



**Expert evaluation network
delivering policy analysis on the
performance of Cohesion policy 2007-2013
Year 2 – 2012**

**Task 2: Country Report on Achievements of
Cohesion policy**

Greece

Version: Final

**Lena Tsipouri and Sophia Athanassopoulou
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens**

**A report to the European Commission
Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy**

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List of abbreviations

- AIR Annual Implementation Report
- CROP Contingency Reserve Operating Plan
- EC European Commission
- ECB European Central Bank
- EF Entrepreneurship Fund
- EIB European Investment Bank
- EIF European Investment Fund
- ETEAN Hellenic Fund for Entrepreneurship and Development
- HFED Hellenic Fund for Entrepreneurship and Development
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- LGF Loan Guarantee Fund
- MDCITN Ministry for Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks
- OP Operational Programme
- PPP Public Private Partnership
- ROP Regional Operating Programme
- SOP Sectoral Operating Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The economic problems of Greece continued and worsened during the period studied in terms of GDP contraction, highly increasing unemployment and diminishing bank liquidity. All regions were severely hit but Phasing out regions exhibited the highest deterioration of employment, while Competitiveness and Employment regions were the least affected. In 2012 the situation is further deteriorating. However, initial steps for diminishing labour costs, increasing exports and engaging in some rudimentary structural reforms have been observed and may be paving the way to improvements in 2013.

Economic policy is thus presently focusing on the country remaining in the Eurozone and the survival of the business sector. Regional development policy is directly affected by these two priorities:

- ERDF (and ESF) funding is the main source of financing economic development; national funding has nearly extinguished and hence absorption, which was already the main guiding principle of national policy, has become crucial. In this sense every effort is concentrated on the increase of certified expenditure and no other priorities with development considerations are being considered.
- The Competitiveness and Enterprise Operational Programme (OP) has, as in the past, progressed the most because State Aid constitutes the best way to help the business sector stay afloat. Loan facilities both from the European Investment Bank (EIB) / European Investment Fund (EIF) and national funds are prioritised.

In 2011, absorption has increased significantly compared to 2010 but it is still lagging behind. Digital Convergence and Environment and Sustainability are the Sectoral OPs (SOP) that suffer most, while in terms of Regional OPs Attica and Western Greece-Peloponnese and Ionian Islands are in the highest need of speeding up. Technical assistance remains very low in all regions and it is unlikely that evidence-based policy can be reinforced in this spirit. It is minimal in Phasing Out regions (Western Macedonia and Attica) and in Crete, while it is highest in the Competitiveness and Employment regions. As in the past, the Thessaly-Sterea-Ipeiros rank top followed by Crete and the Aegean Islands.

Regarding achievements, certified expenditure seems to be in line with the expectations of the different axes. Impacts are very difficult to assess as there are no systematic studies in that respect.

However, for the first time, there is systematic evidence by OP, in the form of a summary analysis of the expected findings of the mid-term review expected to be finalised within 2012. This evidence includes a systematic SWOT analysis and analysis of progress to justify reallocation of resources.

The main policy challenges remain the same, despite progress in absorption:

- *In quantitative terms*, further efforts are needed to increase absorption.
- *In terms of quality*, it is relevant to shift to more ambitious implementation. Environmental issues have to be tackled in priority, in particular in the case of solid waste, which could trigger fines for non-compliance to the regulations. Similarly Digital Convergence has to be addressed to enhance the competitiveness of the business sector.

- *In terms of regional progress*, the transitional and Convergence regions do not show a systematic pattern of differentiated behaviours, hence making it impossible to reliably assess impacts of the economic gap between them. Some Convergence regions are doing better than others and even better than the Phasing In regions. The metropolitan areas in general have higher absorption. One may formulate a hypothesis that richer regions have more mature administrations and thus better utilisation of development funds, but this remains to be confirmed, when impacts can be assessed.
- *Finally in terms of administrative capabilities*, the country suffers significantly and efforts to simplify administrative procedures are not always effective. Beside the general remarks on the need for simplification and speed, it is important to focus on spending resources allocated to funds, not having yet reached the final beneficiaries and on the transaction costs of all agencies and intermediaries.

1. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The socio-economic situation in Greece in 2011 was characterised by a grave GDP contraction and rising unemployment. These resulted from the austerity fiscal measures that the Greek government had to adopt to secure financing from the EU-IMF-ECB Troika¹ (second aid package). GDP decreased by 6.9% in 2011 following a contraction of 3.5% in 2010 compared to 1.5% growth in the EU. Public sector consolidated debt was at 165.3% of GDP at the end of 2011, compared to 145% in 2010. Inflation increased by 3.1%, as opposed to 4.9% increase in 2010 (see Table 2).

Main points from previous country report:²

- Economic recession had no systematic effect on the regional distribution of unemployment. The most severely hit regions in terms of relative rise of unemployment (quadrupling) were the four insular regions, being both Convergence and Competitiveness regions.
- Regional policy placed emphasis on infrastructure, innovation and the knowledge economy, tourism, energy and the environment. Although interventions implemented in the previous programming periods did improve the overall macroeconomic parameters, problems persisted in mountainous areas and small, peripheral islands, where outmigration continued.

The situation aggravated further in 2012 with further recession, rising unemployment and a prolonged double election period. In February 2012, a Private Sector Involvement initiative resulted to cuts in the nominal value of sovereign Greek debt by 53.5%³. Unemployment rate was at 22.6% at the end of the first quarter of 2012, compared to 17.7% at the end of 2011 and 12.6% at the end of 2010 (Annex Table B).

Recent data on regional disparities are very limited with the exception of unemployment. Phasing Out⁴ regions exhibit the highest percentages of educational attainment both in basic and tertiary education. In 2011, the number of people who obtained basic education all over Greece decreased (see Excel Table 1).

Regional GDP data is published with significant lags, hence any changes in the regional performance can only be assessed based on unemployment trends. In 2011, unemployment increased significantly in Phasing Out and Convergence regions by more than 45% and 35%, respectively. In Competitiveness regions, unemployment increased by about 25%. Compared to the 2011 report, insular regions were better off, with unemployment rate in South Aegean islands increasing by only 5.6%, and slightly decreasing by 4.1% in the Ionian islands. Among Convergence regions, intraregional fluctuation of annual employment increase was significant,

¹ EU, IMF, European Central Bank (ECB).

² Expert Evaluation Network delivering policy analysis on the performance of Cohesion policy 2007-2013, Year 1- 2011, Task 2: country report on achievements of Cohesion policy, Greece , http://cohesion-evalnet.eu/achievements-of-cohesion-policy/2011/national-contributions/final-versions-country-report-on-achievements-of-cohesion-policy/EL_Evalnet_Country_report_FINAL_VERSION.doc/view

³ <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/02/29/us-europe-greece-idUSTRE81S0NP20120229>

⁴ The country is divided into 13 NUTS 2 regions, including two “Phasing-In/Competitiveness” regions (Sterea Ellada and South Aegean Islands), three “Phasing-Out” ones (Attica, Central Macedonia and Western Macedonia) and eight “Convergence” regions.

ranging between 58.9% in North Aegean islands to a decrease by 4.1% of unemployment in Ionian islands. Equally significant was the intraregional fluctuation of annual employment in Competitiveness regions (see Table 1).

Table 1 - Regional annual unemployment rate in Greece (%)

Type of regions	Region	2010	2011	% change 2011-2010	2012 (Q1)	Weighted average % change 2011/2010 ¹	Average % change 2011/2010
Convergence	East Macedonia/ Thrace	14.2	19.9	40.1	22.7	35.7	37.0
	Thessalia	12.1	16.8	38.8	20.4		
	Ipeiros	12.6	16.7	32.5	20.6		
	Ionian islands	14.8	14.2	-4.1	15.9		
	Western Greece	11,7	17.3	47.9	23,1		
	Peloponnesus	9.8	14.2	44.9	19.0		
	North Aegean	9.0	14.3	58.9	19.6		
	Crete	11.0	15.4	31.6	23.4		
Phasing Out regions	Central Macedonia	13.5	19.5	44.4	24.7	45.4	45.7
	West Macedonia	15.5	23.2	49.7	28.5		
	Attiki	12.3	17.6	43.1	22.9		
Competitiveness and Employment	Stereia Ellada	12.5	18.9	51.2	24.5	25.4	28.4
	South Aegean	14.2	15.0	5.6	13.9		

¹ Weighted by GDP, own calculations

Source: Eurostat, National Statistical Service of Greece (quarter statistics) and own calculations

The severe economic crisis shifts policy concerns away from regional disparities and places emphasis more on “survival policies” for the whole country. It has led to significant Public Funding Budget reductions affecting the national matching funds. Absorption is facilitated by a change of rules diminishing national contributions from 25% to 15%⁵. This change has not in any way affected regional policy; any changes are dictated by absorption deficiencies.

⁵ A special provision allowing the Greek government to request 95% of certified funding and use only 5% for matching funds until 2013 further facilitates absorption.

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

THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY PURSUED

Main points from previous country report (see Excel Table 3):

- A total of EUR 20,400 million EU funding is allocated to Greece, EUR 14,000 million out of which are targeted for the Convergence Objective, EUR 6,200 million are Multiobjective and EUR 254.9 million are earmarked for the Cross Border Cooperation Objective.
- The allocation of funds is in line with the policy objectives: the largest amounts are allocated to physical infrastructure followed by environment and sustainable growth, RTDI and ICT.
- Three cross-border cooperation programmes with Cyprus, Italy and Bulgaria, co-funded by the ERDF prioritise the reinforcement of competitiveness and entrepreneurship, promotion of RTDI, improvement of quality of life, environmental security and sustainable development, reinforcement of accessibility and human resources development.

The decision to apply for 95% of certified funding significantly helped offsetting the existing national budget constraints and enabled the take off of specific projects that would have been impossible to materialise with the initial regulations. In 2011 there was no shift in the allocation of funding between the main policy areas. Shifts have been proposed and accepted by the Steering Committee in September 2012. There is a minor change in the cross border cooperation objective, whereby EUR 5.4 million more are allocated to the Territorial Objective of Greece-Bulgaria European Territorial Cooperation programme (tourism and culture sub priority area) because it was the only programme that operated smoothly.

Youth unemployment was a serious problem in Greece and is now magnified by the crisis. At the end of 2011, youth unemployment was at 44.4%, compared to 32.9% at the end of 2010 (Table 2). ERDF does not provide any direct support for youth unemployment as this is tackled mainly by ESF measures; only in isolated cases (Regional OP (ROP) Macedonia, Thrace), one of the core indicators relates to the number of projects offering services to promote equal opportunities and social inclusion for minorities and young people, thus indicating that there may be a sensitivity for youth unemployment.

Table 2 - Youth unemployment in Greece (15-24 years old)

Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	% change
2006	25.2	
2007	22.9	-.91
2008	22.1	-3.5
2009	25.8	16.7
2010	32.9	27.5
2011	44.4	35.0

Source: Eurostat

Support to SMEs is the highest priority in this programming period. Supporting SMEs was already a focus in the ROPs, as well as in two of the SOPs (Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship, Digital Convergence). This priority was further reinforced in 2011 as:

- a) the Greek government decided to introduce the JEREMIE facility which aimed at enhancing financial opportunities for SMEs;
- b) the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping integrated into the Hellenic Fund for Entrepreneurship and Development (HFED) pre existing and new funding schemes, one of which is the Entrepreneurship Fund, offering preferential loans to SMEs in six areas: a) General Entrepreneurship; b) Technological Development, Regional Cohesion and Clusters; c) Youth Entrepreneurship; d) Access to international markets; e) Thematic Tourism, Water Desalination, Waste Management, Green Infrastructures and Applications; f) Innovative Entrepreneurship, Logistics, Food, Beverages⁶.
- c) the Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship Programme demonstrates the highest absorption rates and is considered as the only source supporting companies through this difficult economic period.

The financially distressed environment in Greece and the serious liquidity crunch in 2011 produced delays in the implementation of JEREMIE. The programme also experienced a slow down due to the lengthy negotiation period that elapsed before the contracts with the banks could be finalised (September 2011). The JEREMIE Funded Risk Sharing Scheme was extended to cover working capital needs and maximum loan thresholds increased from EUR 100 thousands to EUR 250 thousands. The JEREMIE Microfinance facility was also extended to cover working capital needs, the requirement for a three year operation of the beneficiary was abolished and the state assumed 60% of the risk. The ICT Funded Risk Sharing scheme was introduced in February 2012 for the funding of ICT investments at low interest rates and grace period on capital repayment.

The creation of new innovation business clusters was promoted with the launch of the first call for expressions of interest, without financing commitments, in 2011. A total of 23 proposals were submitted, and 9 were preselected in the areas of Energy (3), Medicine/Biomedicine (2), IT/Electronics (2), Photonic (1) and Space Technologies (1). The second phase of the process for the submission of full business plans was launched in 2012, with a total budget of EUR 30 million.

In addition, other programmes were introduced with the support of ESF, in order to deal with the credit crunch and enhance development perspectives in Convergence and Phasing Out regions, such as the Contingency Reserve Operating Plan (CROP)⁷. So far, 2,228 business plans

⁶ Expert evaluation network delivering policy analysis on the performance of Cohesion policy 2007-2013, Year 2 – 2012, Task 1: Financial engineering- Greece.

⁷ CROP established for the support of entrepreneurial activities and local employment. CROP is expected to run until 2014, with a total budget of EUR 72 million, co financed by the Greek government and ESF. <http://www.anaptyxi.gov.gr/Default.aspx?tabid=200&mod=1&language=el-GR>

of unemployed and companies have been included in the programme, which is expected to create 3,500 new jobs⁸.

In July 2012, the newly created super-Ministry for Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Transport and Networks (MDCITN) reached an agreement with EIB for the financing of SMEs through the Loan Guarantee Fund (LGF). The pact foresees a total financing of about EUR 1,440 million provided to LGF by EIB by 2015, based on the following schedule: EUR 600 million by January 2013, EUR 1,000 million by December 2013 and EUR 1,440 million by the end of 2015⁹. EUR 500 million of the funds provided to LGF will come from ERDF¹⁰.

It has been reported that MDCITN has started negotiations with the EIF for the financing of import of raw materials by Greek SMEs¹¹.

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION¹²

Main points from previous country report:

- In 2010, overall expenditure of Regional Programmes was distributed between Enterprise Environment, Transport and Telecommunications and Territorial Development, but with different priorities. The following priorities in the three categories of regions were revealed:
 - In Convergence regions, Transport and Telecommunications was the highest priority, followed by Enterprise Environment and then Territorial Development
 - In Phasing Out regions, top priority was Enterprise Environment, followed by Environment and Energy and Transport and Telecommunications;
 - In Competitiveness and Employment regions, top priority was Enterprise Environment, followed by Territorial Development and Transport and Telecommunications.
- Approvals in the SOPs were highest in Transport and Telecommunication followed by almost exactly the same amount by Enterprise Environment and then Environment and Energy. Expenditure for Technical Assistance and Territorial development was only 4% and 1% respectively of all allocated Community contribution.

Progress of expenditure

In 2011, Convergence and Phasing Out regions placed first and second priority areas Enterprise Environment and Transport and Telecommunications respectively, followed by Territorial Development. Competitiveness and Employment regions engaged in Competitiveness and Employment actions more than twice the available funding. Second priority area was Environment and Energy, followed by Transport and Telecommunications (Table 3). Technical

⁸ <http://www.efepae.gr/apothematiko.html>

⁹ [http://epan2.antagonistikotita.gr/uploads/DT_synentefxh_xatzhdakh_28.8.2012\(4\).pdf](http://epan2.antagonistikotita.gr/uploads/DT_synentefxh_xatzhdakh_28.8.2012(4).pdf)

¹⁰ <http://www.eib.europa.eu/about/press/2012/2012-043-eib-signs-innovative-sme-guarantee-fund-in-greece.htm>

¹¹ [http://epan2.antagonistikotita.gr/uploads/DT_synentefxh_xatzhdakh_28.8.2012\(4\).pdf](http://epan2.antagonistikotita.gr/uploads/DT_synentefxh_xatzhdakh_28.8.2012(4).pdf)

¹² The indicators used in this section come from the AIR for 2011, which relate to the situation up to the end of 2011. A more up-to-date view of the aggregate position (though not of the situation in the different policy areas) is presented in the Synthesis Report for 2012 of the Expert evaluation network delivering policy analysis on the performance of Cohesion policy 2007-2013 which is based on data for payments from the ERDF and Cohesion Fund up to the end of 2012, i.e. after the present report was completed.

Assistance received some approvals but ranked fourth in priorities. Human Resources recorded a limited number of approvals in Convergence regions. A more detailed analysis of priorities in specific regions may be found in Annex Table C.

Table 3 - Relative policy priority by type of region as reflected by approvals of allocated Community contribution (expenditure/funding) (%)

	Enterprise Environment	Human Resources	Transport	Environment and Energy	Territorial Development	Technical Assistance
Convergence	Top (97.7)		Second (27.5)		Third (26.3)	
Phasing Out	Top (61.5)		Second (23.1)		Third (21.5)	
Competitiveness and Employment	Top (256.9)		Third (45.2)	Second (55.0)		

Source: Own calculations on the base of DG Regio data

Approvals in SOPs in 2011 were the highest in Enterprise Environment, followed by Transport and Telecommunications and Technical Assistance. The latter was at 29.4% of all allocated Community contribution at the end of 2011, compared to 4% at the end of 2010.

Table 4 - Relative policy priority in Sectoral Programmes as reflected by approvals of allocated Community contribution (expenditure/funding) (%)

Policy Priority	Expenditure/Funding (%)
1. Enterprise Environment	43.2
2. Human resources	-
3. Transport	34.1
4. Environment and energy	23.2
5. Territorial development	
6. Technical assistance	29.4

Source: Own calculations on the base of DG Regio data

Cross border OPs, placed emphasis in 2011 on Territorial development and Transport and Telecommunications. Technical assistance ranked second in priorities in all cross border OP (Table 5). Territorial development has only small projects with limited interest in their results. The Greece-Cyprus programme is the only one that reflects a more mature relationship and thus progresses faster in priority areas.

Table 5 - Relative policy priority in cross border programmes as reflected by approvals of allocated Community contribution (expenditure/funding) (%)

	Enterprise Environment	Human Resources	Transport	Environment and Energy	Territorial Development	Technical Assistance
Greece-Cyprus			Third (8.1)		Top (27.0)	Second (18.6)
Greece-Bulgaria			Top (27.8)		Third (0.9)	Second (8.5)
Greece-Italy					Top (16.2)	Second (3.0)

Source: Own calculations on the base of DG Regio data

Progress of commitments

In 2011, commitments increased by 56% compared to 2010. As evidenced in Table 6, there was a shift of relative importance from Transport and Telecommunications to Human Resources,

Environment and Energy and Territorial Development. Enterprise and Development and Technical assistance, retained their overall participation to total to about 21% and 2.4%, respectively. There was also a shift of funds to Multiobjective regions which accounted in 2011 for 27.4% of total commitments, compared to 24.5 % in 2010.

Table 6 - Commitments by priority area

	% to total 2010	% to total 2011
1. Enterprise environment	21.9	21.1
2. Human resources	11.1	13.9
3. Transport	33.2	26.1
4. Environment and energy	21.6	24.9
5. Territorial development	10.0	11.6
6. Technical assistance	2.1	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Own calculations from Excel Table 4

In 2011, commitments accelerated in Environment and Energy and Territorial development, as evidenced by Annex Table D. The average commitment rate for the SOPs and ROPs co-funded by the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund reached about 105.2%, compared to 70% in 2010 (Excel Table 4).

The implementation is (as often in the past) driven by the need to accelerate absorption. The maturity of projects is determining the speed by which they are incorporated into the programme. In that sense in 2011 implementation was in line with expectations but still behind schedule. The reasons for that include the lack of maturity in larger projects (not all permissions, certificates and foreseen feasibility or other studies are ready) and social resistance, in particular in the case of waste disposal being the same as in 2011. The political authorities have realised the problem and in the large cities they plan launching a call for tenders in the immediate future. Their hope is that the reduction of the size and other technological changes may reduce local resistance and allow for starting the projects in 2013. A similar effort for a Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the Peloponnese has been announced.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMMES SO FAR

Main points from previous country report:

- For the upgrading of tourist infrastructure, 213 units were upgraded and expanded (out of the planned 6,970 by 2015), while the number of new tourist beds reached 387 (out of 5,900). Moreover, 113 (out of almost 3,000 planned) investment plans were prepared by the end of 2010.
- In terms of cultural attractions, two cultural infrastructures were created/upgraded in Central Macedonia, nine museums/archaeological sites in Eastern Macedonia (overreaching the target of eight units), while several archaeological sites were also supported/determined in Western Greece, Peloponnesus and Ionian Islands.
- With respect to social infrastructure, support was directed to health infrastructures, education and social care facilities. The most important outputs were achieved in the field of health infrastructure with the number of hospitals created or upgraded in Central Macedonia (784 in 2010) by far exceeding the target set for 2015 (376).

Significant progress was also observed in the Ionian Islands and Western Macedonia with hospitals developed or upgraded (130 and 100 respectively) reaching the target value. In Sterea Ellada 104 units of the first-level health care were supported (in comparison to 5 units planned), three hospital units and two social care facilities were developed or upgraded. School facilities were upgraded in North Aegean Islands, in Central and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Crete and South Aegean.

- Some progress was also achieved concerning waste disposal and waste water management in the regions. Thus, water supply (10.6 km) and drainage networks (12.6 km) were created in Western Macedonia, while in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace the drainage network reached 309.1 km in 2009 and other 230.3 km in 2010. 14 illegal disposal sites (HADA) were restored in Thessaly. In Crete, one new wastewater treatment unit (out of two planned) has been created and eight and three wastewater treatment units were upgraded in Western and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace respectively.

In the current period, the main findings on achievements by priority area are summarised as follows:

- Enterprise support and RTDI including ICT: ROP Attica had the highest contribution in terms of number of RTD projects, direct investment aid projects to SMEs, number of start-ups supported and new jobs created.
- Human Resources: Highest contribution in terms of education projects and number of benefited students was realised by ROPs Macedonia, Thrace and Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada, with a higher achievement in Phasing Out regions. In spite of the low number of education projects, their impact in ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands, as evidenced by the number of benefited students/number of education projects, was the highest, 72.6% compared to 66.7% in the ROP Macedonia, Thrace.
- Transport: Significant delays in the implementation of initiatives related to Transport priority area. The ROPs of Macedonia, Thrace and Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada had the highest contribution in terms of number of transport projects in the period 2007-2011. In terms of km of reconstructed roads, there was a significant progress in ROP Macedonia, Thrace. The same programme was the only one to show progress in reconstructed railways. No additional population was recorded to have been served with improved urban transport.
- Energy and Environment: Only 40 renewable projects were realised in 2011, compared to a target of about 680 projects. The bulk of these targeted projects came from SOP Competitiveness and Environment, Contribution, which also contributed the most in 2011. Initiatives funded by HFED for the upgrading of energy efficiency in households resulted to the approval of more than 8,000 loan applications in 2011. In the period 2007-2011, 160,817 people were served by water projects, compared to a target of about 1,025,000 people. ROP Macedonia, Thrace contributed the most in the target. In the same period, 208,581 people were served by waste water projects, with significant progress in ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands, though its contribution to the overall target is small.
- Territorial Development: Significant delays were observed in the implementation of actions related to this priority area, resulting in low achievements. In the period 2007-

2011, only 88 tourist projects were implemented, the majority of which in 2011. In terms of hospital beds, the largest contribution comes from ROP Macedonia,Thrace, followed by ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands. In the period 2007-2011, 410 projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities were realised, 50% of which in ROP Attica. The second largest contribution came from ROP Thessalia-Sterea Ellada- Ipeiros, with 153 projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities in 2011, compared to only 1 in 2010.

More detailed information on the main outcomes achieved by the end of 2011 is presented by broad policy area in the following paragraphs. In the cases where data from indicators set are missing, the analysis of the achievements of the programmes is based on qualitative information available in the Annual Implementation Reports (AIR) 2011 and complemented by additional sources (e.g. interviews with the relative authorities). Based on the interviews, data from the indicators set were amended (broadband access).

Enterprise support and RTDI, including ICT and increase access to finance by SMEs¹³

As evidenced by Annex Table E, ROP Attica had the highest contribution in this priority area in 2011, in terms of number of RTD projects, direct investment aid projects to SMEs, number of start-ups supported and new jobs created. The initiatives undertaken resulted to the modernisation of 7,538 SMEs, the funding of 437 companies for IT modernisation, the creation of 118 new companies in the fields that create or expand IT and communication technologies, the filing of 79 applications for patents¹⁴.

The Entrepreneurship Fund (EF) launched its first tender for the financing of SMEs providing a total of EUR 900 million (33.3% EF funding). The first loan applications were received in December 2011, and up until 31/5/2012, 296 applications had been filed for a total of EUR 65.7 million loans. In March 2012, a second tender was launched for the provision of collaterals to SMEs for investment and working capital loans, up to the amount EUR 450 million (EUR 150 million financing from EF). 15 commercial banks responded to the tender. In March 2012, EF started to consider alternatives for the acceleration of the programme. The provision of loans under preferential interest rates is being discussed with the banks.

JEREMIE marked slow progress due to the low liquidity experienced by Greek banks. Although the Funded Risk Sharing scheme was launched in February 2011, absorption was slow. The Funded Risk sharing programme for microloans and the Funded Risk sharing for ICT also experienced delays. The decision of the Investment Board to include working capital in eligible loans is expected to increase overall demand for JEREMIE products. In addition, the decrease of the minimum loan size to EUR 0.1 million compared to EUR 0.25 million in the Funded Risk Sharing scheme and the abolishment of the minimum lifespan of 36 months of eligible companies are also expected to enhance the appeal of the product,

A significant number of new jobs were created in 2011 through the SOP Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship (443 new jobs in 2011, compared to 85 at the end of 2010), though still lagging considerably from their targets (4% coverage). Significant was also the increase in jobs in 2011 (almost 50%) through ROPs Thessalia, Sterea Ellada, Ipeiros. In terms of overall

¹³ The SOP Digital Convergence is also included

¹⁴ ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Attica", Athens, June 2012

contribution in the period 2007-2011, RPOs of Attiki and Macedonia-Thrace had the highest contribution, accounting for 33.2% and 22.9% of all jobs created, respectively. Job creation in Attica is attributed to actions directed towards SMEs.

Attiki outnumbered Phasing Out and some Convergence regions in terms of direct investment aid projects to SMEs. Convergence regions presented mixed results, part of them exhibiting significant annual growth, higher than 82% on average, while others (Macedonia-Thrace and Ionian islands-Western Greece-Peloponnese) lagging behind.

As evidenced by Table 7, the number of RTD projects increased significantly in most regions, with the exception of Macedonia-Thrace and Crete-Aegean. Attiki had the highest contribution in new projects, in the period 2007-2011, having implemented 256 RTD projects and 251 information society projects¹⁵. ROP Ionian islands-Western Greece-Peloponnese and SOP Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship had the smallest contribution due to lack of interest from contractors in tenders that were launched.

Attiki evidenced also significant support to start ups with 1,078 new start-ups being supported in 2011, compared to only 178 in 2010. The target does not seem attainable in Ionian islands-Western Greece-Peloponnese where 90 new start-ups must be supported by 2013 with no support up to now.

ERDF support had so far no effect on broadband increase principally due to delays in the implementation of action “Broadband Development in Greek Rural Areas” through the SOP “Digital Convergence”. The legal framework, partly blamed for the delays, was finalised in January 2012. The Digital Convergence Programme is in significant delay and it was decided to diminish its funds and to leverage resources through PPP. In most regions, the number of additional population covered by broadband access did not increase in the period 2007-2013. Table 7 presents the main indicators of the Enterprise Support and RTDI policy area, while a more detailed analysis of these indicators, also by SOPs and ROPs, is available in Annex Table F.

Table 7 - Main Indicators: Enterprise support and RTDI policy area

Policy area	Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)				
	Main Indicators	2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)
Enterprise support and RTDI including ICT Increase access to finance by SMEs	No. of direct investment aid projects to SME	13,905	23,889	71.8	173.4
	No. of RTD projects	140	493	252.1	19.3
	Jobs created (gross, full time equivalent)	9,047	11,881	31.3	63.3
	No. of additional population covered by broadband access*	-	-	-	-
	No. of start-ups supported	515	2,034	295.0	168.5

* data amended based on the interviews.

Source: Excel file AIR_Core Indicators_25.07.2012.xls and own calculations

Human resources

A number of actions related to training, social infrastructure and the enhancement of employment accessibility was recorded under the axis of Sustainable Development and Quality of Life, mostly in the ROPs of Ionian islands-Western Greece-Peloponnese (Annex Table D).

¹⁵ Regional Operational Programme, Programming Period 2007-2013, “Attica”, Athens, June 2012

In terms of indicators, as evidenced in Annex Table E, the highest contribution in terms of education projects and number of benefited students was realised by ROPs Macedonia, Thrace and Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada. In ROP Macedonia and Thrace 135 projects were realised in 2011, compared to only 4 in 2010. Higher was the achievement in Phasing Out areas (Central and Western Macedonia and Thrace). In East Macedonia and Thrace 13 projects for the promotion of equal chances and social inclusion of disadvantaged groups were realised¹⁶.

In ROP Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada 102 projects were realised in 2011, compared to 74 in 2010. Both ROPs over performed in terms of targets.

In ROP Attica, achievements in human resources were relatively small, with only 32 education projects being implemented in the period 2007-2011 and 24 projects in health¹⁷. In ROP Crete-Aegean, 89 education projects were realised in the 2011, benefiting more than 2,000 students. In the same period, 33 health projects were supported¹⁸.

In spite of the low number of education projects in the ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands, their impact, as evidenced by the number of benefited students/number of education projects, was the highest in this ROP, 72.6% compared to 66.7% in the ROP Macedonia, Thrace with the highest number of education projects in the period 2007-2011. In Attiki, only 219 students benefited from 32 education projects (6.8%).

Table 8 - Main Indicators: Human Resources policy area

Policy area	Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)				
	Main Indicators	2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)
Human Resources	No. of education projects	99	387	290.9	50.4
	No. of benefiting students	3,700	18,720	405.9	11.4

Source: Data from ROPs and SOPs and own calculations

Transport

There were significant delays in the implementation of initiatives related to Transport priority area. In ROP Attica, except for 13 km of new off motorway roads constructed in 2011, no other achievements were recorded under this priority area¹⁹.

The ROPs of Macedonia, Thrace and Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada had the highest contribution in terms of number of transport projects in the period 2007-2011, accounting for about 80% of total. Still, total number of transport projects is half way through the proposed target (65.4% achieved), as evidenced in Annex Table E. In ROP Crete/Aegean, a total of 90 transport projects were realised only in 2011, compared to a total of 120 projects realised in 2011 from all ROPs. In Macedonia, Thrace, the highest contribution came from Phasing Out regions (Central and Western Macedonia)²⁰. In ROP Crete Aegean, Convergence regions (Crete, North Aegean) accounted for over 85% of realised transport projects in 2011²¹.

¹⁶ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Macedonia-Thrace", Athens, June 2012

¹⁷ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Attica", Athens, June 2012

¹⁸ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Crete-Aegean", Athens, June 2012

¹⁹ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Attica", Athens, June 2012

²⁰ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Macedonia-Thrace", Athens, June 2012

²¹ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Crete-Aegean", Athens, June 2012

In terms of km constructed/reconstructed in roads and railways, there was significant delay and minimum progress was observed in some ROPs. Compared to the target of 1,120 km of new TEN roads only 4 km were constructed by ROP Macedonia, Thrace in 2011.

In terms of km of reconstructed roads, underachievement is also observed since only 310 km were reconstructed in the period 2007-2011, compared to a target of about 970 km. There was a significant progress in ROP Macedonia, Thrace, which accounted for 47% of km reconstructed, the majority of which was recorded in East Macedonia, Thrace (Convergence region)²². In total 57.8% of km achieved came from Convergence areas.

The ROP Crete/Aegean recorded 50.9 km of new off motorway roads constructed in 2011, compared to a target of 226 km (22.5% achievement). The programme also achieved the upgrading of road network by 1.5% and the upgrading of 4 ports. The slowdown was attributed to the financial distress, which deteriorated the financial standing of the awarded subcontractors, as well as to the reorganisation of the primary beneficiaries of EU funding, the municipal authorities, caused by the implementation of “Kallikratis” project²³.

No achievement consisting of km of reconstructed railways was recorded, with the exception of ROP Macedonia and Thrace where 43 km were constructed in 2011, all in East Macedonia and Thrace.

No additional population was recorded to have been served with improved urban transport.

Table 9 - Main Indicators: Transport policy area

Policy area	Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)				
	Main Indicators	2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)
Transport	No. of transport projects	83	204	145.8	51.9
	Km of reconstructed roads	47	310	559.3	19.3

Source: Excel file AIR_Core Indicators_25.07.2012.xls, data from ROPs and SOPs and own calculations

Energy and Environment

Only 40 renewable projects were realised in 2011, the first in the period 2007-2011, compared to a target of about 680 projects. The bulk of these targeted projects came from SOP Competitiveness and Environment, Contribution, which also contributed the most in 2011. ROP Macedonia, Thrace, realised 17 projects, as evidenced in Annex Tables E and F. There was no contribution from ROPs Attica, Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada and Crete/Aegean which have so far failed to achieve their target (95 projects).

There was a significant lag in the production of additional renewable energy, with only SOP Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship contributing to the target (about 1,700,000 MWh). This SOP is expected to cover more than 70% of the target. ROPs Attica, Macedonia, Thrace and Crete/Aegean are supposed to be contributing to the target.

Initiatives for the upgrading of energy efficiency in households are funded by HFED²⁴. Through SOP Competitive and Energy, 5,589 loan applications were approved in 2011 out of a total of

²²ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, “Macedonia-Thrace”, Athens, June 2012

²³ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, “Crete-Aegean”, Athens, June 2012

²⁴ HFED provides grants and low interest loans. The average loan size is EUR 6,200 per application and the average grant EUR 3,400 per application.

20,000 loan applications that are expected in this programme. In total 140,431 air conditioning appliances were replaced, benefiting 98,800 consumers. It is estimated that this action resulted to an annual energy saving of 52.8 GWh/year and a reduction of gas emissions by 46.4 equivalent kt CO₂/year²⁵.

In 2011, SOP Energy and Environment approved 2,542 applications from households for the funding of energy efficiency initiatives in their buildings. By the end of the year funds had been reimbursed to 1,455 households²⁶.

In the period 2007-2011, 160,817 people were served by water projects, compared to a target of about 1,025,000 people. SOP Environment and Sustainable development is expected to cover about 44% of this target, with no results so far. The ROP Macedonia, Thrace contributed the most in the program. ROP Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada overachieved the target (20,000 people) by almost double. ROP Crete/Aegean is significantly below the target, but its overall contribution is expected to be small in general (Annex Tables E and F).

In the period 2007-2011, 208,581 people were served by waste water projects, compared to a target of about 1,670,000 people (Table 10). Significant progress in ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands, though contribution to the overall target is small in general. ROP Attica had no contribution, though it is expected to cover 27% of the target (Annex Tables E and F).

Table 10 - Main Indicators: Energy and Environment policy area

Policy area	Main Indicators	Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)			
		2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)
Energy and Environment	No. of renewable energy projects	0	40	n/a	5.8
	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	0	107,500	n/a	6.3
	Additional population served by water projects	39,830	160,817	303.8	15.7
	Additional population served by waste water projects	3,300	208,581	6,220.6	12.5

Source: Excel file AIR_Core Indicators_25.07.2012.xls and own calculations

Territorial Development

Significant delays were observed in the implementation of actions related to this priority area, resulting in low achievements. Information in the AIRs is not homogeneous but fragmented. In addition, the provided core indicators for this priority area present many omissions.

In the period 2007-2011, only 88 tourist projects were implemented, the majority of which in 2011. This is a significant lag compared to a target of about 5,000 projects that must be concluded, 60% of which in ROP Attica (1.8% realisation). As evidenced by Annex Tables E and F, the latter has so far not contributed at all to the programme, while the largest contribution comes from ROP Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada, followed by ROP Macedonia, Thrace.

²⁵ SOP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Competitiveness and Business", Athens, June 2012

²⁶SOP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Environment and Sustainable Development", Athens, June 2012

There is no information available on the impact of tourist projects in the total number of tourists visiting Greece. In Central Macedonia, it was recorded 213.8% increase in the number of tourists visiting monuments and archaeological sites.

In terms of hospital beds, the largest contribution comes from ROP Macedonia, Thrace, followed by ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands. In ROP Macedonia, Thrace 804 hospital beds were created/renovated in Central Macedonia in 2011, marking an increase by 8.3% compared to 2010²⁷. In ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands, 466 new hospital beds were created/renovated, 336 of which in Western Greece and 130 in the Ionian Islands, In Western Greece, 93% of the population will benefit from the renovation of hospital beds²⁸. In ROP Crete/Aegean, 130 hospital beds were created/renovated, all in North Aegean (extension of Mytilini General Hospital)²⁹. In ROP Thessalia-Stereia Ellada-Ipeiros, 25 hospital beds were created/renovated, 22 of which in Ipeiros and 3 in Stereia Ellada³⁰.

In the period 2007-2011, 410 projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities were realised, 50% of which in ROP Attica (Table 11 and Annex Table F). The second largest contribution came from ROP Thessalia-Stereia Ellada-Ipeiros, with 153 projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities in 2011, compared to only 1 in 2010. In ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands only 14 projects were realised in 2011 (Annex Tables E and F). In Peloponnese, total population served by urban development projects is reported at 58,000, compared to a target of 658,327³¹.

In terms of policies directed to combat youth unemployment, no significant achievements were observed. There was no record of projects offering services to promote equal opportunities and social inclusion for minorities and young people, except in the case of ROP Macedonia, Thrace and more specific in East Macedonia area, where 13 such projects were recorded in 2011, compared to none in the period 2007-2010.

Table 11 - Main Indicators: Territorial development policy area

Policy area	Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)				
	Main Indicators	2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)
Territorial development	No. of tourism projects	17	88	417.6	1.8
	No. of projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities	14	410	2,828.6	n/a*

* lack of information on total targets in excel file AIR_Core Indicators_ 25.07.2012.xls

Source: Excel file AIR_Core Indicators_ 25.07.2012.xls and own calculations

²⁷ ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Macedonia-Thrace", Athens, June 2012

²⁸ ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands", Athens, June 2012

²⁹ ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Crete/Aegean", Athens, June 2012

³⁰ ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Thessalia, Stereia Ellada, Ipeiros", Athens, June 2012

³¹ ROP, Programming Period 2007-2013, "Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands", Athens, June 2012

3. EFFECTS OF INTERVENTION

It is very difficult to quantify any impacts in 2011 partly because there are no evaluation studies measuring impacts and partly because the economic crisis led to prioritising survival over selected development objectives.

Main points from previous country report:

- The most visible impacts occurred in the area of transport infrastructure, aiming at reviving the construction sector severely affected by the crisis. Urban transportation projects, related to the construction/extension of the metro lines in the two major urban centres were also expected.
- There was a focus on innovation and RTD in entrepreneurship projects, evidenced by the increased number of firms participating in collaborative RTDI projects and benefiting from the RTDI activity and RTDI services provided to them.
- There was a focus on actions against the intensive, uncontrolled urbanisation of the area and shortage of open space, leading to continuous degradation of the Athens urban centre. According to the data from the AIR 2010 of the respective ROP, more than 6,000 people benefited from the interventions in the field of integrated urban development in the Attica region.

In 2011, the main impact was the funding of companies for survival during the crisis. The lack of liquidity in the banking sector has deprived Greek companies from funding sources and the ERDF support is used for their current needs. One may thus argue that the increasing export performance of the business sector (and national competitiveness) can be partly attributed to ERDF funding.

Conversely, there are no impacts in transport, as all major transport projects stagnated because of the inability of the banking sector to fund the public-private partnerships built for concession projects.

4. EVALUATIONS AND GOOD PRACTICE IN EVALUATION

In Greece, evaluation reports are limited due to both delays in the implementation of SOPs and ROPs and the signing of the relative contracts. The latter is attributed to frequent administrative changes.

In the 2011 report, there was no record of evaluations conducted for the Contracting Authority, the Ministry of Development. A systematic search for other evaluations and relevant studies indicated:

- Research paper "Regional Inequalities In Greece: Determining Factors, Trends And Perspectives" published in April, 2011
- Master course essay "Structural Policy and Development of the Greek Regions. Evaluation Methods of Structural Policies, The case of the ROP South Aegean
- Article in the Panorama Inforegio, Evaluation of the Cohesion policy, Thoughts and Results, "New underground railway for Athens".

Mid-term reviews were launched for all 13 programmes and all of them are expected by the end of 2012. A short analysis, the main findings ahead of the complete mid-term review, was

requested in advance from all of them to document the requests for revisions and shifting resources between programmes/axes. Six of them are presented in Table 12.

All reports had to comply with the methodology prescribed in the Terms of Reference, which were common to all of them. These reports use impact analysis to assess the achievements over the targets set in the programming period 2007-2013. They follow a structured outline, including an analysis of the macroeconomic environment, a SWOT analysis of the region in the current socio-economic environment, an impact analysis of the progress of the programme through the use of core indicators, an analysis of the principal problems related to programme implementation, a description of the principal guidelines for the review of the programme, an assessment of the potential impact of such review and its expected benefits.

Table 12 - Short Analyses (pre-mid-terms reviews) in 2011

Title and date of completion	Policy area and scope (*)	Main objective and focus (*)	Method used (*)	Main findings	Full reference or link to publication
Evaluation Advisor for Competitiveness and Enterprise Operational Program 2007-2013	2	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low performance in all priority axes, except for technical support and improvement of enterprise and environment. - Underachievement is principally attributed to lengthy maturity periods of projects, complex procedures related to funds' allocation and commitments and often lack of coordination between cooperating parties - Financial distress aggravated under performance. 	Evaluation Advisor for Competitiveness and Enterprise Operational Program 2007-2013, June 2012, REMACO, OMAS EXERGIA
Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Attica 2007-2013, August 2012	Evaluation of the structural policy in Regional operational program Attica	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of priority axes are below targets due to lengthy maturity periods of projects, complex procedures related to funds' allocation and commitments and often lack of coordination between cooperating parties - The priority axis sustainable development and improvement of quality of life presents significant progress in terms of funding but exhibits low absorption due to significant time lags in contractualisation - The enhancement of competitiveness, innovation and digital convergence priority axis exhibits low absorption rates, though it is the second most important axis in terms of funding 	Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Attica 2007-2013, August 2012, AKN Analysis, Institute of Regional Development, Panteion University
Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands 2007-2013, June 2012	Evaluation of the structural policy in Regional operational program Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure and transport in Western Greece, though currently below target based on core indicators is expected to catch up and achieve targets by 2013. In Peloponnese there is risk of underachievement of forecasted rural road network (off motorway). In Ionian islands the program is on target in road networks but will require extra funding to finance the commitments for ports' upgrading - In priority axis Digital Convergence and Competitiveness in Western Greece there is underachievement in the expansion/upgrading of tourist infrastructure, but other core indicators are well above targets. The same applies for Ionian islands and Peloponnese. In Peloponnese, additional funds will be needed to satisfy commitments. - Sustainable development and quality of life: significant delays due to lengthy maturity periods and complex contractualisation processes. In addition, there are delays in the approval process from the administrative services of Ministries of Health and Education in Western Greece. In Peloponnese targets seem attainable 	Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands 2007-2013, June 2012, EEO Group, REMACO, Logotech

Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Sterea Ellada, Thessalia, Ipeiros 2007-2013	Evaluation of the structural policy in Regional operational program Sterea Ellada, Thessalia, Ipeiros	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thessalia is the only region with no significant over commitments, although some priority axis such as Infrastructure and transport exhibit over commitments compared to the axis Sustainable Development and Quality of life. - In Sterea Ellada, both axes Infrastructure and transport and Sustainable Development and Quality of life present over commitments. Digital Convergence seems equally significant, though a significant part of the commitment is considered inappropriate as many projects have been abandoned or are withdrawn. The same applies to Ipeiros. 	Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Sterea Ellada, Thessalia, Ipeiros 2007-2013, Infogroup SA, Prooptiki SA, Akronimio Meletitiki Ltd
Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Macedonia, Thrace 2007-2013	Evaluation of the structural policy in Regional operational program Macedonia, Thrace	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slow progress in Central Macedonia in priority axes transport and enhancement of accessibility , digital convergence (R&D and renewable energy) - Western Macedonia and East Macedonia progress satisfactorily in all priority axes except for sustainable development and quality of life, though targets remain attainable - Slowdown in technical assistance priority axis in all regions. 	Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Macedonia, Thrace 2007-2013, Planet, Eurotec
Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Crete, Aegean 2007-2013	Evaluation of the structural policy in Regional operational program Crete, Aegean	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slow progress in indicator related to the improvement of road network in Crete and North Aegean and the upgrading of ports in Crete - Overachievements in Digital Convergence and Competitiveness priority axis in all regions - In Crete, the indicator related to the upgrading of hospital beds (sustainable development and quality of life axis) will most likely not reach its target. - Technical support and territorial development priority axes in line with targets 	Evaluation Advisor for the Regional Operational Program Crete, Aegean 2007-2013, ICAP SA, OMAS SA, ETAM SA

Note : (*) Legend :

Policy area and scope: 1. RTDI; 2. Enterprise support and ICT; 3. Human Resources (ERDF only); 4. Transport; 5. Environment; 6. Energy; 7. Territorial development (urban areas, tourism, rural development, cultural heritage, health, public security, local development); 8. Capacity and institution building; 9. Multi-area (e.g. evaluations of programmes, mid-term evaluations); 10. Transversal aspects (e.g. gender or equal opportunities, sustainable development, employment);

Main objective and focus: 1. assess the arrangements and procedures for managing or administering programmes; 2. support monitoring, or check the progress made in implementing programmes, such as many mid-term evaluations; 3. assess the outcome or effects of programmes in terms of the results achieved and their contribution to attaining socio-economic policy objectives.

Method used: 1. Counterfactual; 2. Cost-benefit analysis; 3. Other quantitative; 4. Qualitative.

5. FURTHER REMARKS - NEW CHALLENGES FOR POLICY

Main points from previous country report:

- *The notorious economic problems* of Greece were further aggravated in 2011 due to constraints in the bank liquidity. The efforts to ensure bank recapitalisation dominated policy challenges.
- *In quantitative terms*, implementation and certified expenditure improved rapidly in 2011. The increase was remarkable in some OPs and less so in others. The delays in shifting funds are expected to improve the situation in 2012.
- *In terms of quality*, absorption continues to dominate the scene and this means that policy does not have the luxury to act based on impact assessments.
- *Within sectoral priorities*, State Aid to the business sector continues to demonstrate the most rapid progress. A problem may occur at a later stage, as certain funds have absorbed their share but have not yet distributed them to the final beneficiaries. In addition to that a new worry regarding the fees intermediaries are charging for their services. In certain cases transaction cost seem to be unreasonably high and it would be advisable to gain a better overview of this item.
- *Accessibility*, which has a significant share of the funding, is suffering from the credit crunch, whereas large projects in energy and the environment suffer from immaturity and social resistance. Policy efforts focus on the former, trying to find solutions for credits and national funds, whereas the latter are still neglected. The social turmoil related to the crisis discourages national authorities from confrontations. Solid waste disposal in particular, where delays are associated with fines (which are not yet imposed, because the Commission has politically decided not to do so, but they may anytime be activated), needs to be tackled in priority.
- *In terms of regional progress* the transitional and Convergence regions do not show a systematic pattern of differentiated behaviours. Hence, it is not in terms of types of regions or overall ROPs but mainly in the individual administrations of those of the 13 regions that lag behind that efforts should be concentrated. However, as all regions are still lagging behind in terms of implementation there are serious challenges ahead for the coordinating Managing Authority.
- *Last but definitely not least, in terms of administrative capabilities*, the country suffers significantly, and major improvements are needed. The interpretation of the ERDF Regulation, the lack of consistency of national rules and their frequent changes, the lack of evaluations, despite availability of funding in the Technical Assistance and the lack of transparency and coordination of studies hamper a sound systematic priority setting and a rewarding policy cycle. Although the current economic climate leading to lowering salaries for civil servants damps enthusiasm and drive to change, this is absolutely imperative for the future. The Greek administration does not show signs of learning over time and the arrival of the EU Task Force may be an opportunity for a leapfrog in that respect. Accountability and controls that proved less severe in the past need to be strengthened at all levels.

- *In terms of governance*, it may be of interest to check a different approach and ask cities to take responsibility for their development plans. The general arguments of the relevance of proximity and the concentration of activities in the two major cities of the country suggest that they could act as pilots for a new approach in the future.

The main concerns of the previous year remain acute despite visible speeding up of absorption.

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INTERVIEWS

Firbas Yiannis	Evaluation and Strategy Unit, Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping
Christou Christos	Managing Authority, Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping
Deniozos Dimitris	Special Adviser, Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping
Hatziparadeisis Asterios	Head of Managing Authority, Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Iakovidis D.	Special coordination unit, Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping
Poulakaki L.	Managing Authority, Programme of Competitiveness and Enterprise
Sidiropoulos Nikos	Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Networks
Tsaltakis Panos	Managing Authority, Programme of Competitiveness and Enterprise

ANNEX 1 - EVALUATION GRID FOR EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE IN EVALUATION

Evaluation Grid A - Evaluation of the structural performance of SOP

BASIC INFORMATION	
Country: Greece	
Policy area: Evaluation of the structural performance of SOP Competitiveness and Enterprise	
Title of evaluation and full reference: Evaluation Advisor for Competitiveness and Enterprise Operational Program 2007-2013	
Intervention period covered: 2007-2013	
Timing of the evaluation (when it was carried out): June 2012	
Budget: Unknown, this is a preliminary analysis, the full evaluation for which there is a budget foreseen will be made available by the end of 2012	
Evaluator: External evaluator	
Method: Impact analysis	
Main objectives and main findings: Low performance in all priority axes, except for technical support and improvement of enterprise and environment. The underachievement is principally attributed to lengthy maturity periods of projects, complex procedures related to funds' allocation and commitments and often lack of coordination between cooperating parties.	
Appraisal: The evaluation starts with a SWOT analysis and then presents a good overview of core indicators in priority axis of the program, explaining the reasons for underachievement of targets and the likelihood of fulfilling the targets up to the end of 2013.	
CHECK LIST	
Score each item listed below from 0 to 2 as follows: 0: No; 1: Yes, but not fully; 2: Yes	
Report	
Are the objectives, methods and findings of the evaluation clearly set out?	1
Are the findings and recommendations clearly supported by the analysis?	2
Are the methods used suitable given the objectives of the valuation and have they been well applied?	2
Are the quantitative and qualitative data used reliable and suitable for the purpose of the evaluation?	2
Are the potential effects of other factors (e.g. the economic situation) on the outcome fully taken into account?	2
Is a serious attempt made to distinguish the effects of the intervention from these other factors?	0

Evaluation Grid B - Evaluation of the structural performance of ROP Western Greece, Peloponnese, Ionian islands

BASIC INFORMATION	
Country: Greece	
Policy area: Evaluation of the structural performance of ROP Western Greece, Peloponnese, Ionian islands	
Title of evaluation and full reference: Evaluation Advisor for Western Greece, Peloponnese, Ionian islands Regional Operating Program	
Intervention period covered: 2007-2013	
Timing of the evaluation: June 2012	
Budget: Unknown, this is a preliminary analysis, the full evaluation for which there is a budget foreseen will be made available by the end of 2012	
Evaluator: External evaluator	
Method: Impact analysis	
Main objectives and main findings: Significant delays in the priority axis sustainable development and quality of life due to lengthy maturity periods and complex contractualisation processes. Infrastructure and transport in Western Greece and Ionian islands are on track. In Peloponnese there is risk of underachievement of forecasted rural road network (off motorway). In priority axis Digital Convergence and Competitiveness in Western Greece there is underachievement in the expansion/upgrading of tourist infrastructure, but other core indicators overachieve targets. The same applies for Ionian islands and Peloponnese.	
Appraisal: The evaluation presents an extensive analysis of achievements in each priority axis and explains deviations from objectives with well documented analysis	
CHECK LIST	
Score each item listed below from 0 to 2 as follows: 0: No; 1: Yes, but not fully; 2: Yes	
Report	
Are the objectives, methods and findings of the evaluation clearly set out?	1
Are the findings and recommendations clearly supported by the analysis?	2
Are the methods used suitable given the objectives of the valuation and have they been well applied?	2
Are the quantitative and qualitative data used reliable and suitable for the purpose of the evaluation?	2
Are the potential effects of other factors (e.g. the economic situation) on the outcome fully taken into account?	1
Is a serious attempt made to distinguish the effects of the intervention from these other factors?	0

ANNEX 2 – TABLES

See Excel Tables 1 -4:

Excel Table 1 – Regional disparities and trends

Excel Table 2 – Macro-economic developments

Excel Table 3 - Financial allocation by main policy area

Excel Table 3cbc - Financial allocation by main policy area – cross border cooperation

Excel Table 4 - Commitments by main policy area (by end-2011)

Excel Table 4cbc - Commitments by main policy area (by end-2011) – cross border cooperation

Annex Table A - Broad policy areas and correspondence with fields of intervention (FOI)

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
1. Enterprise environment	RTDI and linked activities	01	R&TD activities in research centres
		02	R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology
		05	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms
		07	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)
		74	Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation, in particular through post-graduate studies ...
	Innovation support for SMEs	03	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks ...
		04	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (including access to R&TD services in research centres)
		06	Assistance to SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes (...)
		09	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs
		14	Services and applications for SMEs (e-commerce, education and training, networking, etc.)
		15	Other measures for improving access to and efficient use of ICT by SMEs
	ICT and related services	11	Information and communication technologies (...)
		12	Information and communication technologies (TEN-ICT)
		13	Services and applications for citizens (e-health, e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, etc.)
	Other investment in firms	08	Other investment in firms
2. Human resources	Education and training	62	Development of life-long learning systems and strategies in firms; training and services for employees ...
		63	Design and dissemination of innovative and more productive ways of organising work
		64	Development of special services for employment, training and support in connection with restructuring of sectors ...

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
	Labour market policies	72	Design, introduction and implementing of reforms in education and training systems ...
		73	Measures to increase participation in education and training throughout the life-cycle ...
		65	Modernisation and strengthening labour market institutions
		66	Implementing active and preventive measures on the labour market
		67	Measures encouraging active ageing and prolonging working lives
		68	Support for self-employment and business start-up
		69	Measures to improve access to employment and increase sustainable participation and progress of women ...
		70	Specific action to increase migrants' participation in employment ...
		71	Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people ...
		80	Promoting the partnerships, pacts and initiatives through the networking of relevant stakeholders
3. Transport	Rail	16	Railways
		17	Railways (TEN-T)
		18	Mobile rail assets
		19	Mobile rail assets (TEN-T)
	Road	20	Motorways
		21	Motorways (TEN-T)
		22	National roads
		23	Regional/local roads
	Other transport	24	Cycle tracks
		25	Urban transport
		26	Multimodal transport
		27	Multimodal transport (TEN-T)
		28	Intelligent transport systems
		29	Airports
30		Ports	
31		Inland waterways (regional and local)	
32	Inland waterways (TEN-T)		
4. Environment and energy	Energy infrastructure	33	Electricity
		34	Electricity (TEN-E)
		35	Natural gas
		36	Natural gas (TEN-E)
		37	Petroleum products
		38	Petroleum products (TEN-E)
		39	Renewable energy: wind
		40	Renewable energy: solar
		41	Renewable energy: biomass
		42	Renewable energy: hydroelectric, geothermal and other
		43	Energy efficiency, co-generation, energy management
	Environment and risk prevention	44	Management of household and industrial waste
		45	Management and distribution of water (drink water)

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
		46	Water treatment (waste water)
		47	Air quality
		48	Integrated prevention and pollution control
		49	Mitigation and adaption to climate change
		50	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land
		51	Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection (including Natura 2000)
		52	Promotion of clean urban transport
		53	Risk prevention (...)
		54	Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks
5. Territorial development	Social Infrastructure	10	Telephone infrastructure (including broadband networks)
		75	Education infrastructure
		76	Health infrastructure
		77	Childcare infrastructure
		78	Housing infrastructure
		79	Other social infrastructure
	Tourism and culture	55	Promotion of natural assets
		56	Protection and development of natural heritage
		57	Other assistance to improve tourist services
		58	Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage
		59	Development of cultural infrastructure
		60	Other assistance to improve cultural services
	Planning and rehabilitation	61	Integrated projects for urban and rural regeneration
	Other	82	Compensation of any additional costs due to accessibility deficit and territorial fragmentation
		83	Specific action addressed to compensate additional costs due to size market factors
6. Technical assistance		84	Support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties
		81	Mechanisms for improving good policy and programme design, monitoring and evaluation ...
		85	Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection
		86	Evaluation and studies; information and communication

Annex Table B - Annual unemployment rate Greece Vs EU27

Unemployment rate (%)	EU27	Greece
2000	8.8	11.2
2001	8.6	10.7
2002	8.9	10.3
2003	9.1	9.7
2004	9.3	10.5
2005	9.0	9.9
2006	8.3	8.9
2007	7.2	8.3
2008	7.1	7.7
2009	9.0	9.5
2010	9.7	12.6
2011	9.7	17.7
2012 (1st quarter)*	NOT AVAILABLE	22.6

Source: Eurostat, *National Statistical Service of Greece

Annex Table C - Relative policy priority by region as reflected by approvals of allocated Community contribution (total expenditure/total funding)

Categories	Regions	1. Enterprise environment	2. Human resources	3. Transport	4. Environment and energy	5. Territorial development	6. Technical assistance
Convergence	East Macedonia/Thrace	176.9		33.0	93.7	11.7	10.9
	Thessalia	65.7		32.1	12.5	26.4	14.4
	Ipeiros	105.1		44.9	12.2	46.5	13.8
	Ionian islands	69.2	41.4	32.2	5.8	30.1	17.0
	Western Greece	104.1	4.0	15.8	13.3	41.6	11.4
	Peloponnesus	105.4	0.5	23.3	13.7	29.8	16.9
	North Aegean	90.2		19.9	10.5	31.0	5.8
	Crete	149.9		21.2	7.7	18.4	
	Phasing Out regions	Central Macedonia	68.1		24.4	34.9	17.1
West Macedonia		76.8		52.6	2.5	39.2	2.0
Attiki		55.4		11.0	11.4	22.5	3.2
Competitiveness and Employment	Stereia Ellada	464.6		49.4	61.9	64.1	35.4
	South Aegean	203.7		39.4	7.5	15.8	19.7

Source: Own calculations on the base of DG Region data

Annex Table D - Change of annual commitments 2011-2010 (%)

	ERDF and Cohesion Fund	Total	ERDF and Cohesion Fund	Total	ERDF and Cohesion Fund	Total
	<i>Convergence objective</i>		<i>Multiobjective</i>		<i>Total</i>	
1. Enterprise environment	47.1	47.1	42.8	67.4	46.3	51.1
1.1 RTDI and linked activities	-6.4	-6.4	-10.2	245.5	-6.7	14.9
1.2 Support for innovation in SMEs	142.9	142.9	99.0	99.0	139.6	139.6
1.3 Other investment in firms	44.2	44.2	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.4
1.4 ICT and related services	88.1	88.1	66.2	96.1	87.2	88.5
2. Human resources	5.4	26.9	-51.9	97.3	-18.0	94.7
2.1 Education and training						
2.2 Labour market policies	5.4	26.9	-51.9	174.3	-18.0	160.3
3. Transport	21.6	21.6	31.9	31.9	22.9	22.9
3.1 Road	43.1	43.1	32.9	32.9	41.3	41.3
3.2 Rail	-19.5	-19.5	0.0	0.0	-19.5	-19.5
3.3 Other	19.6	19.6	22.5	22.5	19.9	19.9
4. Environment and energy	83.7	83.7	47.5	47.5	80.6	80.6
4.1 Energy infrastructure	117.9	117.9	96.8	96.8	117.0	117.0
4.2 Environmental infrastructure	78.4	78.4	44.3	44.3	75.2	75.2
5. Territorial development	86.1	86.1	68.6	68.6	80.4	80.4
5.1 Tourism and culture	82.0	82.0	72.4	72.4	79.9	79.9
5.2 Planning and rehabilitation	30.3	30.3	35.6	35.6	31.4	31.4
5.3 Social infrastructure	138.1	138.1	76.3	76.3	110.0	110.0
5.4 Other						
6. Technical assistance	57.3	58.1	95.2	226.5	58.5	78.8
Total Objective	50.3	50.5	44.5	74.9	49.4	56.5

Source: Own calculations from Excel Table 4.

Annex Table E - Main Indicators by policy area, allocation between OPs

Policy Area	Main Indicator		2007-2011	Results/Target (%)
Enterprise support and RTDI including ICT Increase access to finance by SMEs	Number of direct investment aid projects to SME	% to total	23,889	173.4
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	2.3		
	Attica	36.2		
	Macedonia, Thrace	20.8		
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	19.9		
	Crete/Aegean	20.8		
	Number of RTD projects		493	19.3
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	3.7		
	Attica	51.9		
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	6.3		
	Macedonia, Thrace	27		
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	10.5		
	Crete/Aegean	0.6		
	Jobs created (gross, full time equivalent)		11,881	63.3
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	3.7		
	Attica	33.2		
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	8.6		
	Macedonia, Thrace	22.9		
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	15.6		
	Crete/Aegean	16		
	Number of additional population covered by broadband access**		0	0
	Attica	11.3		
	Macedonia, Thrace	80.2		
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	2.4		
	Crete/Aegean	6.1		
	Number of start-ups supported		2,034	168.5
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	19.4		
Attica	53			
Macedonia, Thrace	11.1			
Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	10.3			
Crete/Aegean	6.2			
Human Resources	Number of education projects	% to total	387	50.4
	Attica	8.3		
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	7.5		
	Macedonia, Thrace	34.9		
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	26.4		
	Crete/Aegean	23		
	Number of benefiting students		18,720	11.4
	Attica	1.2		
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	11.6		
	Macedonia, Thrace	48.1		
Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	28.4			

Policy Area	Main Indicator	2007-2011	Results/Target (%)
	Crete/Aegean	10.7	
Transport	Number of transport projects	204	51.9
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	12.3	
	Macedonia, Thrace	8.3	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	35.3	
	Crete/Aegean	44.1	
	km of reconstructed roads	310	19.3
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	10.8	
	Macedonia, Thrace	47	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	26.5	
	Crete/Aegean	15.6	
Energy and Environment	Number of renewable energy projects	40	5.8
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	57.5	
	Macedonia, Thrace	42.5	
	Additional capacity of renewable energy production (MWh)	107,500	6.3
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	100	
	Additional population served by water projects	160,817	15.7
	Attica	3.4	
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	24.8	
	Macedonia, Thrace	46.6	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	24.6	
	Crete/Aegean	0.7	
	Additional population served by waste water projects	208,581	12.5
	Environment and Sustainable Decelopment	95.6	
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	0.7	
Macedonia, Thrace	1.8		
Crete/Aegean	1.9		
Territorial Development	Number of tourism projects	88	1,8
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	12.5	
	Macedonia, Thrace	33	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	47.7	
	Crete/Aegean	6.8	
	Number of projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities	410	n/a*
	Attica	50	
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	3.4	
	Macedonia, Thrace	5.1	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	37.3	
	Crete/Aegean	4.1	

* lack of information on total targets in excel file AIR_Core Indicators_ 25.07.2012.xls

**amended based on the interviews

Source: Excel file AIR_Core Indicators_ 25.07.2012.xls and own calculations

Annex Table F - Main Indicators by policy area, annual comparison

Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)						
Policy area	Main Indicators	2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)	Note
Enterprise support and RTDI including ICT Increase access to finance by SMEs	Number of direct investment aid projects to SME	13,905	23,889	71.8	173.4	Attiki outnumbered Phasing Out and some Convergence regions in terms of direct investment aid projects to SMEs. Convergence regions presented mixed results
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	272	555	104.0	7.5	
	Attica	4,519	8,640	91.2	522.7	
	Macedonia, Thrace	3,908	4,962	27.0	4.3	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	2,609	4,763	82.6	21.0	
	Crete/Aegean	2,597	4,969	91.3	4.5	
	Number of RTD projects	140	493	252.1	19.3	ROP Ionian islands-Western Greece-Peloponnesus and SOP Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship had the smallest contribution due to lack of interest from contractors in tenders that were launched
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	1	18	1,700.0	1.9	
	Attica	2	256	12,700.0	32.6	
	Western Greece-Peloponnesus-Ionian islands	0	31	n/a	103.3	
	Macedonia, Thrace	130	133	2.3	20.5	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	7	52	642.9	34.2	
	Crete/Aegean	0	3	n/a	21.4	Significant number of new jobs were created in 2011 due to actions undertaken under the SOC Competitiveness and Employment
	Jobs created (gross, full time equivalent)	9,047	11,881	31.3	63.3	
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	1	443	44,187.0	4.3	
	Attica	3,383	3,939	16.4	165.5	
	Western Greece-Peloponnesus-Ionian islands	970	1,024	5.6	170.7	
	Macedonia, Thrace	2,057	2,722	32.3	135.5	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	1,235	1,849	49.6	65.9	ERDF support had so far no effect on broadband increase principally due to delays in the implementation of action "Broadband Development in Greek Rural Areas" through the SOP "Digital Convergence". It has now been decided that the action will also be financed through PPPs
	Crete/Aegean	1,400	1,905	36.1	257.4	
	Number of additional population covered by broadband access**	-	-	-	-	
	Attica	-	-	-	-	
	Macedonia, Thrace	-	-	-	-	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	-	-	-	-	Attiki evidenced significant support to start ups with 1,078 new start-ups being supported in 2011, compared to only 178 in 2010. The target does not seem attainable in Ionian islands-
	Crete/Aegean	-	-	-	-	
	Number of start-ups supported	515	2,034	295.0	168.5	
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	214	395	84.6	83.2	
	Attica	178	1,078	505.6	1,088.9	
	Macedonia, Thrace	99	225	127.3	362.9	

Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)						
Policy area	Main Indicators	2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)	Note
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	9	210	2,233.3	54.1	Western Greece-Peloponnese.
	Crete/Aegean	15	126	740.0	135.5	
Human Resources	Number of education projects	99	387	290.9	50.4	ROPs Macedonia, Thrace and Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada had the highest contribution to the program, exhibiting overachievement in terms of targets. ROP Attica and Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands were the outliers with about 30 education projects in the period 2007-2011 and significantly underperforming
	Attica	0	32	n/a	35.6	
	Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands	17	29	70.6	18.1	
	Macedonia, Thrace	4	135	3,275.0	164.6	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	74	102	37.8	188.9	
	Crete/Aegean	4	89	2,125.0	43.4	In spite of the low number of education projects in the ROP Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands, the number of benefited students/ number of education projects was the highest in this ROP, 72.6% compared to 66.7% which was the impact of education projects in the ROP Macedonia, Thrace with the highest number of education projects in the period 2007-2011. In Attiki, only 219 students benefited from 32 education projects (6.8%)
	Number of benefiting students	3,700	18,720	405.9	11.4	
	Attica	0	219	n/a	n/a	
	Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands	0	2,170	n/a	8.5	
	Macedonia, Thrace	2,400	9,003	275.1	36.6	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	0	5,324	n/a	33.7	
Crete/Aegean	1,300	2,004	54.2	2.0		
Transport	Number of transport projects	83	204	145.8	51.9	ROPs Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada and Crete/Aegean overachieved their targets and accounted for almost 80% of total transport projects.
	Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands	21	25	19.0	28.4	
	Macedonia, Thrace	5	17	240.0	16.7	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	56	72	28.6	144.0	
	Crete/Aegean	1	90	8,900.0	125.0	
	km of reconstructed roads	47	310	559.3	19.3	In terms of km constructed/ reconstructed in roads, there was significant delay and minimum progress was observed only in some ROPs. ROP Attica has not materialised any of the 43km target
	Western Greece-Peloponnese-Ionian islands	26	33	30.4	11.4	
	Macedonia, Thrace	21	146	583.6	65.3	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	0	82	n/a	40.5	
	Crete/Aegean	0	48	n/a	19.4	
Energy and Environment	Number of renewable energy projects	0	40	n/a	5.8	No contribution from ROPs Attica, Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada and Crete/Aegean which have so far failed to achieve their target (95 projects).
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	0	23	n/a	4.5	
	Macedonia, Thrace	0	17	n/a	23.0	
	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	0	107,500	n/a	6.3	There was a significant lag in the production of additional renewable energy, with only SOP
	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship	0	107,500	n/a	8.8	

Outcomes and results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)						
Policy area	Main Indicators	2010	2011	% change	Results to target (%)	Note
						Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship contributing to the target (about 1,700,000 MWh). This SOP is expected to cover more than 70% of the target.
	Additional population served by water projects	39,830	160,817	303.8	15.7	ROP Macedonia, Thrace contributed the most in the program, but ROP Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada overachieved the target (20,000 people) by almost double. ROP Crete/Aegean is significantly below the target, but its overall contribution is expected to be small in general.
	Attica	0	5,475	n/a	3.7	
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	39,830	39,830	0.0	49.8	
	Macedonia, Thrace	0	74,913	n/a	39.4	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	0	39,489	n/a	197.4	
	Crete/Aegean	0	1,110	n/a	0.8	
	Additional population served by waste water projects	3,300	208,581	6,220.6	12.5	Significant progress in ROP Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands, though contribution to the overall target is small in general.
	Environment and Sustainable Development	0	199,500	n/a	20.3	
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	800	1,500	87.5	4.3	
	Macedonia, Thrace	0	3,681	n/a	9.9	
	Crete/Aegean	2,500	3,900	56.0	2.6	
Territorial development	Number of tourism projects	17	88	417.6	1.8	ROP Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada had the largest contribution in the period 2007-2011 and accounted for almost 50% of the projects realised in 2011. Significant lag compared to targets.
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	9	11	22.2	2.5	
	Macedonia, Thrace	3	29	866.7	4.7	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	5	42	740.0	8.8	
	Crete/Aegean	0	6	n/a	1.6	
	Number of projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities	14	410	2,828.6	n/a*	OPs Attica and Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada, contributed the most to the target and marked the highest achievements in 2011.
	Attica	7	205	2,828.6	n/a*	
	Western Greece-Peloponese-Ionian islands	0	14	n/a	n/a*	
	Macedonia, Thrace	0	21	n/a	n/a*	
	Thessalia, Ipeiros, Sterea Ellada	1	153	15,200.0	n/a*	
	Crete/Aegean	6	17			

* lack of information on total targets in excel file AIR_Core Indicators_ 25.07.2012.xls

** data amended based on interviews

Source: Excel file AIR_Core Indicators_ 25.07.2012.xls, data from ROPs and SOPs and own calculations