



**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**

Luxembourg

Version: Final

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

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List of abbreviations

- AIR Annual Implementation Report
- MA Managing Authority
- OP Operational Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The development of a knowledge-based economy and environmental and energy support are the two main complementary strategic objectives of the current programming period. Concentration of means, both thematically and geographically, is the main feature of the Luxembourg ERDF Operational Programme (OP). This is the result of a voluntary choice on behalf of the Managing Authority (MA), which taking into account the limited amount of ERDF financing, sought to avoid dispersion of effort and loss of added value. The recent economic crisis (the economic forecast for 2012 anticipates for 2012 a slowdown with a 1% real GDP growth rate) has not led to any change in priorities and/or the allocation of ERDF funding. Targeting innovation and the knowledge-based economy, the ERDF OP may be considered as a well suited means of fostering an upturn in the economy, converging with the national "*Programme Conjoncture*". However, the market pressure on public debts in Europe pushed the Government in 2011 to reduce public expenditure in order to maintain the budget stability in the long term. This change however does not affect the funds for regional development.

Since 2007, the programme received more than 95 candidate projects and approved 58 projects for a total cost of EUR 72.9 million with an ERDF contribution of EUR 22.5 million by the end of 2010 (including technical assistance). The implementation of the ERDF OP is progressing in satisfactory manner – 88.9 % of the ERDF allocated funds have been committed (against 48% last year). It is safe to say that 100% of the ERDF will be committed before the end of the current programming period. In addition, the discrepancy between axis 1 and 2 in terms of commitment is confirmed: axis 1 represents 42% of the ERDF commitments concentrated on a smaller number of projects (with larger budgets) mainly in the field of renewable energy production and promotion; while the axis 2 represents 58% of the commitments (over 43 projects, mainly applied research projects).

Compared to last year, there has been some progress on the physical indicators, due to the fact that some projects have been already completed. The table of physical indicators provide some interesting results with respect to the number of research projects, research jobs created, research-enterprise cooperation projects and renewable energy projects (results are above the targets). This illustrates the concentration of the interventions around two main policy areas: "enterprise support and RTDI" (more on RTDI than on enterprise support) and "environment and energy" (more on energy than on environment).

For the "environment and energy policy" area, the ERDF clearly contributes to the promotion of the use of renewable energies sources and efficiency energy management. Despite the fact that the ERDF contribution remains modest compared to national public funding in the two areas, the ERDF programming trend is consistent with the national policy agenda (e.g. by supporting and testing the development of new renewable sources in Luxembourg like MINETT-KOMPOST on biogas production). ERDF funds have contributed to increasing the capacity of renewable energy production (4,874 additional MWh by the end of 2011). The number of energy related projects reflects the increased awareness and intention of the municipalities to develop new sources of energy (biogas, sludge drying) and to reduce their energy consumption. For the "Enterprise support and RTDI" policy area, ERDF support during the 2000-2006 period was mainly focused on research infrastructures and equipment in public research labs. From 2007

to 2013 ERDF support is more balanced between continued finance to research infrastructures and providing funds for soft interventions (research and innovation projects). The ERDF programme is increasingly focusing its support on applied research projects, promotion of innovation within firms, development of enterprise/research collaborations, etc. which is consistent with the increase in national investments in RDI.

No evaluation in relation to the ERDF programme has been carried out in 2011. The MA considers that the monitoring tools it developed (financial indicators, physical indicators, annual interim report, dialogue with the beneficiaries) are sufficient for ensuring the monitoring and the *interim* evaluation of the programme.

The MA is preparing the next programming period (2014-2020) and anticipates continuity with the current strategy, which is already in line with the concentration of ERDF on a limited number of thematic objectives proposed by the European Commission.

1. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Main points from previous country report:

- Luxembourg is a single NUTS 2 region with a slightly growing population of 502,000 (January 2010).
- In the 1950s and 1960s, the economy developed from agriculture to significant reliance on the steel industry. In the late 1970s, the industry declined and banking, which was concentrated in the city, emerged as the key driver of the economy. GDP per capita went on to become the highest in Europe (GDP per capita in PPS was over 2.5 times the EU average in 2009).
- Regional disparities remain important. The country can be divided essentially into three regions:
 - The central region hosts a high share of the financial service sector, public institutions, research centres and the university, and employs 70% of cross-border workers;
 - The Southern region is where the steel and mining industries were located and where the employment rate shrunk with the decline of industrial activities; even though manufacturing remains important and still accounts for 30% of total employment;
 - The Northern and Eastern regions are traditionally dependent on agriculture and tourism.
- The macroeconomic context and budgetary policy were favourable to regional development (more favourable than in the rest of the EU), when the Luxembourg National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 and the OPs were formulated.
- These features are still valid.

As in other EU countries, the macro-economic situation is less favourable since 2007/2008 due to the economic crisis. The ranking of Luxembourg in the main competitiveness and innovation scoreboards shows a relative decrease since 2007 (cf. following Table 1).

Table 1 - Luxembourg ranking in main competitiveness and innovation scoreboards

	2007	2010	2011
Growth Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum)	25	18	23
Global Competitiveness Index (IMD)	4	11	11
Index of Economic Freedom (Heritage Foundation)	15	14	13
European innovation scoreboard (European Commission)	8	8	11

The financial crisis put strong pressure on the banking and financing sector, which impacted the "real" economy at the end of 2008. Almost all of the sectors have been affected, particularly the most open ones such as the financing and industrial sectors, located in the Centre and Southern regions of Luxembourg.

To a certain extent, the "*Programme Conjoncturel*" (recovery plan) succeeded in maintaining a 3.5% growth rate in 2010 and 3.2% in 2011¹, slightly higher than the economic forecasts (2 to 3% of growth for 2010 and 2011). However, the real GDP growth has been more reduced, +1.6% in 2011. The economic forecasts for 2012 anticipate a slowdown with a 1%² real GDP growth rate due to several macro-economic factors: inflation, oil prices, public spending savings, etc.³ For the 2013-2015 period, a real growth rate +3.2% is forecast, compared to the real average long-term growth at +4.6% during the 1985-2011 period.

Despite this negative economic context, the unemployment rate has remained relatively stable since 2011 (around 5.1%)⁴ and shows a relative decrease since October 2009 (6% - including the youth unemployment).

In addition, the Alert Mechanism report (February 2012) of the European Commission (prepared in accordance with articles 3 and 4 of the Regulation on the prevention and correction of macro-economic imbalances) shows that the credit crisis seems to have had a limited impact on Luxembourg and that the Country does not present macro-economic imbalances. In addition, the macro-economic situation is relatively sound, despite the deterioration of competitiveness due to high wages and low productivity growth. Luxembourg continues to record persistent current account surpluses (Current account balances as % of GDP is 6). This partly reflects the effort set in place by the Government since 2011 to reduce public expenditure in order to maintain budget stability in the long term. This is also linked to trade surpluses reflecting the country's strong specialisation in financial services⁵.

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:

- Luxembourg implements one ERDF OP (Competitive Objective) and is involved in one cross-border territorial co-operation programme (INTERREG IVA "Great region").
- The priorities of these two programmes are highly complementary: the national ERDF OP targets attractiveness for investment and jobs (axis 1) and knowledge and innovation (axis 2), while the Territorial Cooperation programme focuses on "economy", "space" and "people" (i.e. human resources) through the support for innovation, cross-border infrastructure development and the environment.

¹ 12ème Actualisation du Programme de Stabilité et de Croissance du Grand Duché de Luxembourg pour la période 2011-2014, Avril 2011 ("Growth and Stability Programme").

² Plan national pour une croissance intelligente, durable et inclusive - Luxembourg 2020 (2012), http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/nd/nrp2012_luxembourg_fr.pdf

³ Service central de la statistique et des études économiques du ministère de l'Économie et du Commerce extérieur.

⁴ Eurostat figures August 2012. Cf. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-01102012-AP/FR/3-01102012-AP-FR.PDF

⁵ Alert Mechanism Report, European Commission, February 2012, http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/documents/alert_mechanism_report_2012_en.pdf

- Concentration of means is the main feature of Luxembourg's ERDF OP; considering the limited amount of ERDF resources available, the MA intended to avoid dispersion of effort and loss of added value.
- Thematically, innovation is the core element of the programmes: the "Competitiveness and Employment" OP 2007-2013 allocated 69% of ERDF finance to innovation (EUR 17 million), which is consistent with the growing support to innovation at the national level. The second core element of the two programmes relates to environment and energy (e.g. energy represents 9% of the planned ERDF allocation).
- Even though the entire country is eligible, the MA selects projects that tackle the main weaknesses specific areas: in urban areas (Capital city/centre; South), efforts are focused on economic diversification (through economic zoning) R&D and innovation; in rural areas (North, West, East), efforts are focused on the development of economic zones and on environmental protection.
- The ERDF OP only supports projects led by public or semi-public organisations (public research centres, national public agencies, local authorities etc.), which are less affected by the economic crisis.

These features are still valid.

The recent economic crisis has not led to any change in priorities and/or the allocation of EU funding. The ERDF OP is still in line with the national strategy designed in the National Reform Programme which supports the target of 2.3 to 2.6% of the GDP on research and development and the development of a green economy.

An additional remark concerns the geographic focus of the programming period. Whereas initially the OP allocated 35% of the ERDF to rural areas, only 10% of the total ERDF committed by the end of 2010 focused on rural areas (EUR 1.2 million out of EUR 12.1 million). This was done through two projects on energy production (bio gas) and environmental risk management (Risk Reseau and Minett-Kompost). This reflects the fact that the largest share of the commitments are related to research and innovation projects led by public research organisations, as well as national bodies (GIE MyEnergy, Luxinnovation, Etablissement Public Fonds Belval) concentrated in urban areas (South and Luxembourg City).

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION⁶

Main points from previous country report:

- Between 2007 and 2009, 39 projects had been approved (resulting from three calls for projects: 1 in 2008 and 2 in 2009). In 2010, a fourth call for projects was launched resulting in 22 new candidate projects.
- From 2007, the programme received 70 candidate projects and approved 39 projects for a total cost of EUR 39.8 million with an ERDF contribution of EUR 12.1 million (including technical assistance).

⁶ 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.

- By the end of 2010, axis 1 accounted for 41% of the ERDF commitments, while axis 2, accounted for 58% of the commitments. The ERDF intervention regarding axis 1 concentrates on a smaller number of projects (7) but with larger amount of financing, mainly in the field of renewable energy production and promotion. The support to innovation and research (axis 2) is spread among a higher number (32) of small research projects.
- By the end of 2010, the expenditure paid out by the beneficiaries included in payment claims sent to the MA amounted to EUR 3.9 million of ERDF, i.e. almost 16% of the ERDF allocation.

In 2011, 19 new projects have been approved by the MA. They result both from the fourth call of projects launched in 2010 (some of these projects required some adjustments before final agreement), and from the fifth call of projects launched in 2011. Within this last call, 15 candidate projects were received, of which 8 have been directly approved by the steering committee of the programme.

Table 2 – Allocation of ERDF and commitments by end-2011

ERDF Commitment Rate end-2011	Allocated (EUR million)	Committed (EUR million)	Commitment Rate (%)
	25.2	22.4	88.9
ERDF Implementation rate end-2011	Allocated (EUR million)	Expenditure paid out by the beneficiaries included in payment claims sent to the MA (EUR million)	Implementation Rate (%)
	25.2	9.7	38

Source: AIR 2011

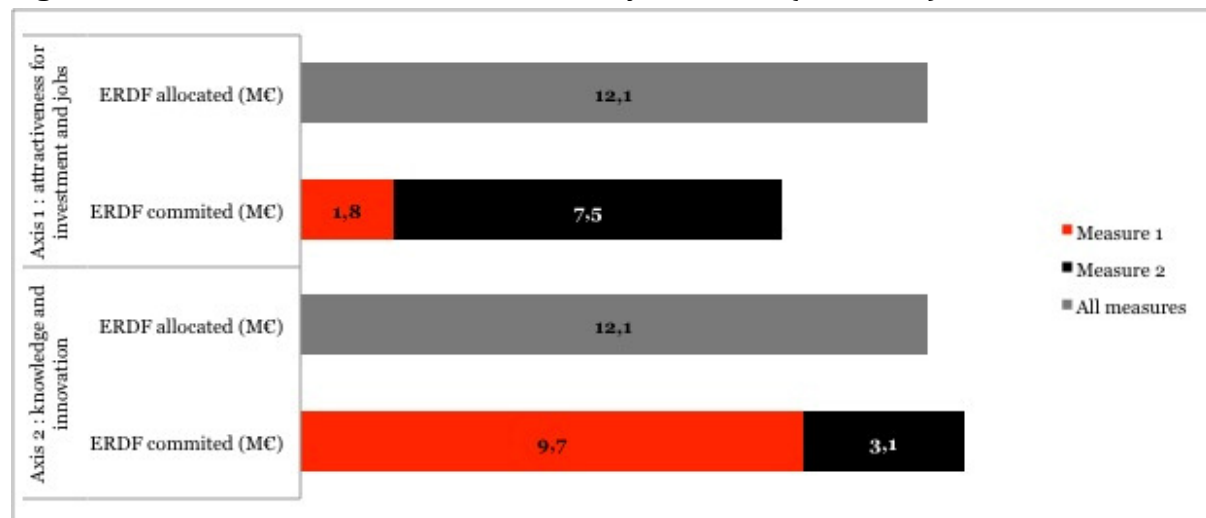
Since 2007, the programme received 95 candidate projects and approved 58 projects for a total cost of EUR 72.9 million with an ERDF contribution of EUR 22.5 million (including the technical assistance). While the number of projects approved has undergone a slight increase compared to 2010, the amount of ERDF committed doubled. This can be explained by the selection of large strategic projects under both the axis 1 (e.g. project on the implementation of a biogas and composting unit in Mondercange – EUR 4 million) and 2 (e.g. project of the Luxembourg Centre for Biomedicine Systems – LCBS – EUR 2.7 million).

The figures show that the implementation of the ERDF OP is progressing in a satisfactory manner – **88.9 % of ERDF allocated funds were committed by the end of 2011**. It is safe to say that 100% of the ERDF will be committed before the end of the programming period, the funds for axis 2 on research and innovation are already fully committed.

The distribution of the ERDF committed by axis did not change compared to 2010. Axis 1 represents 42% of ERDF commitments, while axis represents 58% of the commitments. The ERDF intervention regarding axis 1 remains concentrated on a smaller number of projects (15) but with larger amount of financing, mainly in the field of renewable energy production and promotion. The support to innovation and research (axis 2) is spread among a higher number (43) of small research projects.

With 9.7 million of ERDF declared expenditures by the end 2011, the implementation rate also doubled compared to 2010 (38% versus 16% end of 2010). The MA is now more focused on the monitoring and management of the projects to increase this rate.

Figure 1 – ERDF allocated and commitments by measures (end-2011)



Source: AIR 2011

Key: Axis 1/Measure1 = Improve basic infrastructure for economic growth and promote new economic activities; Axis 1/Measure 2 = Strengthen synergies between environmental protection and economic; Axis 2/Measure1 = Increase investment in RTD; Axis 2/Measure 2 = Facilitate all forms of RDTI.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMMES SO FAR

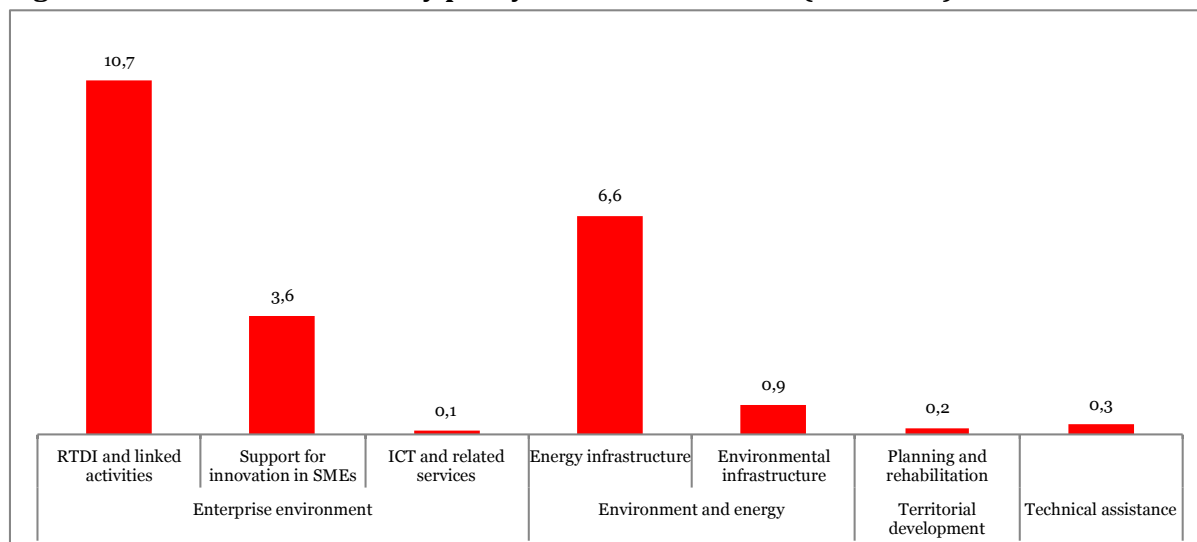
Main points from previous country report:

- Achievements and concrete results from the projects are not to be expected before the end of 2012. The analysis of the 15 performance indicators selected by the MA to assess the implementation of the programme did not provide significant evidence on achievements.
- At the end of 2010, the ERDF intervention is focused on "enterprise environment and RTDI" and "environment and energy" policy areas.
- Interventions on enterprise support and innovation were mainly focused on supporting research-oriented projects, while support to enterprises was only provided indirectly through the support to Luxinnovation, the national innovation agency.

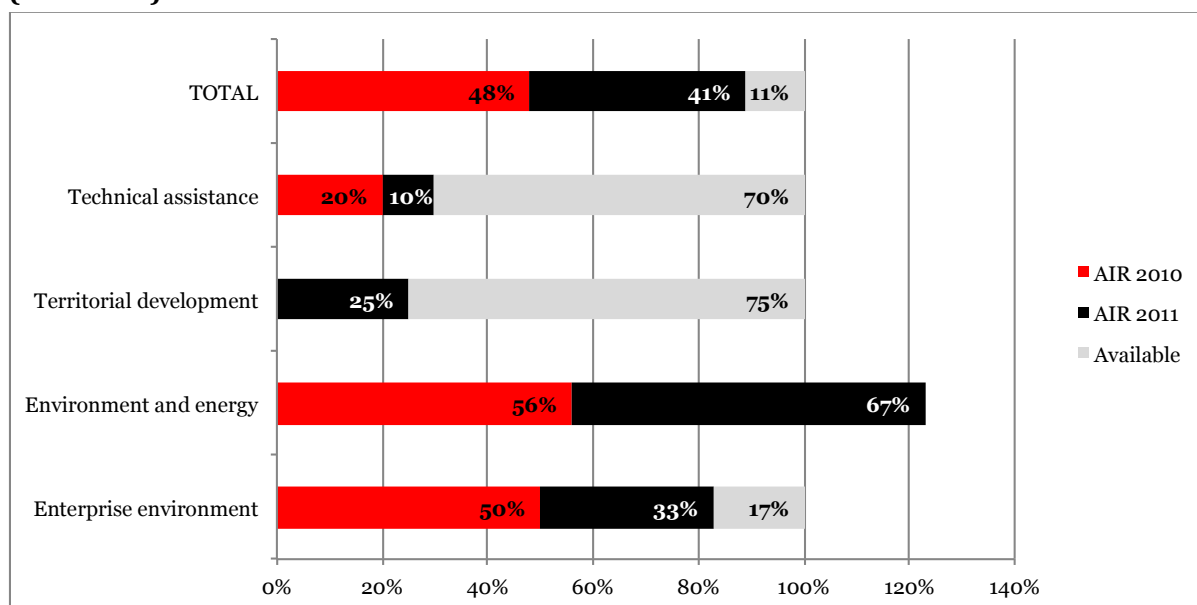
As last year, the ERDF intervention is still focused on "enterprise environment and RTDI" and "environment and energy" policy areas.

In 2011, there has been a stronger emphasis on the support to projects on innovation in SMEs compared to more research oriented projects. However, in terms of financial volume, the latter remain the most important.

The strong ERDF support to energy infrastructures is a result of the large projects approved (see hereafter).

Figure 2 – ERDF commitment by policy areas – EUR million (end-2011)

Source: AIR 2011

Figure 3 – Share of ERDF commitment by policy areas – % regarding initial allocation (end-2011)

Source: AIR 2011

Enterprise support and RTDI

The enterprise support and RTDI policy area represents a EUR 17.4 million ERDF allocation. By the end of 2011, EUR 14.4 million ERDF were committed with a particular focus on research and development projects (EUR 10.7 million).

Compared to 2010, due to the completion of a number of projects, progress has been achieved with regards to physical indicators.

Since 2007, 19 research and development projects have been supported, which is above the initial target as stated in the annual interim report (16 projects). The annual interim report also shows that the number of research jobs created has considerably increased compared to 2010

(+46 jobs). The estimation since 2007 (63) is also above the initial established target (40). However, it should be noted that the initial targets (in terms of jobs created and number of R&D projects) as stated in the annual interim report, has been modified compared to the figures included in the OP (the target was 200 jobs created for 32 R&D projects supported).

Compared to the previous programming period (2000-2006), progress has also been made in the support to the collaboration between researchers and enterprises. Among the 19 projects, the number of projects involving a researcher-enterprise joint partnership is above initial expectations (12 projects versus 5 expected), reflecting the stronger focus on the valorisation of research results and technology transfer.

The achievements in terms of support to business creation and the business environment (number of information society related projects, promotion of business, start-up creation) remain low, demonstrating the OP's strong focus on developing research capacities in public research organisations (e.g. new spaces for research infrastructures) and linking them to the enterprise sector. However, it should be noted that regarding the start-up creation/support indicator, the Belval Incubator cofounded by the ERDF is in operation only since July 2012. The incubator addresses a real need of young innovative entrepreneurs, by hosting 16 start-up companies (not reported in the annual interim report 2011) with an occupation rate of 80%.

Human Resources

This policy area is not directly targeted by the ERDF OP. The physical indicators on job creation linked to the programme implementation show positive progress compared to 2010 (113 vs. 46). However, it seems that the final target of 2,000 jobs (stated in the OP document) is over ambitious with regard to the type of projects supported by the programme (research projects, promotion projects in the field of innovation or energy infrastructures projects, etc.).

Transport and telecommunications

The ERDF OP does not support this policy area.

Environment and energy

This policy area is the second core priority of the OP with a EUR 6.1 million ERDF allocation and EUR 7.5 million committed by the end of 2011. The OP provides more support to the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency than to environmental protection.

The number of renewable energy projects has doubled over the past year (from 5 to 10 projects in 2011), going over the initial target. By supporting energy infrastructure projects, the ERDF intervention has contributed to increasing the capacity of renewable energy production (4,874 additional MWh by the end of 2011 versus a final target of 5,000 MWh) and should contribute to the reduction of greenhouse emissions, by the time the infrastructures are fully operational.

The measure on energy has been a success as illustrated in the volume of funds it has mobilized (29% of the total ERDF committed, against 9% as planned at the beginning of the programming period).

Territorial development

This policy area is not a top priority of the OP as it represents only 3% of the ERDF allocation. At the end of 2011 just one project had been supported within this policy area⁷.

Table 3 – Main physical indicators and achievements by end-2011

Policy area	Main indicators	Outcomes and results	Final target
Enterprise support and RTDI including ICT Increase access to finance by SMEs	CE4 - No. of RTD projects	19	16
	CE5 - No. of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	12	4
	CE6 - Research jobs created	63	40
	CE40 - No. of projects seeking to promote businesses, entrepreneurship, new technology	1	4
	05 - No. of enterprises created or supported (start-up)	0	3
	02 - Space for research infrastructures (sq. m.)	27,682	29,000
	CE11 - No. of information society projects	2	6
Human Resources (ERDF only) Youth unemployment (ERDF only)	1 - Jobs created	113	148
	2 - Jobs created for men	70	88
	2 - Jobs created for women	43	60
Transport	-	-	-
Environment and energy	CE23 - No. of renewable energy projects	10	4
	CE30 - Reduction greenhouse emissions (CO2 and equivalents, kt)	6	48
	CE 24 - Additional capacity of renewable energy production (MWh)	4,874	1,000
Territorial development (urban areas, tourism, rural development, cultural heritage, health, public security, local development)	CE39 - No. of projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities	1	4
	29 - Area recuperate (sq. km.)	0.2	0.8

Source: AIR 2011 (outcomes and results) - Note: there are some discrepancies on the final targets between the figures stated in the OP and the annual interim report 2011 of the MA. The final targets have been revised.

3. EFFECTS OF INTERVENTION

Within the "environment and energy policy" area, the ERDF clearly contributes to the promotion of the use of renewable energies sources and the energy efficiency management. Despite the fact the ERDF contribution remains modest compared to national public funding in the two areas, the ERDF programming trend is consistent with the national policy agenda. This reflects the growing focus of the government on the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency. This is particularly true of biomass (identified as of great potential by the Government in the National Renewable Energy Action Plan), and pilot installations testing, particularly on biogas production. The second largest project (EUR 1 million ERDF out of EUR 4 million) of the programme deals with ecological treatment of organic waste and production of purified biogas (MINNETT-KOMPOST testing phase is fully operational since February 2011). It also reflects the increased awareness and willingness of the municipalities to develop new

⁷ Projet d'aménagement de la place de la Résistance sur la Commune d'Esch-sur-Alzette (EUR 0.2 million of ERDF)

sources of energy (biogas, sludge drying) and reduce their energy consumption. This had not been anticipated when the MA designed the financial plan for the OP.

Regarding the "Enterprise support and RTDI" policy area, compared to the previous period, the ERDF programme has increased its support to applied research projects, promotion of innovation within firms, development of enterprise/research collaborations, etc.. In addition there is decreased attention to purely research infrastructures, which is consistent with the increase in national investments in RDI.

Support to innovation within enterprises has been mainly channeled through Luxinnovation's (national innovation agency) PREDI project. PREDI has been structured around five actions: communication actions on innovation; support actions for young innovative entrepreneurs and researchers (start-ups and spin offs); implementation of a network of experts assisting innovative companies (Alliance for Innovation); management of the clustering policy; and actions promoting national and EU RDI funding. The ERDF is contributing to innovation dissemination among local SMEs, to the implementation of the national cluster policy linking research organisations and enterprises, particularly SMEs, and to the provision of support services to young start-ups and spin-offs. Luxinnovation organized approx. 50 to 60 innovations events annually, targeting more than 3,000 innovation stakeholders.

The ERDF interventions also contribute to strengthening the research capacities and the quality of research in priority research themes, (e.g. materials). The UNAM project is among the recent achieved projects (EUR 0.63 million ERDF). Led by a research department of the Public Research Center CRP Lippman, the project sought to implement a platform of technological equipment for material characterization; offering testing and prototyping services to the Luxembourg public and private research community. The ERDF support allowed to acquire new equipment and promote technological platforms. As a result, 200 national stakeholders have been contacted, a dozen of fairs and events organized and 30 SMEs use the platform. It fosters the collaboration with the Advanced Materials and Structures research department at CRP Henri Tudor (offering mutual access to equipment) and with the Jean Lamour Institute in Nancy on advanced materials; and also enhances the international visibility of research on advanced material in Luxembourg. The platform is now part of the CNRS European Associated Laboratory (LIPES) which pools human and material resources from the SAM department and Jean Lamour Institute towards a common, jointly-defined project designed to add value to their individual objectives. This Laboratory is the product of ten years of cross-border cooperation within the Great region.

4. EVALUATIONS AND GOOD PRACTICE IN EVALUATION

In Luxembourg, there is no real strategy in place for the evaluation of the effects of interventions co-financed by the ERDF and Cohesion Fund. This is not due to a lack of capacities (human or financial). In practice, the MA considers that the monitoring tools in place - the financial indicators, the results indicators, the annual interim report, the annual reports provided by the beneficiaries and the in situ control - are sufficient for ensuring the monitoring and an interim evaluation of the programme. The MA has not planned to carry out evaluations over the remainder of the programming period.

More generally, the evaluation culture in Luxembourg is rather poorly developed within the public administration. Compared to 2011, there has been no public evaluation projects carried out at the national level in the area of regional development or competitiveness policies.

5. FURTHER REMARKS - NEW CHALLENGES FOR POLICY

The MA has begun to reflect on the new programming period (2014-2020) and its strategy. The concentration of the ERDF on a limited number of thematic objectives (80% on innovation, competitiveness and energy) proposed by the European Commission does not represent a challenge for Luxembourg, since the current ERDF interventions are already concentrated on these objectives. Therefore, a continuity of the strategy can be expected for the next OP. However, the smart specialisation principle should require additional focus from programme managers in order to select the main sectors presenting a real comparative advantage for Luxembourg (linked to the national cluster policy) and adapt the types of the ERDF interventions accordingly (direct support to clusters organisation, direct support to collaborative research projects involving SMEs and research labs, etc.).

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INTERVIEWS

- Romain Weisen, Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce extérieur / Direction de la politique régionale (autorité de gestion FEDER), Directeur
- Bob Simon, Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce extérieur / Direction de la politique régionale (autorité de gestion FEDER), Chargé de mission

ANNEX 1 - 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 4 - Commitments by main policy area (by end-2011)

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
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 ...
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 ...
Labour market policies		65	Modernisation and strengthening labour market institutions
		66	Implementing active and preventive measures on the labour market

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
		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)
		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 (...)	

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
		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