Study on the relevance and the effectiveness of ERDF and Cohesion Fund support to Regions with Specific Geographical Features – Islands, Mountainous and Sparsely Populated areas

Revised Inception Report

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Study coordinated by ADE

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This report has been prepared by ADE at the request of the European Commission.

The views expressed are those of the consultant and do not represent the official views of the European Commission.

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Introduction

This Inception Report has seven sections. Section 1 details the objectives and main tasks to be carried out in the Study. Section 2 focuses on Task 1 which is the Literature Review and the selection of the 15 regions for Task 2. Section 3 outlines the methodology for Task 2, the analysis of ERDF in the 15 regions and the choice of six regions for Task 3. Section 4 focuses on the case studies. Section 5 deals with the policy recommendations under Task 4. Section 6 outlines the report templates for the Study deliverables. Section 7 details the Study Organisation and Management Plan.

1. Study Context and Overall Objective

1.1 Overall Study Objective and Tasks to be carried out

The *first objective* of this study is to assess the extent to which cohesion policy interventions made through the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund have been and are both **appropriate** and **effective**, during respectively the 2000-06 and 2007-13 programming periods, in regions with specific geographical features, namely islands, mountainous and sparsely populated regions, given the specific conditions for their socio-economic development these features are conducive to, i.e. permanent structural handicaps but also specific opportunities and assets.

The *second objective* is to explore policy and governance approaches in implementing territorial cohesion in these regions with a view to identifying good practices followed by main stakeholders (decision makers, actors and beneficiaries) at several levels (regional, national, European).

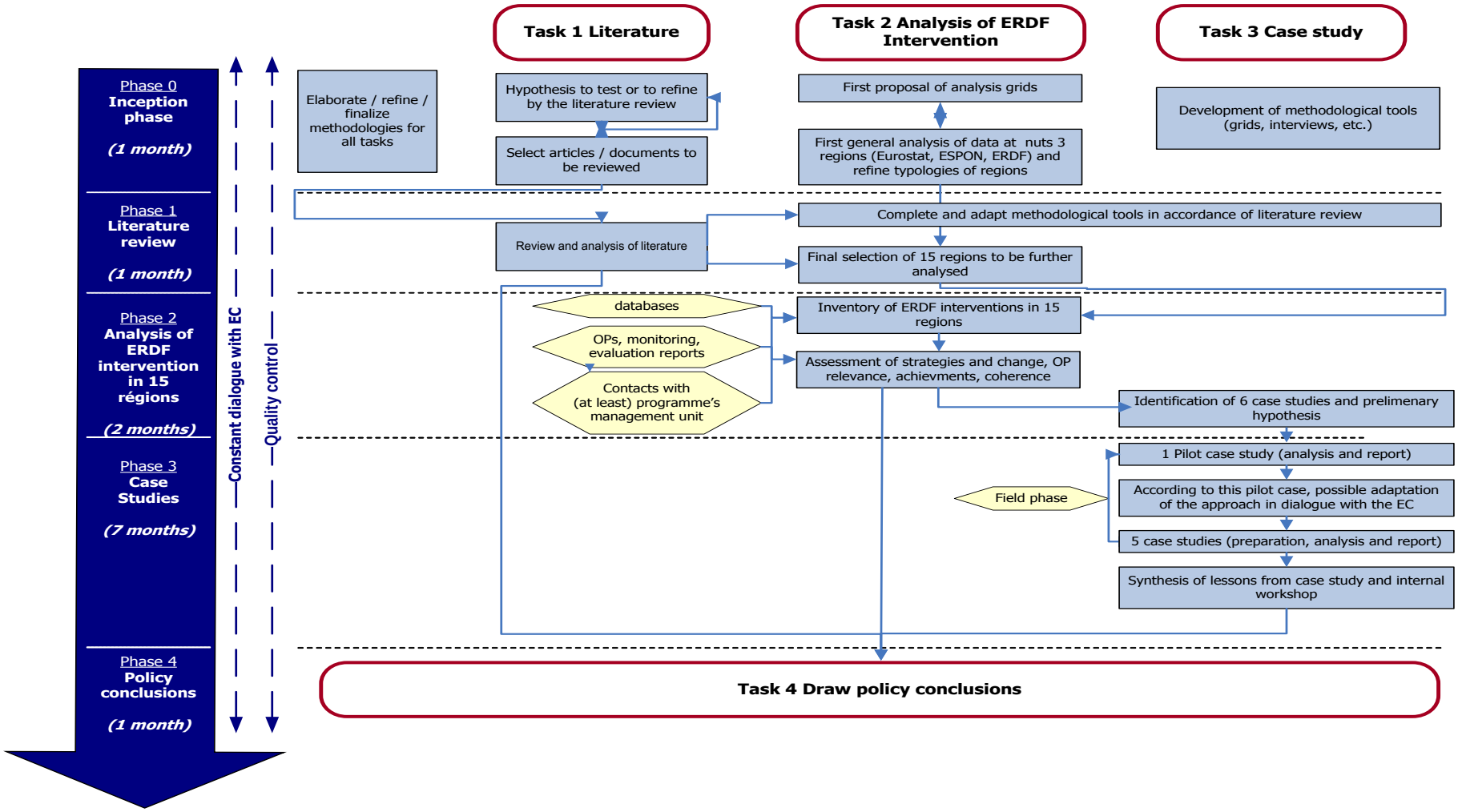
Conclusions will be drawn regarding the policy implications of these findings, i.e. practical recommendations for managing authorities regarding the optimal use of cohesion policy interventions in these regions, at a time when the present programming period already reached its midterm and when the future EU regional policy is under preparation for the next programming period (post 2013), in the overall context of the EU 2020 strategy.

The study will cover both Convergence and Regional and Competitiveness objectives, and will be undertaken at both NUTS2 and NUTS3 levels, focusing on a sample of regions to be determined from the list of NUTS3 regions annexed to the tender specifications.

The methodology for this Study is focused on trying to really understand the nature and extent of the specific features and their economic impact, and the types of policy response that can be best developed for these regions. This is crucial in order to understand the differences between the respective ERDF programming periods as well as the synergies with national and other European funding instruments.

Overall the methodology consists of four main phases, as outlined in the tender specifications: the Literature Review (Task 1); the desk analysis of 15 regions (Task 2); six case studies with field missions (Task 3); and the deriving of conclusions and policy recommendations (Task 4). Case studies under Task 3 are the core part of the study.

Study Overview by Task and Phase



Clearly, a combination of methodologies will be used and an appropriate mix will be specifically designed for each phase and Task, around the following elements (see the diagram above and subsequent sections for more details).

- Documentary review and desk research (most of Task 1 and 2, part of Task 3);
- Collection and analysis of primary and secondary data, with quality control (part of Task 2 and task 3)
- Stakeholder consultations with appropriate decision makers, programme managers, intermediate bodies and other relevant officials (part of Task 2 and a main element of Task 3), including remote questionnaires and semi-structured interviews;
- Exchange of expert views on the lessons learnt and good practices to emerge from the Study through a dedicated workshop.

The objective is to assess how Structural Fund interventions have been utilised in the regions with specific geographical features as well as the effects of these interventions. This requires, therefore, an analytical framework that can be used to explain the socio-economic dynamics of these regions, in order to test the extent to which ERDF and Cohesion Fund (CF) has been effective (or not) in such regions. Prior to detailing this framework, the next section provides a brief summary of the regions that are the focus of this Study.

1.2 Regions with specific geographical features: islands, mountainous and sparsely populated areas

1.2.1 Specific Geographic Features : what are we talking about?

The tender specifications distinguish between three categories of regions according to their types of specific geographical features: island, mountainous, and sparsely populated areas. Moreover, an interesting point to note is that some of the regions actually belong to two of the three geographical categories (as listed in Annex 1 of the tender specifications for the Study)[1].

Whilst *a priori* the three geographic categories of regions do not necessarily share many common points at the geographical level per se, there are certainly commonalities in terms of the socio-economic effects and consequences of the respective specific geographical features. Of course, each situation is different and the mix and intensity of the features as well and hence their impact change in relation to each individual territory. After a preliminary analysis of the literature, the most common types of characteristics that are apparent in these regions are defined below:

[1] In fact, there are 12 NUTS 3 regions in this situation. All of them are mountainous regions, except for one that is an island and sparsely populated (Eilean Siar, UK). One region is classified in all three categories, this is the Greek region of Evrytania.

- **Remoteness**: from major markets, services or industrial 'poles' or clusters;
- **Territorial (small) size:** in terms of population, density and/or GDP
- **Low density**: in terms of population per squared meter;
- **Physical constraints**: in terms of insularity, slopes, boundaries, poor quality of soils etc;
- **Extreme climate conditions**: i.e. hot/cold, dry/wet, windy,
- **Outstanding and/or preserved environment and habitats**: in terms of the biodiversity of flora and fauna;
- **Outstanding and/or preserved cultural heritage**: historical traditions linked to the landscape, specific cultural identities;

These are inherent or quasi-inherent characteristics on which the population has little or no influence in the short to mid-term, and even *ad infinitum* in some cases. In the latter case, these could be described as *natural* constraints, as opposed to *structural* ones, since structural obstacles can be addressed and indeed, changed or reversed, in the longer run, provided appropriate policies are implemented, whereas natural characteristics, such as the geographical remoteness of an island, simply cannot. This approach will be reviewed in more detail during the Literature Review (see section 2 below). The inherent or quasi-inherent characteristics lead, in each particular territory, to specific socio-economic circumstances each with particular economic advantages and disadvantages, to which we quickly turn now.

1.2.2 Contrasting socio-economic performance amongst the regions with specific geographical features

A preliminary analysis of the socio-economic performance of the regions[2] listed in the tender specifications was carried out in order to assess and compare their overall performance. The findings illustrate that, in fact, these regions differ considerably in view of their economic performance, in terms of both levels of income as well as growth trends. A summary of the analysis is provided below:

1) GDP per capita (2007): €30,000 or above:
   - A total of 27 regions (all former EU15), representing more than 10 per cent of the list;
   - Number of regions in: Austria 8; Germany 5; Denmark 1; Spain 1, Finland 1; France 2; Italy 5; Sweden 3; UK 1;
2) GDP per capita (2007): less than €10 000:
   - A total of 29 regions;
   - Number of regions in Bulgaria 11; Portugal 3; Czech Republic 2; Poland 3; Romania 7; Slovakia 3;
3) GDP per capita (2007): between €10,000 and €15 000:
   - A total of 22 regions;
   - Number of regions in: Greece 11; Malta 1; Portugal 6; Slovenia 4;

[2] This includes 150 mountainous regions, 40 island and only 14 sparsely populated areas.

In terms of growth trends, again there are large differences between the regions:

4) Best performers: GDP per capita average annual growth rate, 1996 to 2007:
   - above 10 per cent per annum: 11 regions (8 Bulgarian and 3 Slovakian);
   - between 7 and 10 per cent per annum: 23 regions (1 Bulgarian, 1 Czech, 2 Spanish, 8 Greek, 1 Polish, 4 Slovenian, 3 Slovakian, 3 UK);

5) Poorest performers: GDP per capita average annual growth rate, 1996 to 2007:
   - Less than 2.5 per cent per annum: 29 regions (3 Austrian, 20 German, 3 Greek, 2 Italian and 1 Swedish);
   - one single region, from Greece[3], experienced a negative rate, i.e. a GDP per capita in 2007 lower than in 1996.

While somehow confirming the neo classical (traditional) growth theory[4], these observations also fit well with the conclusions of the Monfort (2009) paper, as included in the indicative bibliography enclosed in the tender specifications. Monfort concludes that if the regions with SGF '*perform relatively poorly compared to the EU-27 average*', each of the category of territories reviewed – border, mountainous, island, sparsely populated and outermost – '*includes a wide variety of situations'* and that '*most of these categories can therefore not be considered as groups where development potential is systematically lower than the EU average' (...) 'this reflects the wide variety of regional fundamentals and contexts within each category'* (Monfort, 2009, p. 10), let alone differences between each category, that might add up or not to the in-category variety.

Moreover, as the next section discusses, this scenario of contrasting performance strongly suggests that there are other drivers at work influencing the socio-economic outcomes of these regions.

1.2.3 Explaining economic divergence: the role of public policy and governance

The conventional wisdom, which will be explored more in the Literature Review (Task 1), is that 'geographical specificities' have often been viewed as 'handicaps' or 'constraints' to economic development. Whilst this view is clearly valid, another approach is to also consider the specificities as opportunities or factors that can be utilised, building on the right forms of public (and private) interventions if needed, in order to improve the socio-economic situation of particular areas. For example, opportunities with ICT and broadband have really opened up the potential for a new set of opportunities for economic growth as well as public service provision. Put simply, in certain circumstances, geographical specificities can also provide socio-economic opportunities.

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3 Interestingly, the Greek case is unique in that its regions are substantially represented in both groups of extreme performers (best as well as least good).

4 According to which the lower the initial GDP per capita is, the higher the GDP growth rates will be for a given period, everything else being equal – this is the so-called 'Solow' effect which is due to the fact that capital productivity is supposed to be bigger where the capital stock is smaller. In the Eurostat database one can easily observed that the highest average annual growth rates are to be found in countries and regions from Eastern Europe which presented a GDP per capita much smaller than the EU average when they joined the Community..

The key point is that economic performance of any particular region with specific geographical features will vary with the quality of its policy-making, including the policies aimed at mitigating specific constraints, specialisation policies, and so on. In that regard these economies do not differ from any other economies: after all, authorities of any economy shape their own destiny. The very fact that economic performances may vary, over any given period of time, according to both the particular set of specific geographical circumstances and the quality of the policies that have been implemented helps to understand why the regions under the scope of this Study present such divergent economic scenarios in terms of GDP per capita figures and/or growth rates.

It is necessary, therefore, to provide an overall analytical framework to analyse the different territories and in particular to find issues that are common to all. In this regard, a SWOT based approach provides an interesting way of comparing and contrasting the different territories, not least to focus on strengths as well weaknesses and opportunities rather than just threats. Annex 3 provides a summary of the SWOTs that were carried out in the Inception Phase for each of the three groups of territories, which will be further elaborated upon during the Literature Review. Indeed, developing respective sets of SWOTs helped to frame the main questions and issues as well as the subsequent methodological framework for the rest of the Study.

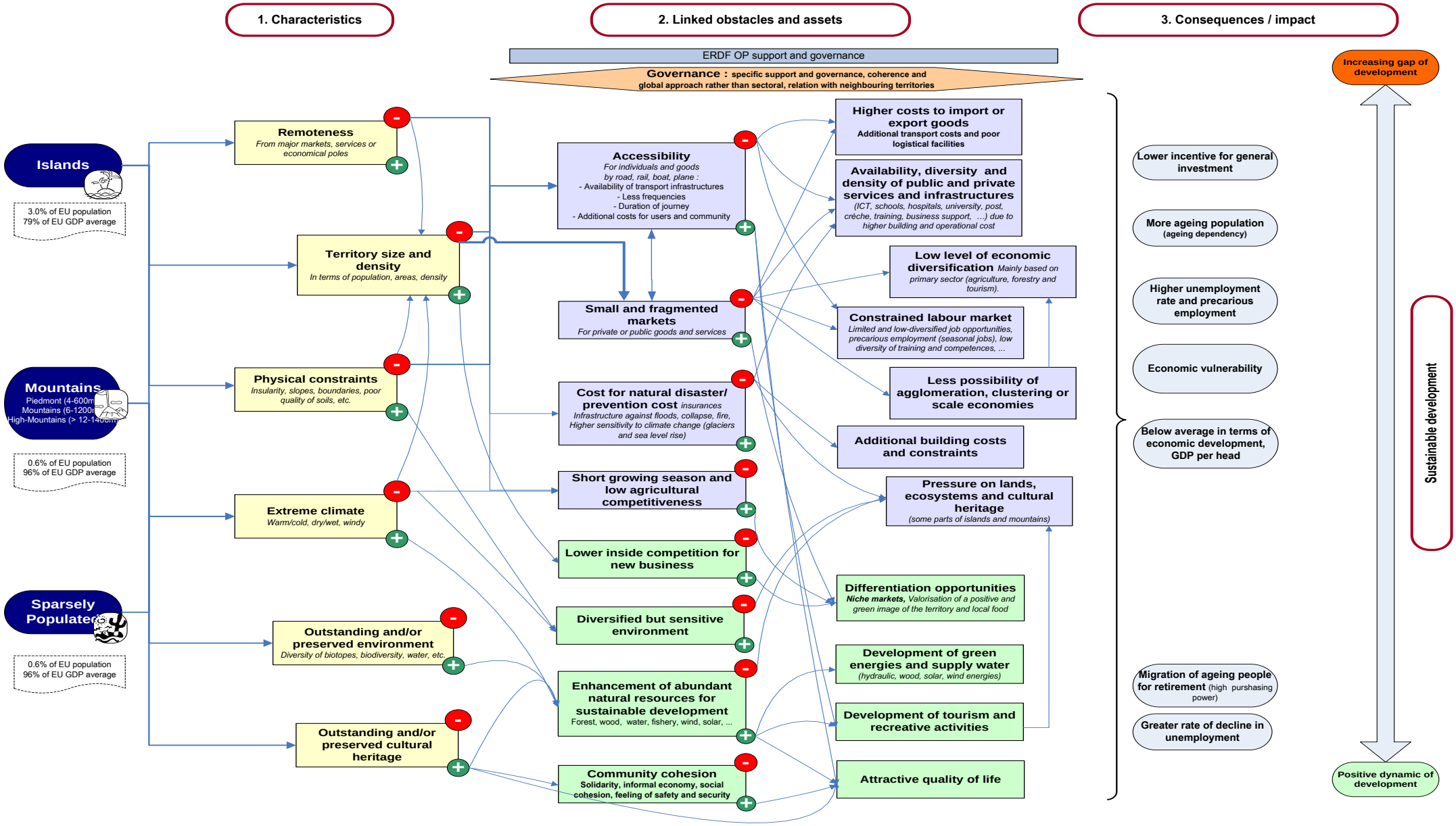
This analytical framework we will be referring to is outlined in Figure 1 below.

It shows that the three geographical categories of regions concerned (see first column on the right of the figure) do present some inherent characteristics such as remoteness, small size, extreme climate, and so on (see second column) that are of specific intensity and combination for any given such territory but in all cases remain mostly out of reach of human action – this is why we name them inherent. In other words, they are "natural" (i.e. mostly given by nature) and can not at all or not much be altered in the longer run – in this sense they are different from structural features that can be changed through time thanks to an appropriate long term policy. At best, policies can accommodate natural constraints, not change them.

These inherent characteristics will lead, to specific sets of constraints and assets for development, depending on their specific intensity and mix and on the quality of the governance and policy-making setting of the territory in question, and from there to (bad or good) economic performance.

This specific set of constraints and assets in each region (which is shown under the third column of figure 1) evolves through time according to the external environment but also, and above, according all to policy decisions and initiatives. This is in this regard that specific SWOT packages can be detailed for each of the three categories of territory – or if needed of any single territory – so as to better identify a specific context for action so as to feed into the appropriate public (or private) decisions for action. This is why we intend to base our analysis on detailed sets of SWOTs.
We finally end up with a causal chain, from inherent characteristics to the individual set of constraints and opportunities shaped by development policy, then to social and economic performance (shown under column 4 in the figure).

Figure 1: The dynamics of economies with specific geographical features



1.2.4 Main issues at stake regarding the role of the Structural Funds

The aim of this Study, then, is precisely to explore the point about the importance of policy intervention and governance i.e. to examine the role that ERDF/Cohesion Fund has played in regions with specific geographical features in order to assess the effect that ERDF has had (or not) in these territories across the EU.

The study will shed as much light as possible on the following main questions and issues relating to the role of ERDF:

- To what extent are **cohesion policy interventions designed to address specific geographical features** (or structural handicaps) faced by the regions (e.g. in terms accessibility and cost of transport)? Or, to the contrary, are these interventions implemented so as to seize particular opportunities that such specificities can present (e.g. in terms of developing tourism or exploiting renewable energy resources)?
- **Was the EU support** through cohesion policy instruments **really needed** in all the concerned regions, given their heterogeneous level of development, the nature and intensity of their geographical constraints, and finally taking due account of interventions implemented from the national side?
- What are the **results of ERDF funding** in these regions? Does national support increase in response to a decrease of EU support (e.g. when the Objective 1 status was lost)?
- What **complementarity** and **coherence** can be found between interventions at several levels – regional, national and European ones, including, as for the latter, EU instruments other than ERDF?
- What are the main **results** achieved in these regions under the cohesion policy interventions? Are the main **stakeholders** satisfied with these results?
- **What is the effect of the elimination of territorial zoning within the current period**, together with the new approach for the 'earmarking' of funds? Does this leaves some of the concerned regions with a reduced level of support?
- What is the impact on **regional governance**, if any, of the level at which the regional administrative divisions appear with regard to the geographical specifics: is the governance better when the local/regional governments coincide with the island/mountainous/SP area, e.g. an island being corresponding to the NUTS3 or even NUTS2 region, rather than when the latter is only a part of it, e.g. a wider local government including an island, or a few islands, together with parts of the mainland littoral? Or are other idiosyncratic elements at regional or even national level actually more decisive?

1.3 Methodological points to bear in mind

1.3.1 Availability and comparability issues with the data

Carrying out the data analysis for the Study is not straightforward. This is because the core part of the analysis is to be undertaken at the NUTS 3 level, where the regions with specific geographical features are mostly to be found. However, most of the ERDF/CF related documentation (OPs, evaluation, activity reports, and so on) basically refers to NUTS 1 or NUTS 2 regions. The challenge, therefore, is to get adequate comparative information at the NUTS 3 scale.

During the Inception Phase of the Study, the focus has been on identifying the particular data issues to be tackled in order to develop relevant approaches to overcoming them. These are outlined here and then discussed in more detail in the relevant section in the Study.

Firstly, how to conduct the analysis at NUTS 3 level in this context? For the analysis of ERDF interventions under Task 2, we propose to select 15 NUTS 2 regions, so that the basic documentation is ready at hand, in which we will check if and how the regions with specific geographical features are specifically taken on board in the programme design and implementation (see section 3 below). As for the six case studies under Task 3, they will exclusively concern NUTS 3 regions (see section 4 below).

Secondly, as for the study data needs, we need to distinguish two aspects:

(i) Data related to ERDF/CF interventions at NUTS 3 level;
(ii) More general socio-economic data at the regional level;

Regarding (i), following our preliminary analysis, the OP related financial and monitoring data are available at NUTS 3 level, for transversal analyses, from the SWECO Study prepared for DG Regio for 2 digit expenditure categories (20 categories) for the CF, ERDF Objective 1 and 2 in the period 2000-06 (see section 3.3 below).

Regarding (ii), the two main sources of comparative socio-economic data are Eurostat and ESPON: although they have some limitations, they will be utilised in the Study. In addition, to complement these, national data sets will be utilized as appropriate, paying due attention to the issue of regional/subregional data reliability, which does vary between Member States. Some statistical analysis of these national data might also prove useful in relation to the case studies for Task 3.

Lastly, a complementary and tentative statistical method will be used in the study, namely assigning scores to regions under analysis, in relation to:

(a) the intensity of each specific geographical feature,
(b) the proportion of ERDF/Cohesion Fund interventions addressing these features

This will be based to the maximum possible extent on an objective assessment of ready at hand observations.

In relation to the intensity of each feature, this could be related for example to distance, with the bigger assigned score indicator the stronger the expected constraint for development (i.e. from 0 for a short distance to 4 in case of extreme remoteness, with the necessary precisions on km/miles thresholds used). The same reasoning would be followed for size (from 0 for a large size to 4 in case of extreme small size).

As for the proportion of ERDF/Cohesion Fund interventions that are addressing the specific features, scores would be assigned the same way according to the weight of measures specifically related to the geographical features in the total expenditures (i.e. from 0 when there is no specifically designed measure to 4 in case of a heavy weight).

This scoring exercise could lead to the development of some composite data resulting from both quantitative and qualitative information and allowing for spatial comparisons between concerned regions based on a common reference.

Such numeric tools will be used mainly for the case studies under Task 3[5].

1.3.2 Building on national ERDF expertise

The preliminary analysis of the ERDF data sources during the Inception Phase also allowed a consideration of other, more practical issues related to carrying out the analysis of ERDF in the different countries. A particular challenge is the fact that ERDF documents are often produced in original language. For Task 2, therefore, for all the regions among the 15 selected ones for which the Core team does not have the relevant language capacity[6], National Experts will be mobilized to enhance the analysis and provide their feedback on the choice of 15 regions for Task 2 and the six regions for Task 3. At this stage several national experts have been contacted in that regard, these are:

- Alexandre Dubois from Nordregio, Sweden, for the Nordic regions;
- Professor Ioannis Spilanis, from the University of the Agean, for the Greek regions;
- Dr Damjan Kavas, from the Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana, Slovenia for the Slovene region;
- Dr Marta Mackiewicz from Ecorys Consulting, Warsaw, Poland for the Polish region;

The aim is to benefit from their considerable knowledge of the particular regional contexts and nuances which will enhance the overall choice (more on this in sections 3 and 4 below).

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5 Time ahead will not be sufficient to develop these tools so as to contribute to the choice of the 15 regions (during Task 1). Alas, this holds true also for the analysis of ERDF/Cohesion Fund interventions in these 15 regions under Task 2. However, in both cases some qualitative reasoning will be used along some similar lines.

6 The language issue relates to the analysis of the 15 preselected regions for Task 2. Whereas the listed NUTS 3 regions as annexed to the tender specification concerned a total of 18 EU MS, the regions we preselected come from only 12 EU MS (the preselecting process did not consider Bulgarian, Danish, Czech, Romanian and Slovakian regions, in addition to Malta). The Core team covers English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish so assistance is required for Finish, Greek, Polish, Slovenian and Swedish languages.

2. Literature Review for Task 1 and Proposal of 15 Regions for Task 2

2.1 Literature Review: Objectives and Approach

The Literature review will have the following four main objectives, in relation to our analytical framework as outlined in Section 1.

1) **Analysis of the economic, social and territorial rationale to support regions with specific geographical features:**
2) **Analysis of the assets and potential for growth for each type of territory[7]:**
   - develop comprehensive sets of the advantages and disadvantages these characteristics lead to in relation to the socio-economic development of these regions, providing updated SWOT diagrams;
   - shed as much light as possible on the inter-linkages these advantages and disadvantages present, so as to feed into an updated analytical framework;
3) **Review of the obstacles that can potentially prevent these types of territories from equal benefitting from the single market:**
   - particular focus on accessibility to infrastructure and services, including access to ICT and internal and external mobility;
4) **Review and analysis of different territorial policy approaches:**
   - analysis of current (and previous) policy answer in these regions as proposed by relevant authorities (regional, national, or European); a particular attention will be paid to previous attempts to have European strategies for specific territories (e.g. EU mountains policy, or REGIS initiative).
   - analysis of how the role of ERDF has evolved in relation to these regions and to what extent there is complementarity and alignment with domestic policy as well as other EU funding streams;

In terms of the approach, the main focus will be on reviewing both academic literature and policy documents. However, care will be taken to avoid analysing 'grey' literature that has been developed by respective lobby organisations. A provisory list of references is included in Annex 1.

[7] It is important to note that in this field a large body of the literature relates mainly to Small States, including SIDS. While these States are not under the scope of this study, they largely share the same inherent characteristics that face the EU regions with specific geographical features (remoteness, small size, etc.).

Preliminary literature analysis: some key issues

The issue of whether specific (physical) geographical features such as insularity, small size, remoteness or being mountainous represent systematic *barriers* to economic development or not remains a contentious one within academic circles and in the international fora. The role of geographical features has been the subject of a certain amount of research in two literatures: (a) economic growth differences among countries, and (b) the economic characteristics and performance (point-in-time and growth rates) of small states and of very small ones ('mini-states' or 'microstates'), many of which present the three types of geographical features of the regions concerned by this study. The two main international literatures have looked in particular at the following geographical features: tropical climate, being landlocked, insularity, remoteness (from main global markets), small size (population or international trade share), and (to a much lesser extent) being mountainous and having low population densities.

The international growth literature initially found that tropical climate (either due to tropical diseases such as malaria or else problems related to over-reliance on tropical agricultural products), being landlocked and remoteness seemed to retard growth. However, these results triggered a debate on whether the econometric evidence was picking up genuine adverse effects of geography or rather collinearity with governance and institutional characteristics (the 'geography versus institutions' debate – e.g. Ahlfeld et al, 2005; Sachs, 2003). Many economists now think that governance and institutions are more important than geography, with the jury still out on whether geographical features may nevertheless be having a significant effect. As for the research 'mini or macro-states', it has tended to bear out the results of the wider international growth studies, emphasizing tropical climate, being landlocked and remoteness as possible 'handicaps' (again with the 'geography versus institutions' caveat), and not insularity, being mountainous or population size (e.g. Armstrong and Read, 2000, 2003a, 2003b; Bertram 2003, 2006; Bertram and Watters, 1985; Kuznets, 1960; Milner and Westaway, 1993).

Another crucial issue relates to remoteness and the cost of access (Salmon 1997). For example, the Planistat (2003) study on EU islands contained two separate volumes, one for EU 'continental' islands and one for outermost regions, which have a special status and are beyond the scope of this study. Having said that, the European Commission and Member States agreed on the inclusion of a few Swedish and Finnish regions in a special envelope initially envisaged for the outermost regions in the current programming period, 2007- 2013. These are additional to the usual cohesion policy interventions (complementary disposition no. 20 to the ERDF regulation no 1083/2006) and include several other ad-hoc dispositions for other regions, including some that are within the scope of this study e.g. Itä-Suomi (disposition no 18) or Corsica (disposition no 29).

Furthermore, there is *'no one size fits all'* economic theory for regions with specific geographical features. It is necessary, therefore, to integrate several different approaches in order to try to understand the key economic drivers. The main theories that are relevant are neoclassical conditional convergence theory; endogenous growth theory; export-led growth theory; new economic geography (NEG) models; social capital theory; and industrial cluster theories. The respective theories need to be applied differently in the diverse geographical areas. For example, whilst neoclassical conditional convergence theory or NEG models could be argued to be appropriate for bigger regional economies and populations (e.g. Sardinia), these theories are likely to be very inappropriate for smaller islands and mountain regions, and for virtually all of the sparely populated areas where factor endowments and natural resources are small and where possibilities for cumulative growth processes and industrial clustering are limited. The small islands literature, for example, stresses export-led growth based on niche sector development, something almost completely opposite to endogenous growth theory, and diversified economies with industrial clusters.

The extreme diversity within the three sets of regions is explicitly recognised (e.g. Montfort, 2009) and implies that their geographical features cannot possibly be systematic handicaps, given since the range of values observed for a whole variety of economic indicators. Each of the three sets contain some of the richest as well as the poorest of EU regions: hence no one growth theory can be relevant for all the cases.

On the other hand, another key point to emphasise is that islands, mountainous regions and sparsely populated regions also have inherent *advantages* which may offset (either partially or wholly) their inherent *handicaps*. Actually, the scenario is mixed. Most EU regions with specific geographical features present both a mix of constraints or 'disadvantages' and assets or 'advantages', the relative combination and intensity of which can led them to perform better, or less well, in terms of income and economic trends, and which are considered as the regions 'fundamentals' in the Monfort paper (2009). This paper clearly shows how the economic performances of the different categories of regions vary considerably both within and between each category, and therefore calls for a case by case approach when considering the support they need, or at least some fine tuning of the broad geographical categories, since a too general approach could prove ineffective.

The consideration of the very existence of inherent assets or advantages in these regions recently led to a subtle but important shift of terminology and emphasis when considering the EU strategies for these regions and designing their policies. Whereas these regions were used to be called regions 'with structural handicaps', a terminology still included in the EU legal texts – such as in the Declaration 30 on island regions annexed to the Amsterdam Treaty, or in the Article 174 of the TFEU -, they are now more and more called regions with 'specific geographical features', including in this study title.

This shift can be tracked back to the beginning of the present EU programming period, as illustrated by the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion (2008), where is mentioned with regard to structural policies (p. 4), '*the growing awareness of the need to frame development strategies around the particular assets of territories*' in a context where eligibility for support is principally determined at the regional level.

It is interesting to note, as a final point here, that this new strategic approach is clearly in line with the EU strategy 2020 and that it has been proposed by the EC to the outermost regions since 2008 (EC 2008), with a new paradigm - *making the most of their unique characteristics*. In effect, this would consist of putting less emphasis on their structural handicaps and their compensation and more on their specific assets, with a view to better using these. Interestingly, the common answer of stakeholders from these regions (see the recent EU Forum for outermost regions, http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/conferences/rup2010/) has been to claim for maintaining the emphasis on both aspects, since their characteristics, which are considered as severely restraining their development, are permanent. In this regard, one working hypothesis could be that these two sides of the story (handicaps versus assets) may not be fully independent in terms of development policies, and thus should be looked at hand in hand, if to reap benefits from its assets the specific territories must mitigate or overcome some negative effects of their inherent features .

The Literature Review will help to highlight the main issues that will be analysed in the desk review (Task 2) and the case studies (Task 3) and to help to define/refine the methodological framework, evaluation questions and indicators.

2.2 Methodology for proposing 15 Regions to be analysed under Task 2

2.2.1 Initial Team Work for a pre-identification of 15 regions

From the tender specifications as well as the additional information given by DG Regio through its answers to the clarification questions, it was considered within our technical offer that the list of preselected 15 regions to be proposed therein:

- has to include both Objective 1/Convergence and Objective 2/Regional Competitiveness and Employment regions,
- has to be equally representative of the three categories of region, i.e. 5 regions of each type, where ERDF/Cohesion Fund could be relevant in turning their geographical handicaps into a development asset,
- can concern regions of both NUTS2 and NUTS3 level, knowing however that programme data is available mostly at NUTS2 level,
- must be designed keeping in mind that analysis of case studies under Task 3 is to be undertaken at NUTS3 level and that the tentative list of regions included in the three examined categories of specific territories annexed to the tender specifications is established at NUTS3 level.

From these elements the proposed list had to include only NUTS2 regions but these should be selected giving some due consideration to NUTS3 information.

The tentative list of regions annexed to the tender specifications was made of around 200 regions, including more than 150 mountainous ones, around 40 island ones and 14 sparsely populated.

Establishing a selection of 15 among around 200 candidates leads to the need for one or several clear criteria to reduce arbitrariness to the maximum possible extent, while still keeping some possible individual judgement on the relevance of the selection made, given the study needs and the basic information on each region which is ready at hand at this stage.

Starting with the above mentioned idea to establish the list at the NUTS2 level through relevant information coming from NUTS3, while remaining as much straightforward and simple as possible, we considered **the relative growth performance of all listed NUTS3 regions with respect to the growth performance of the NUTS2 region to which they respectively belong**. The idea is to observe, through time, the *relative* performances of NUTS3 regions, taking their respective NUTS2 (broader) region as a benchmark, so as to capture regional growth trend *singularities* at the NUTS3 level, while roughly controlling for national convergence (or divergence) effects.

So for all listed NUTS 3 regions, we looked for the NUTS2 regions to which they belong – more than 90 NUTS2 regions are concerned - and we then computed data on the **difference between the growth rate of each NUTS3 region and the growth rate of its**

respective NUTS2 region, over the overall period 1999-2007 for which for which data was available[8]. Growth rates differences at each NUTS3 level could then be observed and ranked according to the most striking cases, identifying the 50 'extreme points'[9]. We then arrived at a typology of NUTS2 regions with four main categories:

1. NUTS2 regions with NUTS3 regions with growth performance mostly **higher** from their NUTS2 one[10]
2. NUTS2 regions with NUTS3 regions with growth performance mostly **lower** from their NUTS2 one[11]
3. NUTS2 regions with NUTS3 regions with growth performance mostly **similar** to their NUTS2 one[12]
4. NUTS2 regions with NUTS3 regions with growth performance mostly **dispersed around** their NUTS2 one[13]

The next stage was to position all NUTS2 regions within a table (see below table 1) crossing the growth relative performance (4 categories in row) with the type of geographical region (3 categories in column).

8 Data from the Eurostat database, see in Annex 1 and 2 respectively our set of extracted raw data for all concerned regions at NUTS2 and NUTS3 level and our table with the corresponding computed data.

9 i.e. the 25 NUTS3 regions for which the growth rate difference was the highest in both the positive cases (NUTS3 regions performing extremely well with respect to their NUTS2 region trend) and the negative cases (NUTS3 regions performing the least well with respect to their NUTS2 region trend).

10 Meaning NUTS2 regions having mainly extremely good relative performers at NUTS3 level.

11 Meaning NUTS2 regions having mainly least well relative performers at NUTS3 level.

12 Meaning NUTS2 regions having mainly non extreme cases, i.e.NUTS3 regions showing a growth trend close to their NUTS2 region one.

13 Meaning NUTS2 regions having a relatively balanced number of both extremely good AND least well relative performers.

Table 1 - The four categories of regions

	Island		Mountains		Sparsely populated	
	CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME
NUTS2 regions with listed NUTS3 regions showing relative growth rate for 1999-07 mainly dispersed with respect to the NUTS2 rate	GR24	*Sterea Ellada*	GR24	*Sterea Ellada*	GR24	*Sterea Ellada*
	ITG2	*Sardegna*	ITG2	*Sardegna*	FI13	*Itä-Suomi*
	UKM6	*Highlands and Islands*	AT21	*Kärnten*	UKM6	*Highlands and Islands*
	GR41	*Βόρειο Αιγαίο / Voreio Aigaio*	AT22	*Steiermark*		
	GR42	*Νότιο Αιγαίο / Notio Aigaio*	AT33	*Tirol*		
			ES61	*Andalucía*		
			FI13	*Itä-Suomi*		
			FR82	*Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur*		
			GR13	*Dytiki Makedonia*		
			ITC4	*Lombardia*		
			SK03	*Stredné Slovensko*		
			GR41	*Voreio Aigaio*		
			GR42	*Notio Aigaio*		
NUTS2 regions with listed NUTS3 regions showing relative growth rate for 1999-07 mainly lower than the NUTS2 rate	ES53	*Illes Balears*	AT32	*Salzburg*	ES41	*Castilla y León*
	GR43	*Κρήτη / Kriti*	CZ04	*Severozápad*	ES42	*Castilla-La Mancha*
	ITG1	*Sicilia*	CZ05	*Severovýchod*		
	SE21	*Småland med öarna*	DE11	*Stuttgart*		
	UKJ3	*Hampshire and Isle of Wight*	DE14	*Tübingen*		
			DE21	*Oberbayern*		
			DE22	*Niederbayern*		
			DED1	*Chemnitz*		
			ES11	*Galicia*		
			ES21	*País Vasco*		
			ES41	*Castilla y León*		
			ES42	*Castilla-La Mancha*		
			FR62	*Midi-Pyrénées*		
			GR11	*Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki*		
			GR23	*Dytiki Ellada*		
			PL21	*Małopolskie*		
			PL51	*Dolnośląskie*		
			SI01	*Vzhodna Slovenija*		
			UKL1	*West Wales and The Valleys*		
			ITG1	*Sicilia*		
			GR43	*Κρήτη / Kriti*		

	Island		Mountains		Sparsely populated	
	CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME
NUTS2 regions with listed NUTS3 regions showing relative growth rate for 1999-07 mainly higher than the NUTS2 rate	GR22	*Ionia Nisia*	GR22	*Ionia Nisia*	SE31	*Norra Mellansverige*
			AT31	*Oberösterreich*		
			DE13	*Freiburg*		
			DE24	*Oberfranken*		
			DE71	*Darmstadt*		
			DEB1	*Koblenz*		
			DEG0	*Thüringen*		
			FR81	*Languedoc-Roussillon*		
			GR21	*Ipeiros*		
			GR25	*Peloponnisos*		
			ITF3	*Campania*		
			ITF6	*Calabria*		
			PL22	*Śląskie*		
			PT11	*Norte*		
			PT16	*Centro (P)*		
NUTS2 regions with listed NUTS3 regions showing relative growth rate for 1999-07 mainly similar than the NUTS2 rate	FI20	*Åland*	FR83	*Corse*	ES24	*Aragón*
	FR83	*Corse*	SE33	*Övre Norrland*	FI1A	*Pohjois-Suomi*
	GR41	*Voreio Aigaio*	AT12	*Niederösterreich*	SE33	*Övre Norrland*
	GR42	*Notio Aigaio*	AT34	*Vorarlberg*		
	SE32	*Mellersta Norrland*	DE12	*Karlsruhe*		
			DE27	*Schwaben*		
			DEB2	*Trier*		
			ES22	*Comunidad Foral de Navarra*		
			ES24	*Aragón*		
			FI1A	*Pohjois-Suomi*		
			FR71	*Rhône-Alpes*		
			FR72	*Auvergne*		
			ITC1	*Piemonte*		
			ITC2	*Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste*		
			ITD1	*Prov. Auton. Bolzano/Bozen*		
			ITD2	*Prov. Autonoma Trento*		
			ITD3	*Veneto*		
			ITE4	*Lazio*		
			ITF1	*Abruzzo*		
			ITF2	*Molise*		
			ITF5	*Basilicata*		
			SK04	*Východné Slovensko*		
			SE33	*Övre Norrland*		

The next step was to choose respective NUTS3 regions from this table, based on the need to have a fair representation of each category. This comes from the requirement to have 5 regions of each geographical type and the choice we made to have representatives of different relative growth regimes, with a view to keeping 'star performers' as well as 'average' and 'under' performers within the sample of regions.

To identify the candidates from each category, the following criteria were used:

a) Identify at least one NUTS2 region for each Member State covered in the list of NUTS3 regions annexed to the tender specifications;

b) Identifying NUTS2 regions that preferably include several NUTS3 regions as listed in the annex so as allow for intra-NUTS2 comparisons, especially when these NUTS3 regions show bigger growth rates differences, i.e. some 'extreme' cases;

c) Satisfactory availability of regional data

Note however that the (b) criteria could be conflicting with the (a) one, when all NUTS3 regions of one Member State as listed in the annexed table found themselves the single listed one within the NUTS2 region to which they belong, in which case the (b) criteria could be relaxed.

Note also that the requirement to have 5 regions of each type was strongly limiting the possible choices, when coming alongside the other above-mentioned criteria, notably because of the overrepresentation of mountainous regions in the list annexed to the tender specifications. However, the final choices were also eased by the fact that many regions belong to more than one geographical category and there is substantial overlap (e.g. some are both island and mountainous). Actually some listed NUTS3 regions belong to each of the three categories (e.g. GR 24 Sterea Ellada).

The provisional NUTS2 list of 15 regions to be preselected also incorporated a final judgment on their respective interest, given some of their apparent idiosyncratic features.

Finally the list of preselected NUTS2 regions is from 12 Member States, thus further eliminating regions from three other Member States:

- the Czech and Slovakian regions (respectively CZ 04; CZ 05 and SK03; SK 05), for several reasons: these regions include only one single listed NUTS3 region (criteria b/ above), except for SK03, and are all mountainous, a category overrepresented in the annexed list. As for the latter region, preselecting it was an option but some other regions were finally preferred, after it was observed that for some of the new Member States' regions with much lower GDP per capita (if not all of them), the national convergence effect appears strong enough to lessen the impact of its geographical feature: this is apparently the case of Stredné Slovensko (SK03), which is similar in that regard to Śląskie (PL22), a Polish region which is in the proposed sample[14]. Besides some other convergence regions are included in the sample (see next paragraph)
- the Danish regions, from criteria (c/) above, in addition to criteria (b/): actually, both for the island of Bornholm – the unique NUTS3 from Danmark listed in the annex of the tender specifications (code DK014) – and for the Hovedstaden region – the

[14] Actually the two regions (SK 03 and PL 22), which GDP per capita was respectively 5200 € and 6 000 € in 2004 (first year of their EU membership), showed a strong growth trend over the 1999-2007 period, with average annual growth rates at respectively 15.1% and 8.9%. This is much in coherence with the prediction of the neoclassical (traditional) growth theory, i.e. a strong (Solow) convergence effect in relation to the low initial GDP per capita level.

NUTS2 region to which it belongs (code DK01), the only years for which GDP per capita is available in the Eurostat database are 2005 to 2007[15]

Table 2 below outlines the *preselection* of regions which will be reviewed under Task 1 and then agreed with the Steering Group. Map 1 also below locates the different regions across the EU.

Table 2 – Overview of the 15 preselected regions

REGION CODE	REGION (NUTS2) NAME	MS	GDP per capita 2007 (€)	index over EU27 average 2007 (24 900€)	Total Growth 99-07 (%)	Total Growth index	average annual growth rate 1999-07 (%)	geographical feature			Objective (2007-13)	Region relative growth trend
AT22	*Steiermark*	AT	28100	113	43%	143	4,6	**m**			RCE	
DE21	*Oberbayern*	DE	42000	169	32%	132	3,5	**m**			RCE	
ES42	*Castilla la Mancha*	ES	18200	73	78%	178	7,5	m		**s**	CONV	
ES53	*Balearic Islands*	ES	25400	102	69%	169	6,8		**i**		RCE	
FI13	*Itä-Suomi*	FI	25600	103	71%	171	6,9	**m**		**s**	phasing in	
FR83	*Corse*	FR	23200	93	56%	156	5,7	**m**	**i**		RCE	
GR22	*Ionia Nisia*	GR	16100	65	85%	185	8,0	**m**	**i**		CONV	
GR24	*Sterea Ellada*	GR	18300	73	16%	116	1,9	m	i	**s**	phasing in	
ITG2	*Sardegna*	IT	19700	79	55%	155	5,6	**m**	**i**		phasing in	
PL22	*Śląskie*	PL	8700	35	98%	198	8,9	**m**			CONV	
PT16	*Centro (P)*	PT	13100	53	66%	166	6,5	**m**			CONV	
SE21	*Småland med öarna*	SE	32400	130	41%	141	4,4		**i**		RCE	
SE33	*Övre Norrland*	SE	33900	136	49%	149	5,1	m		**s**	RCE	
SI01	*Vzhodna Slovenija*	SI	14100	57	101%	201	9,1	**m**			CONV	
UKM6	Highlands and Islands	UK	25000	100	49%	149,34	5,1		i	**s**	phasing out	

Source: Eurostat

NB: Colors are blue, red, green and grey for respectively dispersed, lower, better and similar relative growth performances of regions at NUTS3 level (as compared to their NUTS2).

This preselection includes:

- 5 island, 5 mountainous and 5 sparsely populated regions,
- 5 convergence, 6 regional competitiveness and employment, 1 phasing out and 3 phasing in regions,
- a relatively balanced sample with regard to NUTS3 regions growth performance (in relation to their NUTS2 one),

[15] Bornholm GDP per capita in 2007 (31 000 €) is both largely above than the EU27 average (24 900 €), and below the average for Hovedstaden (51 500 €), the largest (continental) region to which it belongs, as well as the Danish average (41 600 €); it is thus a much interesting case of relatively rich region in EU terms (25% over the EU average) and it is somewhat regrettable not to preselect it. This could be reconsidered within Task 1 and with the Steering Group in due time.

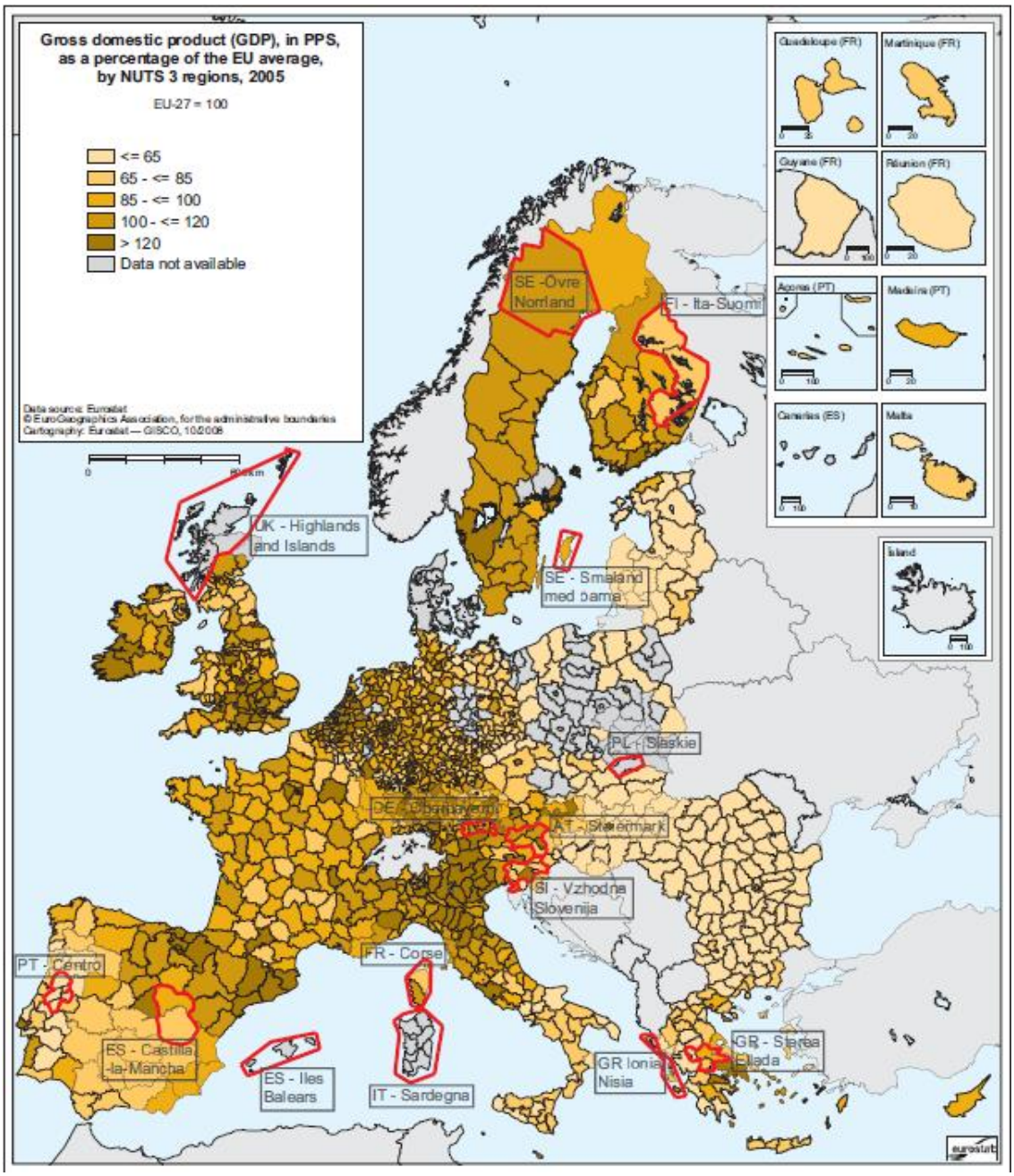
Some of the characteristics of this preselection are:

- As observable from Map 1 below, there is a fair balance in terms of subregional coverage of each geographical category:
  - preselected mountainous regions can be found in all sub-regions (East, North, South, Western European);
  - preselected island regions belong to mainly south Europe (Balearic Islands, Corsica, Ionoa Nisia, Sardegna) but include also one Nordic island (Smaland med oama in Sweden), and a Western European one (Highlands and Islands in UK), although the latter was counted as a sparsely populated one in the sample;
  - preselected sparsely populated regions belong to Nordic Countries (Finland, Sweden), two South European ones (Greece and Spain) and a Western European one (UK).

- Contextual features that are worth looking at :
  - In terms of income : a few regions present strong within group income differences (e.g. Oberbayern in Germany and Steiermark in Austria),
  - In terms of within country location: some regions are located in central parts of their Member State territory (e.g. Castilla La Mancha in Spain), other ones on its periphery (e.g. Ovre Norrland in Sweden)

- Included are also some regions that benefit from ad hoc ERDF additional support as outlined in the ERDF 2006 regulation,, e.g. Corsica (Disposition n°29), Ita-Suomi in Finland and Övre Norrland in Sweden (for parts of some of their NUTS3 regions, i.e. respectively Kainuu, Pohjois-Karjala, Etelä-Savo and Norbotten, alongside outermost regions, Disposition n°20)

Map 1 – Map to show the choice of regions preselected



2.2.2 Some further steps towards the final proposal of 15 regions

As part of the Literature Review, we will revisit the first proposition for the selection of the 15 regions with a view to double checking if this list is the most relevant one given the Study objective and needs. This could be done comparing the respective merits of the 15 regions already in the pre-selection vis-à-vis a few other candidates (say five or six), without endangering the balance achieved in the first proposal, based on the following observations/elements:

1) the relative availability and reliability of data,
2) Notwithstanding this data availability aspect, some particular attention might be given to regions that have not been researched before, so that the study would bring some new insights on the subject,
3) the intensity of inherent characteristics of each candidate region (e.g. distance: how far from main national market?; island size: how many inhabitants on average on how many islands in case of an archipelago?), in relation to the scoring exercise we intend to experiment as regards these characteristics;
4) insights gleaned from the Literature Review, including the existence of specific policies tailor-made to regions with specific geographical features;
5) the existence of specific Community measures implemented through ERDF in each region or in a group of regions ;
6) well informed advice gained from our team of National Experts building on their specific territorial knowledge and expertise;
7) some well informed advice, through consultations, from a few DG Regio officials (e.g. advice from relevant Desk Officers from Country Units and/or the Evaluation Unit) and from members of the Steering Group of this study; consultation with national authorities and institutions, if necessary, could also be useful here;

2.3 Outputs

Task 1 will be deliver one single output, namely the 1st Intermediate Report, which will comprise the main results from the Literature Review as well as a refined proposition for the selection of the 15 regions.

2.4 Task Organisation

The Literature Review will be led by the Core Team. The Team Leader will ensure its relevance in terms of the Study needs, according to the objectives laid out above. Scientific input will also come from the two Key Advisory Experts (KAE), namely Prof. Harvey Armstrong and Prof Mario Fortuna. The Team Leader will also be responsible for the final proposal for the list of 15 regions, to be considered by the Steering Group. The whole reporting exercise will be reviewed by Mary van Overbeke, in charge of the Study quality control.

Key Milestones	**Deadline**
Draft input related to the Literature Review (internal)	22 February (indicative)
Finalisation of 2nd proposal for 15 Regions and related draft input (internal)	25 February (indicative)
Submission of 1st Intermediate Report	2nd March 2011
Steering Group on the 1st Intermediate Report	9th March 2011

3. Task 2: Analysis of ERDF/Cohesion Fund interventions within 15 selected Regions

3.1 Objectives and Main Questions to be answered

Summary of the ToR relating to Task 2

Review 15 regions which received support from the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund

The analysis aims to establish the ERDF and Cohesion Fund contribution and how it matches the specific needs of these regions.

The following points must be covered:

- Description of programme: financial allocations and expenditure by priority and category of expenditure
- Achievements against targets
- Changes in strategies between the two programming periods
- Relevance of the programmes regarding the specific context of islands, mountainous and sparsely populated regions
- Complementarities of ERDF with other sources of funds
- Identification of 6 cases of interesting practice

The 15 regions as finally selected will be reviewed and analyzed in depth, both within and between each of the two programming periods, inter alia regarding the following points:

a) the relevance of the Operational Programmes' (OPs) design given the specificities of the NUTS2 regions and the respective NUTS3 regions within them: their income level, nature and intensity of their specific geographical features;

b) the main policy responses to address their specificities at local/national/European level;

c) the financial allocations and expenditures under ERDF/CF (Cohesion Fund) by priority and category as well as sub-region/areas whenever applicable;

d) the main results achieved with respect to objectives and targets;

e) the extent to which ERDF/CF measures complement other funding, coming from Community, national or regional sources;

3.2 Methodology for EDRF Interventions Analysis

This Task will be almost wholly desk-based research drawing on the programme data and documents (for 2000-06 and 2007-13) and the ex ante/interim/ex post evaluations (for 2000-06) supplied by DG Regio. In addition, several databases will be consulted including DG Regio's SFC2007, Eurostat and ESPON as well as other useful data sources including the SWECO Report on ERDF expenditure at NUTSIII and the ADE study of ERDF indicators.

A preliminary feasibility assessment of these different sources has been carried out in order to examine, in advance, some of the comparability and availability issues associated with the analysis, which is not straightforward. These are discussed in more detail below.

Firstly, as mentioned earlier in Section 1, it is not easy to make the links and comparisons between the two programming periods, 2000-2006 and 2007-2013, which have different policy frameworks and typologies. Moreover, the availability of programme data is also different given that the current programme is still ongoing. This is also relevant when examining the impact of Cohesion Fund interventions as there was a shift from a project approach (in 2000-2006) to a programming approach (in 2007-2013).

Secondly, the main sources of information are the ERDF OPs and associated documents, including thematic operational programmes at the national level. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to open the scope to complete the section about "policy responses" to understand how ERDF is aligned with other funding instruments as well as the respective governance systems and processes.

Thirdly, as discussed earlier, the specific geographic characteristics of the regions have an impact, to a differing extent, upon a range of drivers and factors of economic growth and development, such as transport, environmental issues, business dynamism etc. In terms of ERDF, however, assessing which priorities and measures described in the respective OPs directly influence or relate to such specificities is not a trivial task, especially in terms of the different geographies involved. It is crucial, therefore, to focus the analysis at the right geographical scale (NUTS 2, 3 or 4) so as to explore the differences between the different levels when assessing ERDF interventions.

Fourthly, the comparability and availability of data at NUTS2 and 3 levels is not a straightforward issue. In order to try to overcome the apparent difficulties, the Study will utilise a combination of sources and approaches:

- For socio-economic indicators and trends, the aim is to collect comparable data at NUTS2 and 3 level through a combination range of sources, including national data (where appropriate) as well as EUROSTAT and ESPON and EU;
- For the analysis of ERDF financial allocations and spending, a preliminary analysis of the SWECO study prepared for DG Regio for the 2000 to 2006 period showed it is possible to determine ERDF and CF spending at NUTS3 level by main field of intervention (FOI) for two digit expenditure categories (20 categories) for the CF,

ERDF Objective 1 and 2[16]. In addition, it is also possible to compare budget allocations across FOI for regions with geographical features (at NUTS3) compared to other EU regions. This data analysis will form an important element of Task 2.

Lastly, to complement the documentary review work and analysis, contacts will be made (by email or phone) with appropriate stakeholders in particular Managing Authorities. Moreover, if necessary and deemed useful by the Task Manager (and Steering Group), some extra meetings will take place with a selection of DG REGIO desk officers responsible for programmes in certain regions of interest.

The preliminary analysis of the ERDF programming documents showed that there are some issues and potential gaps in the information which could restrict the extent of the analysis, especially in relation to exploring the "Policy responses". Thus, to try to rectify this, a short survey questionnaire, which will contain several targeted questions, will be sent to all of the 15 selected Managing Authorities. Respondents will have the possibility to answer by phone or respond in writing, and to reduce the time required to complete the questions, they could send through specific documents, web links or references. In addition, in order to increase the response rate, the team will contact and interview the stakeholders by phone in case that they do not reply in time) Another possibility is to include a letter from DG Regio informing the relevant Managing Authorities about the ongoing Study and that their involvement and input into the research would be welcomed. This would also help to increase the response rate. The questions will focus on the following:

[16] Commitment data at NUTS 3 level for the 2 digit expenditure categories is said to have been established for 99% of the available Objective 1 funding, 96% of the available Objective 2 funding, 94% of the available Cohesion Funding.

- 1) What are the main ERDF/Cohesion Fund areas of interventions in your region (*at NUTS3 and/or NUTS2 levels*)?
- 2) Do these ERDF/Cohesion Fund interventions include some measures related to the specific geographical features of your region?
- 3) Is there a specific national or regional strategy for mountain/island or sparsely populated regions in your country and if so do the ERDF/CF interventions complement it?
- 4) What is their added value in this regard, if any, of other instruments that are used at regional or national level to address specific geographic features (e.g. *specific programmes, measures, laws, etc. at regional, national or local levels)* ? As regard these, does ERDF/Cohesion Fund play a specific role compared to the other funding sources?
- 5) How have these ERDF/Cohesion Fund interventions evolved in the region during the two ERDF programming periods (2000-06 and 2007-2013), inter alia in relation to the elimination of 'territorial zoning' and the introduction of 'Lisbon earmarking'?
- 6) How are ERDF/CF projects decided and implemented in these regions: are decisions made at central (national) or regional/local level?
- 7) Provide details or references of any best-practice examples, of projects or approaches that could be used as mini-case studies for DG Regio's database, that address specific geographical features in your region (e.g. increasing accessibility/improving transport facilities) ?

The main findings of the preliminary analysis of the relevance and effectiveness of Structural Funds interventions in the 15 selected regions will be presented in a standard template specific to each region under review. A draft of the template that will be used to carry out the ERDF analysis is shown below.

As mentioned in Section 1, the majority of the documents are written in the respective national languages. The Core team has the language expertise to cover the majority of the regions selected. In addition, the National Experts with the relevant language skills will contribute to this analysis as well as carry out the case study work for Task 3. The Experts will work under the supervision and the quality control of a member of the Core team.

Selected Region: Analysis of relevance and effectiveness of ERDF and Cohesion Fund *(10-12 pages)*

1. Identification *(1/4 of page)*

1.1. Identification of NUTS 3 area(s) and corresponding NUTS 2 region (Name+ Eurostat Code)

1**.2. Identification of relevant programmes supported by ERDF or Cohesion funds** (name + ref code) :

- 2000-2006 : Regional and national thematic Objective 1 or 2 OPs, cohesion funds.

- 2007-2013 : Regional competitiveness / Convergence objectives, Cohesion funds

Analysis will mainly focus on Regional OPs. Nevertheless, the other level of programs (e.g. national) will be also considered, but with a more direct focus on relevant fields and implementation modalities.

Main sources : DG Regio web site http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/country/prordn/index_en.cfm

2. Region Features and Policy Responses *(3-5 pages, including tables)*

2.1. Main characteristics of NUTS 2 and 3 regions (*1 page*):

- Table - for each territory, we will check if it meets the following set characteristics (*based on Figure 1*). And if so, we will roughly estimate the intensity on a scale from 1 to 3.

Island (Insularity), Mountains, Sparsely populated, Population density, Remoteness (From major markets, services, economical pole or decision pole), Accessibility (for individuals or goods), Population distribution (Size and fragmentation of markets), Physical constraints (Slopes, quality of soils), Border regions, natural risks (flood, collapse, fire), extreme climate (warm/cold, wet/dry, windy) Outstanding environment (Preservation, diversity of biotopes, biodiversity, water), Sensitivity of environment, natural resources (wood, water, fishery, wind, sun, snow, etc.), cultural heritage Outstanding / preserved.

Text (10-20 lines).

- Summary of main specific geographic characteristics of NUTS 2 and 3 regions.
- Are there any other main specificities that may constitute a handicap or an asset in their development?
- Are these characteristics specific to a particular NUTS 3, and with a comparable intensity, or are they rather largely shared with the rest of NUTS 2 area ?

Main sources Regional OPs and any relevant statistics and documents (Eurostat, ESPON)

2.2. Position, trends and dynamics *(1-2 pages)*

This analysis will be based on a set of indicators mostly available at NUTS3 level at least for two different years (*Sources : Eurostat and ESPON*). The NUTS 3 situation and barriers/assets will be assessed by comparison with NUTS 2 region, National data and compared to EU-27 average

***Population and demographic trends**: area, population (+ share of area and population eligible regional ERDF OPs in 2000-2006), population density, average annual population growth, natural and migratory population changes, share of population < 15 years old, share of population > 65 years old, ratio young/elder, etc.*

***Development:** GDP per capita, regional dispersion of GDP (nuts 3), employment rates, unemployment rates, youth unemployment rates, long term unemployment rate.*

***Economy**: Share of employed persons per sector, sector accounts (Gross value added, employment, productivity), RTDI spending as a % of GDP (Nuts 2)*

***Accessibility**: Multimodal potential accessibility (absolute and change), Potential accessibility by road, by air, by rail (ESPON)*

***Tourism**: Number of bed places,*

***TIC:** mostly available, on a regular basis, at NUTS2 level*

Text (10-30 lines for task 2).

- How is the NUTS3 area (s) positioned compared to NUTS 2, national or EU average? What are the major trends and dynamics over last decade? (in particular in terms of demography, social

and economic development, environment, accessibility and basic infrastructures and services)
What appear as the main geographical and competitiveness challenges facing the region and to what the extent are they an asset and/or a constraint?

2.3. Policy responses *(0,5-2 pages for Task 2)*

- Is there a reference to clearly elaborated/set-up regional strategies (*at NUTS 3 and/or NUTS 2 levels*) or programmes?
- Were some policy instruments put in place to address the effects of specific geographical features? If so, what kind of instruments? *Specific law, programmes, organisation, governance, targeted areas, etc.)* at which level? By which authority? Focusing on compensating disadvantages or boosting advantages/seizing opportunities?
- What are the dominant regional policy responses/strategies/approaches at local or national levels?
- How have these strategies and approaches evolved across the two programming periods?
- What are the main characteristics of governance of policies at the different geographical levels ?
- At what geographical level are the regional decision-making authorities located?

Main sources : OPs, related and policy documents, contact with managing authorities

3. Programme priorities and fields of intervention *(1-2.5 pages, including tables)*

For 2000-2006 and 2007-2013 programming period :

- Total budget allocation – evolution between the 2 periods;
- Allocation by priority (Source: DG Regio databases);
- Allocation by field of interventions (source: DG Regio databases);
- Spending at NUTS 2 and 3 by field of intervention (SWECO 2000-2006); comparisons of allocations by field of intervention

Main sources : DG Regio database, SWECO, OP, AIR

4. ERDF-Cohesion Fund Strategies and relevance *(1-1.5 page)*

- How does the ERDF strategy diagnose/deal with geographical specificities and their consequences? Are specific analyses of areas concerned by specific geographical features presented? If so, do they consider the impact at the NUTS 3 level?
- How do the OPs address the issue of specific geographical features issue (*fields of intervention, territorial zoning, budget allocation/concentration, measure eligibility criteria, intervention rate, other implementation modalities*)
- Do the OP objectives differ for regions with specific geographical features at the NUTS 3 level?
- How do the OPs differ on this issue between the two programming periods? In particular, what is the effect of the abandonment of territorial zoning and the introduction of the earmarking?;
- Analysis of relevance of programmes: Are/were programmes adapted to their specificities? To what extent have their needs been taken into account? Logical links between Diagnostic – SWOT – Objective and measures, in particular on specific geographical features issue;

5. Quantitative results of the programme *(1-2 page)*

- Output/results/impact indicators monitored by management authorities
- Comparison of targets and achieved values – achievement rates and absorption capacities
- Additional economic/social data relevant for ERDF field of intervention
- Analysis of the effectiveness

6. ERDF Governance and complementarities with other sources of funding *(0.5-1 page)*	
• How is the governance of ERDF organised (*scale of governance, level of selection/decision, coordination/partnership, representation of local authorities/stakeholders, OP elaboration process*) • Other financial sources allocated to the selected regions (*ESF, EAGGF, FIFG, EAGF, EAFRD, national funds*) and analysis of complementarities and synergies and how is organised the governance to ensure these complementarities	
7. Conclusions *(2 pages)*	
• Relevance and effectiveness of ERDF/CF programmes for regions with specific geographical features? • Lessons for case studies? What particular issues should be analysed more deeply? Are there any gaps in the data analysis that need to be explored further? Any other issues that arise from the analysis?	

3.3 Methodology for proposing Six Regions as Case Studies under Task 3

The proposed list of the six regions for the Case Studies under Task 3 has to be carefully designed, since Task 3 is the core part of the Study. The final selection will be agreed with DG Regio and the Steering Group and will be developed taking into account several different factors, which are listed below:

1) Good practice:

- Case studies do not necessarily have to be examples of good practice;

2) Data availability:

- The inclusion of at least one region with some data problems should not be necessarily disregarded, especially if this region is an interesting case that sheds light on the overall Study objectives, provided availability of data is not too limited ;

3) Type of specific geographical feature:

- The list will, in principle, comprise two regions of each geographic type (island, mountainous and sparsely populated), unless there is a good and strong explicit reason for the contrary;

4) Analysis of contrasting socio-economic performance related to geographical specificity:

- The mix of specific geographical features – in terms of their combination and intensity;
- Differences in policy-making and approach – existence or not of interventions, especially ERDF ones, implemented specifically in relation to tackling such specificity; and
- Differences in income level of the NUTS 3 region in relation to the income level of the NUTS 2 region it belongs to, as well as to the Community status of the latter[17].

[17] For example, what can be observed in a region with specific geographical feature (at NUTS 3 level) having an income below 75 per cent of the EU average in the context where the NUTS 2 region it belongs to is much richer ? And, in comparison, what can be observed in a region with specific geographical features (at NUTS 3 level) having an income per capita much higher than the EU average, in a context where the NUTS 2 region it belongs to also having a higher GDP per capita).

Resorting to these contrasting situations might help in deriving some conclusions, through comparative exercises, regarding respectively the need for specific action and its effectiveness in different contexts.

A Pilot Case Study will be chosen from amongst the six selected regions. The choice for this region will be made with the emphasis on testing the overall methodological framework, including data availability and reliability (both national and EU), degree and ease of stakeholder engagement, usefulness of the case study templates, logistical considerations etc. The findings from the Pilot will be used to refine and improve the process for the other five case studies, if need be.

3.4 Outputs

Task 2 will deliver one single output, namely the 2nd Intermediate Report, which will comprise the main results from the analysis of ERDF interventions as well as a proposition for the selection of the six case study regions to be undertaken under Task 3 (see the expected Report structure below in section 6).

3.5 Task Organisation

The ERDF analysis of the 15 regions will be carried out by the Core Team. In terms of which Core Team member will be working on which region, roles will be distributed in due course once the final list is agreed on, and taking due account of Core Team experts' language skills.
Input, where necessary, will be provided by particular National Experts that have both expertise related to ERDF OPs combined with specific language capabilities that the Core Team does not have. In this regard some contacts have been successfully taken for a few regions with the following national experts:

- For the Nordic regions: Alexandre Dubois (Nordregio);
- For the Greek regions: Prof. Ioannis Spilanis (University of the Aegean);
- For Polish region: Dr Marta (Ecorys Consulting);
- For the Slovene region: Dr Damjan Kavas, (Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljiana);

In addition, scientific advice will be provided from the two Key Advisory Experts (KAE), namely Prof. Harvey Armstrong (KAE1) and Prof. Mario Fortuna. The whole reporting exercise will be reviewed by Mary Van Overbeke, in charge of the Quality control for the Study.

Key Milestones	**Deadline**
First draft inputs (analysis of each 15 regions) (internal)	25 March (indicative)
Cross regional analysis and draft overall input (internal)	9 April (indicative)
Finalisation of a proposal for 6 regions for the Case Studies (internal)	27 April 2011 (indicative)
Submission of 2nd Intermediate Report	2nd May 2011
Steering Group on the 2nd Intermediate Report	11th May 2011

4. Task 3: Case Studies and Mini Case Studies

4.1 Objective and Main Questions to be answered

Summary of the ToR relating to Task 3

Carry out in-depth analysis of six regions at NUTS3 level;

The analysis must cover all ERDF and CF co-financed programmes in these regions. The case study will cover two programming periods: 2000-2006 and 2007-2013;

The case studies pursue a twofold objective:

- to assess the relevance and effectiveness of structural funds interventions;
- to analyse their adequacy to the specific contexts of islands, mountainous and sparsely populated areas.

The main issues to be addressed by the case studies are:

- What are the needs and challenges of these territories and how have they evolved since 2000?
- Analyse the utility and the achievements including comparison with targets set for the 2000-2006 period and progress in achieving targets for the 2007-2013 period
- To what extent are ERDF and the CF programmes relevant and adapted to the specific context of islands, mountainous and sparsely populated regions?
- Is there an appropriate geographical dimension to develop in cohesion policy programmes to meet the needs of the territories covered?
- What was the evolution of strategies regarding these territories between the two programming periods?
- Does an appropriate level of governance exist for these territories? What is the governance pattern? How are their territorial specificities taken into account?

The case studies are the core of this evaluation. Their purpose is to deepen the analysis and to examine trends and hypotheses generated in the Literature Review (Task 1) and in the desk research undertaken in Task 2, which includes a review of data on expenditures and indicators as well as a first analysis of how the contribution of the Structural Funds matches the needs of the 15 regions under review.

There are five man hypotheses to test in this Task directly relate to the main questions detailed in the ToR for the Study. These are:

1) ***Geographical context***: plays a dominant role in determining socio-economic conditions and is more often viewed as 'handicap' than an opportunity by stakeholders although there are examples and experiences where the opposite is the case i.e. handicaps have been transformed into opportunities;
2) ***Policy responses:*** ERDF is an important policy driver and source of funding in the regions, although its effectiveness is increased when there is greater alignment to and complementarity with domestic policies;
3) ***Relevance of ERDF***: At the NUTS2 level, the approach to using ERDF is less focused on addressing issues related to the specific geographical contexts than at the NUTS3 level;
4) ***Effectiveness of ERDF***: At the NUTS3 level, there are relatively more projects developed that specifically relate to particular geographical context issues than at the NUTS2 level;
5) ***Implementation and governance***: the socio-economic impact of ERDF in the NUTS3 regions depends upon a range of factors, e.g. administrative and governance structures, partnership working, domestic policy; etc.

The aim is to collect empirical data (e.g ERDF OP figures, socio-economic statistics), combined with other secondary data and information as well as direct feedback on the main issues from the key stakeholder groups in order to shed more light on each of the hypotheses. In this regards, each of the case studies will be structured in the same way covering five main domains, each with a set of specific questions, in order to test the above hypotheses. These are:

1) **Analysis of the geographical and economic context:** explore the links between geographic specificities and regional economic development dynamics:

- What are the main geographical challenges facing the region and to what the extent are they an asset and/or a constraint?
- What are the main implications of these specificities and in what ways, and to what extent, do they impact upon the socio-economic dynamics of the region, including such issues as public and private investment flows, demographic, employment and migratory patterns, the provision of public services?
- What is the overall economic structure like, including areas of sectoral specialisation (eg tourism, fishing etc); the main sources of employment and income; the trends in economic activities observed since 2000 and the possible future development paths, in which ERDF could really play a catalytic role?
- What is the basic infrastructure like (including transport and ICT) and does this help to contribute to increase (or not) the capacity of local stakeholders, especially the private sector, to take advantage of the potential in the region?

2) **Policy responses**: how do different policy measures actually impact on the ground and how do they align and interact together:

- What are the dominant regional policy responses, strategies, and approaches that have been utilised and what is the specific role of the Structural Funds compared to other funding sources?
- How have these strategies evolved during the last ten years or so and to what extent has the management and implementation of ERDF and the CF helped to contribute (or not) to these changes?
- What is the role of domestic policy and how is it aligned to ERDF? To what extent do relations and interactions with neighbouring cities and regions within the same country or outside impact upon the dominant socio-economic paths? Are there any negative path dependencies to be found, inter alia in relation to sector specialisation and how are they accommodated within the policy making?

3) **Relevance of ERDF Programmes**: assessing the extent to which ERDF and CF Programmes address the specific needs and challenges of the regions and contribute to economic development:

- How are the Structural Funds in the region used, including the special legal provisions (e.g ERDF 2006 Regulation Article 52 on the modulation of contribution rates)?
- What is the scenario in terms of financial data: allocations/spending to the specific territory within the OP; spending by main sectors of interventions in the specific territory compared to the OP repartition?
- What have been the main strategies and rationale for using ERDF and what were the differences in approach (if any) between the two programming periods, for example, in terms of territorial zoning and targeting?
- What have been the most relevant strategies for using Structural Funds (multi-sectoral approaches or a focus on activities in which the region has competitive advantage);

4) **Effectiveness of the Structural Funds**: this will be assessed through available indicators followed up in the respective OPs.

- What types of projects have had the most positive socio-economic effects and impacts related to the specific characteristics of the regions: e.g. in terms of improving basic infrastructure, investment in R&D, training, support to private investment?
- The availability and quality of data remains a significant issue. The Core team will thoroughly analyse each case study before determining what can be done and what further information should be collected from local administrations and stakeholders;.
- For the 2000-2006 period, inputs/outputs/results indicators will be gathered for each territory under review. Output achievements for the 2000-2006 period will be compared to targets as far as possible. Results will be analysed in order to assess the extent to which ERDF and the Cohesion Fund have achieved their objectives and/or unexpected results in the analysed territories. For the 2007-2013 period, progress in achieving outputs and their results will be reviewed.

5) **Implementation and governance**: assessing the extent to which the programmes have been delivered with a clear vision and strategy (or not)

- How is ERDF decided in the region; at what scale of governance; how it is co-ordinated and aligned with other policies, especially at the national level; and how it is implemented in partnership with key stakeholders?
- What is the dominant governance pattern (centralisation versus devolution of decision-making powers)? Does the principal local/regional decision making level coincide with the island/mountainous/SP area, or is the latter only part of a wider local/regional government?
- What is the administrative 'fit' between the NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level and what impact (if any) does this have on the effectiveness of policy development and implementation?
- Who is involved (at what level? local, national, transnational, macro-regional?) Who decides what? How are interactions between stakeholders and levels of governance organised? What is the relationship between Cohesion policy and domestic regional development policies? Is there a good degree of alignment between European and domestic regional development policies?
- What is the process through which the ERDF programme is designed? How far are the specificities of the territories under review taken into consideration? Is there evidence of partnership working and to what extent are regional stakeholders involved in the process of designing the programme as well as in the monitoring and evaluation?
- How has the governance pattern evolved in the region in the last ten years? To what extent has the management and implementation of ERDF helped to improve governance and partnership working in the region?
- Overall, what lessons and best-practice (if any) can be shared with other regions in this regard? Are there any examples of co-financed projects that had positive socio-economic effects and can be used as good practice examples for other regions, eg an ERDF project that has helped to transform the perception of a 'geographical handicap' and use it as a competitive advantage? This is particularly relevant for the development of the six mini-case studies from the Study.

4.2 Methodology for the Case Studies

Prior experience shows that it is important to have a clear framework and template for case studies especially when they are carried out by experts in different Member States. The template is designed in order to facilitate the process of gathering the relevant information, both quantitative and qualitative, as well as to ensure a high degree of consistency in approach, results and reporting. The template will specify:

1) The evaluation questions and the related criteria of assessment;

Building on the findings from Task 1 and 2, the five main research questions and issues (as described above) will be tailored to match the particular case study in question, in terms of its specific geographic context, in order to focus on the key points to be raised during the interviews with the stakeholders;

2) The data and indicators that must be collected centrally or in the field;

Building on the analysis carried out in Task 2 of ERDF, the Core team will summarise the main findings, pointing out any particular 'gaps' or inconsistencies in the data collection and document analysis which need to be explored further with the relevant stakeholders in the field;

3) The types and number of stakeholders and actors to be interviewed;

A range of stakeholders from both the public and private sectors will be targeted. The different constituencies are listed below:

a) ***ERDF Managing Authority*****:** including programme managers, project promoters, advisory group members and other relevant officers:

b) ***ERDF beneficiaries*****: project applicants/leaders:** preferably involved in different sectors of the local economy (including CEOs of the biggest local firms);

c) ***Local and regional government officials*****:** senior officials responsible for devising regional economic development strategies utilising both domestic and European funds. Local and regional elected politicians;

d) ***National level*****:** officials from the relevant central Ministries involved in policy and economic development in the case study regions;

e) ***Social and Economic Partners and intermediary organisations*****:** staff from relevant partner institutions such as Chambers of Commerce, employers and private sector representation; trade unions; academic experts.

In each case study, a minimum of 15-20 interviews will be carried out, face-to-face, based on the information provided in the case study template. In addition, where appropriate, telephone interviews will be used in order to ensure further or follow-up interviews are carried out.

The final choice of the case studies will be made building on the analysis carried out in Task 1 and Task 2 and in liaison with DG Regio and the Steering Group. The final list of six will be detailed in the Second Intermediate Report. Given this point, at this stage it is difficult to plan the precise logistical arrangements for the case studies ; suffice it to say that the nature of the specific geographical features will have to be borne in mind when planning the fieldwork for the case studies. For example, more attention will have to be paid to accessing the different stakeholders in what could be fairly remote and difficult to access parts of the EU.

4) An interview guide;

The Interview Guide (see Annex 3) provides a reference tool for both the Core team and national experts to utilise when carrying out the intensive face-to-face interviews with the key stakeholders. The list of questions will be tailored according to the particular case-study in order to focus on the pertinent issues raised in the analysis of the region's ERDF programmes.

Clearly, the aim is to cover the main questions and points in a systematic way whilst also allowing the interviewee to offer particular insights or anecdotes that may really illustrate a key point about the usefulness of ERDF (or not), which may otherwise have not become apparent from a more a formal questionnaire.

5) An outline of the case study report to be completed;

Reporting is the important final step: as outlined by DG Regio[18], reports must be able "to *"tell the story"* of the region in relation to the policy theme of the evaluation, though it should do so in an analytical way to bring out the interrelationships between the various aspects which need to be covered.

The information gathered during the case study work will be collected in a systematic way and reported in a template (see Annex 4) to ensure consistency and comparability both within and between the respective case studies.

4.3 Methodology for the Mini-case studies

The mini-case studies are an important element of this study. Six examples will be identified from each of the case study regions in the Study in order to illustrate and showcase concrete examples of best practice of either an ERDF project or an approach. The aim is to have a range of interesting examples from different sectors and contrasting geographical contexts, which have really made a difference to a particular local economy.

The mini-case studies will be produced according to the template provided by DG Regio for publication on the DG Regio 'Regions for Economic Change' database (see Annex 5). The emphasis, therefore, will be on presenting the key facts and figures from each mini-case as well as to clearly articulate in plain English the key messages and findings. This is crucial in order that other regions could potentially learn from the different ERDF projects or approaches utilized in the different case studies.

In terms of approach, each mini-case will be thoroughly researched and form an important element of the broader case study work that will be carried out in the six regions under Task 3. The case study interview guide contains a specific question about best-practice in order to make sure that enough information is collected. Moreover, if necessary, follow-up telephone interviews and research will be carried out to make sure that information is captured. The mini-case-studies will be drafted by the members of the ADE Core Team that have also drafted the case studies, in close dialogue with the respective national experts who were also involved in the research related to the case studies, so as to build on the joint work carried out.

[18] Gaffey V. (2009), Case Studies in the Framework of Ex-Post Evaluation, 2000-2006, Expectations of DG Regio, 10 March 2009.

4.4 Outputs

Task 3 will deliver several outputs:

a) The Pilot Case Study Report,
b) Information on the progress with the five other case studies will be detailed in the Monthly Progress Reports of June, July and August 2011;
c) The finding from the case studies will feed into the Policy Recommendations and Final Report (see the expected Report structure below in section 6.

4.5 Task Organisation

Carrying out effective case studies is a challenging task. It requires a deep understanding of the situation: firstly, it requires to get to a precise knowledge of what happens at various levels (resources used, achievements, results) and secondly to understand why it happens and which factors have contributed to this.

The team is very conscious of these challenges. To address them, therefore, Task 3 will be tackled through four main steps:

4.5.1 Finalise the methodological framework

This work will build on the main conclusions drawn from the Literature Review (Task 1) and the analysis of the 15 selected regions (Task 2). In particular, this will involve analysing the key findings about the role of ERDF in the particular region in order to identify specific questions, issues or gaps that need to be highlighted during the fieldwork phase. The case study template will be shared among the various members of the core team as well as with the external experts and the two Key Advisory Experts (KAE) (Prof. Harvey Armstrong and Prof. Mario Fortuna) as well as with the head of ADE's Evaluation Department (Edwin Clerckx).

4.5.2 Carry out the Pilot Case Study

In order to fully test the case study methodology (interview guide and reporting template) a pilot will be carried out by the Team Leader (TL), Jean-Michel Salmon, along with Prof Mario Fortuna. They will test the entire methodological framework. It is proposed to discuss the report and the lessons drawn from the methodology with DG REGIO before launching the 5 other case studies.

The choice of the Pilot Case Study will depend on the findings from Task 1 and Task 2 and will be made so as to test the overall case study frameworkat NUTS3 level. In particular, to examine in more detail some of the data issues discussed in Task 2; to trial the interview guide to see how useful the main questions are in generating decent responses; testing out the logistical issues in terms of getting access to the right stakeholders. Following the completion of the Pilot, a report of the findings will be submitted to DG Regio in order to improve and refine the methodological framework before the other five case studies are

carried out, if need be. A draft of the Pilot Case Study Report is provided in section 6.4 below.

4.5.3 Completion of the five other case studies

The third step will be devoted to the five other case studies. Each will be carried out by a member of the Core Team together with a local expert. The TL will carry out 2 of these 5 case studies. The field phase is expected to be of five days including transport. As mentioned before, it is crucial to spend enough time on reporting, drafting of the mini-case studies and on overall quality control.

4.5.4 Conclusions and lessons learnt

After each of the case studies is successfully completed, the main policy conclusions and lessons will be shared prior to drafting the final report. The findings will be discussed and agreed in a one-day workshop in ADE's offices (see Section 5.2 for more details)

Key Milestones	**Deadline during 2011**
Field Mission 1 – Pilot Case Study	16-20 May (indicative)
Draft Pilot Case Study Report	27 May
Case Study Field Missions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	June to September
Draft Case Study Reports 2 to 6	June to September
Progress Report	1 July
Progress Report	29 July
Progress Report	27 August
Draft Mini-Case Studies	September-October
Progress Report	30th September 2011
Inputs to the Draft Final Report (related to Task 3 results) (internal)	7th October 2011 (indicative)

5. Task 4: Policy Conclusions

5.1 Objectives and Main Questions to be answered

The findings of this Study will be particularly pertinent to two closely related, ongoing EU policy issues. First, assessing the role that ERDF plays in promoting territorial cohesion is a central question that has emerged in recent years not least since the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty[19]. Second, policy negotiations and discussions between Member States and the European Commission about the future size and shape of the EU budget, as well as the level of funding and policy priorities for the Structural Funds after 2013, are ongoing.

The results that emerge from the Study, therefore, can certainly help to contribute some concrete, empirical and independent findings to the important ongoing policy discussions. The focus of Task 4, then, is to provide policy relevant answers to the main questions that the Study has explored in three main areas, which are listed below:

1) The contribution of the Structural Funds on economic, social and territorial cohesion in territories with specific geographical features

- How and to what extent have the Structural Funds positively contributed to the socio-economic trajectories of these territories? What has been the added value of the ERDF/Cohesion Fund in this context?
- To what extent was Cohesion Policy adapted to their needs? How and in what ways has the role of ERDF/Cohesion Fund differed between the different types of region?

2) The other (non specific geographical) factors for effective policy and maximising effects of the ERDF/Cohesion Fund interventions

- What are the policy areas for the Structural Funds to focus on so as to maximise their effect?
- What should be the most appropriate areas of intervention of ERDF and the Cohesion Fund in the future programming periods for each of these types of territories?
- What EU policies other than Cohesion Policy are appropriate to complement ERDF in these territories?
- What is the most appropriate scale for a successful policy in islands/mountainous/sparsely populated areas: is it regional, national or EU ? Should it be sectoral or integrated?

3) Improving management practices

- What interesting and good practices can be highlighted regarding the ways Managing authorities make use of EDRF/Cohesion Fund for their specific territories?
- What are the practical recommendations that can be derived in that regard?

[19] Article 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states that: *"In order to promote its overall harmonious development, the Union shall develop and pursue its actions leading to the strengthening of its economic, social and territorial cohesion. In particular, the Union shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions. Among the regions concerned, particular attention shall be paid to rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps such as the northernmost regions with very low population density and island, cross- border and mountain regions."*

5.2 Approach

ADE will organise a one–day workshop in its offices in order to generate good feedback from and exchanges between the different experts involved. The workshop will include the Core team as well as the technical external experts and ADE's Head of the Economic Policies Department. In addition, DG Regio will be invited to this workshop in order to provide views and feedback on the case studies. In addition, DG Regio and other interested Commission officials will be invited to attend the workshop. The workshop is scheduled to take place on October 21st 20011.

5.3 Outputs

Task 4 will deliver several outputs:

a) The organisation of a one-day workshop;

b) The remaining chapters of the Final Report, which will specify the policy recommendations from the Study;

c) The Final Report will consist of two parts. The first will comprise the elements mentioned above, i.e. overall study context, activities, results, policy conclusions and recommendations. The second will be dedicated to the case studies – their findings, lessons learnt, recommendations and answer to the evaluation questions (see the expected Report structure below in section 6).

5.4 Task Organisation

The Core Team will be responsible for Task 4. Again, expert scientific input will be provided by Prof. Harvey Armstrong and Prof Mario Fortuna. Quality control will be provided by Mary Van Overbeke.

Key Milestones	**Deadline during 2011**
Draft Final report part 1 (related to Task 4) (internal)	14th October 2001 (indicative)
Workshop at ADE's to discuss findings for Draft Final Report	21st October 2011
Submission of Draft Final Report	**28th October 2011**
Steering Group on Draft Final Report	10th November 2011
Submission of Final Report	30th November

6. Future Study Reports

6.1 Structure and indicative length of the First Intermediate Report

1. Introduction (2 pages)
2. Literature review (30 pages)
2.1 Introduction
2.2 Literature on islands
    2.2.1 Inherent characteristics,
    2.2.2 SWOT Analysis,
    2.2.3 Socio-economic performance
    2.2.4 Policy answers
2.3 Literature on mountainous areas
    2.3.1 Inherent characteristics,
    2.3.2 SWOT Analysis,
    2.3.3 Socio-economic performance
    2.3.4 Policy answers
2.4 Literature on sparsely populated areas
    2.4.1 Inherent characteristics,
    2.4.2 SWOT Analysis,
    2.4.3 Socio-economic performance
    2.4.4 Policy answers
2.5 Comparative analysis of results
    2.5.1 Inherent characteristics,
    2.5.2 SWOT Analysis,
    2.5.3 Socio-economic performance
    2.5.4 Policy answers
3. Final list of proposed 15 regions for Task 2 (8 pages)
    3.1 Methodology
    3.2 Proposed list of 15 regions

Annexes
A1 - List of references
A2 - Final template for ERDF analysis
A3 - Questionnaire for ERDF analysis

Indicative length 40 pages + Annexes

6.2 Structure and indicative length of the Second Intermediate Report

1. Introduction (2 pages)
2. Analysis of ERDF interventions in 15 regions (30 pages)
2.1 Main objective and questions
2.2 Region features and policy responses
2.3 Programme priorities and field of intervention
2.4 ERDF-CF strategies and relevance
2.5 Quantitative results of the programme
2.6 Governance and complementarities with other sources of funding
2.7 Conclusions
3. Final list of proposed 6 regions for Task 3 (8 pages)
    3.1 Methodology
    3.2 Proposed list of 6 regions
    3.3 Region selected for pilot case study

Annexes

A1 to A15- Regional analysis of relevance and effectiveness of ERDF and Cohesion Fund
A16 – Final template for Case Studies
A17 – Final questionnaire for Case Studies

Indicative length 40 pages + Annexes

6.3 Structure and indicative length of the Pilot Case Study Report

1. Introduction (2 pages)
2. Context and methodology (8 pages)
2.1 Main objectives
2.2 Methodology
2.3 Overview of the selected regions
3. Pilot case study results (10 pages)
3.1 Context analysis,
3.2 Relevance of ERDF and CF interventions,
3.3 Effectiveness of ERDF and CF interventions,
3.4 Implementation and governance
3.5. Lessons learnt
3.6. Recommendations
4. Methodological recommendations for the other 5 case studies (3 pages)
5. Conclusions (2 pages)

Annexes

A1 - Programme of the mission
A2- List of stakeholders met
Indicative Length 25 pages + Annexes

6.4 Structure and indicative length of the Monthly Progress Report

1. Introduction
2. Summary of the progress
3. Challenges and difficulties
4. Proposed calendar for the next steps

Indicative Length 2 pages

6.5 Structure and indicative length of the Final Report

Final Report Part 1

Executive Summary (5 pages)

1. Introduction: context, scope and methodology of the evaluation (5 pages)
2. Main issues at stake (4 pages)
3. Overall picture of the ERDF/CF support in regions with specific geographical features (7 pages)
4. Rationale and relevance of ERDF/CF support in regions with specific geographical features (7 pages)
5. Analysis of effectiveness of ERDF/CF support in regions with specific geographical features (7 pages)
6. Analysis of implementation and governance approaches (7 pages)
7. Overview of good practices (4 pages)
8. Conclusions (7 pages)
9. Recommendations (7 pages)

Annexes

A1 – Bibliography
A2 – Glossary

Indicative Length 60 pages + Annexes

Final Report Part 2

1. Case Studies (CS1 to CS6) (8 pages per case study)
1.1 Context analysis,
1.2 Relevance of ERDF and CF interventions,
1.3 Effectiveness of ERDF and CF interventions,
1.4 Implementation and governance
1.5. Lessons learnt and identification of good practices,
1.6. Recommendations
2. Mini Case Studies (MCS1 to MCS 6) (6 pages per mini case study)
    2.1 Synthesis

2.2 Description of the sub-programme
2.3 Political and strategic context
2.4 Implementation
2.5 Effectiveness
2.6 Conclusions

Annexes
A1- Methodology for the case studies
A2- Methodology for the mini case studies

Indicative Length 85 pages + Annexes

7. Overall Organisation and Workplan

7.1 Overall Organisation

The overall organisation of the mission will be characterised by the following points:

1) **Leadership**: The team leader of the study is Jean-Michel Salmon. This function includes in particular: the direction of the study, the effective distribution of the tasks between the members of the core team (*core team, experts, country correspondents*), the integration of the inputs of the different members of the team, the management of the calendar to respect the deadlines, etc. He will be assisted in this function by Benito Giordano.
2) **Quality Control**: The experience of ADE in leading large studies, with a number of Experts, shows the need for setting up strict quality control on all outputs by confirmed Experts beyond the core team. For this study, the quality control will be carried out by 2 senior experts (*Mary Van Overbeke and Edwin Clerckx)* responsible for *"Regional Development"* and *"Evaluation"* Departments within ADE. This process will improve the overall quality (*relevance, coherence, harmonisation,* and readability of outputs. Finally, a control on the English style will also be carried out by a native English speaker (*Benito Giordano*). 18 days are programmed for this quality control.
3) **Relation with the DG Regio:** As for any study that ADE carry out, the team has the will to establish a constructive partnership based on confidence to ensure the success of the mission. Jean-Michel Salmon will be the leading contact with the Task Manager, providing regular updates on Study progress. He will be assisted by Benito Giordano as 2nd contact point.

The sharing of tasks between the experts involved was detailed in the tender. A summary of the main activities for each expert is provided below:

Jean-Michel Salmon (*Senior expert*)	Role: Team leader Activities: ▪ Organise the work between all the team members and external experts ▪ Identification of 15 regions, 6 case studies and 6 mini case studies ▪ Liaison with DG Regio and Steering Group a) Contribute to Tasks 1 - 4 ▪ Analyse results ▪ Write deliverables and ensure inputs coherence
Benito Giordano (*Medium/Senior expert*)	Role: ERDF expert, Key Expert 2, Activities: ▪ Support to the Team leader ▪ Operational contact between DG Regio and team member b) Contribute to Tasks 1 - 4 c) Write deliverables d) Quality control on the form en English style (native English-speaker)
Patrick Van Bunnen (*Senior expert*)	Role: ERDF expert, Core team member Activities: ▪ Support to the Team leader e) Contribute to Tasks 1 - 4 ▪ Write deliverables
Violette Van Dyck (*Junior expert*)	Role: ERDF expert, Core team member Activities: ▪ Support to the Team leader ▪ Contribute to Tasks 1, 2 and 3
Harvey Armstong (*Senior expert*)	Role: Key Advisor Expert 1 Activities: ▪ Provide expert input into the literature review (Task 1) ▪ Contribute to Task 3 ▪ Contribute to analysis and writing of the Final Report
Mario Fortuna (Senior expert)	Role: Key Advisor Expert 2 Activities: ▪ Provide expert input into the literature review (Task 1) ▪ Contribute to Pilot Case Study Analysis (Task 3) ▪ Contribute to analysis and writing of the Final Report
Roland Blomeyer (Senior expert)	Role: National Correspondent Activities: ▪ Assist in Task 2 (documents in German) ▪ Carry out case study fieldwork (Task 3)
Edwin Clerkx (Senior Expert)	Role: Quality assurance team Activities: ▪ Quality control of deliverables
Mary van Overbeke (Senior expert)	Role: Quality assurance team Activities: ▪ Quality control of deliverables
Additional National Experts Alexandre Dubois (Nordregio), Prof Ioannis Spilanis (University of the Aegean) Dr Marta Mackiewicz (Ecorys Consulting, Warsaw, Poland) Dr Damjan Kavas, (Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljiana, Slovenia)	Role: Prepare and support the Task 3 mission Activities: ▪ For the regions (among the 15 regions) which language is out of core team member competencies (about the half of regions), specific support to read the documents of task 2 and 3 and compete template ▪ Preparation of field mission for task 3 in relevant regions ▪ Accompany member of core team during the field mission (if relevant, translator)

7.2 Workplan and Deliverables

As agreed upon with DG Regio *Evaluation unit*, the following table recall summarises briefly when Study meetings will be held and deliverables submitted.

Steering group on the inception report	2nd February 2011 (deadline for sending the Inception report 17/01/11)
First Intermediate report	2nd March 2011
Steering group on the first intermediate report	9th March 2011
Second Intermediate report	2nd May 2011
Steering group on second intermediate report	11th May 2011
Pilot case study	27th May 2011
Workshop at ADE's to discuss findings for draft final report	21st October 2011
Draft Final report	28th October 2011
Steering group on draft final report	10th November 2011
Final report	30th November 2011

According to this calendar and deadlines, the chronogram was refined and the allocation of the days per Task was slightly reviewed.

The following tables respectively present the allocation of the days, task by task, per team member, and the adjusted timeline and detailed chronogram of the mission.

Table 3 – Days by tasks, calendar of activities, deliverables and meetings

Tasks	Jean-Michel Salmon	Patrick Van Bunnen	Benito Giordano	Violette Van Dyck	Harvey Armstrong	Mario Fortuna	Roland Blomeyer	Additional Experts	Edwin Clerkx	Mary Van Overbeke	Total
Inception phase	**6**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**0.5**	**0.5**				**1**	**16**
Kick off meeting with DG Regio	x		x								1
Elaborate methodologies for all tasks and prepare templates	x	x	x		x	x					7
Write the inception report (Deadline : 17th January)	x	x	x	x							5
Quality control										x	*1*
Meeting with steering group (2nd February 2011)	x		x	x							2
Task 1: Literature review	**9**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**2**			**2**		**1**	**26**
Finilize selection of articles/documents to be reviewed and issues to adress	x		x		x						1
Review and analysis of literature	x	x	x		x	x		x			9
Basic information on a selection of 15-21 pre-identified regions (*relevant OPs, scoring main characteristics, basic socio-economic trends and dynamics)*				x							5
Select the 15 regions to be further analysed	x		x	x				x			2
Write the first Intermediate report (Deadline : 2nd March)	x		x		x	x					6
Quality control										x	1
Meeting with steering group (9th March)	x		x	x							2
Task 2: Analysis of ERDF interventions within the 15 selected regions	**13**	**9**	**15**	**19.5**	**0.5**	**2**		**24**		**1**	**84**
Finalize templates with inventory of ERDF interventions and basic infor.	x		x	x							10
Assessment of strategies, changes and programme relevance (1.5 days/region)	x	x	x	x				x			23
Assessment of achievements compared to targets (1 day/region)	x	x	x	x				x			15
Assessment of complementarity with other sources of funding (0.5 day/region)	x	x	x	x				x			7.5
Quality control (0,5 day/region)			x	x							7.5
Identification of 6 cases studies	x		x	x							3
Finalize regional fiches and write the second Interm. report (Deadline : 2nd May 11)	x	x	x	x	x	x					15
Quality control										x	1
Meeting with Steering group (11th May 2011)	x		x	x							2
Task 3: Case studies	**46**	**15**	**37**	**15**	**3**	**18**	**8**	**21**	**2**	**4**	**169**
Adapt and finilize methodological framework	x	x	x		x	x			x		7
Pilot case study											18
Field phase (5days/region, 2 persons - core team + correspondant)	x					x					10
Analysis and report (including quality control)	x					x					6
Meeting with DG Regio (27th May 2011)	x		x								2
5 case studies											100
Field phase (5days/region, 2 persons - core team + correspondant)	x	x	x			x	x	x			50
Preparation, final analysis and report (1+3+2 = 6 days/region)	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			36
6 mini-case study (1,5 days/mini case)	x	x	x	x				x			9
Quality control (1 day/region)			x							x	5
Consolidation											44
Synthesis of lessons from case studies	x	x	x	x		x					8
Internal workshop (DG Regio invited) (21st October 2011)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	8
Write the Draft final report (Deadline 28th October 2011)	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		24
Quality control									x	x	2
Meeting with steering group	x		x	x							2
Task 4: Policy conclusions	**10**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**1**			**1**	**2**	**26**
Draw policy conclusions	x		x		x	x				x	10
Write the Final report (30th November 2011)	x	x	x	x							10
Quality control									x	x	2
2 Presentations in Brussels	2		2								4
Total	**86**	**28**	**72**	**43.5**	**7**	**21.5**	**8**	**47**	**3**	**9**	**321**

Tasks	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Inception phase													
Kick off meeting with DG Regio	◉												
Elaborate methodologies for all tasks and prepare templates													
Write the inception report (Deadline : 17th January)		🕮											
Quality control		🖒											
Meeting with steering group (2nd February 2011)			✸										
Task 1: Literature review													
Finilize selection of articles/documents to be reviewed and issues to adress													
Review and analysis of literature													
Basic information on a selection of 15-21 pre-identified regions (*relevant OPs, scoring main characteristics, basic socio-economic trends and dynamics)*													
Select the 15 regions to be further analysed													
Write the first Intermediate report (Deadline : 2nd March)			🕮										
Quality control			🖒										
Meeting with steering group (9th March)				✸									
Task 2: Analysis of ERDF interventions within the 15 selected regions													
Finalize templates with inventory of ERDF interventions and basic infor.													
Assessment of strategies, changes and programme relevance (1.5 days/region)													
Assessment of achievements compared to targets (1 day/region)													
Assessment of complementarity with other sources of funding (0.5 day/region)													
Quality control (0,5 day/region)					🖒								
Identification of 6 cases studies													
Finalize regional fiches and write the second Interm. report (Deadline : 2nd May 11)						🕮							
Quality control						🖒							
Meeting with Steering group (11th May 2011)						✸							
Task 3: Case studies													
Adapt and finilize methodological framework													
Pilot case study													
Field phase (5days/region, 2 persons - core team + correspondant)													
Analysis and report (including quality control)						🕮							
Meeting with DG Regio (27th May 2011)						◉							
5 case studies													
Field phase (5days/region, 2 persons - core team + correspondant)													
Preparation, final analysis and report (1+3+2 = 6 days/region)								🕮		🕮	🕮		
6 mini-case study (1,5 days/mini case)													
Quality control (1 day/region)								🖒		🖒	🖒		
Consolidation													
Synthesis of lessons from case studies													
Internal workshop (DG Regio invited) (20th November 2011)											◉		
Write the Draft final report (Deadline 28th October 2011)											🕮		
Quality control											🖒		
Meeting with steering group												✸	
Task 4: Policy conclusions													
Draw policy conclusions													
Write the Final report (30th November 2011)												🕮	
Quality control												🖒	
2 Presentations in Brussels													... ...
Total													

Annexes

Annex 1: Regional data used under the preselection exercise

		NUTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average GDP per capita (1996-2007)	Overall GDP per capita growth rate (1996-2007)
AT	ÖSTERREICH	0	23200	22900	23800	24800	25900	26400	27100	27500	28500	29600	30900	32600	26933	41%
AT1	OSTÖSTERREICH	1	25100	24700	25700	26700	27900	28400	29200	29500	30300	31200	32400	34000	28758	35%
AT12	Niederösterreich	2	18500	18500	19200	19900	21100	21200	21600	22100	23300	23800	25000	26500	21725	43%
AT122	Niederösterreich-Süd	3	16200	16400	17200	17600	18500	19200	19500	20000	20600	21300	22100	24000	19383	48%
AT2	SÜDÖSTERREICH	1	19600	19300	19900	20900	21700	22300	22600	23100	24200	25300	26600	28000	22792	43%
AT21	Kärnten	2	19400	19100	19600	20600	21200	21900	22400	22800	23900	25000	26400	27700	22500	43%
AT211	Klagenfurt-Villach	3	24100	23400	24300	25500	26100	26500	27000	27200	28500	29800	30900	32100	27117	33%
AT212	Oberkärnten	3	15900	15800	15700	16800	17400	18000	18300	18300	19400	20000	21600	23100	18358	45%
AT213	Unterkärnten	3	14700	14600	15000	15600	16300	17300	18100	18900	19900	20800	22500	24000	18142	63%
AT22	Steiermark	2	19600	19300	20100	21000	21900	22500	22600	23300	24400	25500	26700	28100	22917	43%
AT221	Graz	3	28800	28100	28700	30100	31400	31800	31500	32900	34100	35300	36600	37900	32267	32%
AT222	Liezen	3	18500	18100	18500	19200	20000	20300	21000	21200	22800	23700	24600	25900	21150	40%
AT223	Östliche Obersteiermark	3	16700	16200	17700	18400	19100	21200	21000	21300	22200	24500	26600	28700	21133	72%
AT225	West- und Südsteiermark	3	14300	14400	14900	15400	16200	16400	16900	17700	18700	19400	20000	21300	17133	49%
AT226	Westliche Obersteiermark	3	16800	16800	17300	18000	18900	19400	19700	19700	20500	20700	22100	23200	19425	38%
AT3	WESTÖSTERREICH	1	23200	23100	23900	24900	26100	26600	27300	27800	28800	30300	31700	33500	27267	44%
AT31	Oberösterreich	2	21800	21800	22600	23600	24800	25200	25900	26400	27400	28900	30100	31800	25858	46%
AT313	Mühlviertel	3	13100	12800	13300	14000	14300	14400	14500	14600	15300	15900	17000	18100	14775	38%
AT314	Steyr-Kirchdorf	3	20000	20100	21500	23100	24200	24600	25500	26000	27300	29100	30400	31900	25308	60%
AT315	Traunviertel	3	20100	20000	20900	21800	23000	22800	23200	23200	23900	25900	27000	28800	23383	43%
AT32	Salzburg	2	26300	26200	26900	28000	29200	29300	29800	30400	31800	32900	34700	37000	30208	41%
AT321	Lungau	3	17700	17600	18400	18500	18800	18600	20000	20100	19500	21200	22300	23500	19683	33%
AT322	Pinzgau-Pongau	3	21800	21500	22000	22900	23900	23900	24400	25200	25700	27100	28800	31200	24867	43%
AT323	Salzburg und Umgebung	3	29100	29000	29900	31200	32500	32700	33100	33500	35500	36400	38300	40600	33483	40%
AT33	Tirol	2	23300	23100	24000	25000	26300	27000	27700	28200	29100	30800	32300	34000	27567	46%
AT331	Außerfern	3	23000	23300	24700	25700	26600	28700	28900	28800	29900	32900	35500	37600	28800	63%
AT332	Innsbruck	3	24900	24800	25700	26900	28200	29600	30100	30300	31000	32800	34100	35800	29517	44%
AT333	Osttirol	3	16200	15900	16100	16800	17500	18300	18500	18800	19500	21300	22400	23100	18700	43%
AT334	Tiroler Oberland	3	23400	22900	23900	24500	25700	25200	26200	27500	28800	29700	30700	32300	26733	38%
AT335	Tiroler Unterland	3	22900	22800	23700	24700	26200	26500	27300	28000	28900	30700	32600	34400	27392	50%
AT34	Vorarlberg	2	23800	23500	24200	25500	26800	27500	28300	28400	29500	30700	32300	34000	27875	43%
AT341	Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald	3	24700	24300	23900	25500	26400	27900	29000	28900	31200	32600	34000	35900	28692	45%
AT342	Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet	3	23600	23300	24300	25500	26900	27300	28100	28300	29000	30100	31700	33400	27625	42%
BG	БЪЛГАРИЯ / BULGARIA	0	900	1100	1400	1500	1700	1900	2100	2300	2600	2800	3300	3800	2117	322%
BG3	СЕВЕРНА И ЮГОИЗТОЧНА БЪЛГАРИЯ / SEVERNA I IZTOCHNA BULGARIA	1	800	1100	1300	1400	1600	1700	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2900	1817	263%
BG31	Северозападен / Severozapaden	2	800	800	1200	1200	1500	1700	1800	1900	2000	2200	2300	2600	1667	225%
BG315	Ловеч / Lovech	3	800	900	1200	1200	1500	1700	1700	1900	2100	2200	2400	2900	1708	263%
BG32	Северен централен / Severen tsentralen	2	800	900	1200	1200	1400	1600	1800	1900	2000	2200	2400	2700	1675	238%
BG322	Габрово / Gabrovo	3	800	900	1300	1400	1600	1900	2200	2100	2400	2600	2900	3300	1950	313%
BG34	Югоизточен / Yugoiztochen	2	900	1400	1600	1600	1800	1800	1900	2100	2400	2700	2800	3100	2008	244%
BG343	Ямбол / Yambol	3	800	1200	1300	1300	1200	1400	1500	1600	1700	1700	1900	2000	1467	150%
BG4	ЮГОЗАПАДНА И ЮЖНА ЦЕНТРАЛНА БЪЛГАРИЯ / YUGOZAPADNA I YUZHNA TSENTRALNA BULGARIA	1	1100	1200	1400	1600	1800	2100	2400	2600	3000	3300	4000	4700	2433	327%
BG41	Югозападен / Yugozapaden	2	1300	1300	1700	2000	2200	2700	3100	3300	3800	4200	5100	6200	3075	377%
BG412	София / Sofia	3	800	1000	1300	1300	1700	1600	1900	2200	2500	2700	3800	3700	2042	363%
BG413	Благоевград / Blagoevgrad	3	700	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1800	2100	2100	2300	2700	1600	286%
BG414	Перник / Pernik	3	900	900	1100	1100	1300	1500	1800	1700	2200	2300	2600	2800	1683	211%
BG415	Кюстендил / Kyustendil	3	1000	1100	1300	1400	1600	1800	1800	2200	2200	2100	2300	2600	1783	160%
BG42	Южен централен / Yuzhen tsentralen	2	800	900	1100	1100	1300	1500	1600	1700	2000	2200	2500	2700	1617	238%
BG424	Смолян / Smolyan	3	600	700	900	1100	1200	1600	1700	1800	2000	2100	2400	2700	1567	350%
BG425	Кърджали / Kardzhali	3	800	800	900	900	1000	1300	1300	1700	1900	2000	2200	2200	1417	175%
CZ	ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA	0	4700	4900	5400	5500	6000	6800	7800	7900	8600	9800	11100	12300	7567	162%
CZ04	Severozápad	2	4400	4300	4700	4600	4900	5400	6300	6500	7000	7800	8700	9500	6175	116%
CZ041	Karlovarský kraj	3	4300	4300	4600	4600	5000	5400	6400	6400	6700	7400	8000	8800	5992	105%
CZ05	Severovýchod	2	4300	4500	4800	4900	5400	6000	6900	6800	7400	8300	9200	10100	6550	135%
CZ051	Liberecký kraj	3	4300	4400	4700	4900	5400	5900	6900	6400	7000	8200	9000	9500	6383	121%
DE	DEUTSCHLAND	0	23500	23200	23800	24500	25100	25700	26000	26200	26800	27200	28200	29500	25808	26%
DE1	BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	1	26400	26100	26800	27700	28300	29300	29400	29500	29900	30100	31700	33300	29042	26%
DE11	Stuttgart	2	28300	28400	29100	30000	30600	31900	31700	32100	32200	32000	34100	36000	31367	27%
DE114	Göppingen	3	22300	21700	22200	22700	22900	23000	23300	23700	23700	23300	24200	25600	23217	15%
DE12	Karlsruhe	2	27400	26600	27300	28300	28800	29700	30000	30000	30400	30900	32400	33700	29625	23%
DE125	Heidelberg, Stadtkreis	3	35700	36000	37300	39900	41200	41700	41700	41100	40100	40300	43000	43700	40142	22%
DE12A	Calw	3	17800	17300	17600	18700	19100	19000	19200	19400	19700	20400	21400	22100	19308	24%
DE12C	Freudenstadt	3	23500	23400	24500	25000	26200	25600	25100	25000	25200	26000	28500	30300	25692	29%

		NUTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average GDP per capita (1996-2007)	Overall GDP per capita growth rate (1996-2007)
DE13	Freiburg	2	23200	22700	23600	24400	25300	25900	26000	26000	26400	26600	27900	29100	25592	25%
DE137	Tuttlingen	3	24100	23700	24900	25900	27200	27600	27400	27800	28800	29300	32200	34300	27767	42%
DE139	Lörrach	3	22200	21900	22500	23200	24500	24200	24800	24600	25300	25000	26000	27000	24267	22%
DE13A	Waldshut	3	19400	19800	20100	20500	21600	22100	21600	22200	23000	23100	24300	25100	21900	29%
DE14	Tübingen	2	24300	24000	24700	25700	26400	27200	27300	27400	28300	28700	30100	31900	27167	31%
DE141	Reutlingen	3	23300	23500	23700	24600	26100	26800	27300	26900	28200	26900	28200	29700	26267	27%
DE143	Zollernalbkreis	3	23000	22800	23800	24100	24900	25200	24900	24800	25000	25800	26900	28300	24958	23%
DE2	BAYERN	1	26500	26400	27400	28400	29500	30100	30700	30800	31600	32100	33100	34700	30108	31%
DE21	Oberbayern	2	31800	31900	33400	34800	36700	37300	37700	38000	38700	39400	40300	42000	36833	32%
DE215	Berchtesgadener Land	3	21200	21000	21300	22400	22700	23400	23500	23300	23700	23800	24300	25500	23008	20%
DE21D	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	3	20700	20100	20600	21900	23300	22700	22500	22200	22600	22300	22600	23500	22083	14%
DE21F	Miesbach	3	21100	21000	21400	22400	23100	23300	23900	23500	23700	24300	25600	28500	23483	35%
DE22	Niederbayern	2	22600	21900	22600	22800	23900	24900	25400	25400	26400	26700	27700	29500	24983	31%
DE224	Deggendorf	3	24400	24500	24900	24500	26300	26000	26100	26600	28400	27600	28300	30000	26467	23%
DE225	Freyung-Grafenau	3	16700	16400	16700	18000	17400	18100	18000	17900	18700	19200	19400	20700	18100	24%
DE229	Regen	3	18100	17700	18400	19000	19900	20500	21000	20800	21400	21600	22700	24000	20425	33%
DE24	Oberfranken	2	23400	23000	23600	24100	24500	25400	25400	25300	26000	26300	27700	28800	25292	23%
DE24A	Kronach	3	22100	21900	22500	22400	23100	23600	25200	23600	26500	26400	28600	29900	24650	35%
DE27	Schwaben	2	24200	23800	24800	25600	25800	26500	27400	27300	27700	28300	29600	30800	26817	27%
DE27E	Oberallgäu	3	18900	18800	19100	20100	20600	21500	22200	21800	21900	23000	24100	24400	21367	29%
DE7	HESSEN	1	28400	28000	28400	29700	30200	31200	31400	32100	32700	33200	34300	35500	31258	25%
DE71	Darmstadt	2	32500	31900	32200	34000	34400	35600	35600	36500	37000	37600	38700	39800	35483	22%
DE71B	Odenwaldkreis	3	17200	16500	17200	18000	18100	18900	19500	19800	21300	21500	21300	22300	19300	30%
DEB	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	1	21400	21200	21400	22100	22600	22500	23000	23200	23800	23900	24800	25900	22983	21%
DEB1	Koblenz	2	20400	20000	20300	20900	21400	21400	21900	22000	22600	22800	23800	24900	21867	22%
DEB15	Birkenfeld	3	17400	17100	17800	18900	18800	19200	19700	19400	20500	20100	20700	21500	19258	24%
DEB16	Cochem-Zell	3	17600	16900	17600	18200	18400	19300	19700	19800	19800	20100	20600	21300	19108	21%
DEB19	Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis	3	18700	18900	19700	21100	21400	20700	21000	21300	22200	22000	23300	24100	21200	29%
DEB2	Trier	2	19900	19600	19600	20300	20600	20800	21500	22000	22500	22600	23200	24000	21383	21%
DEB22	Bernkastel-Wittlich	3	19800	19400	19700	20300	20300	20400	21200	22100	22300	22200	23100	24300	21258	23%
DED	SACHSEN	1	16300	16000	16300	16900	17000	17700	18600	19200	19900	20000	20900	22000	18400	35%
DED1	Chemnitz	2	15000	14900	15500	16000	16300	16800	17600	18000	18700	18800	19900	21100	17383	41%
DED14	Annaberg	3	12300	12400	12900	13700	14100	13700	15200	15900	17300	17500	17700	17300	15000	41%
DED18	Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis	3	11000	10800	11200	11300	12400	12900	13600	13900	14100	14200	14700	15200	12942	38%
DED1B	Aue-Schwarzenberg	3	12700	12500	12700	13300	13400	13900	14800	14600	15100	15600	16100	17300	14333	36%
DEG	THÜRINGEN	1	14900	15100	15500	16200	16600	17200	17700	18200	18900	19100	20100	21200	17558	42%
DEG0	Thüringen	2	14900	15100	15500	16200	16600	17200	17700	18200	18900	19100	20100	21200	17558	42%
DEG03	Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt	3	20400	21400	21800	23100	25300	26800	26200	27700	27700	29600	31600	33000	26217	62%
DEG04	Suhl, Kreisfreie Stadt	3	18900	19100	19400	20000	20400	21200	22100	22600	22900	23400	24400	25100	21625	33%
DEG0B	Schmalkalden-Meiningen	3	13900	14200	14900	15300	15700	16200	16900	17600	18400	18900	18900	20100	16750	45%
DEG0E	Hildburghausen	3	10900	11000	11300	12200	13000	13700	14300	14500	15200	15200	16200	17300	13733	59%
DEG0F	Ilm-Kreis	3	12000	13000	12900	13000	13700	14500	14700	15700	16700	17000	18300	19300	15067	61%
DEG0H	Sonneberg	3	11400	12000	12500	13400	13200	14200	14700	15600	17300	17300	17900	19200	14892	68%
DEG0I	Saalfeld-Rudolstadt	3	13400	13500	14400	14600	15000	14900	15700	15900	17300	17400	19100	21200	16033	58%
DK	DANMARK	0	27600	28500	29300	30700	32500	33500	34400	35000	36500	38300	40200	41600	34008	51%
DK0	DANMARK	1	27600	28500	29300	30700	32500	33500	34400	35000	36500	38300	40200	41600	34008	51%
DK01	Hovedstaden	2	:	:	:	:	40600	:	:	:	:	48600	50200	51500	47725	27%
ES	ESPAÑA	0	12400	12800	13500	14500	15700	16700	17700	18600	19700	20900	22300	23500	17358	90%
ES1	NOROESTE	1	10400	10600	11100	11800	12700	13600	14500	15400	16500	17900	19400	20800	14558	100%
ES11	Galicia	2	10000	10200	10700	11500	12200	13000	13800	14800	15800	17100	18500	19800	13950	98%
ES112	Lugo	3	9800	9700	10000	10300	11600	12500	13000	13900	14800	16600	18000	18700	13242	91%
ES113	Ourense	3	9100	9200	9400	10200	11000	11900	12900	13600	14200	15200	16200	17000	12492	87%
ES2	NORESTE	1	14500	14900	15800	17000	18400	19600	20800	22000	23300	25000	26900	28500	20558	97%
ES21	País Vasco	2	14700	15200	16400	17800	19200	20500	21700	23000	24600	26600	28700	30600	21583	108%
ES211	Álava	3	17200	17800	19300	20900	21600	23000	24600	25700	27200	29200	31900	34000	24367	98%
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	2	15800	16300	17200	18300	19900	21000	22300	23400	24800	26300	28000	29500	21900	87%
ES220	Navarra	3	15800	16300	17200	18300	19900	21000	22300	23400	24800	26300	28000	29500	21900	87%
ES24	Aragón	2	13400	13800	14400	15200	16400	17500	18800	19900	21000	22400	23900	25500	18517	90%
ES242	Teruel	3	13300	13800	14200	14800	16000	17300	18400	19100	20100	21800	23300	24800	18075	86%
ES4	CENTRO (E)	1	10500	10600	11100	11900	12700	13600	14500	15400	16400	17500	18700	19800	14392	89%
ES41	Castilla y León	2	11800	11900	12400	13300	14200	15100	16200	17300	18500	19800	21200	22600	16192	92%
ES411	Ávila	3	10200	9900	10600	11200	12400	12900	13500	14300	15700	16400	18000	19900	13750	95%
ES417	Soria	3	13100	13700	14100	14400	15600	16000	17300	18500	19700	19800	21000	22100	17108	69%
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	2	10200	10400	11000	11500	12300	13100	13900	14700	15400	16400	17400	18200	13708	78%
ES423	Cuenca	3	10700	11000	11800	12000	11900	12600	13100	14000	15200	15900	17100	18200	13625	70%
ES424	Guadalajara	3	12000	12500	12600	13000	13600	14900	15700	16200	16700	18000	18600	19500	15275	63%
ES53	Illes Balears	2	15000	15800	16600	18000	19300	20300	20900	21400	22300	23300	24500	25400	20233	69%
ES531	Eivissa y Formentera	3	:	:	:	15100	19500	24200	23700	23300	23900	24100	25800	25900	22833	72%
ES532	Mallorca	3	:	:	:	18600	19300	19700	20400	21300	22000	23200	24300	25400	21578	37%
ES533	Menorca	3	:	:	:	15700	18500	20700	22100	19200	22200	23200	25200	24600	21267	57%
ES6	SUR	1	9400	9700	10100	10800	11800	12600	13500	14500	15400	16500	17600	18400	13358	96%
ES61	Andalucía	2	9300	9500	9900	10600	11500	12400	13200	14200	15200	16300	17300	18100	13125	95%
ES614	Granada	3	8300	8400	8700	9300	10300	11100	12100	12900	13700	14500	16100	16900	11858	104%
ES616	Jaén	3	8700	9100	9600	9600	10200	10800	11200	12700	13100	13400	14300	15300	11500	76%
FI	SUOMI / FINLAND	0	19800	21200	22600	23800	25500	26900	27700	28000	29100	29900	31700	34000	26683	72%
FI1	MANNER-SUOMI	1	19700	21100	22500	23700	25500	26900	27600	27900	29100	29900	31700	33900	26625	72%
FI13	Itä-Suomi	2	15000	16000	16500	17200	18400	19500	20000	20700	21500	22300	23600	25600	19692	71%
FI131	Etelä-Savo	3	14300	15400	15600	16100	17500	18500	19600	20000	21200	21900	22900	25500	19042	78%
FI133	Pohjois-Karjala	3	14000	15200	15600	16700	18600	19300	19400	20600	21500	21900	23500	24700	19250	76%
FI134	Kainuu	3	14900	15600	15700	16500	16500	18300	18900	19200	20100	20000	22200	24200	18508	62%

		NUTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average GDP per capita (1996-2007)	Overall GDP per capita growth rate (1996-2007)
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	2	16900	18100	18800	19400	21600	21600	23400	24400	25600	25800	27400	29500	22708	75%
FI1A3	Lappi	3	16300	16900	17800	18000	21500	21900	22500	22900	24300	23900	26900	27500	21700	69%
FI2	ÅLAND	1	25800	26800	29700	32600	32000	36800	36800	36800	37800	38600	40500	41200	34617	60%
FI20	Åland	2	25800	26800	29700	32600	32000	36800	36800	36800	37800	38600	40500	41200	34617	60%
FI200	Åland	3	25800	26800	29700	32600	32000	36800	36800	36800	37800	38600	40500	41200	34617	60%
FR	FRANCE	0	20800	21000	21900	22700	23700	24500	25100	25700	26600	27400	28500	29700	24800	43%
FR6	SUD-OUEST	1	18400	18800	19600	19900	20800	21900	22600	23000	23600	24500	25900	26500	22125	44%
FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	2	18400	18800	19400	20000	20700	22000	22600	23200	23700	24800	26400	26700	22225	45%
FR621	Ariège	3	15200	15400	16000	16400	16500	17500	17500	18100	19300	19800	20100	20700	17708	36%
FR622	Aveyron	3	16200	16700	17300	17900	18100	19300	20000	20400	21300	22200	22600	23600	19633	46%
FR7	CENTRE-EST	1	20400	20900	21900	22400	23300	24000	24300	25000	26000	26800	28100	29100	24350	43%
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	2	21200	21600	22500	23100	24100	24800	25100	25800	26800	27600	29000	30000	25133	42%
FR712	Ardèche	3	15000	15300	15900	16300	16700	17400	17600	18100	18900	19500	19900	20200	17567	35%
FR715	Loire	3	16700	17200	18100	18600	18900	19600	20100	20400	21600	22200	23400	24400	20100	46%
FR717	Savoie	3	21700	22100	23100	23600	24200	25200	26400	27300	28600	29500	31000	32200	26242	48%
FR718	Haute-Savoie	3	21300	21700	22500	22900	24000	24900	24700	25700	26600	26900	28000	28700	24825	35%
FR72	Auvergne	2	17300	17700	18900	19300	19900	20400	21000	21500	22400	23000	23900	25100	20867	45%
FR722	Cantal	3	14600	15000	15900	16200	16400	16900	17700	18300	19100	19700	20700	21400	17658	47%
FR723	Haute-Loire	3	15000	15300	16200	16400	16800	17200	17600	18100	19100	19500	20300	21300	17733	42%
FR724	Puy-de-Dôme	3	19200	19600	21000	21500	22400	22800	23400	24100	25000	25900	26900	28400	23350	48%
FR8	MÉDITERRANÉE	1	18100	18100	18900	19500	20600	21400	21900	22500	23500	24400	25400	26300	21717	45%
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	2	16300	16500	17100	17700	18300	19100	19500	20100	21000	21500	22600	23500	19433	44%
FR814	Lozère	3	14400	14700	15300	16100	16900	17500	18700	19300	20400	20900	30900	23100	19017	60%
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2	19200	19100	19900	20500	21900	22800	23300	23900	25000	26000	27200	28000	23067	46%
FR821	Alpes-de-Haute-Provence	3	16700	16700	17400	18000	18500	19100	19100	19600	20500	21100	23000	22700	19367	36%
FR822	Hautes-Alpes	3	18400	18200	19000	19600	20100	21500	22500	23900	24700	25900	26800	31300	22658	70%
FR83	Corse	2	14900	15500	16300	17300	17800	18600	18800	19300	20100	21000	22200	23200	18750	56%
FR831	Corse-du-Sud	3	16500	17200	18100	19300	20000	21500	21500	21800	22900	23800	25200	26200	21167	59%
FR832	Haute-Corse	3	13600	14100	14900	15700	15900	16100	16600	17100	17700	18700	19600	20500	16708	51%
GR	ΕΛΛΑΔΑ / ELLADA	0	10200	11100	11300	12100	12600	13400	14300	15600	16800	17600	18900	20200	14508	98%
GR1	ΒΟΡΕΙΑ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ / VOREIA ELLADA	1	9800	10700	10800	11600	10300	10700	11200	12200	13000	13600	14700	15300	11992	56%
GR11	Ανατολική Μακεδονία, Θράκη / Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	2	8300	8800	8900	9600	9200	9800	9900	10700	11400	11900	12700	13500	10392	63%
GR115	Καβάλα / Kavala	3	10200	9700	9600	10700	9800	10100	10800	11600	12100	13200	14400	15400	11467	51%
GR13	Δυτική Μακεδονία / Dytiki Makedonia	2	10200	11700	12000	12600	10500	10800	11900	12700	13300	14500	15900	16500	12717	62%
GR131	Γρεβενά / Grevena	3	7300	10900	10900	11900	8400	8900	9500	10000	10400	12600	15100	13000	10742	78%
GR132	Καστοριά / Kastoria	3	9400	10400	10500	11000	8900	9200	9900	11000	11100	12100	13600	13800	10908	47%
GR133	Κοζάνη / Kozani	3	12100	13100	13400	13900	11700	12100	13600	14300	15100	16500	17600	18800	14350	55%
GR134	Φλώρινα / Florina	3	7700	9800	10100	11000	9700	9700	10300	11400	12100	12400	13900	14900	11083	94%
GR2	ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ / KENTRIKI ELLADA	1	10200	11200	11300	11900	11000	11300	11500	12400	13100	13900	15100	15600	12375	53%
GR21	Ήπειρος / Ipeiros	2	7400	8600	8800	9700	9900	10500	10800	11900	12800	13100	14500	14900	11075	101%
GR212	Θεσπρωτία / Thesprotia	3	7100	7900	8000	8900	9500	10900	10700	11700	12700	12800	14800	15200	10850	114%
GR213	Ιωάννινα / Ioannina	3	7600	9500	9800	10800	10700	11200	11700	13000	14100	14400	15900	15900	12050	109%
GR22	Ιόνια Νησιά / Ionia Nisia	2	8700	10300	10200	11000	11300	12300	12500	13400	13500	14200	15500	16100	12417	85%
GR221	Ζάκυνθος / Zakynthos	3	8100	8700	8300	9300	14100	15300	15500	16000	16200	17400	19100	19500	13958	141%
GR222	Κέρκυρα / Kerkyra	3	9500	10800	10700	11400	10900	11600	11800	12700	12600	13300	14100	14800	12017	56%
GR223	Κεφαλληνία / Kefallinia	3	8000	9700	9700	10700	10800	12500	12700	13800	14200	14800	17200	17600	12642	120%
GR224	Λευκάδα / Lefkada	3	7300	11500	11500	12500	8900	9900	10100	11400	12300	12500	14100	14800	11400	103%
GR23	Δυτική Ελλάδα / Dytiki Ellada	2	8500	9000	9000	9400	8800	9200	9700	10600	10900	11600	12400	13000	10175	53%
GR231	Αιτωλοακαρνανία / Aitoloakarnania	3	8200	8700	8800	9100	8300	8400	8700	9400	9800	10500	11300	11600	9400	41%
GR24	Στερεά Ελλάδα / Sterea Ellada	2	15800	16600	16500	16800	14100	14300	14100	14800	15900	16900	18100	18300	16017	16%
GR243	Ευρυτανία / Evrytania	3	11300	13100	13000	14100	7000	7200	7200	8200	8600	9600	10100	11100	10042	-2%
GR244	Φθιώτιδα / Fthiotida	3	11500	13400	13300	13400	11800	11800	11600	11900	13000	15100	15800	14800	13117	29%
GR245	Φωκίδα / Fokida	3	11800	13700	13500	14200	10400	10100	10500	11500	12800	12800	14200	14300	12483	21%
GR25	Πελοπόννησος / Peloponnisos	2	9200	10500	10900	11600	11300	11400	11200	12400	13200	14300	15700	16500	12350	79%
GR252	Αρκαδία / Arkadia	3	9800	11600	12600	13100	12600	12300	13200	14500	15500	17100	18500	19200	14167	96%
GR4	ΝΗΣΙΑ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ, ΚΡΗΤΗ / NISIA AIGAIOU, KRITI	1	10400	11400	11400	12500	12000	12700	13400	14500	15100	15600	17500	18300	13733	76%
GR41	Βόρειο Αιγαίο / Voreio Aigaio	2	8700	9900	10000	11200	8900	9800	10000	11500	11900	12600	14200	14500	11100	67%
GR411	Λέσβος / Lesvos	3	9700	10700	10800	12500	8500	9600	9500	11100	11400	12000	13500	13900	11100	43%
GR412	Σάμος / Samos	3	7900	9300	9400	10100	9200	10100	10400	11400	11300	12100	13700	14200	10758	80%
GR413	Χίος / Chios	3	7200	8700	8800	9600	9500	10000	10800	12300	13600	14100	16100	15900	11383	121%
GR42	Νότιο Αιγαίο / Notio Aigaio	2	11600	13100	13000	14400	14700	15300	15500	17100	17400	17800	20200	21000	15925	81%
GR421	Δωδεκάνησος / Dodekanisos	3	12000	13600	13600	15300	14800	14900	14900	16300	16600	16900	19300	20400	15717	70%
GR422	Κυκλάδες / Kyklades	3	10900	12200	12100	12900	14500	16000	16500	18400	18800	19300	21600	22100	16275	103%
GR43	Κρήτη / Kriti	2	10400	11100	11100	12100	11700	12400	13600	14300	15000	15600	17200	18300	13567	76%
GR431	Ηράκλειο / Irakleio	3	10400	10600	10600	11400	11700	12600	14100	14800	15500	15300	17500	18600	13592	79%
GR432	Λασίθι / Lasithi	3	10800	12800	12800	13800	11400	12300	12700	14000	14100	16100	17800	18900	13958	75%
GR433	Ρεθύμνη / Rethymni	3	9100	11300	11300	12200	12100	12200	13100	13400	14600	15300	15500	16200	13025	78%
GR434	Χανιά / Chania	3	10600	11100	11100	12300	11500	12300	13100	14000	14800	16000	17300	18400	13542	60%
IT	ITALIA	0	17400	18500	19100	19800	20900	21900	22700	23200	23900	24400	25200	26000	21917	49%
ITC	NORD-OVEST	1	21800	23100	23800	24500	25800	27000	28000	28600	29300	29800	30600	31700	27000	45%
ITC1	Piemonte	2	19700	20800	21400	22300	23400	24200	24900	25600	26500	26900	27800	28600	24342	45%
ITC13	Biella	3	20400	21500	21700	22500	24200	24600	24500	24500	24200	25300	27100	28300	24067	39%
ITC14	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	3	16200	17300	18200	18800	19400	20100	19800	20200	20500	21600	23100	23800	19917	47%
ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	2	22400	22400	23000	23200	23900	25600	26400	27500	28300	28700	29400	29800	25883	33%
ITC20	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	3	22400	22400	23000	23200	23900	25600	26400	27500	28300	28700	29400	29800	25883	33%

		NUTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average GDP per capita (1996-2007)	Overall GDP per capita growth rate (1996-2007)
ITC4	Lombardia	2	23700	25000	25800	26500	27800	29200	30300	30900	31500	32000	32800	33900	29117	43%
ITC43	Lecco	3	21300	22700	23100	22700	24200	24900	26000	26500	26900	28000	29100	30700	25508	35%
ITC44	Sondrio	3	18800	20000	20600	21100	21600	22600	24200	25600	25600	26400	28100	30000	23717	60%
ITD	NORD-EST	1	21500	22700	23300	24100	25700	26600	27100	27700	28600	29100	30200	31200	26483	45%
ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	2	24000	24800	25900	25900	27500	28300	28700	29600	31300	31500	32900	33800	28683	41%
ITD10	Bolzano-Bozen	3	24000	24800	25900	25900	27500	28300	28700	29600	31300	31500	32900	33800	28683	41%
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	2	21400	22400	23200	24500	25600	26500	27200	27600	28200	28400	29300	30700	26250	43%
ITD20	Trento	3	21400	22400	23200	24500	25600	26500	27200	27600	28200	28400	29300	30700	26250	43%
ITD3	Veneto	2	21000	22300	22800	23500	25100	25900	26300	27300	28400	28800	29600	30600	25967	46%
ITD33	Belluno	3	20400	21600	22600	23500	25100	25700	25700	26800	27200	27700	29500	30700	25542	50%
ITE	CENTRO (I)	1	19100	20300	21100	21900	23000	24200	25300	25800	26900	27400	28100	29000	24342	52%
ITE4	Lazio	2	20300	21600	22600	23200	24200	25500	26900	27300	29000	29500	29900	30800	25900	52%
ITE42	Rieti	3	13300	14100	15300	15100	15200	15300	17100	18200	18800	19200	20800	22800	17100	51%
ITF	SUD	1	11300	12100	12500	13100	13800	14500	15100	15400	15800	16100	16800	17300	14483	53%
ITF1	Abruzzo	2	15000	15700	16000	16500	17800	18800	19300	19300	19000	19900	20700	21400	18283	43%
ITF11	L'Aquila	3	15700	16200	16400	16900	17700	18500	18000	18100	18200	19200	20400	21800	18092	39%
ITF2	Molise	2	12600	13800	14200	14500	15300	16100	16500	16700	17300	17700	18800	19600	16092	56%
ITF21	Isernia	3	12000	12900	13500	13400	14700	15700	16200	16400	17200	18000	18700	18800	15625	57%
ITF22	Campobasso	3	12800	14200	14400	14900	15500	16200	16700	16800	17300	17500	18900	19900	16258	55%
ITF3	Campania	2	10700	11500	11900	12300	13000	13800	14600	14800	15300	15600	16100	16600	13850	55%
ITF32	Benevento	3	11200	11900	12000	12400	13000	13400	14100	14300	14300	14800	15500	16800	13642	50%
ITF33	Napoli	3	10800	11800	12300	12700	13300	14200	14700	14900	15500	15600	15900	16100	13983	49%
ITF34	Avellino	3	10900	11600	11900	12400	13400	14400	15300	15300	15400	15900	17100	17800	14283	63%
ITF35	Salerno	3	10900	11600	12100	12600	13100	13600	14900	15200	15400	16100	17100	17900	14208	64%
ITF5	Basilicata	2	11900	12800	13400	14400	15000	15400	15900	16200	16900	17100	18200	18900	15508	59%
ITF51	Potenza	3	12200	13200	13500	14200	14900	15500	16200	16400	17000	17300	18400	19200	15667	57%
ITF6	Calabria	2	10500	11300	11700	12300	12900	13700	14100	14600	15300	15700	16200	16600	13742	58%
ITF61	Cosenza	3	10100	10900	11500	12400	12900	13700	14000	14500	14800	15200	16100	16800	13575	66%
ITF63	Catanzaro	3	11700	12300	12400	13000	14200	15500	15500	16100	17100	17300	17900	18000	15083	54%
ITF64	Vibo Valentia	3	9600	10400	10600	11200	11600	12200	13500	14100	14400	14700	15200	15600	12758	63%
ITG	ISOLE	1	11500	12300	12700	13000	13700	14600	15000	15400	15800	16400	17000	17400	14567	51%
ITG1	Sicilia	2	11100	11800	12100	12400	13100	13900	14300	14700	15000	15700	16300	16600	13917	50%
ITG11	Trapani	3	10600	11000	11400	12000	12900	13500	13600	14000	13900	14600	15200	15500	13183	46%
ITG12	Palermo	3	10900	11600	11900	12100	12800	14000	14800	15200	15800	16400	17000	17200	14142	58%
ITG13	Messina	3	12100	12500	12800	13200	14000	14400	15000	15200	15300	16400	16900	17600	14617	38%
ITG14	Agrigento	3	9400	10100	10100	10600	10600	11200	12000	12300	12500	12800	13700	14200	11625	41%
ITG15	Caltanissetta	3	10800	11700	12500	12400	12600	13400	13900	14100	14100	15300	16300	17100	13683	37%
ITG16	Enna	3	8800	9900	10100	10300	11100	11500	12400	13000	13400	13900	14300	15400	12008	52%
ITG17	Catania	3	11300	11900	12200	12700	13800	14800	14600	15000	15300	15800	15900	16200	14125	33%
ITG18	Ragusa	3	11300	12100	12500	12900	14200	14500	15300	16600	17300	17300	17900	17700	14967	42%
ITG19	Siracusa	3	13700	14400	15100	14300	14800	14800	14900	15100	15500	16700	17600	17600	15375	17%
ITG2	Sardegna	2	12700	13800	14200	14800	15600	16600	16900	17500	18200	18500	19300	19700	16483	55%
ITG25	Sassari	3	12100	13100	13800	14400	15100	16100	16400	16700	17000	17400	18300	18800	15767	36%
ITG26	Nuoro	3	11400	12200	12400	13400	13900	15100	15600	16200	16600	17100	18500	19300	15142	56%
ITG27	Cagliari	3	15600	17100	17400	17900	18800	20100	19900	20800	22000	21900	22100	22400	19667	29%
ITG28	Oristano	3	10300	10900	11200	12100	12400	13000	14000	14900	15800	16200	17300	17600	13808	57%
ITG29	Olbia-Tempio	3	15900	16800	17400	18200	19100	19600	20300	21200	22100	23200	23800	23600	20100	36%
ITG2A	Ogliastra	3	9700	10400	10500	11300	11800	12300	13300	14300	14900	15500	16000	17200	13100	64%
ITG2B	Medio Campidano	3	8000	8800	8900	9100	9900	10800	10800	11200	11500	12300	13100	14200	10717	78%
ITG2C	Carbonia-Iglesias	3	9700	10700	11000	11300	12200	13200	13000	12700	12900	13400	14200	15300	12467	58%
MT	MALTA	0	7600	8400	8800	9400	10800	10900	11300	11100	11200	11900	12500	13300	10600	75%
MT0	MALTA	1	7600	8400	8800	9400	10800	10900	11300	11100	11200	11900	12500	13300	10600	75%
MT00	Malta	2	7600	8400	8800	9400	10800	10900	11300	11100	11200	11900	12500	13300	10600	41%
MT002	Gozo and Comino / Għawdex u Kemmuna	3	:	:	:	:	8400	8800	8900	8400	8400	8800	8900	10400	8875	24%
PL	POLSKA	0	3200	3600	4000	4100	4900	5600	5500	5000	5300	6400	7100	8200	5242	156%
PL2	REGION POŁUDNIOWY	1	3400	3700	4000	4100	4800	5400	5500	5000	5400	6300	7000	8000	5217	135%
PL21	Małopolskie	2	2800	3200	3600	3600	4200	4700	4700	4300	4600	5500	6200	7000	4533	94%
PL215	Nowosądecki	3	:	:	:	2500	2900	3300	3300	2900	3000	3700	4100	4600	3367	84%
PL22	Śląskie	2	3700	4100	4300	4400	5200	6000	6000	5500	6000	6900	7600	8700	5700	98%
PL225	Bielski	3	3600	4000	4500	4400	5200	5700	5600	5100	5500	6300	7000	7900	5400	119%
PL5	REGION POŁUDNIOWO-ZACHODNI	1	3300	3600	3900	4100	4800	5300	5300	4800	5200	6300	7100	8300	5167	152%
PL51	Dolnośląskie	2	3400	3800	4100	4300	5000	5600	5700	5100	5400	6600	7600	8900	5458	162%
PL517	Wałbrzyski	3	:	:	:	3300	3800	4500	4400	4100	4300	5000	5600	6500	4611	97%
PT	PORTUGAL	0	9200	9800	10500	11200	12000	12600	13100	13300	13700	14100	14700	15400	12467	67%
PT1	CONTINENTE	1	9300	9900	10500	11300	12000	12600	13000	13200	13700	14100	14600	15300	12458	65%
PT11	Norte	2	7800	8200	8600	9300	9700	10300	10600	10600	10900	11200	11600	12300	10092	58%
PT115	Tâmega	3	4900	5300	5100	6100	6500	7000	7300	7300	7500	7800	8500	9000	6858	84%
PT117	Douro	3	5800	5800	6600	6600	7200	8000	8200	8500	8800	9400	10000	10500	7950	81%
PT118	Alto Trás-os-Montes	3	5900	5900	6300	6900	7400	7800	8100	8400	9100	9600	10100	10600	8008	80%
PT16	Centro (P)	2	7900	8300	8700	9500	10100	10600	11000	11300	11700	12000	12500	13100	10558	66%
PT164	Pinhal Interior Norte	3	5300	5600	6100	6600	6800	7100	7400	7800	8100	8300	8800	9200	7258	74%
PT165	Dão-Lafões	3	6000	6300	6400	7300	8200	8700	8900	9200	9700	9900	10300	10800	8475	80%
PT166	Pinhal Interior Sul	3	6100	6200	7000	7200	7000	7400	7700	8600	9000	9700	11000	11400	8192	87%
PT167	Serra da Estrela	3	4700	5000	5600	5900	6300	6700	7300	7900	8300	8500	8800	9000	7000	91%
PT168	Beira Interior Norte	3	5700	6000	6900	7000	7900	8300	8600	8900	9300	9800	10200	10500	8258	84%
PT16A	Cova da Beira	3	6500	6600	7400	7500	7800	8200	8400	8300	8800	9500	10000	10200	8267	57%
RO	ROMÂNIA	0	:	:	1700	1500	1800	2000	2200	2400	2800	3700	4500	5800	2840	241%
RO1	Macroregiunea unu	1	:	:	1700	1500	1800	2000	2200	2400	2800	3500	4400	5700	2800	235%
RO11	Nord-Vest	2	:	:	1600	1400	1700	1900	2200	2300	2700	3500	4200	5600	2710	250%
RO112	Bistriţa-Năsăud	3	:	:	1300	1200	1400	1500	1700	1900	2100	3000	3600	4700	2240	262%
RO113	Cluj	3	:	:	2000	1900	2200	2500	2700	3000	3500	4600	5600	7800	3580	290%
RO114	Maramureş	3	:	:	1400	1100	1300	1500	1700	1800	2100	2600	3300	4100	2090	193%

		NUTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average GDP per capita (1996-2007)	Overall GDP per capita growth rate (1996-2007)
RO12	Centru	2	:	:	1800	1600	1900	2100	2400	2500	2800	3600	4500	5900	2910	228%
RO122	Braşov	3	:	:	2100	1900	2300	2500	2900	3000	3300	4400	5400	7100	3490	238%
RO123	Covasna	3	:	:	1800	1500	1900	1900	2200	2200	2700	3100	3500	4700	2550	161%
RO124	Harghita	3	:	:	1500	1400	1800	1700	2000	2100	2400	3000	3900	4800	2460	220%
RO4	Macroregiunea patru	1	:	:	1600	1500	1700	1900	2100	2300	2700	3500	4400	5500	2720	244%
RO42	Vest	2	:	:	1700	1700	1900	2200	2500	2700	3200	4200	5300	6700	3210	294%
RO423	Hunedoara	3	:	:	1300	1400	1600	1900	2200	2300	2700	3400	4100	5600	2650	331%
SE	SVERIGE	0	24600	25200	25500	27200	30000	28300	29600	30800	32000	32600	34500	36200	29708	47%
SE2	Södra Sverige	1	23000	23400	23500	25200	27900	26300	27500	28800	29600	29800	31900	33700	27550	47%
SE21	Småland med öarna	2	22900	22800	23100	23900	27000	25300	26600	27600	28600	27900	30500	32400	26550	41%
SE214	Gotlands län	3	22400	21200	21500	20900	23400	22100	24200	25400	26100	26200	27600	28800	24150	29%
SE3	Norra Sverige	1	22700	22800	22800	23900	26200	25000	26100	27200	28500	29300	31100	32500	26508	43%
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	2	22300	22500	22500	23700	26000	24200	25500	26700	27800	28400	30000	31900	25958	43%
SE312	Dalarnas län	3	22700	23100	22900	23700	26700	25100	26300	27900	29400	30300	32100	34600	27067	52%
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	2	23500	23500	24000	24900	27500	27200	27600	28200	29400	30200	31100	31900	27417	36%
SE321	Västernorrlands län	3	24600	24100	24700	25800	28800	28500	28700	28800	30200	30900	31500	32700	28275	33%
SE33	Övre Norrland	2	22700	22800	22700	23500	25700	24800	26000	27300	29000	30100	33000	33900	26792	49%
SE332	Norrbottens län	3	23400	24100	23600	24200	27100	25800	27200	28100	30000	31600	34800	36200	28008	55%
SI	SLOVENIJA	0	8300	9000	9700	10400	10800	11400	12300	12900	13600	14400	15500	17100	12117	106%
SI0	SLOVENIJA	1	8300	9000	9700	10400	10800	11400	12300	12900	13600	14400	15500	17100	12117	106%
SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija	2	7000	7600	8200	8800	9100	9500	10300	10600	11300	11900	12800	14100	10100	101%
SI013	Koroška	3	6600	7100	7800	8300	8900	9400	9900	10000	10500	11300	11900	13100	9567	98%
SI014	Savinjska	3	7700	8300	8900	9600	9800	10100	11000	11400	12100	12900	13800	15100	10892	96%
SI015	Zasavska	3	7000	7600	8100	8600	8500	8500	8900	9200	9600	10000	10500	11300	8983	61%
SI022	Gorenjska	3	7400	8100	8700	9200	9400	10100	10800	11200	11600	12300	13000	14500	10525	96%
SI023	Goriška	3	8300	9100	9700	10500	10700	11300	12000	12300	13000	13800	14900	16500	11842	99%
SI024	Obalno-kraška	3	9100	9700	10500	11000	11400	11900	12900	13400	14000	14600	15800	17800	12675	96%
SK	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	0	3100	3500	3700	3600	4100	4400	4800	5500	6300	7100	8300	10200	5383	229%
SK0	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	1	3100	3500	3700	3600	4100	4400	4800	5500	6300	7100	8300	10200	5383	229%
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	2	2600	2900	3100	2900	3400	3700	4100	4500	5200	5500	6400	8000	4358	208%
SK031	Žilinský kraj	3	2500	2900	3000	2900	3300	3600	3900	4400	5100	5900	6700	8500	4392	240%
SK032	Banskobystrický kraj	3	2600	2900	3100	3000	3400	3700	4200	4700	5200	5100	6100	7500	4292	188%
SK04	Východné Slovensko	2	2400	2700	2800	2700	3100	3400	3700	4100	4700	5100	5700	6900	3942	188%
SK041	Prešovský kraj	3	2000	2200	2300	2200	2500	2700	3000	3300	3800	4200	4500	5600	3192	180%
SK1	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	1	2800	3100	3400	3200	3700	4100	4400	4900	5600	6000	7000	8300	4708	196%
UK	UNITED KINGDOM	0	16500	20600	22200	24000	27200	27800	28800	27700	29600	30400	32100	33500	26700	103%
UKJ	SOUTH EAST (ENGLAND)	1	17000	21300	23400	25600	29200	30200	31200	29900	32000	32700	34400	35700	28550	110%
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2	16200	19900	21800	23000	25700	27000	28200	26800	28900	30000	31900	33600	26083	107%
UKJ34	Isle of Wight	3	11200	13300	13500	15100	18300	19000	20500	19100	18300	19900	22500	20500	17600	83%
UKL	WALES	1	13500	16500	17500	18600	20900	21400	22100	21000	22400	23000	24000	25000	20492	85%
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys	2	12100	14500	15000	15600	17600	17600	18500	17400	18600	19600	20500	21100	17342	74%
UKL15	Central Valleys	3	11000	13100	14100	14500	16300	17300	18900	17000	18000	18400	18800	19100	16375	1%
UKM	SCOTLAND	1	16300	20000	21400	22800	25500	26000	27100	26000	27900	29000	30800	32400	25433	99%
UKM6	Highlands and Islands	2	12560	15260	16200	17620	18300	18440	19400	18900	21100	22100	23800	25000	19057	99%
UKM61	Caithness & Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty	3	10500	12700	12600	14800	16000	16800	17600	17400	18600	19000	21100	23200	16692	121%
UKM63	Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae and Argyll & Bute	3	12000	14900	14800	17000	18900	18500	18000	17600	19600	20500	22500	22000	18025	83%
UKM64	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	3	9700	12800	13500	16200	15500	16100	15800	17200	20100	20400	20600	22500	16700	132%
UKM65	Orkney Islands	3	14900	18000	18500	18900	19000	18800	17900	18400	22300	22600	24100	26500	19992	78%
UKM66	Shetland Islands	3	15700	17900	21600	21200	22100	22000	24400	24100	29400	31600	29400	30900	24192	97%

Annex 2: Relative growth performances of listed NUTS3 with respect to the NUTS2 regions

Regions							Economic indicators			Geographical feature		
Code	Label	NUTS Level	Member State	Official Sorting Order of Countries	Program	Program Name	average GDP per capita 1999-07 (€)	GDP per capita overall growth rate 1999-07 (%)	Difference growth rate NUTS3 - growth rate NUTS2 (extremes in color *)	Mountainous	Island	Sparsely Populated
AT	ÖSTERREICH	0	AT	19								
AT1	OSTÖSTERREICH	1	AT	19								
AT12	Niederösterreich	2	AT	19	2000AT162DO002	SPD obj. 2 Niederösterrreich	21725	43.24%	0.00%	m		
AT122	Niederösterreich-Süd	3	AT	19			19383	48.15%	4.90%	m		
AT2	SÜDÖSTERREICH	1	AT	19								
AT21	Kärnten	2	AT	19	2000AT162DO001	SPD obj. Kärnten	22500	42.78%	0.00%	m		
AT211	Klagenfurt-Villach	3	AT	19			27117	33.20%	-9.59%	m		
AT212	Oberkärnten	3	AT	19			18358	45.28%	2.50%	m		
AT213	Unterkärnten	3	AT	19			18142	63.27%	20.48%	m		
AT22	Steiermark	2	AT	19	2000AT162DO006	SPD obj. 2 Steiermark	22917	43.37%	0.00%	m		
AT221	Graz	3	AT	19			32267	31.60%	-11.77%	m		
AT222	Liezen	3	AT	19			21150	40.00%	-3.37%	m		
AT223	Östliche Obersteiermark	3	AT	19			21133	71.86%	28.49%	m		
AT225	West- und Südsteiermark	3	AT	19			17133	48.95%	5.58%	m		
AT226	Westliche Obersteiermark	3	AT	19			19425	38.10%	-5.27%	m		
AT3	WESTÖSTERREICH	1	AT	19								
AT31	Oberösterreich	2	AT	19	2000AT162DO003	SPD obj. 2 Oberösterreich	25858	45.87%	0.00%	m		
AT313	Mühlviertel	3	AT	19			14775	38.17%	-7.70%	m		
AT314	Steyr-Kirchdorf	3	AT	19			25308	59.50%	13.63%	m		
AT315	Traunviertel	3	AT	19			23383	43.28%	-2.59%	m		
AT32	Salzburg	2	AT	19	2000AT162DO004	SPD obj. 2 Salzburg	30208	40.68%	0.00%	m		
AT321	Lungau	3	AT	19			19683	32.77%	-7.92%	m		
AT322	Pinzgau-Pongau	3	AT	19			24867	43.12%	2.43%	m		
AT323	Salzburg und Umgebung	3	AT	19			33483	39.52%	-1.17%			
AT33	Tirol	2	AT	19	2000AT162DO007	SPD obj. 2 Tirol	27567	45.92%	0.00%	m		
AT331	Außerfern	3	AT	19			28800	63.48%	17.56%	m		
AT332	Innsbruck	3	AT	19			29517	43.78%	-2.15%	m		
AT333	Osttirol	3	AT	19			18700	42.59%	-3.33%	m		
AT334	Tiroler Oberland	3	AT	19			26733	38.03%	-7.89%			
AT335	Tiroler Unterland	3	AT	19			27392	50.22%	4.30%	m		
AT34	Vorarlberg	2	AT	19	2000AT162DO005	SPD obj. 2 Vorarlberg	27875	42.86%	0.00%	m		
AT341	Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald	3	AT	19			28692	45.34%	2.49%	m		
AT342	Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet	3	AT	19			27625	41.53%	-1.33%	m		
BG	*БЪЛГАРИЯ / BULGARIA*	*0*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*							
BG3	*СЕВЕРНА И ЮГОИЗТОЧНА БЪЛГАРИЯ / SEVERNA I I ZTOCHNA BULGARIA*	*1*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*							
BG31	*Северозападен / Severozapaden*	*2*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1667*	*225.00%*	*0.00%*			
BG315	*Ловеч / Lovech*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1708*	*262.50%*	*37.50%*	*m*		
BG32	*Северен централен Severen tsentralen*	*2*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1675*	*237.50%*	*0.00%*			
BG322	*Габрово / Gabrovo*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1950*	*312.50%*	*75.00%*	*m*		
BG34	*Югоизточен / Yugoiztochen*	*2*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*2008*	*244.44%*	*0.00%*			
BG343	*Ямбол / Yambol*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1467*	*150.00%*	*-94.44%*	*m*		
BG4	*ЦЕНТРАЛНА БЪЛГАРИЯ/YUGOZAPADNAI YUZHNA TSENTRALNA*	*1*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*							
BG41	*Югозападен / Yugozapaden*	*2*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*3075*	*376.92%*	*0.00%*			
BG412	*София / Sofia*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*2042*	*362.50%*	*-14.42%*	*m*		
BG413	*Благоевград / Blagoevgrad*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1600*	*285.71%*	*-91.21%*	*m*		
BG414	*Перник / Pernik*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1683*	*211.11%*	*-165.81%*	*m*		
BG415	*Кюстендил / Kyustendil*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1783*	*160.00%*	*-216.92%*	*m*		
BG42	*Южен централен/Yuzhen tsentralen*	*2*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1617*	*237.50%*	*0.00%*			
BG424	*Смолян / Smolyan*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1567*	*350.00%*	*112.50%*	*m*		
BG425	*Кърджали / Kardzhali*	*3*	*BG*	*2*	*NO*		*1417*	*175.00%*	*-62.50%*	*m*		
CZ	ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA	0	CZ	3	NO							
CZ0	ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA	1	CZ	3	2003CZ161CC001	Community Support Framework (CSF) F20						
CZ04	Severozápad	2	CZ	3			6175	115.91%	0.00%	m		
CZ041	Karlovarský kraj	3	CZ	3			5992	104.65%	-11.26%	m		
CZ05	Severovýchod	2	CZ	3			6550	134.88%	0.00%	m		
CZ051	Liberecký kraj	3	CZ	3			6383	120.93%	-13.95%	m		
DE	DEUTSCHLAND	0	DE	5	2000DE161PO001	OP obj. 1 Transport						
DE1	BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	1	DE	5	2000DE162DO008	SPD obj. 2 Baden-Württemberg						
DE11	Stuttgart	2	DE	5			31367	27.21%	0.00%	m		
DE114	Göppingen	3	DE	5			23217	14.80%	-12.41%	m		
DE12	Karlsruhe	2	DE	5			29625	22.99%	0.00%	m		
DE125	Heidelberg, Stadtkreis	3	DE	5			40142	22.41%	-0.58%	m		
DE12A	Calw	3	DE	5			19308	24.16%	1.16%	m		
DE12C	Freudenstadt	3	DE	5			25692	28.94%	5.94%	m		

Regions							Economic indicators			Geographical feature		
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DE13		2	DE	5			25592	25.43%	0.00%	m		
DE137	Tuttlingen	3	DE	5			27767	42.32%	16.89%	m		
DE139	Lörrach	3	DE	5			24267	21.62%	-3.81%	m		
DE13A	Waldshut	3	DE	5			21900	29.38%	3.95%	m		
DE14	Tübingen	2	DE	5			27167	31.28%	0.00%	m		
DE141	Reutlingen	3	DE	5			26267	27.47%	-3.81%	m		
DE143	Zollernalbkreis	3	DE	5			24958	23.04%	-8.23%	m		
DE2	BAYERN	1	DE	5	2000DE162DO007	SPD obj. 2 Bayern						
DE21	Oberbayern	2	DE	5			36833	32.08%	0.00%	m		
DE215	Berchtesgadener Land	3	DE	5			23008	20.28%	-11.79%	m		
DE21D	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	3	DE	5			22083	13.53%	-18.55%	m		
DE21F	Miesbach	3	DE	5			23483	35.07%	3.00%	m		
DE22	Niederbayern	2	DE	5			24983	30.53%	0.00%	m		
DE224	Deggendorf	3	DE	5			26467	22.95%	-7.58%	m		
DE225	Freyung-Grafenau	3	DE	5			18100	23.95%	-6.58%	m		
DE229	Regen	3	DE	5			20425	32.60%	2.07%	m		
DE24	Oberfranken	2	DE	5			25292	23.08%	0.00%	m		
DE24A	Kronach	3	DE	5			24650	35.29%	12.22%	m		
DE27	Schwaben	2	DE	5			26817	27.27%	0.00%	m		
DE27E	Oberallgäu	3	DE	5			21367	29.10%	1.83%	m		
DE7	HESSEN	1	DE	5	2000DE162DO005	SPD obj. 2 Hessen						
DE71	Darmstadt	2	DE	5			35483	22.46%	0.00%	m		
DE71B	Odenwaldkreis	3	DE	5			19300	29.65%	7.19%	m		
DEB	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	1	DE	5	2000DE162DO001	SPD obj. 2 Rheinland-Pfalz						
DEB1	Koblenz	2	DE	5			21867	22.06%	0.00%	m		
DEB15	Birkenfeld	3	DE	5			19258	23.56%	1.50%	m		
DEB16	Cochem-Zell	3	DE	5			19108	21.02%	-1.04%	m		
DEB19	Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis	3	DE	5			21200	28.88%	6.82%	m		
DEB2	Trier	2	DE	5			21383	20.60%	0.00%	m		
DEB22	Bernkastel-Wittlich	3	DE	5			21258	22.73%	2.12%	m		
DED	SACHSEN	1	DE	5	1999DE161PO003	OP OBJ 1 SACHSEN-ANHALT						
DED1	Chemnitz	2	DE	5			17383	40.67%	0.00%	m		
DED14	Annaberg	3	DE	5			15000	40.65%	-0.02%	m		
DED18	Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis	3	DE	5			12942	38.18%	-2.48%	m		
DED1B	Aue-Schwarzenberg	3	DE	5			14333	36.22%	-4.45%	m		
DEG	THÜRINGEN	1	DE	5	1999DE161PO002	OP OBJ 1 THURINGEN						
DEG0	Thüringen	2	DE	5			17558	42.28%	0.00%	m		
DEG03	Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt	3	DE	5			26217	61.76%	19.48%	m		
DEG04	Suhl, Kreisfreie Stadt	3	DE	5			21625	32.80%	-9.48%	m		
DEG0B	Schmalkalden-Meiningen	3	DE	5			16750	44.60%	2.32%	m		
DEG0E	Hildburghausen	3	DE	5			13733	58.72%	16.43%	m		
DEG0F	Ilm-Kreis	3	DE	5			15067	60.83%	18.55%	m		
DEG0H	Sonneberg	3	DE	5			14892	68.42%	26.14%	m		
DEG0I	Saalfeld-Rudolstadt	3	DE	5			16033	58.21%	15.93%	m		
DK	DANMARK	0	DK	4								
DK0	DANMARK	1	DK	4	2000DK162DO001	SPD obj. 2 Denmark						
DK01	Hovedstaden	2	DK	4			47725	26.85%	0.00%		i	
DK014	Bornholm						not enough data				i	
ES	ESPAÑA	0	ES	9	2000ES161PO029	Société d'information						
ES1	NOROESTE	1	ES	9								
ES11	Galicia	2	ES	9	2000ES161PO011	OP obj. 1 Galicia	13950	98.00%	0.00%	m		
ES112	Lugo	3	ES	9			13242	90.82%	-7.18%	m		
ES113	Ourense	3	ES	9			12492	86.81%	-11.19%	m		
ES2	NORESTE	1	ES	9								
ES21	País Vasco	2	ES	9	2000ES162DO008	SPD Obj. 2 País Vasco	21583	108.16%	0.00%			
ES211	Álava	3	ES	9			24367	97.67%	-10.49%			
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	2	ES	9	2000ES162DO007	SPD obj. 2 Navarra	21900	86.71%	0.00%	m		
ES220	Navarra	3	ES	9			21900	86.71%	0.00%	m		
ES24	Aragón	2	ES	9	2000ES162DO002	SPD obj. 2 Aragon	18517	90.30%	0.00%	m		s
ES242	Teruel	3	ES	9			18075	86.47%	-3.83%	m		s
ES4	CENTRO (E)	1	ES	9								
ES41	Castilla y León	2	ES	9	2000ES161PO007	OP obj. 1 Castilla y león	16192	91.53%	0.00%	m		s
ES411	Ávila	3	ES	9			13750	95.10%	3.57%	m		
ES417	Soria	3	ES	9			17108	68.70%	-22.82%			s
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	2	ES	9	2000ES161PO006	OP obj. 1 Castilla-La Mancha	13708	78.43%	0.00%	m		s
ES423	Cuenca	3	ES	9			13625	70.09%	-8.34%			s
ES424	Guadalajara	3	ES	9			15275	62.50%	-15.93%	m		
ES53	Illes Balears	2	ES	9	2000ES162DO003	SPD obj. 2 Baleares	20233	69.33%	0.00%		i	
ES531	Eivissa y Formentera	3	ES	9			22833	71.52%	2.19%		i	
ES532	Mallorca	3	ES	9			21578	36.56%	-32.77%		i	
ES533	Menorca	3	ES	9			21267	56.69%	-12.65%		i	
ES6	SUR	1	ES	9								
ES61	Andalucía	2	ES	9	2000ES161PO003	OP obj. 1 Andalucia	13125	94.62%	0.00%	m		
ES614	Granada	3	ES	9			11858	103.61%	8.99%	m		
ES616	Jaén	3	ES	9			11500	75.86%	-18.76%	m		
FI	SUOMI / FINLAND	0	FI	25								
FI1	MANNER-SUOMI	1	FI	25								
FI13	Itä-Suomi	2	FI	25	1999FI161DO002	SPD obj. 1 Eastern Finland	19692	70.67%	0.00%	m		s
FI131	Etelä-Savo	3	FI	25			19042	78.32%	7.66%			s
FI133	Pohjois-Karjala	3	FI	25			19250	76.43%	5.76%			s
FI134	Kainuu	3	FI	25			18508	62.42%	-8.25%	m		s

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FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	2	FI	25	1999FI161DO001	SPD obj. 1 Northern Finland	22708	74.56%	0.00%	m		s
FI1A3	Lappi	3	FI	25			21700	68.71%	-5.84%	m		s
FI2	ÅLAND	1	FI	25								
FI20	Åland	2	FI	25	2000FI162DO001	SPD OBJ 2 ALAND ISLANDS	34617	59.69%	0.00%		i	
FI200	Åland	3	FI	25			34617	59.69%	0.00%		i	
FR	FRANCE	0	FR	10	2000FR161DO004	Programme National Informatique PRESAGE						
FR6	SUD-OUEST	1	FR	10	2000FR162DO022	National Computer Programme PRESAGE						
FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	2	FR	10	2000FR162DO018	SPD obj. 2 Midi-Pyrénées	22225	45.11%	0.00%	m		
FR621	Ariège	3	FR	10			17708	36.18%	-8.92%	m		
FR622	Aveyron	3	FR	10			19633	45.68%	0.57%	m		
FR7	CENTRE-EST	1	FR	10	2000FR162DO022	National Computer Programme PRESAGE						
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	2	FR	10	2000FR162DO020	SPD obj. 2 Rhône-Alpes	25133	41.51%	0.00%	m		
FR712	Ardèche	3	FR	10			17567	34.67%	-6.84%	m		
FR715	Loire	3	FR	10			20100	46.11%	4.60%	m		
FR717	Savoie	3	FR	10			26242	48.39%	6.88%	m		
FR718	Haute-Savoie	3	FR	10			24825	34.74%	-6.77%	m		
FR72	Auvergne	2	FR	10	2000FR162DO002	SPD obj. 2 Auvergne	20867	45.09%	0.00%	m		
FR722	Cantal	3	FR	10			17658	46.58%	1.49%	m		
FR723	Haute-Loire	3	FR	10			17733	42.00%	-3.09%	m		
FR724	Puy-de-Dôme	3	FR	10			23350	47.92%	2.83%	m		
FR8	MÉDITERRANÉE	1	FR	10	2000FR162DO022	National Computer Programme PRESAGE						
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	2	FR	10	2000FR162DO009	SPD obj. 2 Languedoc-Roussillon	19433	44.17%	0.00%	m		
FR814	Lozère	3	FR	10			19017	60.42%	16.24%	m		
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2	FR	10	2000FR162DO011	SPD obj. 2 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	23067	45.83%	0.00%	m		
FR821	Alpes-de-Haute-Provence	3	FR	10			19367	35.93%	-9.91%	m		
FR822	Hautes-Alpes	3	FR	10			22658	70.11%	24.28%	m		
FR83	Corse	2	FR	10	1999FR161DO003	SPD Obj. 1 Corse	18750	55.70%	0.00%	m	i	
FR831	Corse-du-Sud	3	FR	10			21167	58.79%	3.08%	m	i	
FR832	Haute-Corse	3	FR	10			16708	50.74%	-4.97%	m	i	
GR	ΕΛΛΑΔΑ / ELLADA	0	GR	8	2000GR161PO027	OP obj. 1 Environment						
GR1	ΒΟΡΕΙΑ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ VOREIA ELLADA	1	GR	8								
GR11	Ανατολική Μακεδονία, Θράκη Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO012	OP OBJ 1 EAST MACEDONIA THRACE	10392	62.65%	0.00%	m		
GR115	Καβάλα / Kavala	3	GR	8			11467	50.98%	-11.67%	m		
GR13	Δυτική Μακεδονία / Dytiki Makedonia	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO013	OP OBJ 1 WEST MACEDONIA	12717	61.76%	0.00%	m		
GR131	Γρεβενά / Grevena	3	GR	8			10742	78.08%	16.32%	m		
GR132	Καστοριά / Kastoria	3	GR	8			10908	46.81%	-14.96%	m		
GR133	Κοζάνη / Kozani	3	GR	8			14350	55.37%	-6.39%	m		
GR134	Φλώρινα / Florina	3	GR	8			11083	93.51%	31.74%	m		
GR2	ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ KENTRIKI ELLADA	1	GR	8								
GR21	Ήπειρος / Ipeiros	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO007	OP OBJ 1 EPIRUS	11075	101.35%	0.00%	m		
GR212	Θεσπρωτία / Thesprotia	3	GR	8			10850	114.08%	12.73%	m		
GR213	Ιωάννινα / Ioannina	3	GR	8			12050	109.21%	7.86%	m		
GR22	Ιόνια Νησιά / Ionia Nisia	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO011	OP OBJ 1 IONIAN ISLANDS	12417	85.06%	0.00%	m	i	
GR221	Ζάκυνθος / Zakynthos	3	GR	8			13958	140.74%	55.68%		i	
GR222	Κέρκυρα / Kerkyra	3	GR	8			12017	55.79%	-29.27%		i	
GR223	Κεφαλληνία / Kefallinia	3	GR	8			12642	120.00%	34.94%	m	i	
GR224	Λευκάδα / Lefkada	3	GR	8			11400	102.74%	17.68%	m		
GR23	Δυτική Ελλάδα / Dytiki Ellada	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO004	OP OBJ 1 WEST GREECE	10175	52.94%	0.00%	m		
GR231	Αιτωλοακαρνανία / Aitoloakarnania	3	GR	8			9400	41.46%	-11.48%	m		
GR24	Στερεά Ελλάδα / Sterea Ellada	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO005	OP OBJ 1 CONTINENTAL GREECE	16017	15.82%	0.00%	m	i	s
GR243	Ευρυτανία / Evrytania	3	GR	8			10042	-1.77%	-17.59%	m	i	s
GR244	Φθιώτιδα / Fthiotida	3	GR	8			13117	28.70%	12.87%	m		
GR245	Φωκίδα / Fokida	3	GR	8			12483	21.19%	5.36%	m		
GR25	Πελοπόνησσος / Peloponnisos	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO003	OP OBJ 1 PELOPONNESE	12350	79.35%	0.00%	m		
GR252	Αρκαδία / Arkadia	3	GR	8			14167	95.92%	16.57%	m		
GR4	ΝΗΣΙΑ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ, ΚΡΗΤΗ / NISIA AIGAIOU KRITI	1	GR	8								
GR41	Βόρειο Αιγαίο / Voreio Aigaio	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO009	OP OBJ 1 NORTH AEGEAN	11100	66.67%	0.00%	m	i	
GR411	Λέσβος / Lesvos	3	GR	8			11100	43.30%	-23.37%		i	
GR412	Σάμος / Samos	3	GR	8			10758	79.75%	13.08%	m	i	
GR413	Χίος / Chios	3	GR	8			11383	120.83%	54.17%		i	
GR42	Νότιο Αιγαίο / Notio Aigaio	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO010	OP OBJ 1 SOUTH AEGEAN	15925	81.03%	0.00%	m	i	
GR421	Δωδεκάνησος / Dodekanisos	3	GR	8			15717	70.00%	-11.03%		i	
GR422	Κυκλάδες / Kyklades	3	GR	8			16275	102.75%	21.72%	m	i	
GR43	Κρήτη / Kriti	2	GR	8	2000GR161PO008	OP OBJ 1 CRETE	13567	75.96%	0.00%		i	
GR431	Ηράκλειο / Irakleio	3	GR	8			13592	78.85%	2.88%		i	
GR432	Λασίθι / Lasithi	3	GR	8			13958	75.00%	-0.96%		i	
GR433	Ρεθύμνη / Rethymni	3	GR	8			13025	78.02%	2.06%		i	
GR434	Χανιά / Chania	3	GR	8			13542	60.00%	-15.96%		i	
IT	ITALIA	0	IT	11	1999IT161PO005	OP OBJ 1 TRANSPORT						
ITC	NORD-OVEST	1	IT	11								
ITC1	Piemonte	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO007	Piemonte	24342	45.18%	0.00%	m		
ITC13	Biella	3	IT	11			24067	38.73%	-6.45%	m		
ITC14	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	3	IT	11			19917	46.91%	1.74%	m		

Regions							Economic indicators			Geographical feature		
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ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO008	Valle d'Aosta	25883	33.04%	0.00%	m		
ITC20	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	3	IT	11			25883	33.04%	0.00%	m		
ITC4	Lombardia	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO014	Lombardia	29117	43.04%	0.00%	m		
ITC43	Lecco	3	IT	11			25508	35.24%	-7.80%	m		
ITC44	Sondrio	3	IT	11			23717	59.57%	16.54%	m		
ITD	NORD-EST	1	IT	11								
ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO004	SPD obj. 2 Bolzano	28683	40.83%	0.00%	m		
ITD10	Bolzano-Bozen	3	IT	11			28683	40.83%	0.00%	m		
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO003	Trento	26250	43.46%	0.00%	m		
ITD20	Trento	3	IT	11			26250	43.46%	0.00%	m		
ITD3	Veneto	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO005	Veneto	25967	45.71%	0.00%	m		
ITD33	Belluno	3	IT	11			25542	50.49%	4.78%	m		
ITE	CENTRO (I)	1	IT	11								
ITE4	Lazio	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO009	Lazio	25900	51.72%	0.00%	m		
ITE42	Rieti	3	IT	11			17100	50.99%	-0.73%	m		
ITF	SUD	1	IT	11								
ITF1	Abruzzo	2	IT	11	2000IT162DO002	Abruzzo	18283	42.67%	0.00%	m		
ITF11	L'Aquila	3	IT	11			18092	38.85%	-3.81%	m		
ITF2	Molise	2	IT	11	1999IT161PO008	OP OBJ 1 MOLISE	16092	55.56%	0.00%	m		
ITF21	Isernia	3	IT	11			15625	56.67%	1.11%	m		
ITF22	Campobasso	3	IT	11			16258	55.47%	-0.09%	m		
ITF3	Campania	2	IT	11	1999IT161PO007	OP OBJ 1 CAMPANIA	13850	55.14%	0.00%	m		
ITF32	Benevento	3	IT	11			13642	50.00%	-5.14%	m		
ITF33	Napoli	3	IT	11			13983	49.07%	-6.07%	m		
ITF34	Avellino	3	IT	11			14283	63.30%	8.16%	m		
ITF35	Salerno	3	IT	11			14208	64.22%	9.08%	m		
ITF5	Basilicata	2	IT	11	1999IT161PO012	OP OBJ 1 BASILICATA	15508	58.82%	0.00%	m		
ITF51	Potenza	3	IT	11			15667	57.38%	-1.45%	m		
ITF6	Calabria	2	IT	11	1999IT161PO006	OP OBJ 1 CALABRIA	13742	58.10%	0.00%	m		
ITF61	Cosenza	3	IT	11			13575	66.34%	8.24%	m		
ITF63	Catanzaro	3	IT	11			15083	53.85%	-4.25%	m		
ITF64	Vibo Valentia	3	IT	11			12758	62.50%	4.40%	m		s
ITG	ISOLE	1	IT	11								
ITG1	Sicilia	2	IT	11	1999IT161PO011	OP OBJ 1 SICILIA	13917	49.55%	0.00%		i	
ITG11	Trapani	3	IT	11			13183	46.23%	-3.32%		i	
ITG12	Palermo	3	IT	11			14142	57.80%	8.25%		i	
ITG13	Messina	3	IT	11			14617	37.50%	-12.05%		i	
ITG14	Agrigento	3	IT	11			11625	40.59%	-8.96%		i	
ITG15	Caltanissetta	3	IT	11			13683	36.80%	-12.75%		i	
ITG16	Enna	3	IT	11			12008	52.48%	2.93%		i	
ITG17	Catania	3	IT	11			14125	32.79%	-16.76%		i	
ITG18	Ragusa	3	IT	11			14967	41.60%	-7.95%		i	
ITG19	Siracusa	3	IT	11			15375	16.56%	-32.99%		i	
ITG2	Sardegna	2	IT	11	1999IT161PO010	OP OBJ 1 SARDEGNA	16483	55.12%	0.00%	m	i	
ITG25	Sassari	3	IT	11			15767	36.23%	-18.89%		i	
ITG26	Nuoro	3	IT	11			15142	55.65%	0.53%	m	i	
ITG27	Cagliari	3	IT	11			19667	28.74%	-26.38%		i	
ITG28	Oristano	3	IT	11			13808	57.14%	2.02%		i	
ITG29	Olbia-Tempio	3	IT	11			20100	35.63%	-19.49%		i	
ITG2A	Ogliastra	3	IT	11			13100	63.81%	8.69%	m	i	
ITG2B	Medio Campidano	3	IT	11			10717	77.50%	22.38%		i	
ITG2C	Carbonia-Iglesias	3	IT	11			12467	57.73%	2.61%		i	
MT	MALTA	0	MT	17	2003MT161DO001	Malta						
MT0	MALTA	1	MT	17								
MT00	Malta	2	MT	17			10600	41.49%	0.00%			
MT002	Gozo and Comino Ghawdex u Kemmuna	3	MT	17			8875	23.81%	-17.68%	m	i	
PL	POLSKA	0	PL	20	2003PL161PO001	Integrated Regional Development OP						
PL2	REGION POŁUDNIOWY	1	PL	20						m		
PL21	Małopolskie	2	PL	20			4533	94.44%	0.00%	m		
PL215	Nowosądecki	3	PL	20			3367	84.00%	-10.44%	m		
PL22	Śląskie	2	PL	20			5700	97.73%	0.00%	m		
PL225	Bielski	3	PL	20			5400	119.44%	21.72%	m		
PL5	REGION POŁUDNIOWO-ZACHODNI	1	PL	20								
PL51	Dolnośląskie	2	PL	20			5458	161.76%	0.00%	m		
PL517	Wałbrzyski	3	PL	20			4611	96.97%	-64.80%	m		
PT	PORTUGAL	0	PT	21	1999PT051PO001	"Education" Operational programme (PRODEP III)						
PT1	CONTINENTE	1	PT	21	1999PT161PO003	Science, Technology, Innovation						
PT11	Norte	2	PT	21	1999PT161PO017	"Norte" Operational programme	10092	57.69%	0.00%	m		
PT115	Tâmega	3	PT	21			6858	83.67%	25.98%	m		
PT117	Douro	3	PT	21			7950	81.03%	23.34%	m		
PT118	Alto Trás-os-Montes	3	PT	21			8008	79.66%	21.97%	m		
PT16	Centro (P)	2	PT	21	1999PT161PO014	"Centro" Operational Programme	10558	65.82%	0.00%	m		
PT164	Pinhal Interior Norte	3	PT	21			7258	73.58%	7.76%	m		
PT165	Dão-Lafões	3	PT	21			8475	80.00%	14.18%	m		
PT166	Pinhal Interior Sul	3	PT	21			8192	86.89%	21.06%	m		
PT167	Serra da Estrela	3	PT	21			7000	91.49%	25.67%	m		
PT168	Beira Interior Norte	3	PT	21			8258	84.21%	18.39%	m		
PT16A	Cova da Beira	3	PT	21			8267	56.92%	-8.90%	m		

Regions							Economic indicators			Geographical feature		
Code	Label	NUTS Level	Member State	Official Sorting Order of Countries	Program	Program Name	average GDP per capita 1999-07 (€)	GDP per capita overall growth rate 1999-07 (%)	Difference growth rate NUTS3 - growth rate NUTS2 (extremes in color *)	Mountainous	Island	Sparsely Populated
RO	*ROMÂNIA*	*0*	*RO*	*22*	***NO***							
RO1	*Macroregiunea unu*	*1*	*RO*	*22*								
RO11	*Nord-Vest*	*2*	*RO*	*22*			*2710*	*250.00%*	*0.00%*			
RO112	*Bistriţa-Năsăud*	*3*	*RO*	*22*			*2240*	*261.54%*	*11.54%*	***m***		
RO113	*Cluj*	*3*	*RO*	*22*			*3580*	*290.00%*	*40.00%*	***m***		
RO114	*Maramureş*	*3*	*RO*	*22*			*2090*	*192.86%*	*-57.14%*	***m***		
RO12	*Centru*	*2*	*RO*	*22*			*2910*	*227.78%*	*0.00%*			
RO122	*Braşov*	*3*	*RO*	*22*			*3490*	*238.10%*	*10.32%*	***m***		
RO123	*Covasna*	*3*	*RO*	*22*			*2550*	*161.11%*	*-66.67%*	***m***		
RO124	*Harghita*	*3*	*RO*	*22*			*2460*	*220.00%*	*-7.78%*	***m***		
RO4	*Macroregiunea patru*	*1*	*RO*	*22*								
RO42	*Vest*	*2*	*RO*	*22*			*3210*	*294.12%*	*0.00%*			
RO423	*Hunedoara*	*3*	*RO*	*22*			*2650*	*330.77%*	*36.65%*	*m*		
SE	SVERIGE	0	SE	26								
SE2	Södra Sverige	1	SE	26	**2000SE162DO004**	**SPD obj. 2 Södra**						
SE21	Småland med öarna	2	SE	26			26550	41.48%			**i**	
SE214	Gotlands län	3	SE	26			24150	28.57%	-12.91%		i	
SE3	Norra Sverige	1	SE	26	**1999SE161DO002**	**SPD OBJ 1 SOUTH SKOGSLANSREGIONEN**						
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	2	SE	26			25958	43.05%	0.00%			**s**
SE312	Dalarnas län	3	SE	26			27067	52.42%	9.37%			s
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	2	SE	26			27417	35.74%	0.00%			**s**
SE321	Västernorrlands län	3	SE	26			28275	32.93%	-2.82%			s
SE33	Övre Norrland	2	SE	26			26792	49.34%	0.00%	**m**		**s**
SE332	Norrbottens län	3	SE	26			28008	54.70%	5.36%	m		s
SI	SLOVENIJA	0	SI	23	**2003SI161DO001**	**Slovenia**						
SI0	SLOVENIJA	1	SI	23								
SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija	2	SI	23			10100	101.43%	0.00%	**m**		
SI013	Koroška	3	SI	23			9567	98.48%	-2.94%	m		
SI014	Savinjska	3	SI	23			10892	96.10%	-5.32%	m		
SI015	Zasavska	3	SI	23			8983	61.43%	-40.00%	m		
SI022	Gorenjska	3	SI	23			10525	95.95%	-5.48%	m		
SI023	Goriška	3	SI	23			11842	98.80%	-2.63%	m		
SI024	Obalno-kraška	3	SI	23			12675	95.60%	-5.82%	m		
SK	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	0	SK	24	**2003SK162DO001**	**Bratislava**						
SK0	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	1	SK	24	**2003SK161PO001**	**Basic infrastructure**						
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	2	SK	24			4358	207.69%	0.00%	**m**		
SK031	Žilinský kraj	3	SK	24			4392	240.00%	32.31%	m		
SK032	Banskobystrický kraj	3	SK	24			4292	188.46%	-19.23%	m		
SK04	Východné Slovensko	2	SK	24			3942	187.50%	0.00%	**m**		
SK041	Prešovský kraj	3	SK	24			3192	180.00%	-7.50%	m		
SK1	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	1	SK	24	**2003SK161PO002**	**Industry and Service**						
UK	UNITED KINGDOM	0	UK	27								
UKJ	SOUTH EAST (ENGLAND)	1	UK	27	**2000GB162DO008**	**SPD obj. 2 South East England**						
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2	UK	27			26083	107.41%	0.00%		**i**	
UKJ34	Isle of Wight	3	UK	27			17600	83.04%	-24.37%		i	
UKL	WALES	1	UK	27								
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys	2	UK	27	**1999GB161DO004**	**SPD OBJ1 WEST WALES AND THE VALLEYS**	17342	74.38%	0.00%	**m**		
UKL15	Central Valleys	3	UK	27			16375	1.06%	-73.32%	m		
UKM	SCOTLAND	1	UK	27								
UKM6	Highlands and Islands	2	UK	27			19057	99.04%	0.00%		**i**	**s**
UKM61	Caithness & Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty	3	UK	27			16692	120.95%	21.91%			s
UKM63	Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae and Argyll & Bute	3	UK	27			18025	83.33%	-15.71%			s
UKM64	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	3	UK	27			16700	131.96%	32.91%		i	s
UKM65	Orkney Islands	3	UK	27			19992	77.85%	-21.19%		i	
UKM66	Shetland Islands	3	UK	27			24192	96.82%	-2.23%		i	

* rates are shown in box with heavy green color when they are among the 25 top ones, light green when they are among the next to the 25 highest ones, dark red when they are among the 25 lowest ones, light red when they are among the next to the lowest ones, and in blank otherwise

Code	NUTS2 region with relative growth performances of NUTS3 regions mainly dispersed
Code	NUTS2 region with relative growth performances of NUTS3 regions mainly lower
Code	NUTS2 region with relative growth performances of NUTS3 regions mainly higher
Code	NUTS2 region with relative growth performances of NUTS3 regions mainly similar

Code	NUTS 0
Code	NUTS 1
Code	NUTS 2
Code	NUTS 3

Annex 3: Preliminary SWOT analysis for each type of region[20]

Island regions

Context:

- Three different geographical areas containing islands - Mediterranean, Atlantic and the North;

and each performs quite differently;

- General performance is relatively diverse, especially between the islands of the north and south
- Tend to find two demographic 'extremes', either overpopulated or declining population mainly leaving an elderly population behind.

Strengths

- Strong set of 'natural' assets eg fishery resources, fossil fuels, renewable energy, coastline and beaches;
- Relatively stronger social ties and community cohesion;
- Quality and 'pace' life often attractive to migrants;
- Cultural heritage is often prominent;

Weaknesses

- Generally lower GDP per head than on the 'mainland';
- Relatively lower levels of provision and access to public services (education, health, etc.) as well as infrastructure eg broadband;
- Higher cost of transport links either by boat or air.
- Relatively smaller markets and smaller labour pool than on the mainland;

[20] The preliminary SWOT analysis for each type of region (island regions, mountain regions and sparsely populated regions) as well as a combined one summarising the common features observed in all three types of region. The information is based on a preliminary review of a range of secondary sources including academic literature, policy documents websites. It does not aim to be exhaustive but to highlight the common observed *strengths*, *weaknesses*, *opportunities* and *threats* for each type of region.

Opportunities

- Greater biodiversity, with many islands possessing high quality flora and fauna which can increase opportunities for tourism as well as research (eg bioscience opportunities);
- Exploitation of natural resources eg oil and gas as well as renewable energy, eg wind farms, off-shore carbon capture;
- Greater cultural diversity can lead to higher amounts of tourism;
- Can have the advantage being tax-free regions or different legal status eg banking, online gambiling etc;
- Low level of development in services: so there are potential investment opportunities, especially in light of broadband and ICT developments;

Threats

- Unsure how climate changes will affect the island regions although many can expect loss of land due to sea level rise;
- Bad weather associated with coastal areas can lead to higher insurance costs, flood prevention etc
- Environmental degradation due to overpopulation of certain islands and excessive use of scarce or natural resources (fish stock, groundwater supplies, etc.)
- Environmental degradation due to tourism;
- Tourism is often an unreliable source of income: follows fashion (cycles of rise and fall);
- Decrease in cultural diversity due to tourism and second home ownership diluting culture;
- Actual size of the island: can inhibit growth and cause issues with high population density;
- Export led growth based on niche sector and monoculture development can causes a reliance on niche markets;
- Low access to higher education: low R&D investment and negative impact on businesses. It can also cause outmigration of the younger population leading to an aging population.
- Globalization / growing competition for products and services incorporating low added value (low skilled labour)

Mountainous regions

Context:

- Relatively higher differences in economic performance between Member States, possibly due to the government level of investment in basic services and infrastructure;
- Dominant role played by small scale agriculture in terms of employment and economic activity

Strengths

- Have natural resources including hydroelectric power and solar energy;
- Centres of biological and cultural diversity, therefore leading to opportunities in recreation and tourism;
- For some areas, good transport links because of tourism – although at a greater cost;
- Tourism is well-developed in certain areas, eg winter sports in the Alps;

Weaknesses

- Below level of the EU average's GDP per capita;
- Topography leads to reduced accessibility, high infrastructure costs, challenges for modern agricultural and industrial production;
- Often coincide with being on borders which means being on the margins of national economic and political systems;
- Fragile and highly sensitive ecosystems;
- Altitude / climate leads to short growing season;

Opportunities

- The great variation in slope, altitude and aspect is the reason for high biodiversity. It also causes great variation in land uses (hill sheep farming, hydroelectric power, etc.).
- The remoteness of the area and sporting activities both in summer and winter can act as a tourist attraction;

Threats

- Tourism is often an unreliable source of income: follows fashion (cycles of rise and fall). It can also cause environmental degradation
- Cultural diversity may decrease due to tourism and second home ownership diluting culture.
- Migration: outwardly of the young looking for jobs and inwardly of the retired. This leads to an ageing population.
- Uncertainty due to climate change, which will particularly affect mountain regions due to their sensitive ecosystems and varying gradients. Can lead to an increase in landslides, floods and avalanches.
- Bad weather associated with a mountain climate, snow storms etc. can lead to higher cost of insurance.

Sparsely populated regions

Context

- Different to mountainous or island regions as sparsity is not a natural phenomenon ie it can easily change over time with fluctuations in population movements;
- GDP remains close to EU average;
- Economic performance does vary from region to region, depending on the country, although there is less variation than the other two types of territory;
- Often border regions.

Strengths

- Do not have the pressures of high population density: better health and quality of life;
- Tend to be stronger social and community ties even though there are less people;

Weaknesses

- Higher costs to provide public services; less access to basic services and lower demand for them compared to other areas;
- Large distances to universities, which does not promote learning, entrepreneurship, young people and businesses into the area;
- Relatively lower access to broadband although this is improving;.
- Exclusion from the benefit of modern logistics;
- Small labour markets;
- Large distances to European markets, meaning higher transport cost for individuals and industries, acting as a disincentive for any industrial investment;

Opportunities

- Telecommunications decrease the 'distance' between places that can open up business opportunities, eg e-commerce;
- In terms of businesses, transport costs are now a minor proportion of production costs, so this is not such a deterrent for businesses;
- Can lead to the preservation of certain traditions as possibly developed slower than the rest of the country, this historic dependence on primary sector is increasingly becoming a tourist attraction;

Threats

- Often sparsely populated for a reason, may be infertile land or rough terrain, climate, high risk of a natural disaster, large distance to a large city and bad transport links;
- Specific challenges for economic activity and public service provision;
- It can retard growth as no incentive for investment;
- Small domestic markets meaning there is there is a weak competitive environment;
- Migration: outwardly of the young looking for jobs and exciting lifestyles and inwardly of the retired looking for peace and quiet. This results in an ageing population;
- Ageing population also because little job opportunities for young as often too far to commute;

Similarities between the regions: combined SWOT analysis

Context

- Clearly, all the regions do have varying levels of development which is dependent on various factors however comparisons can be made;
- Main sectors of activity are agriculture and primary industry;

Strengths

- Natural environment offers opportunities in terms of tourism, quality of life, resource exploitation;
- Generally higher level of social and community cohesion and integration;
- Current trend towards 'sustainable living' is clearly a strong point in common;

Weaknesses

- Generally low economic activity - not very attractive environments for businesses;
- Unemployment is generally higher;
- Weak transport links (often more expensive);
- Low access to basic services and broadband;
- Out migration of young people and immigration of retired people (ageing population);

Opportunities

- Often have good access to natural resources
- High biodiversity and cultural diversity acts as a tourist attraction and a subject of research.
- Can use their special features to attract tourism and businesses;
- Basic services like universities and hospitals can be further developed: investment opportunities;

Threats

- Risk and vulnerabilty to natural disaster eg climate change, sea level rise etc;
- Tourism is often an unreliable source of income: follows fashion (cycles of rise and fall). It can also cause environmental and cultural degradation
- Low access to higher education :low R&D investment and negative impact on businesses
- Emigration of young people
- Small domestic markets: weak competitive environment

Annex 4: Provisional sources of information (for Task 1)

1) Analysis of the economic, social and territorial rationale to specifically support regions with specific geographical features**;**

- Armstrong, H.W. and Ballas, D. (2009), *A Comparative Analysis of the Economic Performance of Greek and British Small Islands*, University of Sheffield (unpublished).
- Armstrong, H.W., and Read, R. (2000), 'Comparing the Economic Performance of Dependent Territories and Sovereign Micro-States'. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 48, pp. 285-306.
- Armstrong, H.W. and Read, R. (2002b), 'The Importance of Being Unimportant: The Political Economy of Trade and Growth in Small States'. In Murshed, S.M. (ed.), *Issues in Positive Political Economy* (London: Routledge), pp. 71-88.
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2) Analysis of the assets and potential for growth for each type of territory;

- European Parliament, Directorate-General for Research, The costs of peripherality, Working paper, January 2001, M. Fortuna.
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- Gløersen E. (2009), Strong, Specific and Promising - Towards a Vision for the Northern Sparsely Populated Areas in 2020, Nordregio.
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- Salmon J-M. (1997), « Marché du travail et développement économique dans les petites économies insulaires », L'Harmattan.

3) Review of the obstacles that potentially can prevent these types of territories from equal benefitting from the single market;

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- Planistat (2003), "Analysis of the island regions and outermost regions of the European
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- Srinivasan T.N. (1986), "The costs and benefits of being a small, remote, island, landlocked or ministate economy", World Bank Research Observer, vol. 1 n°2.

4) Review and analysis of different territorial policy approaches:

- Barca F. (2009), An agenda for a revised Cohesion Policy, A place-based approach to meeting European Union challenges and expectations, Independent Report prepared at the request of Danuta Hübner, Commissioner for Regional Policy, April.
- Beutel (2002), The economic impact of objective 1 interventions for the period 2000-2006, Report for the DG for Regional Policies, European Commission, May.
- Camagni, R. (2005), "The rationale for territorial cohesion: issues and possible policy strategies", in P. Boscaino, Present and Future of the European Spatial Development Perspective, Ministero delle Infrsatrutture e dei Transporti, Alinea, Firenze, pp. 121-138.
- Davoudi, S. (2009), 'The meaning of territorial cohesion', Italian Journal of Regional Science, 9(1), 113-122.
- Committee of the Regions (2008), For a green paper - towards a European Union Policy for upland regions: a European vision for upland regions, 18-19 June, own-initiative opinion.
- Euroislands - The Development of the Islands (2011), *European Islands and Cohesion Policy*, forthcoming final Report First semester 2011) http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_TargetedAnalyses/EUROISLANDS.html
- European Commission (2008), Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion, COM(2008)616, Brussels [and associated SEC (2008) 2550]
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- Faludi A. (2009), 'Territorial Cohesion under the Looking Glass', Synthesis Paper about the history of the concept and policy background to territorial cohesion.

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- Luxembourg Presidency (2005), Scoping Document and Summary of Political Messages for an Assessment of the Territorial State and Perspectives of the European Union: Towards a Stronger European Territorial Cohesion in the Light of the Lisbon and Gothenburg Ambitions, Luxembourg, May.
- World Bank (2009), Reshaping Economic Geography, World Development Report.

Annex 5: Case study Interview Guide

Case Study Interview Guide **Selected Region: Analysis of the relevance and effectiveness of ERDF and Cohesion Fund**
1. Analysis of the geographical and economic context
1.1. What are the main geographical challenges facing the region and to what the extent are they an asset and/or a constraint? **1.2.** What are the main implications of these specificities and in what ways, and to what extent, do they impact upon the socio-economic dynamics of the region, including such issues as public and private investment flows, demographic, employment and migratory patterns, the provision of public services? **1.3.** What is the overall economic structure like, including areas of sectoral specialisation (eg tourism, fishing etc); the main sources of employment and income; the trends in economic activities observed since 2000 and the possible future development trajectories, in which ERDF could really play a catalytic role? **1.4.** What is the basic infrastructure like (including transport and ICT) and does this help to contribute to increase (or not) the capacity of local stakeholders, especially the private sector, to take advantage of the potential in the region?
2. Policy responses
2.1. What are the dominant regional policy responses/strategies/approaches that have been utilised and what is the specific role of the Structural Funds compared to other funding sources? 2.2. How have these strategies evolved during the last ten years or so and to what extent has the management and implementation of ERDF and the CF helped to contribute (or not) to these changes? 2.3. To what extent do relations and interactions with neighbouring cities and regions within the same country or outside impact upon the dominant socio-economic trajectories?
3. Relevance of ERDF Programmes
3.1. How are the Structural Funds in the region used, including the special legal

provisions (e.g ERDF 2006 Regulation Article 52 on the modulation of contribution rates)?

3.2. What is the scenario in terms of financial data: allocations/spending to the specific territory within the OP; spending by main sectors of interventions in the specific territory compared to the OP repartition?

3.3. What have been the main strategies and rationale for using ERDF and what were the differences in approach (if any) between the two programming periods, for example, in terms of territorial zoning and targeting?

3.4. What have been the most relevant strategies for using Structural Funds (multi-sectoral approaches or a focus on activities in which the region has competitive advantage);

4. Effectiveness of the Structural Funds

4.1. What types of projects have had the most positive socio-economic effects and impacts related to the specific characteristics of the regions: eg in terms of improving basic infrastructure, investment in R&D, training, support to private investment?

4.2. The availability and quality of data remains a significant issue. The Core team will thoroughly analyse each case study before determining what can be done and what further information should be collected from local administrations and stakeholders;

4.3. For the 2000-2006 period, inputs/outputs/results indicators will be gathered for each territory under review. Output achievements for the 2000-2006 period will be compared to targets as far as possible. Results will be analysed in order to assess the extent to which ERDF and the Cohesion Fund have achieved their objectives and/or unexpected results in the analysed territories. For the 2007-2013 period, progress in achieving outputs and their results will be reviewed.

5. Implementation and governance

5.1. How is ERDF decided in the region; at what scale of governance; how it is co-ordinated and aligned with other policies, especially at the national level; and how it is implemented in partnership with key stakeholders?

5.2. What is the dominant governance pattern (centralisation versus devolution of decision-making powers)? Does the principal local/regional decision making level coincide with the island/mountainous/SP area, or is the latter only part of a wider local/regional government?

5.3. What is the administrative 'fit' between the NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level and what impact (if any) does this have on the effectiveness of policy development and

implementation?

5.4. Who is involved (at what level? local, national, transnational, macro-regional?) Who decides what? How are interactions between stakeholders and levels of governance organised? What is the relationship between Cohesion policy and domestic regional development policies? Is there a good degree of alignment between European and domestic regional development policies?

5.5. What is the process through which the ERDF programme is designed? How far are the specificities of the territories under review taken into consideration? Is there evidence of partnership working and to what extent are regional stakeholders involved in the process of designing the programme as well as in the monitoring and evaluation?

5.6. How has the governance pattern evolved in the region in the last ten years? To what extent has the management and implementation of ERDF helped to improve governance and partnership working in the region?

6. Conclusions

6.1. **[Information for Mini-Case Study]** Overall, what lessons and best-practice (if any) can be shared with other regions in this regard? Are there any examples of co-financed projects that had positive socio-economic effects and can be used as good practice examples for other regions, eg an ERDF project that has helped to transform the perception of a 'geographical handicap' and use it as a competitive advantage? This is particularly relevant for the development of the 6 mini-case studies from the Study.

6.2. Summing up of the main points discussed during the interview

Annex 6: Case Study Report Template

Case Study Report Template **Selected Region: Analysis of the relevance and effectiveness of ERDF and Cohesion Fund**
1. Analysis of the geographical and economic context
Summary of the key points from the research
1.1
1.2
1.3
1.4
Any other relevant information
2. Policy responses
Summary of the key points from the research
2.1
2.2
2.3
Any other relevant information
3. Relevance of ERDF Programmes
Summary of the key points from the research
3.1
3.2
3.3
3.4
3.5
Any other relevant information

4. Effectiveness of the Structural Funds
Summary of the key points from the research
4.1
4.2
Any other relevant information
5. Implementation and governance
Summary of the key points from the research
5.1
5.2
5.3
5.4
5.5
5.6
Any other relevant information
6. Conclusions
Summary of the key points from the research
6.1
6.2
Any other relevant information

Annex 7: Mini-case study Template

Mini-Case Study Template
Project Title:
Key words:
Synthesis (1 - 1.5 page) The synthesis should feature the following points: • short description of the project objectives; • information on where and who (core partnership) implemented the project; • key project activities and their beneficiaries; • links between the project objectives and the regional context explaining the specific • challenges and needs addressed by the project; • description of the results, notably the innovative achievements, and exists impacts; • explanation on what were the success factors and main lessons learnt; • short information on current developments (sustainability).
Background information : **Member State:** **Region:** **ERDF Programme/Objective:** **ERDF Programming period:** **Funding:** Total ERDF/National/Regional/Private
1) Project Description (1 – 2 pages) • Overall objective/objectives: what is/was the overall objectives of the project? Describe them shortly using official documents of the project. • Description of activities: write a short description of the project's activities. Shortly explain the logic of the approach, that is how different activities are linked with each other and in what way they lead to achieving the objectives. • Beneficiaries: list and describe direct and indirect beneficiaries of activities of the project e.g. citizens, SMEs, public organisations, higher-education and research organisations, researchers, • Main results: what are/were the main (intended) results of the project? Describe shortly the results foreseen or achieved by the project. • Expected impact: what is the expected impact? Use the original project proposal or evaluations if available.
2) Political and Strategic Context • Provide a description of the key elements of a regional and national context relevant

for the project
3) Implementation (3 - 4 pages) • 3.1. Project design and planning • 3.2. Management, Monitoring and Evaluation System • 3.3. Governance: Partnership and Leadership • 3.4. Innovative elements and novel approaches to implementation • 3.5.Key implementation obstacles amd problem-solving practices
4) Project Results (1 - 2 pages)
5) Sustainability and transferability (1 page) • 5.1. Sustainability • 5.2. Transferability
Conclusions: Key success factors and lessons learned (1 - 1.5 page)
CONTACT DETAILS • Please insert name, organisation, website, address, telephone and e-mail details of the project manager OR other relevant person. Give a website address dedicated to the project (if available).