in Valencia (all major projects), 14 irrigation projects have already been completed along with 11 distribution projects and another 4 projects are in progress. In addition, 18 wastewater treatment projects are being undertaken (two of them major projects in Valencia[20]), including the construction of 14 wastewater purification plants.

A number of projects for increasing renewable energy supply, improving energy efficiency and promoting of clean urban transport (through the use of bio-fuels) have been co-financed, though no quantitative information is reported in the AIRs on the number of projects. AT the same time, 86 projects for developing solar energy and wind energy have been agreed in phasing in regions (for total expenditure of EUR 4.2 million), while a project for improving energy efficiency in the Canal de Isabel II (with total investment expected to be around EUR 20 million).

3.d. TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT (Regional Operational Programmes)

[19] Some of the large projects are waiting the decision of the Commission to confirm his support (e.g. Intermodal Center; project in High Speed Line Madrid-Valladolid).

20 According to the (2009) AIR of Valencia, one of the large projects (sanitation network in the metropolitan area of Valencia) should finish the expropriation of lands to start the construction.

100 projects (including archaeological excavation and restoration of building facades) are being undertaken to preserve the cultural heritage. 20 urban regeneration projects and 95 integrated urban projects (such as in Deniafutur and the Tecnova Project in Gran Canaria) are also being co-funded. These involve the construction of education cultural and social centres, the restoration of old towns and the development of parks and urban areas.

In addition, 142 projects to equip health-care centres have been agreed (for an expenditure of EUR 14.6 million), 5 health-care centres have been built and a new hospital is under construction (with expenditure of EUR 3.2 million[21]).

4) COHESION FUND

4.a. TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Two major projects are in progress to construct high-speed railway lines, which as already noted above are also being supported by the ERDF: the Madrid-Castilla La Mancha-Valencia-Murcia line which includes a station platform and 22 sections (for a cost of EUR 907.3 million) and 4 sections of the Pajares CCI (for a cost: of EUR 317.4 million). Work on four other lines is also scheduled (Madrid-León-Asturias, Extremadura, Almería-Pulpí and Madrid-Valladolid).

In addition, 4 projects relating to ports have been completed and 14 are in progress, most of them in Galicia. These include the enlargement of the Outer Port of Ferrol (at a cost of EUR 28.3 million); two projects in Vigo (at a cost of EUR 45.4 million); two major projects in Las Palmas (at a cost: of EUR 78.2 million) and the enlargement of Port of Valencia (at a cost of EUR 171.5 million).

4.b. ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Some 73 projects for waste treatment have been undertaken. In Castilla y León, 58 waste dumps have been sealed, a Waste Treatment Centre and a household waste recycling centre (with expenditure of EUR 25.9 million up to end-2009 has been constructed). A major project to eliminate chemical pollution in a reservoir in Catalonia (at a cost of EUR 220.7 million) is also underway.

In addition, three projects for the supply of drinking water have been completed and 23 are in progress. The main ones concern the supply to two municipalities in Asturias, with another two at the planning stage (with Cohesion Fund support of EUR 29.7 million): the construction of pipelines to a reservoir (at a cost of EUR 32.5 million) and a canal in Lleida (at a cost of EUR 31.3 million); as well as a major project planned to

[21] This amount also includes other operations in health-care infrastructures in Canarias.

supply water from a reservoir to several municipalities (at an estimated cost of EUR 286 million).

Some 17 wastewater treatment projects have been agreed, 76 have been undertaken and 29 are in progress. In Murcia, 27 projects (with expenditure of EUR 52.3 million) and in Asturias 10 projects (with expenditure of EUR 34.7 million) are in progress. A major project is also in progress in the Marismas de Santoña (at an estimated cost of EUR 47 million) along with four in Cantabria (with Cohesion Fund support of EUR 28.2 million); 4 in Castilla y León (with expenditure up to end-2009 of EUR 27.7 million); one for collecting spillage collection in the Manzanares river (at a costs of EUR 33.2 million) and three projects in Barcelona (with contracts amounting to EUR 43.8 million).

SECTION 3 - EFFECTS OF INTERVENTION

There are three main approaches to assessing the effects of interventions (Ederveen et al. 2003): macroeconomic simulations (such as with the MOISEES, HERMES, HERMIN and QUEST models.), econometric estimations and case studies.

In general, macroeconomic simulations and case studies tend to show that EU regional policy through the Structural Funds has been effective (see for instance European Commission, 1999, 2004). On the other hand, econometric estimations show mixed results (Ederveen et al. 2003, Dall'erba and Le Gallo, 2008, Dall'erba et al. 2009). Some studies show no evidence of convergence (Boldrini and Canova, 2001) or even report negative effects of intervention (Ederveen et al. 2003, 2006, Dall'erba and de Groot, 2006). Other studies find a slight positive effect (De la Fuente and Vives, 1995, Garcia-Milá and McGuired, 2001, Rodriguez-Pose and Fratesi, 2004). Equally, there are yet other studies which conclude that the impact of structural aid is substantial (de la Fuente, 2002, García-Solanes and Maria-Dolores, 2002, Capelen et al. 2003, Beugelsdijk and Eijffinger, 2005, Loddo 2006; Lolos 2009).

The compilation of regional data on stocks of physical, human and social capital by the BBVA Foundation and IVIE (Valencian Institute of Economic Research) has enabled an estimate to be made of the macroeconomic impact of the Structural Funds at regional level. The most recent studies relate to the 2000-2006 period. The results are in line with other studies using different approaches.

Table E summarises the results of some of these studies. As is evident, macroeconomic estimation with neoclassical models (Villaverde & Maza, 2010) does not find significant effects in terms of the speed of convergence. However most of the studies based on macro-econometric models (HERMIN type and others) strongly suggest that funding had significant positive effects on the stock of private and public capital and on

regional growth rates. When supply side effects taken into account (Cancelo et al 2009), the estimates show a positive impact on the main macroeconomic variables that last well beyond the end of the programmes.

Table E – Estimations of Macroeconomic Impact of Structural Funds in Spain 2000-06

Authors	Methods	T.S.	Ti	Results
Villaverde & Maza (2010)	Econometric estimation of a neoclassical model	S	00 06	No significant impact of EU Structural Funds in convergence speed and growth rates
Bande et al. (2010)	Descriptive analysis of labour market indicators Absence of econometric model to disentangle the effects of EU Structural Funds	O1 S	99 08	Similar patterns of unemployment reduction and increasing activity rates across Obj 1 and non Obj1 regions in 99-06. Stronger impact of the crisis in unemployment rates in Spanish southern Obj 1 regions (Andalusia, Canary I. and Extremadura)
Pastor et al. (2010)	Econometric estimation of occupation rates against per head EU Structural Funds and Structural Funds for human capital	O1 S	99 07	Positive impact of EU Structural Funds on narrowing the human capital gap between Obj 1 and non Obj 1 regions
Escribá & Murgui (2010)	Estimation of the relevant parameters of a cost function to simulate the effects of EU Structural Funds	O1 S	00 06	Impact of EU Structural Funds on productive private capital in an additional 1% per year in Obj 1 regions and 0.4% in the Spanish economy as a whole.
Mas (2010)	Growth accounting to estimate the impact capital stock in infrastructures in GVA rate of growth	O1 S	00 06	Relatively small positive impact of infrastructure stocks in GVA growth rates around 1% (Extremadura, Canary Is slightly above) or less (Valencia 0.5)
Gumbau-Albert & Maudos (2010)	Econometric estimation of an augmented production function with technological capital	S	87 06	Partial reduction of the technological capital gap in Obj 1. RDTI investment partially funded with EU Structural Funds aid must have an important contribution in narrowing this gap.
Sosvilla (2010)	Macroeconomic of the European Cohesion Policy in the Spanish Economy	S	88 06	Positive effect: a third of the 15 percentage points that the Spanish per capita income has caught up with the EU15 average over the period.
Lima et al (2010)	Computable general equilibrium model	AN	00 06	Positive and relevant contribution of Structural Funds to regional growth.
Sosvilla et al. (2004b)	Macro econometric model (HERMIN)	CL	89 06	Positive impact of EU Structural Funds: Average demand impact of 2.8% in real GDP and combined demand and supply impact of 2.97%.
Marín R & Pardo (2010)	Input-Output Analysis	CL	00 06	Positive impact of Structural Funds of regional growth: around 10% increase in GVA levels and 10% in employment throughout the period
Viaña &Ramirez (2010)	Descriptive statistics and regional indicators	CM	00 06	Comment on HERMIN estimations and show concerns about relatively small funding of human capital with EU Structural Funds in the region
Sosvilla & Garcia (2005)	Macroeconomic model simulation (HERMIN)	CM	00 06	Positive increase of 0.35 percentage points in regional rate of growth
Marquez et al. (2010)	Supply side macroeconomic model simulation	E	00 06	EU Structural Funds investments have an impact around 3.8% increase of regional GVA

				in real terms
Armesto & Lago (2010)	Descriptive statistics and economic indicators	G	00 06	Comment on different estimations and show concern about rapid catch up of regional GDPpc being associated with slow population growth
Cancelo et al (2009)	Supply side dynamic macroeconomic model	G	94 06	Significant increase of 5.5% in average regional GVA during the period and lasting effects well beyond the end of the programme
García & María-Dolores (2010)	Macroeconomic model and new human capital regional data	MU	94 05	Significant increases in regional capital endowments and GVA per employee
Gil & Soler (2010)	Input-output Table	V	00 06	Significant increase of 5.27% in regional GVA, well above HERMIN model estimations.

Legend: T.S. (Territorial Scope), Ti (Time), S (Spain), O1 (Obj. 1 Spain), AN (Andalusia), CL (Castilla Leon); CM (Castilla la Mancha), E (Extremadura), G (Galicia); MU (Murcia), V (Valencia). Source: Own elaboration.

The support provided by EU funding made substantial investment possible. At present, when major fiscal consolidation is taking place through cutting public expenditure, ERDF financing has proved key to preventing sharp reductions in investment in the different policy areas.

The projects supported by the ERDF have had a very significant effect on the socio-economic context and the competiveness of the Spanish regions. The ERDF has made it possible to carry out a large number of RDI projects to construct/or and equip and support universities, public and private research centres, technology centres and parks and units for transferring research results (OTRIs) as well as providing support to businesses and collaborative ventures.

ERDF co-financed projects have also considerably increased the endowment of environmental infrastructure in Spanish regions, especially for drinking water supply, sewage treatment and waste management. They have equally made an important contribution to the preservation of natural assets (nature parks, heritage sites and others).

In addition, ERDF-supported projects have added considerably to educational and health infrastructure, especially in Convergence regions.

Moreover, the ERDF has contributed significantly to the constructing and upgrading of the Spanish transport network, and increasing the accessibility of peripheral regions (most of them lagging) and making Portugal and Spain more accessible to the rest of Europe (see Map 1).

ERDF support has helped regions to respond to major long-term challenges, including from globalisation, in particular through contributing to increasing RDI expenditure and developing national and regional innovation systems. There is clear evidence that EU support has had a positive effect on RDI activities, increased business investment in

innovation and therefore enhanced the competitiveness of Spanish producers, as highlighted in the study carried out by the Spanish Centre for Industrial Technological Development (CDTI). In the case of Competitiveness regions, the Basque Country case study undertaken as part of the Ex post evaluation of the ERDF in Objective 1 and 2 regions (Work package 4, Structural change and globalisation) and the evaluation of the ICT aid scheme in Madrid demonstrate the contribution of the ERDF to fostering structural change in response to globalisation. In the case of Convergence regions, the evaluation of the programme to boost innovation and business development in Andalusia shows that ERDF-financed projects have helped bring about a change towards a more productive and innovative business sector.[22]

SECTION 4 – EVALUATIONS AND GOOD PRACTICE IN EVALUATION

A manual containing a full set of indicators has been produced for monitoring and evaluation purposes[23]. While there seems to be no problem with regard to socioeconomic and strategic indicators, the information so far available on output and result indicators is still very scarce and is focus on at the axis level, which makes it very difficult to combine with more detailed information compiled at the priory theme level (for categories of expenditure). The main problem as regards indicators is the delay in setting up information systems and the consequent scarcity of data collected. The collection system of operational indicators (mainly output and result) has not yet been put into practice and information gathered from indicators is still very scarce and fragmented.

As is evident on the section on achievements above, it is not easy to match the information from operational indicators with that on activities reported in the AIRs. Moreover, inspection of the AIRs shows that in most cases indicator values lag well behind the number of operations reported. Even the figures on implementation rates (which are low) are well above the levels shown by most of the indicators.

[22] CDTI (2009), "Impacto de la I+D+i en el sector productivo español", Ministerio Ciencia e Innovación; DG Innovación Tecnológica (2008 c), Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid, "Informe de Evaluación de las Convocatorias TIC", Report made by Novadays S.L. for DG Technological Innovation, Madrid Autonomous Community; Faíña, J.A., López-Rodríguez, J., and Montes-Solla, P., (2009), "Work Package 4 – Structural Change and Globalisation: Case Study Basque Country (ES)", European Commission; Consejería de Innovación, ciencia y empresa (2007), "Evaluación de resultados del programa de incentivos para el fomento de la innovación y el desarrollo empresarial en Andalucia 2005-2006", Sevilla, 2007.

[23] Dirección General de Fondos Comunitarios (2009), Manual Descriptivo de Indicadores 2007-2013, Madrid.

Evaluation in Spain is coordinated by means of a continuous monitoring and strategic evaluation plan[24]. In our view, this plan is poorly conceived in relation to evaluation practice. Ongoing evaluations are only foreseen in extraordinary circumstances, essentially when there is a significant departure from objectives. Accordingly, there is a lack of on-going evaluations as well as any evaluations at OP level.

The only evaluations carried out to assess the performance of Cohesion Policy in the 2007-2013 programming period have been the "ex-ante" evaluations of Operational Programmes and the strategic evaluation of the NSRF. Table F provides a list of the former (including both national and regional OPs) and summarises the contents.

The evaluations have a similar structure. The large majority of them include assessment of: 1) performance in the previous programming period, 2) quality of the analysis of the socio-economic context and of the SWOT analysis and the relevance of the strategy pursued 3) financial coherence 4) external coherence in relation to EU guidelines and national plans 5) the monitoring system and 6) the EU added-value expressed both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

The main findings from the "ex-ante" evaluations as follows:

- Satisfactory levels of financial implementation and a high degree of fulfilment of the suggestions reported in intermediate evaluations in the 2000-2006 programming period.
- Socio-economic context of Spanish regions to a greater or lesser extent is still far from the Lisbon targets.
- All programmes are well assessed in terms of the pertinence of the strategy pursued and in most cases the strategies are internally coherent.
- The Lisbon "earmarking" is widely achieved in the regional OPs and the national Technological Fund and Knowledge Based Economy OPs are wholly in line with the Lisbon strategy.
- Environmental principles are well integrated into the ERDF programmes, but some equal opportunity considerations, in particular as regards gender, are not so well integrated. In many cases, there are problems with the system of indicators, especially those concerning women.
- All evaluations indicate that a positive impact is expected from ERDF programmes in qualitative terms. Regional Convergence OPs also include estimates of their projected impact in terms of the main macroeconomic

[24] Dirección General de Fondos Comunitarios (2009), Plan de seguimiento estratégico y evaluación continua de FEDER, FSE y FC, 2007-2013, Madrid.

variables based either on macro-econometric models or analysis using input-output tables.

The "ex-ante" evaluations are useful insofar as they give important insights into improving the quality of the strategies pursued and of the programming documents. The methodological approach used is in line with professional and academic standards and the reports are of good quality.

The main concern regarding evaluations is the lack of continuous evaluations and the difficulty of monitoring for the reasons noted above.

Table F – "Ex-ante" Evaluations of ERDF 2007-2013 Operational Programmes

	A	AN	AR	BC	BI	CA	CAT	CE	CI	CL	CM	EX	G	LR	M	ME	MU	NA	V	TFOP	KBEOP
2000-2006 OP Assessment	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Lisbon Targets		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	-
Diagnosis & Strategy	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Internal Financial Coherency	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Earmarking	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Internal Coherency and OP Consistency Analysis	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
European External Coherency	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Regional & Spanish External Coherency (PNR)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Equal opportunities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Environment	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√
Monitoring and Indicators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
OP Community Added Value																					
Qualitative	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Quantitative	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-
Relative Size	√	√	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√

Source: Own elaboration based on Ops "ex-ante" evaluations

The strategic evaluation of the NSRF was carried out in 2009 and is a report of good quality. It contains a detailed analysis of the Spanish socio-economic context and of the strategic indicators based on the latest data available from official sources. The evaluation points to favourable developments in most strategic indicators up to 2007, although with some mixed results as regards RTDI, business development and energy. The pertinence of the strategy is reconsidered in the context of the financial and economic crisis and it is concluded that the measures aimed at better positioning the Spanish economy in the context of the continuing process of globalisation are even more important than before.

The evaluation also shows some interesting cases of good practice in the management of the Structural Funds. These include the JESSICA initiative in the Andalusia ROP, the

JEREMIE initiatives in the Catalonia and Andalusia ROPs, the research centre in solar power systems (ISFOC) in Castilla-la-Mancha and f the Iberian Nanotechnology International Laboratory in the Spain-Portugal Territorial Cooperation OP.

Examples of good practice in evaluation, based on assessing policy intervention mainly in the 2000-2006 period, include:

- "*Impacto de la I+D+i en el sector productivo español*", (Impact of RTDI on the Spanish production sector), Madrid, 2009. The results show robust evidence of firms assisted by CDTI aid being more likely to undertake expenditure, with the latter being around 32% higher than for a control group of similar non-assisted firms. This is based on good quality data (Technological Innovation Survey of the Spanish Statistical Institute), using counterfactual methodology and econometric analysis.
- "*Informe de Evaluación de las Convocatorias TIC*", (Evaluation Report on Public Calls for ICT aids). Effects of the Madrid ICT aid scheme on market results of beneficiary firms. The approach consisted of analysing data for the firms assisted, a questionnaire to 233 participating firms (with 137 replies) and several in depth interviews to check the quantitative findings from the analysis.
- An evaluation of the high speed Madrid-Albacete-Valencia line (Estudio sobre el Impacto Socioeconómico de la Línea de Alta Velocidad Madrid-Albacete-Valencia) carried out by Accenture for the main Spanish train company, RENFE and published in October 2010, which estimates an increase in employment of 44,500 for the period 2004-2016, a reduction of CO" emissions of 400,000 tonnes and a 27% reduction in road traffic accidents[25]
- An evaluation of the Andalusian incentive schemes for business investment. Consejería de Innovación, ciencia y empresa (2007), "*Evaluación de resultados del programa de incentivos para el fomento de la innovación y el desarrollo empresarial en Andalucia 2005-2006*", Sevilla, 2007, which demonstrate the efforts made by the region to strengthen its evaluation capacity.

An evaluation of equality of opportunity, especially as regards gender, is currently been undertaken and two evaluations, one on environmental measures and on RTDI are expected to be carried out in 2011.

[25] For further details, see: http://www.fomento.es/NR/rdonlyres/65E4292D-FFAA-47AA-9C65-AB65E09E4AFC/78162/101019Impactosocioecon%C3%ADmicoAVEMadridValencia.pdf

SECTION 5 - CONCLUDING REMARKS - FUTURE CHALLENGES

The "ex-ante" evaluations of ERDF OPs and the 2009 strategic report of NSRF have shown that ERDF programmes are suitable for tackling the main structural problems of Spanish regions and also that they are in line with the Lisbon strategy and EU and national policy guidelines. Overall, they focus on RDTI and business development although, due to the specific features of the country, there is also attention paid to investment in infrastructure, mainly in relation to transport (railways) and the environment (water and waste management).

The analysis above, based on the information contained in the AIRs and the information gathered from experts and people responsible for the initiatives, confirms that the actual extent of implementation of programmes exceeds the impression gained from the indicators and implementation rates.

The principal challenges faced by ERDF programmes stem from the delays and problems in setting up software applications for monitoring and reporting (FONDOS 2007 and the systems of intermediary bodies). These resulted in delays in the expenditure verification process and did not enable relevant information to be compiled from the indicators. The production of a manual[26] containing a full set of indicators is a step forward. So far, however, the information on operational indicators is still very sketchy and is at the axis level which gives rise to additional problems of relating it to the rest of the information contained in the "literature" of Annual Implementation Reports.

So far as policy assessment is concerned, the culture of evaluation in both national and regional authorities needs to be strengthened. The main challenge is to put fully into practice a complete indicator monitoring system and to develop regional evaluation capacity.

The current financial situation in Spain has led to radical measure for fiscal adjustment being implemented. Public spending cuts were approved by the Spanish Parliament in Ma, which will probably have effects on the implementation of ERDF programmes in the near future. The Government has already announced large cuts in transport and other investment. ERDF financing can potentially play a major role in avoiding drastic and permanent reduction in investment in the policy areas supported. Despite this, fiscal consolidation might involve delays and reductions in the availability of public funding to co-finance ERDF-supported measures. The debate on all of this has barely begun, but it may be timely to review the strict criteria limiting private co-funding of ERDF interventions.

[26] DG Fondos Comunitarios (2009 b).

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INTERVIEWS

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D.G. de Fondos Comunitarios, Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda	Anatolio Alonso Pardo	Subdirector General Adjunto de Administración del FEDER		*	29/04/2010
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D.G. para el Desarrollo de la Sociedad de la Información	Luis Prieto Cuerdo	S.G.A. Economía Digital		**	07/05/2010
D.G. Economía, Gobierno Vasco	José Antonio Varela	Jefe Fondos Europeos		**	07/05/2010
Gobierno de Asturias	Rodolfo Martín Lobeto	Gerente de Programas Comunitarios	Rodolfo.martinlobeto@asturias.org	**	07/05/2010
Subsecretaría MITC	Diego Martínez Martín	Asesor Gabinete Técnico	djmartinez@mityc.es	**	10/05/2010
Junta de Andalucía	Patricia Eguilior	DG Fondos Europeos y Planificación		**	10/05/2010
D.G. de Economía, Estadística e Innovación Tecnológica, Consejería de Economía y Hacienda, Comunidad de Madrid	Ángel Ballesteros González	Técnico		**	10/05/2010
Gobierno de Valencia	Rosa Ramírez Quintana	Jefa Área de Economía y Fondos Comunitarios	ramirez_rosa@gva.es	**	14/05/2010
S.G. de Fondo Cohesión y Cooperación Territorial Europea, Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda	Ángeles Holgado Cristeto	Secretario General de Fondo Cohesión y Cooperación Territorial Europea	aholgado@sgpg.meh.es	**	17/05/2010

Company/Institution	Name	Position	E-mail	Type of Interview	Date
D.G. de Fondos Europeos, Junta de Andalucía	Adolfina Martínez Guirado	Direcc. Gral. de Fondos Europeos	adolfina.martinez@juntadeandalucia.es	**	18/05/2010
Secretaria General de Innovación, MICINN	Joaquín Fernández Dapena	Vocal asesor de la unidad de apoyo		*	20/05/2010
S.G. de Innovación, y de D.G. Transferencia de Tecnología y Desarrollo Empresarial, MICINN	Maria Paz Díaz Cremades	Asesora Gabinete Técnico		*	20/05/2010
D.G. Transferencia de Tecnología y Desarrollo Empresarial, MICINN	Bárbara Fernández Puente	Subdirección de colaboración público privada		*	20/05/2010
D.G. Transferencia de Tecnología y Desarrollo Empresarial, MICINN	Adolfo Barrios	Servicio de gestión Económica de la DG Transferencia		*	20/05/2010
D.G. para el Desarrollo de la Sociedad de la Información, MITC	Carlos Fernández Gallo	S.G.A. Economía Digital	cfernandez@mityc.es	*	20/05/2010
Red.es, MITC	Amparo Puente García	S.G. de Fondos Comunitarios	amparo.puente@red.es	*	20/05/2010
ICEX, MITC	Ángel Praderas	Jefe del Dpto. de Gestión Presupuestaria	angel.praderas@icex.es	*	20/05/2010
Invest in Spain, MITC	Manuel Pérez Castro	Coordinadores Programa FEDER	mperez@investinspain.org	*	20/05/2010
Invest in Spain, MITC	Eduardo Sánchez Vázquez	Coordinadores Programa FEDER	infofeder@investinspain.org	*	20/05/2010
DG INDUSTRIA, MITC	Juan C. Castro Caravaca	Jefe de Servicio de la Unidad de Apoyo	jccastro@mityc.es	*	20/05/2010
ENISA, MITC	Pedro Granados			*	20/05/2010
ENISA, MITC	Rafael Pérez		rperez@enisa.es	*	20/05/2010
EOI, MITC	Yolanda Sánchez	Dirección de Asuntos Económicos	yolandasanchez@eoi.org	*	20/05/2010
EOI, MITC	Javier Benito	Dirección de Asuntos Económicos	javierbenito@eoi.es	*	20/05/2010
DDI, MITC	Ángel Palazuelos		apalazuelos@ddi.es	*	20/05/2010
SUBSECRETARÍA, MITC	Diego Martínez Martín	Vocales Asesores	djmartinez@mityc.es	*	20/05/2010
SUBSECRETARÍA, MITC	Rafael Pérez Rivero	Vocales Asesores	rperezr@mityv.es	*	20/05/2010

Company/Institution	Name	Position	E-mail	Type of Interview	Date
SUBSECRETARÍA, MITC	Flora Pérez Almoguera	Vocales Asesores		*	20/05/2010
Generalitat de Catalunya	Mª Antonia Monés i Farré	Directora Gral. d'Anàlisis i Política Econòmica	dganalisi.eif@gencat.cat	*	21/05/2010
Generalitat de Catalunya	Joan Luria	Oficina Subdirector Gral. de Programació	jluria@gencat.cat	*	21/05/2010
Instruments Financers per a Empreses Innovadores, SL (IFEM)	Teresa Torres	Directora	teresat@icf.cat	*	21/05/2010
Generalitat de Catalunya	Jordi Cortina i Carreras	Director Gral. Direcció General de Planificació	dgp.cur@gencat.cat	*	21/05/2010
Generalitat de Catalunya	Oilanda Font de Rubinat García	Subdirectora general de Direcció General de Recerca	sgr.cur@gencat.cat	*	21/05/2010
Centre d'Innovació Empresarial (Acc1ó)	Xavier Ferràs i Hernàndez	Director	xferras@acc10.cat	*	21/05/2010
Centre d'Innovació Empresarial (Acc1ó)	Mariona Sanz i Ausàs	Gerent d'R+D+i Internacional	msanza@acc10.cat	*	21/05/2010
DGPYME, MITC	Gervasio Cordero	Subdirector general de crecimiento empresarial		**	26/05/2010
D.G. de Investigación, Tecnología y Empresa, Consejería de Innovación, Ciencia y Empresa, Junta de Andalucía	Francisco Andres Triguero Ruiz	Secretario General Universidades, Investigación y Tecnología	siguit.cice@juntadeandalucia.es	*	26/05/2010
D.G. de Investigación, Tecnología y Empresa, Consejería de Innovación, Ciencia y Empresa, Junta de Andalucía	Juan Francisco Navarro Robles	Coordinador Empresa-Universidad	juanf.navarro@juntadeandalucia.es	*	26/05/2010
D.G. de Fondos Europeos y Planificación, Consejería de Economía y Hacienda, Junta de Andalucía	Patricia Eguilior Arranz	Directora General de Fondos Europeos y Planificación	feuropeos.ceh@juntadeandalucia.es	*	26/05/2010
D.G. de Fondos Europeos y Planificación, Consejería de Economía y Hacienda, Junta de Andalucía	Adolfina Martínez Guirado	Jefa de Servicio de Planificación y Coordinación Pública		*	26/05/2010
Agencia IDEA, Consejería de Innovación Ciencia y Empresa, Junta de Andalucía	Antonio Galán Pedregosa	Director de Análisis, Estudios y Evaluación		*	26/05/2010
D.X. Planificación e Fondos. Xunta Galicia	Aurora Patiño	Responsable indicadores		**	27/05/2010
D.X. Planificación e Fondos. Xunta Galicia	Antonio Linares	Responsable FEDER		**	27/05/2010
D.G. de Economía, Estadística e Innovación Tecnológica, Consejería de Economía y Hacienda ,	Nieves Manrique	Subdirectora Gral. de Gestión	nieves.manrique@madrid.org	*	28/05/2010

Company/Institution	Name	Position	E-mail	Type of Interview	Date
Comunidad de Madrid					
D.G. de Economía, Estadística e Innovación Tecnológica, Consejería de Economía y Hacienda , Comunidad de Madrid	Fermín Montero	Subdirector Gral. de Innovación Tecnológica		*	28/05/2010
D.G. de Economía, Estadística e Innovación Tecnológica, Consejería de Economía y Hacienda , Comunidad de Madrid	Angel Ballesteros González	Técnico		*	28/05/2010
Secretaría de Estado de Comercio, Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo	David Azcárate Corcuera			*	29/05/2010
Instituto Madrileño de Desarrollo (IMADE)	Teresa González González	Subdirect. División de progr. de Innovación		*	29/05/2010
Consellería de Economía e Industria, Xunta de Galicia	Ricardo Capilla Pueyo	Director Xeral de Investigación, Desenvolvemento e Innovación	dxidi@xunta.es		
Generalitat Valenciana	Rosa Ramírez Quintana	Jefa de Área de Economía y Fondos Comunitarios	ramirez_rosa@gva.es	**	30/09/2010
Departamento de Economía y Hacienda. EUSKO JAURLARITZA-GOBIERNO VASCO	José Maria Berasain	Servicio Política Regional	j-berasain@ej-gv.es		04/10/2010
Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda	José Luís Kaiser Moreiras	Subd. Gral. Progr. Territorial y Evaluación de Programas Comunitarios	programacionterritorial@sgpg.meh.es	**	07/10/2010
Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda	Ana Raquel García Rubio	Subdirectora General del Fondo de Cohesión y Cooperación Territorial Europea		**	07/10/2010
Junta de Extremadura	Manuel García-Monge de Castro	Jefe de Servicio de Fondos Comunitarios	manuel.graciamonge@juntaextremadura.net	**	07/10/2010
Consellería de Facenda, Xunta de Galicia	Antonio Linares Seco	Xefe do Servizo de Xestión do FEDER, Fondo de Cohesión e FCI		**	07/10/2010
Agencia IDEA, Consejería de Innovación Ciencia y Empresa, Junta de Andalucía	Antonio Valverde Ramos	Director Gral. De Fondos Reembolsables y Desarrollo Regional en Andalucía		*	28/10/2010
Code: * In situ interview, ** Telephonic Interview					

TABLES

See Excel file for Table 1 and 2

Table 1: Regional disparities and trends

Table 2: Macro-economic developments

Annex Table A -Financial allocation by programme and priority axis

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	TotalFunding
KBE	KBE OP	2007ES16UPO003	1	01011	1,597,500,606
		2007ES16UPO003	1	01021	153,582,622
		2007ES16UPO003	1	01031	321,118,155
		2007ES16UPO003	7	01017	14,121,184
		2007ES16UPO003	7	01027	1,354,004
		2007ES16UPO003	7	01037	2,839,762
T. Fund.	T FUND OP	2007ES16UPO001	1	01011	2,220,280,339
		2007ES16UPO001	1	01021	158,591,438
		2007ES16UPO001	1	01031	475,774,371
		2007ES16UPO001	1	02021	444,056,066
		2007ES16UPO001	5	02025	5,635,232
		2007ES16UPO001	7	01017	24,654,132
		2007ES16UPO001	7	01027	1,761,022
		2007ES16UPO001	7	01037	5,283,034
Technical assistance	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	2007ES16UPO002	5	02025	22,112,052
		2007ES16UPO002	7	01017	51,518,037
		2007ES16UPO002	7	01027	4,179,345
		2007ES16UPO002	7	01037	10,355,834
Convergence	COHESION FUND-ERDF	2007ES161PO009	-	043	210,287,500
		2007ES161PO009	-	044	1,485,901,668

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	TotalFunding
Convergence	ANDALUCIA	2007ES161PO008	1	01011	452,222,606
		2007ES161PO008	2	01012	1,875,479,329
		2007ES161PO008	3	01013	2,925,382,726
		2007ES161PO008	4	01014	3,055,198,108
		2007ES161PO008	5	01015	1,001,159,974
		2007ES161PO008	6	01016	485,238,717
		2007ES161PO008	7	01017	58,332,637
Convergence	CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	2007ES161PO007	1	01011	179,924,248
		2007ES161PO007	2	01012	352,887,037
		2007ES161PO007	3	01013	435,322,605
		2007ES161PO007	4	01014	820,429,223
		2007ES161PO007	5	01015	181,988,048
		2007ES161PO007	6	01016	95,660,550
		2007ES161PO007	7	01017	8,135,866
Convergence	EXTREMADURA	2007ES161PO006	1	01011	122,198,182
		2007ES161PO006	2	01012	409,405,223
		2007ES161PO006	3	01013	605,508,928
		2007ES161PO006	4	01014	690,772,899
		2007ES161PO006	5	01015	264,508,971
		2007ES161PO006	6	01016	169,183,044
		2007ES161PO006	7	01017	1,594,298
Convergence	GALICIA	2007ES161PO005	1	01011	267,298,934
		2007ES161PO005	2	01012	516,709,050
		2007ES161PO005	3	01013	694,671,855
		2007ES161PO005	4	01014	1,311,798,784
		2007ES161PO005	5	01015	330,719,915
		2007ES161PO005	6	01016	44,634,015
		2007ES161PO005	7	01017	6,376,290
Phasing-Out	ASTURIAS	2007ES161PO004	1	01021	51,501,694
		2007ES161PO004	2	01022	143,326,094
		2007ES161PO004	3	01023	93,575,266
		2007ES161PO004	4	01024	110,118,504
		2007ES161PO004	5	01025	77,222,565
		2007ES161PO004	6	01026	76,839,966

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	TotalFunding
		2007ES161PO004	7	01027	1,347,621
Phasing-Out	CEUTA	2007ES161PO003	2	01022	11,449,403
		2007ES161PO003	3	01023	11,623,940
		2007ES161PO003	4	01024	16,952,633
		2007ES161PO003	5	01025	22,384,802
		2007ES161PO003	6	01026	2,762,889
		2007ES161PO003	7	01027	241,757
Phasing-Out	MELILLA	2007ES161PO002	1	01021	2,343,754
		2007ES161PO002	2	01022	11,029,299
		2007ES161PO002	3	01023	20,430,351
		2007ES161PO002	4	01024	21,709,204
		2007ES161PO002	5	01025	6,843,382
		2007ES161PO002	6	01026	782,813
		2007ES161PO002	7	01027	421,875
Phasing-Out	MURCIA	2007ES161PO001	1	01021	99,737,320
		2007ES161PO001	2	01022	128,880,693
		2007ES161PO001	3	01023	158,696,923
		2007ES161PO001	4	01024	254,078,521
		2007ES161PO001	5	01025	45,892,923
		2007ES161PO001	6	01026	49,643,750
		2007ES161PO001	7	01027	6,582,522
Phasing-In	CANARIAS	2007ES162PO011	1	01031	132,262,135
		2007ES162PO011	2	01032	141,298,094
		2007ES162PO011	3	01033	88,021,595
		2007ES162PO011	4	01034	145,372,456
		2007ES162PO011	5	01035	43,182,436
		2007ES162PO011	6	01036	144,161,912
		2007ES162PO011	7	01037	1,310,242
		2007ES162PO011	8	01038	489,692,672
		2007ES162PO011	9	01039	489,692,672
Phasing-In	CASTILLA LEON	2007ES162PO009	1	01031	112,809,045
		2007ES162PO009	2	01032	312,811,849
		2007ES162PO009	3	01033	267,649,658
		2007ES162PO009	4	01034	357,125,579

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	TotalFunding
		2007ES162PO009	5	01035	118,281,522
		2007ES162PO009	6	01037	6,413,525
Phasing-In	VALENCIA	2007ES162PO010	1	01031	237,811,063
		2007ES162PO010	2	01032	436,165,613
		2007ES162PO010	3	01033	559,861,321
		2007ES162PO010	4	01034	454,152,023
		2007ES162PO010	5	01035	166,491,286
		2007ES162PO010	7	01037	30,464,064
Competitiveness	ARAGON	2007ES162PO008	1	02021	263,523,062
		2007ES162PO008	2	02022	21,412,994
		2007ES162PO008	4	02024	37,012,550
		2007ES162PO008	5	02025	4,254,002
Competitiveness	BALEARES	2007ES162PO007	1	02021	126,520,704
		2007ES162PO007	2	02022	6,000,000
		2007ES162PO007	3	02023	67,000,002
		2007ES162PO007	4	02024	23,458,242
		2007ES162PO007	5	02025	3,414,184
Competitiveness	CANTABRIA	2007ES162PO001	1	02021	142,045,196
		2007ES162PO001	2	02022	28,716,668
		2007ES162PO001	4	02024	6,000,000
		2007ES162PO001	5	02025	1,299,882
Competitiveness	CATALUÑA	2007ES162PO006	1	02021	721,257,188
		2007ES162PO006	2	02022	113,482,246
		2007ES162PO006	3	02023	267,485,375
		2007ES162PO006	4	02024	283,911,296
		2007ES162PO006	5	02025	12,095,740
Competitiveness	EUSKADI	2007ES162PO002	1	02021	359,509,918
		2007ES162PO002	2	02022	13,304,754
		2007ES162PO002	3	02023	99,547,532
		2007ES162PO002	4	02024	23,253,342
		2007ES162PO002	5	02025	4,741,520
Competitiveness	LA RIOJA	2007ES162PO005	1	02021	51,500,374
		2007ES162PO005	2	02022	11,236,584
		2007ES162PO005	4	02024	2,259,514

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	TotalFunding
		2007ES162PO005	5	02025	247,718
Competitiveness	MADRID	2007ES162PO004	1	02021	427,617,018
		2007ES162PO004	3	02023	120,750,000
		2007ES162PO004	4	02024	144,489,236
		2007ES162PO004	5	02025	1,200,000
Competitiveness	NAVARRA	2007ES162PO003	1	02021	85,230,950
		2007ES162PO003	3	02023	5,388,758
		2007ES162PO003	4	02024	3,013,952
		2007ES162PO003	5	02025	584,150

Source: DG Regio

Annex Table B – Expenditure by programme and priority axis

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	Exp.Claims	Cert.Exp.	Irctfied=Cert.Exp./Tot.Fund	Irclaims=Exp.Claims/Tot.Fund
KBE	KBE OP	2007ES16UPO003	1	01011	239,714,208.13	207,240,606.96	13.0%	15.0%
		2007ES16UPO003	7	01017	738,791.16	35,678.00	0.3%	5.2%
		2007ES16UPO003	1	01021	25,334,406.17	18,468,103.59	12.0%	16.5%
		2007ES16UPO003	7	01027	126,654.92	-	-	9.4%
		2007ES16UPO003	1	01031	148,210,725.25	121,861,433.34	37.9%	46.2%
		2007ES16UPO003	7	01037	450,695.91	-	-	15.9%
T. Fund.	T FUND OP	2007ES16UPO001	1	01011	112,839,853.77	130,145,158.85	5.9%	5.1%
		2007ES16UPO001	7	01017	216,257.56	216,257.56	0.9%	0.9%
		2007ES16UPO001	1	01021	13,366,549.01	14,655,678.01	9.2%	8.4%
		2007ES16UPO001	7	01027	15,447.03	15,447.03	0.9%	0.9%
		2007ES16UPO001	1	01031	43,396,762.88	31,613,288.33	6.6%	9.1%
		2007ES16UPO001	7	01037	46,340.88	46,340.88	0.9%	0.9%
		2007ES16UPO001	1	02021	121,514,756.96	105,367,981.49	23.7%	27.4%
		2007ES16UPO001	5	02025	30,893.91	30,893.91	0.5%	0.5%
Technical assistance	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	2007ES16UPO002	7	01017	-	2,840,692.00	5.5%	-
		2007ES16UPO002	7	01027	-	241,349.51	5.8%	-
		2007ES16UPO002	7	01037	-	631,488.24	6.1%	-
		2007ES16UPO002	5	02025	-	1,675,399.28	7.6%	-
Convergence	COHESION FUND-ERDF	2007ES161PO009		043	3,002,689.80	3,002,689.80	1.4%	1.4%
		2007ES161PO009		044	91,519,733.80	91,519,733.80	6.2%	6.2%
Convergence	ANDALUCIA	2007ES161PO008	1	01011	29,825,087.16	25,305,236.99	5.6%	6.6%
		2007ES161PO008	2	01012	306,362,482.76	282,167,342.99	15.0%	16.3%
		2007ES161PO008	3	01013	134,908,050.14	69,226,652.89	2.4%	4.6%
		2007ES161PO008	4	01014	628,286,387.45	330,694,239.77	10.8%	20.6%
		2007ES161PO008	5	01015	120,392,039.18	25,675,358.59	2.6%	12.0%
		2007ES161PO008	6	01016	91,173,010.66	90,804,170.56	18.7%	18.8%
		2007ES161PO008	7	01017	4,074,557.88	2,869,883.63	4.9%	7.0%
Convergence	CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	2007ES161PO007	1	01011	4,560,327.68	-	-	2.5%
		2007ES161PO007	2	01012	14,144,279.52	-	-	4.0%
		2007ES161PO007	3	01013	62,996,522.23	25,118,440.27	5.8%	14.5%
		2007ES161PO007	4	01014	113,916,589.72	112,796,606.39	13.7%	13.9%
		2007ES161PO007	5	01015	884,997.43	-	0.0%	0.5%

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	Exp.Claims	Cert.Exp.	Irctfied=Cert.Exp./Tot.Fund	Irclaims=Exp.Claims/Tot.Fund
		2007ES161PO007	6	01016	5,768,021.18	5,061,684.71	5.3%	6.0%
		2007ES161PO007	7	01017	162,358.85	-	-	2.0%
Convergence	EXTREMADURA	2007ES161PO006	1	01011	7,661,037.99	6,691,282.05	5.5%	6.3%
		2007ES161PO006	2	01012	6,739,841.59	42,438.60	0.0%	1.6%
		2007ES161PO006	3	01013	13,214,081.92	707,810.72	0.1%	2.2%
		2007ES161PO006	4	01014	74,384,606.03	46,096,897.02	6.7%	10.8%
		2007ES161PO006	5	01015	7,117,286.08	4,865,693.62	1.8%	2.7%
		2007ES161PO006	6	01016	117,599,331.84	82,650,984.58	48.9%	69.5%
		2007ES161PO006	7	01017	-	-	-	-
Convergence	GALICIA	2007ES161PO005	1	01011	16,953,011.19	16,953,011.19	6.3%	6.3%
		2007ES161PO005	2	01012	8,307,587.72	4,623,703.46	0.9%	1.6%
		2007ES161PO005	3	01013	9,536,454.95	3,768,208.44	0.5%	1.4%
		2007ES161PO005	4	01014	193,197,175.55	177,640,957.13	13.5%	14.7%
		2007ES161PO005	5	01015	3,188,283.24	2,207,456.62	0.7%	1.0%
		2007ES161PO005	6	01016	7,287,050.01	7,287,050.01	16.3%	16.3%
		2007ES161PO005	7	01017	-	-	-	-
Phasing-Out	ASTURIAS	2007ES161PO004	1	01021	18,576,572.47	13,877,654.47	26.9%	36.1%
		2007ES161PO004	2	01022	13,121,471.32	2,176,577.00	1.5%	9.2%
		2007ES161PO004	3	01023	29,050,927.70	19,364,102.61	20.7%	31.0%
		2007ES161PO004	4	01024	88,700,664.02	57,305,802.23	52.0%	80.6%
		2007ES161PO004	5	01025	9,531,700.26	1,483,018.87	1.9%	12.3%
		2007ES161PO004	6	01026	48,150,084.76	41,530,919.45	54.0%	62.7%
		2007ES161PO004	7	01027	-	-	-	-
Phasing-Out	CEUTA	2007ES161PO003	2	01022	-	1,351,957.65	11.8%	-
		2007ES161PO003	3	01023	-	-	-	-
		2007ES161PO003	4	01024	-	-	-	-
		2007ES161PO003	5	01025	-	9,069,711.51	40.5%	-
		2007ES161PO003	6	01026	-	330,463.95	12.0%	-
		2007ES161PO003	7	01027	-	67,448.05	27.9%	-
Phasing-Out	MELILLA	2007ES161PO002	1	01021	10,450.00	-	-	0.4%
		2007ES161PO002	2	01022	391,579.03	190,739.70	1.7%	3.6%
		2007ES161PO002	3	01023	3,948,549.62	3,524,593.84	17.3%	19.3%
		2007ES161PO002	4	01024	5,451,579.10	5,341,715.82	24.6%	25.1%
		2007ES161PO002	5	01025	2,335,194.19	1,475,664.45	21.6%	34.1%

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	Exp.Claims	Cert.Exp.	Irctfied=Cert.Exp./Tot.Fund	Irclaims=Exp.Claims/Tot.Fund
		2007ES161PO002	6	01026	719,217.75	658,500.57	84.1%	91.9%
		2007ES161PO002	7	01027	194,323.51	-	-	46.1%
Phasing-Out	MURCIA	2007ES161PO001	1	01021	33,208,538.61	21,680,930.87	21.7%	33.3%
		2007ES161PO001	2	01022	13,285,324.65	295,000.00	0.2%	10.3%
		2007ES161PO001	3	01023	36,728,142.31	6,407,056.37	4.0%	23.1%
		2007ES161PO001	4	01024	71,086,486.20	69,397,282.99	27.3%	28.0%
		2007ES161PO001	5	01025	1,442,571.18	-	-	3.1%
		2007ES161PO001	6	01026	22,524,804.94	22,524,804.94	45.4%	45.4%
		2007ES161PO001	7	01027	1,416,788.46	929,426.43	14.1%	21.5%
Phasing-In	CANARIAS	2007ES162PO011	1	01031	9,028,467.97	9,028,467.97	6.8%	6.8%
		2007ES162PO011	2	01032	4,871,440.96	4,871,440.96	3.4%	3.4%
		2007ES162PO011	3	01033	-	-	-	-
		2007ES162PO011	4	01034	15,755,100.52	15,755,100.52	10.8%	10.8%
		2007ES162PO011	5	01035	2,546,793.07	2,546,793.07	5.9%	5.9%
		2007ES162PO011	6	01036	46,577,601.31	46,577,601.31	32.3%	32.3%
		2007ES162PO011	7	01037	-	-	-	-
		2007ES162PO011	8	01038	60,140,576.15	60,140,576.15	12.3%	12.3%
		2007ES162PO011	9	01039	18,817,045.93	18,817,045.93	3.8%	3.8%
Phasing-In	CASTILLA LEON	2007ES162PO009	1	01031	-	31,345,536.95	27.8%	-
		2007ES162PO009	2	01032	-	42,802,423.72	13.7%	-
		2007ES162PO009	3	01033	-	33,371,258.00	12.5%	-
		2007ES162PO009	4	01034	-	129,073,851.60	36.1%	-
		2007ES162PO009	5	01035	-	12,021,324.94	10.2%	-
		2007ES162PO009	6	01037	-	252,586.97	3.9%	-
Phasing-In	VALENCIA	2007ES162PO010	1	01031	82,235,374.96	82,235,374.96	34.6%	34.6%
		2007ES162PO010	2	01032	36,414,252.82	36,182,827.02	8.3%	8.3%
		2007ES162PO010	3	01033	57,461,349.14	56,016,016.58	10.0%	10.3%
		2007ES162PO010	4	01034	65,701,571.37	64,651,571.37	14.2%	14.5%
		2007ES162PO010	5	01035	17,798,670.28	17,798,670.28	10.7%	10.7%
		2007ES162PO010	7	01037	382,596.07	382,596.07	1.3%	1.3%
Competitiveness	ARAGON	2007ES162PO008	1	02021	50,404,825.57	19,213,849.72	7.3%	19.1%
		2007ES162PO008	2	02022	1,619,605.08	1,619,605.08	7.6%	7.6%
		2007ES162PO008	4	02024	3,998,817.24	3,998,817.24	10.8%	10.8%
		2007ES162PO008	5	02025	70,444.92	70,444.92	1.7%	1.7%

Objective	Region	OP	AxisCode	PriorityCode	Exp.Claims	Cert.Exp.	Irctfied=Cert.Exp./Tot.Fund	Irclaims=Exp.Claims/Tot.Fund
Competitiveness	BALEARES	2007ES162PO007	1	02021	6,995,796.78	6,995,796.78	5.5%	5.5%
		2007ES162PO007	2	02022	-	-	-	-
		2007ES162PO007	3	02023	8,234,596.83	8,012,820.48	12.0%	12.3%
		2007ES162PO007	4	02024	2,236,908.11	690,175.62	2.9%	9.5%
		2007ES162PO007	5	02025	232,006.61	-	-	6.8%
Competitiveness	CANTABRIA	2007ES162PO001	1	02021	10,705,219.20	10,287,892.96	7.2%	7.5%
		2007ES162PO001	2	02022	841,754.05	841,754.05	2.9%	2.9%
		2007ES162PO001	4	02024	-	-	-	-
		2007ES162PO001	5	02025	339,021.87	339,021.87	26.1%	26.1%
Competitiveness	CATALUÑA	2007ES162PO006	1	02021	-	77,932,691.93	10.8%	-
		2007ES162PO006	2	02022	-	1,895,050.05	1.7%	-
		2007ES162PO006	3	02023	-	3,560.00	0.0%	-
		2007ES162PO006	4	02024	-	4,791,753.67	1.7%	-
		2007ES162PO006	5	02025	-	353,071.14	2.9%	-
Competitiveness	EUSKADI	2007ES162PO002	1	02021	49,690,856.04	29,706,215.44	8.3%	13.8%
		2007ES162PO002	2	02022	440,600.25	-	-	3.3%
		2007ES162PO002	3	02023	874,825.01	-	-	0.9%
		2007ES162PO002	4	02024	579,345.94	-	-	2.5%
		2007ES162PO002	5	02025	-	-	-	-
Competitiveness	LA RIOJA	2007ES162PO005	1	02021	30,190,884.74	3,455,452.65	6.7%	58.6%
		2007ES162PO005	2	02022	868,655.29	868,655.29	7.7%	7.7%
		2007ES162PO005	4	02024	-	-	-	-
		2007ES162PO005	5	02025	112,672.20	85,721.18	34.6%	45.5%
Competitiveness	MADRID	2007ES162PO004	1	02021	29,006,940.36	16,028,232.32	3.7%	6.8%
		2007ES162PO004	3	02023	78,593,153.45	78,593,153.45	65.1%	65.1%
		2007ES162PO004	4	02024	2,455,279.15	-	0.0%	1.7%
		2007ES162PO004	5	02025	159,118.88	159,118.88	13.3%	13.3%
Competitiveness	NAVARRA	2007ES162PO003	1	02021	7,475,204.24	6,947,863.03	8.2%	8.8%
		2007ES162PO003	3	02023	-	-	-	-
		2007ES162PO003	4	02024	-	-	-	-
		2007ES162PO003	5	02025	-	-	-	-

Source: DG Regio

Region	Reg-code	Priority codes	Priority axis
Convergence	0101	1	Knowledge Economy
Convergence	0101	2	Business Development and innovation
Convergence	0101	3	Environment and Risk Prevention
Convergence	0101	4	Transport and Energy
Convergence	0101	5	Local and Urban Development
Convergence	0101	6	Social Infrastructures
Convergence	0101	7	Technical Assistance
Phasing-Out	0102	1	Knowledge Economy
Phasing-Out	0102	2	Business Development and innovation
Phasing-Out	0102	3	Environment and Risk Prevention
Phasing-Out	0102	4	Transport and Energy
Phasing-Out	0102	5	Local and Urban Development
Phasing-Out	0102	6	Social Infrastructures
Phasing-Out	0102	7	Technical Assistance
Phasing-in	0103	1	Knowledge Economy
Phasing-in	0103	2	Business Development and innovation
Phasing-in	0103	3	Environment and Risk Prevention
Phasing-in	0103	4	Transport and Energy
Phasing-in	0103	5	Local and Urban Development
Phasing-in	0103	6	Social Infrastructures
Phasing-in	0103	7	Technical Assistance
Canary-Ultr-Periph	0103	8	UP-Investment
Canary-Ultr-Periph	0103	9	UP-Operational Exp.
Competitiveness	202	1	Knowledge Economy, Innovation and Business Development
Competitiveness	202	2	Environment and Risk Prevention
Competitiveness	202	3	Transport and Energy
Competitiveness	202	4	Local and Urban Development
Competitiveness	202	5	Technical Assistance

Annex Table C – Indicators

INDICATORS	ERDF and COHESION FUND		National OP (KEOP and TFOP)		ROP Comp+Pin		ROP Conv+Pout		Total Value performed 07-09	Total % Implem. 2010
	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010		
ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND RTDI										
(4) No. RTDI projects			361.00	2.28%	1,821.00	24.38%	830.00	36.75%	3,012.00	25.35%
(5) No. cooperative projects between companies and research centres			45.00	0.33%	1,383.00 (*)	16.44%	209.00	125.88%	1,637.00	44.15%
(7) No. projects (Priority theme 08)					7,690.00	62.34%	3,922.00	38.08%	11,612.00	52.12%
(8) No. start-ups supported (Priority theme 08)					1,549.00	147.79%	428.00	201.34%	1,977.00	168.62%
(9) Gross created employment			7.00	0.56%	2,679.00	8.35%	4,493.00	12.67%	7,179.00	9.69%
(10) Induced private investment (EUR million)			13.50	1.65%	1,130.14	113.59%	589.35	13.92%	1,732.99	56.37%
(11) No. projects [Priority themes 10-15]			0.00	0.00%	114.00	53.27%	3,249.00	48.99%	3,363.00	48.63%
(12) Additional population with access to broadband networks [Priority themes 10-15]					99,634.00	86.93%	0.00	0.00%	99,634.00	24.84%
Associated employment. No. persons who participated in the projects			1,805.00	1.25%	3,742.72	17.38%	3,402.00	2.26%	8,949.72	9.33%
Associated employment. No. women who participated in the projects			333.00	3.10%	633.75	10.73%	651.00	1.31%	1,617.75	5.84%
Beneficiary companies which have Environmental Management Systems, certificate ISO 14001 and/or EMAS			0.00	0.00%	411.00	33.87%	118.00	8.20%	529.00	17.75%
Beneficiary enterprises			3,467.00	3.98%	12,850.00	27.43%	11,827.00	28.15%	28,144.00	25.57%
TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS										
(13) No. projects [Priority themes 16, 17, 20-23, 25]	3.00	33.33%			1.00	0.00%	21.38	2.66%	25.38	4.93%
(14) New kilometers of roads [Priority themes 20-23, 25]							124.57	16.02%	124.57	16.02%
(15) New kilometers of roads (TEN-T Network) [20-23, 25]							0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
(16) Reconstructed or renovated kilometers of roads [Priority themes 20-23, 25]							3,107.15	72.76%	3,107.15	72.76%
(17) New kilometers of railways [Priority themes 16, 17]					0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
(18) New kilometers of railways (TEN-T Network) [Priority themes 16,17]	0.00	0.00%			0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
(19) Reconstructed or renovated kilometers of railways [Priority themes 16,17]							0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Operations developed in airports					10.00	50.56%	19.00	35.94%	29.00	42.20%

INDICATORS	ERDF and COHESION FUND		National OP (KEOP and TFOP)		ROP Comp+Pin		ROP Conv+Pout		Total Value performed 07-09	Total % Implem. 2010
	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010	Value performed 07-09	% Implem. 2010		
Operations developed in ports					4.90	53.00%	29.67	108.86%	34.57	94.89%
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY										
(23) No. projects [Priority themes 39-42]					0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
(25) Additional population served by water supply projects [Priority themes 44-47, 50]	974,548.00	113.91%			90,730.00	20.38%	288,229.00	12.43%	1,353,507.00	27.10%
(26) Additional population served by water treatment projects [Priority themes 44-47, 50]	922,680.00	74.90%			132,637.00	36.67%	28,054.00	2.70%	1,083,371.00	20.22%
(27) No. waste projects [Priority themes 44 - 47, 50]	136.00	97.84%			0.00	0.00%	67.00	112.80%	203.00	73.54%
(28) No. projects to improve air quality [Priority themes 44-47, 50]	0.00	0.00%			0.00	0.00%	1.00	0.60%	1.00	0.40%
(29) Rehabilitated area (Hectares) [Priority themes 44-47, 50]					0.37	0.42%	0.00	0.00%	0.37	0.28%
(31) No. projects [Priority theme 53]					44.50	417.50%	70.00	195.96%	114.50	306.73%
(34) No. projects [Priority themes 55-57]					30.00	25.00%	71.00	42.15%	101.00	37.87%
TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT										
(34) No. projects [Priority themes 55-57]					23.00	30.53%	949.00	86.67%	972.00	63.28%
(36) No. projects [Priority theme 75]							117.00	42.56%	117.00	42.56%
(37) No. beneficiary students [Priority theme 75]							9,086.00	79.94%	9,086.00	79.94%
(38) No. projects [Priority theme 76]					139.00	20.65%	19.00	8.86%	158.00	11.21%
(39) No. projects whose goal is sustainability and able to improve the attractiveness of urban areas [Priority theme 61]					0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
(40) No. projects to promote enterprise development, entrepreneurs and new technologies [Priority theme 61]					0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
(41) No. projects to promote equal opportunities and social inclusion for minorities and young people [Priority theme 61]					0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Buildings on which there have been preservation and restoration works					72.00	63.70%	3.00	33.33%	75.00	45.48%
No. projects [Priority theme 58]					95.00	59.43%	2.00	40.00%	97.00	49.71%
(*) 1127 of these projects correspond to Castilla y León OP.										

Annex Table D – Projects carried out by policy area

Annex Table D1 – Enterprise support and RTDI

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL OPS AND ROPS BY POLICY AREAS: PROJECTS AWARDED	ROPs				National Ops				Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp			
RDI projects addressed to research centres	**327**		**2**	**414**	**2317**	**230**	**975**		**2874**	**1391**	**4265**
RDI projects in research centres	216		2	20	2194	207	907		2617	929	3546
Biomedical RD projects (Health-Care Institute Carlos III)				394	123	23	68		146	462	608
Projects to support the consolidation and organization of research groups in the Public RDI System	111								111		111
RDI projects addressed to nonprofit technology centres		**322**							**322**		**322**
Own RDT projects in nonprofit technology centres		178							178		178
RDT projects in nonprofit technology centres hired by firms		144							144		144
RDI projects in companies	**160**		**345**	**1126**				**985**		**2616**	**2616**
RDI projects for SMEs	160		322	875					160	1197	1357
RDI projects for firms in cooperation with universities, technology institutes and research centres			23							23	23
Projects for the creation of technology based companies, RDT activities and outsourcing of innovation services				251						251	251
Projects to promote and reinforce Innovative Business Groups								60		60	60
Projects to increase the competitiviness of the automobile sector					18		15		18	15	33
Projects in enterprises supported by CDTI					219	56	120	497	275	617	892
RDT infrastructure and equipment	**16**		**1**	**164**	**501**	**53**	**160**	**27**	**570**	**352**	**922**
Construction of Campuses and Scientific and Technological Parks	1								1		1
RDT projects and infrastructures for scientific and technological parks					23	5	4	17	28	21	49
Construction and equipment of research centres (*)			1	6	30	5	5	2	35	14	49
Consolidation of research centres					3	2			5		5
Equipment of research centres	15			143	243	21	80	8	279	231	510
Equipment of Health-Care System centres				15	14	1	9		15	24	39

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL OPS AND ROPS BY POLICY AREAS: PROJECTS AWARDED	ROPs				National Ops				Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp			
Scientific-technical infrastructure (for agricultural and food research centres)					187	19	62		206	62	268
Restyling and equipment of CIEMAT					1				1		1
Transfer or research results and Research Networks projects	**5**			**153**	**51**	**15**	**40**	**80**	**71**	**273**	**344**
Projects for OTRIS					14	1	9	22	15	31	46
Projects for PETRIS					18	5	13	58	23	71	94
Projects to fund research networks and technology platforms	5								5		5
Cooperative Research Networks (Health-Care Institute Carlos III)				112	19	9	18		28	130	158
Projects for public-private initiatives to develop new business opportunities and industrial research				41						41	41
Services delivered to companies	**20**				**438**	**96**	**354**	**71**	**554**	**425**	**979**
Projects related to services for enterprises	20								20		20
Services to associations of innovative enterprises					6			9	6	9	15
Innovation diagnostics (Chambers of Commerce)					384	67	231	61	451	292	743
Innovation plans (Chambers of Commerce)					48	29	123	1	77	124	201
Environmental projects in SMEs	**366**		**61**	**16**					**366**	**77**	**443**
Projects to promote environmentally-friendly products and processes in SMEs	366		61	16					366	77	443
Investments in firms directly linked to research and innovation	**1**			**217**	**29**	**3**	**14**	**81**		**346**	**346**
Participative loans (ENISA)					25	3	14	71	28	85	113
Venture capital operations (ENISA)					4			10	4	10	14
Implementation of JEREMIE fund	1			1				1		3	3
Operations through JEREMIE fund				216						216	216
RDI activities and investments and entrepreneurship in firms	**792**	**343**	**837**	**2229**					**1135**	**3066**	**4201**
Projects for innovation in products, services, processes and management	792	343	638	117					1135	755	1890
Projects for SMEs and family businesses (business investment, IDT, quality promotion, business cooperation, etc.)	5500 (**)								5500 (**)		5500 (**)
Projects oriented to products and technological innovation	1106 (***)								1106 (***)		1106 (***)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL OPS AND ROPS BY POLICY AREAS: PROJECTS AWARDED	ROPs				National Ops				Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp			
services, modernization and allocation of RD units in enterprises											
Scientific and technological projects to create innovative enterprises in connection with universities				11						11	11
Projects of new technological enterprises				67						67	67
Projects in aerospatial and biotechnology sector				65						65	65
New business plans				740						740	740
Assistance services to start-up companies				886						886	886
Projects to improve firms competitiveness, innovation capacity and business diversification				218						218	218
Projects to promote design in SMEs				72						72	72
Projects to promote internationalization and RD internationalization			92							92	92
Projects related to information and information management			32							32	32
Subsidies to companies for RDI cooperative projects			54							54	54
Cooperative platforms			20							20	20
Business parks			1							1	1
Projects to clusters and innovation territorial systems				30						30	30
Projects of local entities to promote RDI investments in SMEs				23						23	23
Investments in firms: enlargement, modernization, internationalization, etc.	**2780**	**740**	**1342**	**3077**					**3520**	**4419**	**7939**
Subsidies for business promotion and improvement in business run by women	410								410		410
Projects to promote firms internationalization (ICEX, Superior Council of Chambers of Commerce, etc.)	568	505	967	2711					1073	3678	4751
Projects for commerce sector and new start-ups (subsidies, loans, microcredits, interest bonuses, etc.)	1802	235	375	366					2037	741	2778
ICT projects for firms	**660**	**150**	**375**	**268**					**810**	**643**	**1453**
ICT projects in enterprises, self-employed workers and other entities	660	150	178	208					810	386	1196
Projects in ICTs sector or other sectors linked to it			197	60						257	257

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL OPS AND ROPS BY POLICY AREAS: PROJECTS AWARDED	ROPs				National Ops				Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp			
Subsidies to self-employed workers to buy personal computers	2177 (****)								2177 (****)		2177 (****)
Information Society	**41**	**30**	**192**	**325**					**71**	**517**	**588**
Communication infrastructure for education centres	1	1		244					2	244	246
e-Administration projects	20	13		78					33	78	111
Projects of Digital Ground TV			79							79	79
ICT projects in public administration and health system	20	16	50	3					36	53	89
ICT projects for tourism sector			63							63	63

(*) The creation of two more technology centres and the consolidation of 4 technology centres have been approved but the (2009)AIR of TFOP doesn't provide information about the regions where it is going to perform these projects.
(**) These 5500 projects are performed in Castilla-La Mancha, so this figure is not added to the total number of projects because it is a particular activity of this region.
(***) These 1106 projects have been carried out in Galicia, so this figure is not added to the total number of projects because it is a particular case of projects of a region.
(****) These 2177 projects have been granted in Galicia, so this figure is not added to the total number of projects because it is a particular activity of this region.

Annex Table D2 -Transport and telecommunication

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
Telecommunications projects	**67**			**67**		**67**
Projects to create or improve tele-centres network	67			67		67
Transport projects	**78**	**12**	**33**	**90**	**33**	**123**
Projects in railway system (high speed lines, security facilities, …)	3	2	2	5	2	7
Projects of high speed lines in railway system (TEN-T)	2			2		2
Construction and/or improvement of motorway tranches	3			3		3
Construction and/or improvement of motorway tranches (TEN-T)	3			3		3
Projects in roads (construction of tranches and accesses, rehabilitation, security improvement, …)	53			53		53
Urban and multimodal transport projects (parking areas, bus stations, accesses and urban links)	4		5	4	5	9
Urban and multimodal transport projects (parking areas, bus stations, accesses and urban links) (TEN-T)			3		3	3
Projects in airports: enlargements, improvement of infrastructures and accesses, and platform construction	6	1	14	7	14	21
Projects for construction or improvement of port infrastructures and auxiliary infrastructures	4	9	9	13	9	22

Annex Table D3 - Environment and energy

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
Waste projects	**9**				**9**		**9**
Projects to seal dumps	9				9		9
Drinking water projects	**8**		**27**		**8**	**27**	**35**
Irrigation projects			14			14	14
Drinking water supply projects	5		11		5	11	16
Construction of Drinking Water Treatment Plants	3		2		3	2	5
Wastewater treatment projects	**4**				**4**		**4**
Modernization of collectors	4				4		4
Projects for the rehabilitation of contamined lands	**2791**			**2**	**2791**	**2**	**2793**
Projects related to the rehabilitation of industrial lands	2791 (*)			2	2791	2	2793
Nature protection projects	**30**	**46**	**3**		**76**	**3**	**79**
Projects in coastal ecosystems		4	3		4	3	7
Projects in rivers	6	2			8		8
Projects in forest and biological parks	10	2			12		12
Projects in habitats	14	38			52		52
Infrastructures for attention to visitors	**2**	**2**			**4**		**4**
Construction of tourist centres and interpretative centres	2	2			4		4
Risk prevention projects	**66**		**8**	**5**	**66**	**13**	**79**
Forest fire prevention projects	66			5	66	5	71
Floods prevention projects			8			8	8
Energy projects			**86**	**4**		**90**	**90**
Energy efficiency projects			86	4		90	90
(*) Almost all these projects correspond to Galicia OP (2788), mainly with the objective to investigate and revise lands potentially contaminated.							

Annex Table D4 – Territorial development

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
Tourism projects	**1,172**	**2**			**1,174**		**1,174**
Plans for the revitalization of the touristic supply	6	2			8		8
Projects to local entities for tourism infrastructure, improvement of tourism services and tourism promotion	606				606		606
Projects to companies for the enlargement and modernization of their facilities and for tourism promotion activities	446				446		446
Projects to tourism facilities and entities which got the Q tourism quality certification	13				13		13
Projects to nonprofit entities and associations for tourism promotion	79				79		79
Projects for the improvement of tourism facilities and for the rural offer supply	22				22		22
Cultural infrastructure and heritage	**125**			**11**	**125**	**11**	**136**
Projects for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage	30				30		30
Operations to rehabilitate public squares and playgrounds	43				43		43
Projects to equip public libraries	47				47		47
Construction of public libraries	5				5		5
Construction of cultural centers				11		11	11
Natural heritage	**6**				**6**		**6**
Projects of natural heritage protection	6				6		6
Local and urban development projects							
Urban regeneration projects							
► Projects to rehabilitate old town (*)				15		15	15
► Incentives to companies for investment, innovation and creation of employment (*)	83		23		83	23	106
► Construction of social centers (*)	6		17		6	17	23
► Construction of urban parks (*)	3		3		3	3	6
Education infrastructure and equipment	**717**	**7**			**724**		**724**
Enlargement, reform and construction of education centers	57	7			64		64
Equipment of education centers	649				649		649

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
Construction, reform, rehabilitation and enlargement of university infrastructures and equipment	11				11		11
Childcare infrastructure and equipment	**5**	**5**			**10**		**10**
Construction of schools and children's centers	5	1			6		6
Reform of schools and children's centers		4			4		4
Health-care infrastructure	**3**	**5**	**147**		**8**	**147**	**155**
Equipment of health-care centers			142			142	142
Construction of new hospitals and health-care centers		4	5		4	5	9
Reform or enlargement of health-care centers		1			1		1
Construction of heliports	3				3		3
Other social infrastructures	**5**				**5**		**5**
Construction of assistance centers to drug addicts	1				1		1
Reform of assistance centers to drug addicts	1				1		1
Equipment of assistance centers to drug addicts	3				3		3
(*) These operations are included in urban regeneration projects which are not finished.							

Annex Table E – Projects in progress by policy area

Annex Table E1 – Enterprise support and RTDI

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	ROPs				Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp			
RDI projects addressed to research centres	**8**	**21**	**2**	**537**	**29**	**539**	**568**
RDI projects in research centres	8	21	2	534	29	536	565
Strategic projects in cooperative research centres				3		3	3
RDI projects in companies				53		**53**	**53**
RDI projects for SMEs				53		53	53
RDT infrastructure and equipment	**2**		**2**	**36**	**2**	**38**	**40**
Construction of research centres	2		2	26	2	28	30
Equipment of research centres				10		10	10
Cooperative Research Networks projects				**192**		**192**	**192**
Projects for technology transfer				156		156	156
Projects for public-private initiatives to develop new business opportunities and industrial research				36		36	36
ICT projects				**159**		**159**	**159**
ICT projects in enterprises, self-employed workers and other entities				159		159	159
Services delivered to companies				**70**		70	**70**
Projects related to services for enterprises				70		70	70
RDI activities and investments and entrepreneurship in firms			**2**	**118**		**120**	**120**
Projects to improve firms competitiveness, innovation capacity and business diversification				8		8	8
Projects to promote design in SMEs				110		110	110
Business parks			2			2	2
Investments in firms: enlargement, modernization, internationalization, etc.	**24**	**15**	**85**		**39**	**85**	**124**
Projects to promote firms internationalization (ICEX, Superior Council of Chambers of Commerce, etc.)	24	15	85		39	85	124

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	ROPs				Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp			
Information Society	**872**	**1**		**254**	**873**	**254**	**1127**
Communication infrastructure for education centres	2			170	2	170	172
e-Administration projects	16			79	16	79	95
ICT projects in public administration and health-care system	854	1		5	855	5	860

Annex Table E2 –Transport and telecommunications

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	ERDF-COHESION FUND	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	ERDF-COHESION FUND	Total
Transport projects	**100**	**30**	**9**	**4**	**1**	**130**	**13**	**1**	**144**
Projects in railway system (high speed lines, security facilities, …)		20	2	1		20	3		23
Projects of high speed lines in railway system (TEN-T)					1			1	1
Construction and/or improvement of motorway tranches	17	1				18			18
Construction and/or improvement of motorway tranches (TEN-T)	8					8			8
Projects in roads (construction of tranches and accesses, rehabilitation, security improvement, …)	24	5				29			29
Urban and multimodal transport projects (parking areas, bus stations, accesses and urban links)	29			3		29	3		32
Projects in airports: enlargements, improvement of infrastructures and accesses, and platform construction	9	3				12			12
Projects for construction or improvement of port infrastructures and auxiliary infrastructures	13	1	7			14	7		21

Annex Table E3 –Environment and energy

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	ERDF-COHESION FUND	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	ERDF-COHESION FUND	Total
Waste projects	**3**		**5**			**3**	**5**		**8**
Projects to seal dumps	3					3			3
Waste management projects			5				5		5
Drinking water projects	**44**	**3**	**10**		**1**	**47**	**10**	**1**	**58**
Irrigation projects	1	1				2			2
Drinking water supply projects	42	2	4		1	44	4	1	49
Construction of desalination plants			4				4		4
Construction of Drinking Water Treatment Plants	1		2			1	2		3
Wastewater treatment projects	**85**		**18**			**85**	**18**		**103**
Construction of collectors	13					13			13
Wastewater treatment projects (sanitation, depuration, sewer system, …)			18				18		18
Construction of Wastewater Depuration Plants	72		14 (*)			72	14		86
Projects for the rehabilitation of contamined lands			**7**	**7**			**14**		**14**
Projects related to the rehabilitation of industrial lands			7	7			14		14
Nature protection projects	**58**	**6**				**64**			**64**
Projects in coastal ecosystems	11	1				12			12
Projects in rivers	18	5				23			23
Projects in forest and biological parks	16					16			16
Plans of Management and Use of natural landscapes	11					11			11
Projects in habitats	2					2			2
Infrastructures for attention to visitors	**5**					**5**			**5**
Construction of tourist centres and interpretative centres	2					2			2
Equipment of tourist centres and interpretative centres	3					3			3
Risk prevention projects			**7**	**30**			**37**		**37**
Forest fire prevention projects				30 (**)			30		30
Floods prevention projects			7				7		7

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	ERDF-COHESION FUND	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	ERDF-COHESION FUND	Total
Energy projects	**22**			**3**		**22**	**3**		**25**
Projects to improve the security of sub-plants of electricity	9					9			9
Installation of Photovoltaic Plants	13					13			13
Energy efficiency projects				3			3		3

(*) This number is not added to the total number because these Wastewater Depuration Plants are included in "wastewater management projects (sanitation, depuration, sewer system...)". In other words, they aren't projects but they are part of wastewater management projects.
(**) Some of these projects are to prevent floods but some (2009) AIRs don't provide disaggregated information about risk prevention projects.

Annex Table E4 – Territorial development

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
Tourism projects	**2**	**1**			**3**	**73**	**76**
Plans for the revitalization of the touristic supply	2	1			3		3
Projects to local entities for tourism infrastructure, improvement of tourism services and tourism promotion				73		73	73
Cultural infrastructure and heritage	**46**				**46**	**100**	**146**
Projects for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage	46		4	96	46	100	146
Natural heritage	**6**				**6**	**23**	**29**
Projects of natural heritage protection	6			23	6	23	29
Local and urban development projects	**59**	**11**	**33**	**82**	**70**	**115**	**185**
Integrated projects	41	8	26	69	49	95	144
Urban regeneration projects	18	3	7	13	21	20	41
► Projects to rehabilitate old town (*)				46		46	46
► Construction of social centres (*)	7			6	7	6	13
Education infrastructure and equipment	**4**	**2**			**6**		**6**
Enlargement, reform and construction of education centres	4	2			6		6
Childcare infrastructure and equipment	**39**				**39**		**39**
Construction of schools and children's centres	4				4		4
Reform of schools and children's centres	31				31		31
Equipment of schools and children's centres	4				**4**		**4**
Health-care infrastructure	**43**	**1**	**1**		**44**	**1**	**45**
Equipment of health-care centres	27				27		27
Construction of new hospitals and health-care centres	12		1		12	1	13
Reform or enlargement of health-care centres	4	1			5		5
Other social infrastructures	**9**				**9**		**9**
Construction of assistance centres to drug addicts	3				3		3
Reform of assistance centres to drug addicts	2				2		2

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Conv	Phout	Phin	Comp	Total Conv+Phout	Total Comp+Phin	Total
Equipment of assistance centres to drug addicts	2				2		2
Construction of daytime centres for old and disabled people	2				2		2
(*) These operations are included in the urban regeneration projects which are being performed.							

Annex Table F –Projects in Cohesion Fund by policy area

ACHIEVEMENTS BY POLICY AREAS	Cohesion Fund			
	F	I	PS	SC
Transport and telecommunications				
Transport projects	**4**	**16**	**12**	**9**
Projects of high speed lines in railway system (TEN-T)		2		4
Projects for construction or improvement of port infrastructures and auxiliary infrastructures	4	14	12	5
Environment and energy				
Waste projects	**73**	**9**	**9**	
Projects to seal dumps	59		1	
Waste management projects (infrastructures, waste collection, …)	14	9	8	
Drinking water projects	**3**	**23**	**5**	**2**
Drinking water supply projects	2	19	5	2
Construction of Drinking Water Treatment Plants	1	2		
Enlargement of Drinking Water Treatment Plants		2		
Wastewater treatment projects	**17**	**76**	**29**	**10**
Wastewater treatment projects (sanitation, depuration, sewer system, …) (*)	10	71	23	10
Construction of collectors	1	2	3	
Modernization of collectors	4	3		
Construction of tanks	1			
Construction of Wastewater Depuration Plants	1	26 (**)		
Enlargement and improvement of Wastewater Depuration Plants			3	
Projects which include operations in two fields: drinking water and wastewater treatment	**2**	**2**	**4**	
Sanitation network projects	2	2	4	

Legend: F= finished; I= implementation going on; PS= procedure started; SC= scheduled or forecast

(*) Almost all these projects consist in construction and reform of collectors, construction or reform of Wastewater Depuration Plants and construction of tanks, but they are global projects and sometimes (2009) AIRs don't provide disaggregated information about the number and the stage of the operations which are included in the projects.

(**) These operations are already included in the number of "wastewater treatment projects (sanitation, depuration, sewer system…)", so we don't add them to the total number of wastewater treatment projects.