



Final Report

*Ex post evaluation of
Cohesion Policy
programmes 2007-2013,
focusing on the European
Regional Development Fund
(ERDF) and Cohesion Fund
(CF) – Work Package Zero:
Data collection and quality
assessment*

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Contact: Mariana HRISTCHEVA

E-mail: REGIO-EVAL@ec.europa.eu

*European Commission
B-1049 Brussels*

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Development Fund (ERDF) and
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and quality assessment**

Final Report

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B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

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t33 srl (lead partner)
IT-60125 Ancona, Via XXV Aprile, 28b

ÖIR - Austrian Institute for Regional Studies and Spatial Planning
AT-1010 Vienna, Franz-Josefs-Kai 27

Spatial Foresight GmbH
LU-7330 Heisdorf, rue de Luxembourg 7

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Abstract

Guidance from DG Regio for reporting in the 2007-2013 period introduced core indicators to help compare and aggregate data across similar programmes and Member States. Future common indicators have been introduced to extend this ability for 2014-2020. This evaluation assessed financial and physical data reported by Managing Authorities (MAs) in the Annual Implementation Reports (AIRs) of over 300 Operating Programmes (OPs) supported by ERDF and CF. This final report: identifies problem areas for NUTS3 level regional breakdown of ERDF & CF expenditure; reviews 2012 and 2013 AIRs, covering core indicators, future common indicators as well as other significant outputs and results; analyses reporting on major projects in 2013 AIRs; reports on good practice in monitoring Greenhouse Gas reductions.

Executive Summary

During the negotiations on the ERDF and Cohesion Fund operational programmes (OPs) for 2007-2013, the Commission recommended¹ the use of 'core indicators' for the main intervention areas, including productive investment and infrastructure. Core indicators can be used to compare and aggregate data across similar programmes, priorities or measures. Reporting on core indicators was not a legal obligation in 2007-2013, as the Member States (MS) and the Commission were establishing reporting routines and detecting practical reporting issues. However, MS and the Commission undertook to make a particular effort to report against core indicators, so as to improve accountability in the use of the Funds.

Strategic reports were submitted by the MS twice in the course of the programming period (in 2009 and 2012), including core indicator data to communicate progress towards achieving policy objectives². Thanks to the use of core indicators, this is the first programme period in which indicator data can be aggregated and analysed across programmes. However, cleaning the data for strategic reporting highlighted weaknesses in the quality and reliability of some data reported by Managing Authorities (MAs).

Against this background, the tender for this study was launched by DG REGIO firstly to collect, quality assess and revise data on Cohesion Policy Programmes 2007-2013 reported by MAs. Secondly, it was launched to give useful input to the MS and MAs to help them develop their monitoring systems for the 2014-2020 programming period, when funding will partially depend on reliable and clear performance data.

The specifications for this evaluation were to:

- identify problem areas with regard to NUTS3 level regional breakdown of ERDF & CF expenditure;
- review 2012 and 2013 AIRs, covering core indicators and future common indicators as well as other significant outputs and results;
- identify and aggregate major project data in 2013 AIRs;
- report on good practice in monitoring Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reductions.

WP0 carried out desk research on AIRs in parallel with MA interviews that covered more than three hundred programmes over the 28 MS. This evaluation has had unprecedented reach so the definitions and methodology used for core and common indicators could be checked with almost all MAs individually.

¹ European Commission (2006), Working Document No 2 - Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods - Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2007/working/wd2indic_082006_en.pdf

² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/policy/how/stages-step-by-step/strategic-report/

Task 1: Problem areas with NUTS3 level breakdown of expenditure

During the 2007-2013 period, MAs provided breakdown of amounts allocated to selected projects by priority theme, form of finance, type of territory, economic activity and location.

As for location, MS have been encouraged to report allocated amounts at the most detailed geographical level possible. Data was reported to DG REGIO at NUTS3, the most detailed local level, for about 30% of ERDF and CF investment. MS and priority themes had significant differences. The NUTS3 level reporting was limited for priority themes such as innovation and RTD, where such detail should be possible.

Allocation data is often available at a more detailed geographical level than is officially reported. Some MS have no tier of government that corresponds to NUTS 3, so they see no reason to process data at this level. This attitude is particularly prevalent with multi-regional and national programmes, as well as with territorial cooperation programmes. These programmes have a broader focus than NUTS3 level and consider such detailed reporting to be irrelevant to their objective. Encouraging MS to report as much as possible at NUTS3 level should improve the detail of reporting. However MAs may not understand the usefulness of this exercise when tracking financial allocations against locations.

MAs reported considerable difficulties in providing detailed geographical information for operations whose nature and objectives made it difficult to report at NUTS3 level. Examples included system operations, state aid schemes with multiple final beneficiaries or network projects where the location of allocated amounts was hard to specify using only monitoring system data. A more detailed geographical breakdown may require a more suitable method, new data and further calculations. To ensure a consistent approach in such cases, careful guidance at EU level is needed.

The data is generally very well structured as it is directly encoded into systems with internal safeguards that are also used for on-going management. Nevertheless, there are some limitations to the data because of the definitions used. For example the location is sometimes designated as the address of the implementing body, which does not necessarily coincide with the actual location of final recipients or the scope of project activities.

Using expenditure instead of allocation data as the basis for reporting was perceived by MAs as creating no additional problems, while potentially improving the accuracy of reporting.

Task 2: Review of 2012 and 2013 Annual Implementation Reports

Task 2a: Review of core indicators

By 2013, MS had reported all 21 selected core indicators for productive investment and infrastructure, despite the indicators being used to varying degrees in the different countries. The most frequently used core indicator was 'Jobs created', used in 178 programmes across 25 MS and in 12 ETC programmes. This was followed by 'Number of cooperation projects enterprise-research institutes,' used in 143 regional/national and 11 ETC programmes, and the core indicator 'Number of start-ups supported,' used in 139 regional/national and 3 ETC programmes. Core indicators for infrastructure were used less since they were often only relevant to specific programmes. The least used core indicators were 'km of new TEN roads,' applied under only 20 programmes, and 'number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures,' which was utilised by 21 programmes.

The highest achievements in relation to targets were for 'number of start-ups supported,' at 105%, with 'number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures,' at 98%, and 'number of benefiting students,' at 92%. Indicators where achievements were furthest from their targets were 'additional population served by waste water projects,' at 25%, 'additional population served with improved urban transport,' with 13% and 'additional capacity of renewable energy production,' at 1%.

Seven percent of more than 1 700 core indicators gathered by WP0 were regarded as not consistent with EC recommendations. In total 21 MS reported inconsistently on selected core indicators, especially Germany, France and Poland. A number of French OPs reported 'additional capacity of renewable energy production' in 'MWh' or 'KWh' instead of 'MW'. For PL, most inconsistencies regard the 'additional population served with improved urban transport', where programmes measured the 'passenger rides' and not the 'additional population'. Different or broader definitions are another common reason for inconsistency with EC recommendations, e.g. all enterprise cooperation projects are counted, not only with research institutions. In some cases the different definitions reflect the specific target of the programmes e.g. enterprises benefiting from flood protection measures or covered by broadband instead of population. Additionally, some OPs reported the situation in the programme area e.g. regional capacity of renewable energy production, jobs in tourism sector, instead of programme outcomes. Where there was inconsistent reporting, WP0 discussed with the MAs the possibility of estimating an achievement figure consistent with EC recommendations. This was not possible in most cases, as MAs did not gather the relevant data.

Collecting indicator data is particularly demanding since it requires input from different players, often including various management bodies as well as numerous recipient organisations. Additionally, parties may not always have a full understanding of the procedures or objectives of Cohesion policy, making the exercise even more challenging. Within this context, interviews with MAs have shown that a number of measures have been established to ensure data quality, ranging from the provision of guidance and the use of information systems with standardised quality control procedures, to periodical manual checks.

The generally high quality of data reported in AIRs result from efforts made by the MS, often in response to comments submitted under official reporting. There are still some outstanding systematic reporting issues, e.g. inconsistent units being used for specific

indicators. Nevertheless, they are relatively minor as compared to the overall amount of data that is accurate and consistent with EC recommendations.

Nevertheless, MS need to devote more effort to improved reporting, especially since even a few errors can compromise the accuracy of aggregated figures. Additionally, some inconsistencies were noted between data reported in the AIRs and that transmitted through SFC.

Task 2b: Review of future common indicators

Under this task, the contractor reviewed AIRs to identify indicators corresponding to selected common indicators for the 2014-2020 period in the area of productive investment and infrastructure.

The most frequently reported common indicator was the 'Number of enterprises receiving support', in 86 regional/national and two ETC programmes. This was followed by the indicators on 'number of enterprises receiving national support other than grants' and 'number of enterprises receiving non-financial support,' both of which were used in 20 programmes.

Programmes achieved their overall target for 'number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions' and 'number of enterprises receiving non-financial support'. The indicator that remained furthest from its target was 'number of households with improved energy consumption classification' which was only used by a few programmes.

Task 2c: Other Significant outputs and results achieved

In reviewing the AIRs, the consultants identified any significant achievements reported against any other indicator relevant to the themes of the ex-post evaluation of Cohesion policy.

Almost all programmes made use of other indicators to report on significant achievements. These indicators are found for each ex-post evaluation theme, and cover some areas of intervention where no related core indicators are available e.g. indicators for air and maritime transport. No indicators could be aggregated across OPs from different countries to establish reliable information at the EU level. Furthermore, such an aggregation would risk missing out on the achievements of programmes that did not set up a corresponding indicator.

Consequently, it is recommended that the ex-post evaluation uses the corrected information on selected core and common indicators to establish evidence at EU level. Other indicators could be used as examples of specific aspects of the relevant theme, or perhaps assist in the selection of case studies.

Task 3: Identifying and Aggregating Major Project Data in 2013 AIRs

Reporting on the contribution of major projects to financial allocation and expenditure seemed to be incomplete in the AIRs and was not sufficiently consistent across MS. At the same time, very few programmes contributed major project information to core indicator reporting. The type of information and the level of detail given in the AIRs varied widely, even within the same MS. The terminology used also differed between OPs and MS.

These results suggest the need for a minimum set of mandatory data to be reported on major projects. Detailing a common outline for the mandatory data would further improve standardisation, enable aggregation of physical and financial data and facilitate analysis.

Task 4: Good Practice in monitoring Greenhouse Gas reductions

Core indicator 30, 'monitoring greenhouse gas reductions' was reported by 39 OPs under the Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective. Additionally, 28 OPs used this core indicator under the Convergence objective, two under both these objectives and one under ETC. The ways MS used this indicator differed substantially. While the indicator was frequently used in Austria and Italy, there were 13 MS that did not report the indicator at all.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy were the sectors most commonly covered by this indicator, followed by sustainable transport and waste management. Only 4% of OPs used the indicator to cover all programme interventions.

Many OPs used either core indicator 23 'Number of renewable energy projects' or 24 'Additional capacity of renewable energy production (MW)' or even both indicators but did not report on Greenhouse Gas emissions reduction through core indicator 30.

Three good practices were identified of monitoring GHG reductions by using core indicator 30 in Austria, France and Germany. These are described in terms of definition of the indicator, methodology for data collection, mechanisms for verification of data and the nature of the interventions which deliver the GHG reductions.

Résumé

Dans ses orientations sur les modalités d'établissement de rapports (reporting) sur la période 2007-2013 la DG REGIO a introduit les indicateurs clés pour faciliter la comparaison et l'agrégation des données en provenance de programmes similaires mis en œuvre au sein des différents États membres. Les futurs indicateurs communs ont pour objet d'étendre cette expérience sur la période 2014-2020.

La présente étude évalue les données financières et physiques restituées par les autorités de gestion (AdG) dans les Rapports annuels d'exécution (RAE) de plus de 300 programmes opérationnels (PO) objet d'un soutien de la part du FEDER et du Fonds de cohésion. Ce rapport final : identifie les problèmes relatifs à la désagrégation spatiale – au niveau régional NUTS 3 – des dépenses réalisées dans le cadre du FEDER et du Fonds de cohésion; analyse les RAE à la lumière des indicateurs clés, des futurs indicateurs communs ainsi que des autres réalisations et résultats significatifs enregistrés; analyse la restitution des informations sur les grands projets dans les RAE 2013 et rend compte des bonnes pratiques en matière de suivi des réductions des émissions de Gaz à Effet de Serre.

Résumé analytique

Lors de la négociation des programmes opérationnels du FEDER et du Fonds de cohésion de la période 2007-2013, la Commission avait recommandé³ l'usage 'd'indicateurs clés' pour les principales thématiques d'intervention, y compris pour les investissements productifs et les infrastructures. Les indicateurs clés pouvaient être utilisés pour comparer et agréger les données en provenance de programmes, priorités et mesures similaires. Recourir aux indicateurs clés n'était pas obligatoire pour la période 2007-2013, dans la mesure où l'activité d'établissement de rapports se concentrait en priorité sur les activités de routine et les questions pratiques. Toutefois les États membres et la Commission ont fait un effort particulier d'établissement de rapports utilisant ces indicateurs clés, de manière à améliorer la manière dont on rend compte de l'utilisation des Fonds.

Les rapports stratégiques ont été soumis par les États membres deux fois au cours de la période de programmation (en 2009 et en 2012), incluant les indicateurs clés de manière à communiquer sur les progrès réalisés dans l'atteinte des objectifs de politique⁴. Grâce à l'utilisation d'indicateurs clés, il s'agit de la première période de programmation durant laquelle des données relatives aux indicateurs peuvent être agrégées et analysées sur l'ensemble des programmes. Cependant, l'analyse des données pour l'établissement de rapports stratégiques a mis en évidence des faiblesses dans la qualité et la fiabilité de certaines des informations communiquées par les autorités de gestion.

C'est dans ce cadre que l'appel d'offre pour la présente étude était lancé par la DG REGIO, avec comme premier objectif de collecter, évaluer la qualité et réviser les données restituées par les autorités de gestion dans le cadre des programmes de la politique de cohésion 2007-2013. Il avait également comme second objectif de fournir des indications utiles aux États membres et aux autorités de gestion pour les aider à développer leur système de suivi sur la période de programmation 2014-2020, dans la mesure où le financement alloué dépendra pour partie de la qualité et de la fiabilité des données fournies.

Les spécifications pour cette l'évaluation étaient :

- l'identification des problèmes de couverture spatiale dans la désagrégation des dépenses du FEDER et du Fonds de cohésion au niveau NUTS 3 ;
- l'analyse des RAE 2012 et 2013, au regard des indicateurs clés et des futurs indicateurs communs ainsi que d'autres réalisations et résultats reportés ;
- l'identification et l'agrégation des données relatives aux grands projets dans les RAE 2013 ;
- l'analyse des bonnes pratiques de suivi dans la réduction des émissions de Gaz à Effet de Serre.

WP0 a réalisé une analyse des RAE couvrant plus de 300 programmes sur les 28 États membres, tout en menant parallèlement des entretiens auprès des autorités de gestion concernées. La portée de cette évaluation est sans précédent dans la mesure où les définitions et la méthodologie utilisées pour les indicateurs clés et les indicateurs communs ont pu être vérifiées individuellement auprès de presque toutes

³ Commission européenne (2006), Document de travail No 2 - Orientations indicatives sur les méthodes d'évaluation - Indicateurs pour le suivi et l'évaluation:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2007/working/wd2indic_082006_fr.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/policy/how/stages-step-by-step/strategic-report/

les AdG.

Activité 1: Problème de la couverture spatiale dans la désagrégation des dépenses au niveau NUTS 3

Au cours de la période 2007-2013, les autorités de gestion ont fourni une désagrégation des montants alloués aux projets sélectionnés par thème prioritaire, par forme de financement, par type de territoire, par activité économique et selon leur localisation.

En ce qui concerne la localisation, les États membres ont été encouragés à déclarer les montants alloués au niveau géographique le plus fin possible. Les données ont été fournies à la DG REGIO au niveau NUTS 3, le niveau le plus détaillé, pour 30% des investissements FEDER et du Fonds de cohésion. Pour certains thèmes prioritaires, tels que l'innovation et la R&D, il s'est toutefois avéré difficile de fournir des détails au niveau NUTS3.

Les données sur l'allocation sont souvent disponibles à un niveau géographique plus fin que celui officiellement restitué. Certains États membres ne possèdent pas de structure de gouvernance qui corresponde au niveau NUTS 3, et n'ont donc pas trouvé utile de récolter des données à ce niveau. Ce cas de figure se rencontre particulièrement pour les programmes multirégionaux, les programmes nationaux ou les programmes de coopération territoriale. Ces programmes ont une vision plus large que le seul niveau NUTS 3 et considèrent l'établissement de rapports à ce niveau de détail comme non pertinent au regard des objectifs poursuivis. Encourager les États membres à fournir autant que possible les informations au niveau NUTS 3 devrait permettre d'améliorer le niveau de détail dans l'établissement de rapports. Les autorités de gestion pourraient toutefois ne pas comprendre l'utilité de l'exercice qui consiste à associer les allocations financières à leur localisation.

Les autorités de gestion ont signalé d'importantes difficultés dans la restitution d'une information géographique détaillée pour les opérations dont la nature et les objectifs rendent difficile la collecte au niveau NUTS 3. De telles opérations incluent par exemple les aides d'État avec des bénéficiaires multiples ou les projets en réseau pour lesquels la localisation des montants financiers s'est avérée difficile sur la base des données fournies par les seuls systèmes de suivi. Une désagrégation plus détaillée par niveau géographique nécessiterait une méthode plus adéquate, de nouvelles données et un traitement supplémentaire des informations. Dans ces cas de figure, des orientations spécifiques s'avèrent nécessaires au niveau européen pour assurer une approche cohérente.

Les données sont, en règle générale, très bien structurées, dans la mesure où elles sont l'objet d'une codification directe dans des systèmes sécurisés qui les utilisent également pour la gestion courante des programmes. Il y a des limites toutefois aux données fournies du fait des définitions utilisées. En particulier, la localisation est parfois désignée en fonction de l'adresse de l'organisme qui assure la mise en œuvre, ce qui ne coïncide pas nécessairement avec la localisation réelle des destinataires ou avec le périmètre des activités réalisées dans le cadre du projet.

Utiliser comme base pour la restitution des informations les données sur les dépenses, au lieu de celles relatives aux allocations, n'a pas été perçu par les autorités de gestion comme créant des difficultés supplémentaires. Au contraire, cela pourrait améliorer la précision dans l'établissement de rapports.

Activité 2: Analyse des rapports annuels d'exécution 2012 et 2013

Activité 2a: Analyse des indicateurs clés

En 2013, les États membres avaient restitué des informations sur l'ensemble des 21 indicateurs clés sélectionnés pour les activités productives et les infrastructures, leur utilisation variant toutefois d'un pays à l'autre. L'indicateur le plus utilisé était « emplois créés », utilisé dans 178 programmes de 25 États membres et 12 programmes CTE. Il était suivi par « nombre de projets de coopération entreprises – instituts de recherche », utilisé dans 143 programmes territoriaux et 11 programmes CTE et par l'indicateur clé « Nombre de jeunes pousses aidée », utilisé dans 139 programmes territoriaux et 3 programmes CTE. Les indicateurs clés sur les infrastructures ont moins été utilisés dans la mesure où ils étaient pertinents pour un nombre plus limité de programmes. L'indicateur clé le moins utilisé était « km de nouvelles routes RTE » appliqué seulement dans 20 programmes, et « population bénéficiant de mesures de protection contre les feux de forêts et autres mesures de protection » utilisé dans 21 programmes.

Les meilleures performances en matière d'atteinte des objectifs ont été enregistrées pour les indicateurs « Nombre de jeunes pousses aidée », avec 105%, « Nombre de personnes bénéficiant des mesures de protection contre les feux de forêts et autres mesures de protection », avec 98%, et « nombre d'étudiants bénéficiaires » avec une valeur de 92%. Les indicateurs présentant des valeurs loin de leurs objectifs étaient « Population supplémentaire concernée par des projets d'installation de traitement des eaux usées », à 25%, « Population supplémentaire desservie par un réseau de transport urbain amélioré », avec 13% et « Capacité supplémentaire de production d'énergie renouvelable » à 1%.

Sept pour cent parmi plus de 1.700 indicateurs clés récoltés dans le cadre du WPO ont été jugés comme ne tenant pas compte des recommandations européennes. Au total 21 États membres rapportent des incohérences sur les indicateurs clés sélectionnés, en particulier pour l'Allemagne, la France et la Pologne. Un nombre élevé de PO français a restitué « Capacité supplémentaire de production d'énergie renouvelable » en 'MWh' ou 'KWh' au lieu de 'MW'. Pour la Pologne, la plupart des incohérences concernent « Population supplémentaire desservie par un réseau de transport urbain amélioré », où les programmes mesurent les passagers transportés et non les passagers additionnels. Des définitions différentes ou plus larges sont d'autres raisons de contradictions souvent rencontrées avec les recommandations de la Commission ; lorsque par exemple tous les projets de coopération avec les entreprises sont comptabilisés au lieu de ceux impliquant seulement les instituts de recherche. Dans certains cas des définitions différentes reflètent des objectifs propres aux programmes, par exemple lorsque sont prises en compte les entreprises bénéficiant de mesures de protections contre les inondations ou couvertes par le haut débit au lieu de la population. Enfin, certains PO rendent compte de la situation présente dans la zone géographique du programme, comme la capacité régionale en matière de production d'énergie renouvelable, l'emploi dans le secteur du tourisme, au lieu des seuls résultats obtenus par le programme. Dans le cas où des incohérences étaient avérées, le WPO a évalué avec les AdG la possibilité d'estimer des valeurs en tenant compte des orientations européennes. Dans la majorité des cas aucune correction n'a été possible, dans la mesure où les AdG n'avaient pas collecté les bonnes données.

Collecter des données relatives à des indicateurs est particulièrement coûteux dans la mesure où cela requiert le recueil d'informations en provenance de différentes sources, incluant souvent diverses autorités de gestion et de nombreux organismes

bénéficiaires. De plus, les acteurs impliqués peuvent ne pas avoir une bonne compréhension des procédures et des objectifs de la politique de cohésion, ce qui rend l'exercice plus difficile encore. Dans ce contexte, des entretiens avec les AdG ont démontré que des mesures ont été mises en place pour assurer la qualité des données, allant de la formulation de conseils à l'utilisation de systèmes d'information dotés de procédures normalisées de contrôle de qualité ou soumis à des vérifications périodiques manuelles.

La bonne qualité générale des données restituées dans les RAE est le fruit d'efforts soutenus de la part des États membres, souvent en réponse aux commentaires reçus dans le cadre de rapports officiels. S'il reste encore des questions en suspens relatives à l'établissement de rapports, par exemple des incohérences d'unités utilisées pour certains indicateurs, elles demeurent toutefois relativement secondaires comparées à l'ensemble des données qui sont correctes et conformes aux recommandations européennes.

Les États membres ont cependant besoin de dédier un effort supplémentaire pour améliorer la restitution des informations, particulièrement dans le cas où des erreurs minimales peuvent compromettre la qualité des données agrégées. Enfin, des incohérences ont été notées entre les données restituées dans les RAE et celles transmises par le biais du système SFC.

Activité 2b: Analyse des futurs indicateurs communs

Dans le cadre de cette activité, le prestataire a analysé les RAE de manière à identifier les indicateurs correspondants aux indicateurs communs sélectionnés pour la période 2014-2020 dans le champ des investissements productifs et des infrastructures.

L'indicateur le plus fréquemment cité était le « nombre d'entreprises bénéficiant d'un soutien », présent dans 84 Programmes territoriaux et 2 programmes CTE. Il était suivi du « nombre d'entreprises bénéficiant d'un soutien financier autre que des subventions » et du « nombre d'entreprises bénéficiant d'un soutien non financier », tous deux utilisés dans 20 programmes.

Les programmes ont atteint leur objectif d'ensemble pour les indicateurs « nombre d'entreprises coopérant avec des organismes de recherche » et « nombre d'entreprises bénéficiant d'un soutien non financier ». L'indicateur qui est resté loin de ses objectifs fixés était le « nombre de ménages disposant d'un meilleur classement en matière de consommation énergétique », utilisé seulement dans un petit nombre de programmes.

Activités 2c: Autres réalisations significatives et résultats atteints

Dans l'analyse des RAE, les consultants ont identifié les objectifs reportés pour l'ensemble des indicateurs pertinents avec les thèmes de l'évaluation ex-post de la politique de cohésion.

Pratiquement tous les programmes ont utilisé d'autres indicateurs pour quantifier des résultats atteints. Ces indicateurs sont pertinents pour chacun des thèmes de l'évaluation ex-post et intéressent des interventions non couvertes par les indicateurs clés, comme les indicateurs sur les transports aériens et les transports maritimes. Bien entendu, aucun de ces indicateurs ne peut être agrégé à partir des PO, en provenance de différents pays, pour établir des informations fiables au niveau de l'UE. De plus, une telle agrégation risquerait de ne pas tenir compte de résultats atteints par des

programmes qui n'auraient pas établi d'indicateur correspondant.

Il est donc recommandé aux évaluations ex-post d'utiliser les informations corrigées relatives aux indicateurs clés et communs pour tirer des conclusions utiles au niveau européen. Les autres indicateurs pourront être utilisés à titre d'illustration d'aspects spécifiques pour le thème analysé ou serviront, le cas échéant, à la sélection des études de cas.

Activité 3: Identifier et agréger les données relatives aux grands projets dans les RAE 2013

L'établissement de rapports relatifs à la contribution des grands projets aux allocations et aux dépenses financières semble incomplet dans les RAE et n'est pas homogène d'un État membre à l'autre. De manière générale, peu de programmes rapportent des informations spécifiques sur les grands projets à travers les indicateurs clés. En outre, le type d'information et le niveau de détail fourni dans les RAE varient de manière importante, souvent entre PO au sein d'un même État membre. Enfin, la terminologie utilisée diffère aussi entre PO et États membres.

Ces résultats démontrent la nécessité de fournir un minimum de données obligatoires relatives aux grands projets. De fait, proposer un canevas commun de données obligatoires améliorerait la standardisation, rendrait possible l'agrégation des données physiques et financières et faciliterait leur analyse.

Activité 4: Bonne pratique en matière de réduction des émissions de Gaz à Effet de Serre

L'indicateur clé 30, « Réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre », a été utilisé dans 39 PO dans le cadre de l'objectif Compétitivité régionale et emploi. De plus, 28 PO ont utilisé cet indicateur pour l'objectif Convergence, 2 PO pour les objectifs précédents pris en commun et 1 PO dans le cadre de la CTE. La manière dont les États membres ont utilisé ces indicateurs diffère substantiellement. Bien que cet indicateur soit fréquemment restitué en Autriche et en Italie, 13 autres États membres n'y font pas référence.

Efficiences énergétique et énergies renouvelables sont les secteurs les plus communément couverts par cet indicateur, suivis par les transports soutenable et la gestion des déchets. Seuls 4% des PO utilisent l'indicateur pour couvrir l'ensemble des champs d'intervention.

De nombreux PO utilisent l'indicateur 23 « nombre de projets (énergie renouvelable) » ou l'indicateur 24 « Capacité supplémentaire de production d'énergie renouvelable (MW) » ou même les deux à la fois sans toutefois mentionner à l'aide de l'indicateur 30 leur réduction d'émissions de GES.

Trois bonnes pratiques de suivi dans la réduction des GES mesurée par le biais de l'indicateur 30 ont été identifiées pour l'Autriche, la France et l'Allemagne. Sont alors précisées la définition de l'indicateur, la méthode utilisée pour la collecte et la vérification des données, ainsi que la nature des interventions à l'origine de la réduction des GES.

Kurzabriss

Im Rahmen der Leitlinien der GD Regio für die Berichterstattung der Programmplanungsperiode 2007-2013 wurden sogenannte Kernindikatoren eingeführt, um den Vergleich sowie die Aggregation von Daten zwischen ähnlichen Programmen und Mitgliedsstaaten zu unterstützen. Darüber hinaus wurden zukünftige gemeinsame Indikatoren („common indicators“) definiert, um diese Möglichkeit des Vergleichs und der Aggregation für den Zeitraum der Programmplanungsperiode 2014-2020 zu verlängern. Die vorliegende Evaluierung hat finanzielle Daten sowie Indikatordaten, welche von den Verwaltungsbehörden (VBs) in deren Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichten dargestellt werden, von mehr als 300 Operationellen Programmen (OPs) des EFRE und des Kohäsionsfonds untersucht. Die vorliegende Evaluierung a.) identifiziert Problembereiche der regionalen Verteilung der Allokationen von EFRE & Kohäsionsfonds auf NUTS3 Ebene, b.) überprüft die Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichte der Jahre 2012 und 2013, wobei Kernindikatoren, zukünftige gemeinsame Indikatoren („common indicators“) wie auch weitere signifikante Outputs und Ergebnisse berücksichtigt werden, c.) analysiert die Berichterstattung von Großprojekten in den Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichten von 2013 und berichtet d.) von „good-practice“ bei der Überwachung/Monitoring von Treibhausgasreduktionen.

Kurzfassung

Während der Verhandlungen zu den durch EFRE und Kohäsionsfonds unterstützten Operationellen Programme (OPs) für die Periode 2007-2013, hat die Kommission die Verwendung von Kernindikatoren⁵ für Hauptinterventionsbereiche, einschließlich produktiver Investitionen und Infrastruktur, vorgeschlagen. Kernindikatoren können zum Vergleich sowie zur Aggregation von Daten ähnlicher Programme, Prioritäten oder Maßnahmen verwendet werden. Die Berichterstattung über die Kernindikatoren war keine gesetzliche Verpflichtung für den Zeitraum 2007-2013, die Mitgliedsstaaten (MS) und die Kommission haben Berichtsroutinen erarbeitet und praktische Berichtsverfahren identifiziert. Allerdings haben sich die Mitgliedsstaaten und die Kommission dazu entschlossen im Rahmen dieser Kernindikatoren zu berichten und die Rechenschaftspflicht bei der Verwendung der Fondsmittel zu verbessern.

Im Rahmen der Programmperiode wurden von den Mitgliedsstaaten zweimal strategische Berichte zur Darstellung des Fortschritts der politischen Zielerreichung vorgelegt (2009 und 2012), welche Informationen zu den Kernindikatoren enthalten haben. Dank der Verwendung von Kernindikatoren⁶, können Indikatorendaten in dieser Programmplanungsperiode zum ersten Mal aggregiert und Programmunterschiede analysiert werden. Jedoch hat die Datenaufbereitung der Indikatoren für diese strategische Berichterlegung Datenschwächen in Bezug auf Qualität und Zuverlässigkeit identifiziert.

Vor diesem Hintergrund wurde die Ausschreibung dieser GD REGIO Studie zunächst deshalb ins Leben gerufen, um die Qualität zu bewerten und die Programmdateien der Kohäsionspolitik 2007-2013, welche von den Verwaltungsbehörden (VBs) berichtet werden, zu überarbeiten. Außerdem wurde die Studie deshalb durchgeführt, um den Mitgliedsstaaten und den Verwaltungsbehörden bei der Entwicklung ihrer Monitoringsysteme für die Förderperiode 2014-2020, in welcher die Finanzierung zum Teil von zuverlässigen und klaren Leistungsdaten abhängen wird, zu unterstützen.

Der Leistungsumfang für die Evaluierung hat die folgenden Punkte umfasst:

- Identifikation von Problembereichen in Bezug auf die regionale Verteilung der Allokationen von EFRE & Kohäsionsfonds auf NUTS3 Ebene
- Überprüfung der Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichte der Jahre 2012 und 2013, sowie Analyse von Kernindikatoren, zukünftigen gemeinsamen Indikatoren („common indicators“) und weiteren signifikanten Outputs und Ergebnissen
- Identifikation und Aggregation von Daten zu Großprojekten (berichtet im Jährlichen Umsetzungsbericht 2013)
- Bericht über „good-practice“ bei der Überwachung/Monitoring von Treibhausgasreduktionen.

Im Rahmen von WP0 wurde Sekundärforschung sowie Literaturrecherche der Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichte in Kombination mit Interviews mit den VBs durchgeführt, die insgesamt mehr als 300 Programme in den 28 Mitgliedsstaaten der EU umfasst hat. Die Auswertung hat eine beispiellose Reichweite, sodass die Definitionen und Methoden der Kernindikatoren wie auch der zukünftigen gemeinsamen Indikatoren („common indicators“) mit nahezu jeder VB einzeln überprüft werden konnten.

⁵ Europäische Kommission (2006), Arbeitsdokument 2 - Indikative Leitlinien zu Bewertungsverfahren - Indikatoren für Begleitung und Bewertung:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2007/working/wd2indic_082006_de.pdf

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/policy/how/stages-step-by-step/strategic-report/

Aufgabe 1: Problemgebiete mit Aufschlüsselung der Ausgaben auf NUTS3-Ebene

Für die Förderperiode 2007-2013 haben die VBs die Allokationen für ausgewählte Projekte nach Prioritätsthema, Finanzierungsform, Gebietstyp, Wirtschaftstätigkeit und Standort aufgeschlüsselt.

Was den Standort angeht, wurden die Mitgliedsstaaten aufgefordert, die Ausgaben auf der geographisch detailliertesten Ebene zu berichten. Insgesamt wurden die Daten für 30% der Allokationen von EFRE und Kohäsionsfonds auf NUTS3-Ebene berichtet, wobei Mitgliedsstaaten wie auch Prioritätsthemen hier signifikante Unterschiede zeigen: die Berichterstattung auf NUTS3-Ebene war auf jene Prioritätsthemen wie Innovation oder FTE beschränkt, bei denen die Auswertung solcher Details möglich sein sollte.

Allokationsdaten sind in vielen Fällen auf einer viel detaillierteren geographischen Ebene vorhanden als offiziell berichtet wird. Einige Mitgliedsstaaten haben keine Regierungsebene, die mit der NUTS3-Ebene korreliert, sodass diese Staaten keinen Grund sehen, die Daten auf dieser Ebene zu verarbeiten. Eine solche Einstellung ist bei multi-regionalen und nationalen Programmen besonders häufig, wie auch bei Programmen für die Europäische territoriale Zusammenarbeit erkennbar. Diese Programme haben einen breiteren Fokus als die NUTS3-Ebene und erachten diese detaillierte Berichterstattung als irrelevant für deren Programmziele. Das Ermutigen von Mitgliedsstaaten so viele Allokationen als möglich auf der NUTS3-Ebene zu berichten, soll die Details der Berichterstattung verbessern. Allerdings könnte der Nutzen dieser Aufgabe (Spiegelung von finanziellen Allokationen mit Standorten) von den VBs nicht immer erkannt werden.

VBs haben von erheblichen Schwierigkeiten bei der Bereitstellung dieser detaillierten geographischen Information für Vorhaben berichtet, deren Art und deren Ziele die Berichterstattung auf NUTS3-Ebene erschwert haben. Beispiele stellen Systemoperationen, Beihilferegulungen wie auch das Vorhandensein von mehreren Endbegünstigten oder Netzwerkprojekte dar, bei denen der Standort der allokierten Mittel im Monitoringsystem schwer darzustellen war. Eine Aufteilung der Mittel auf einer niedrigeren geographischen Ebene bedarf einer geeigneteren Methode, neuer Daten sowie zusätzlicher Berechnungen. Um eine einheitliche Vorgehensweise in diesen Fällen zu gewährleisten, sind genaue Leitlinien auf EU Ebene erforderlich.

Die Daten sind in der Regel sehr gut strukturiert, da sie mit Hilfe interner Kontrollmaßnahmen direkt in jenes System eingespeist werden, welches auch für die laufende Verwaltung verwendet wird. Dennoch gibt es eine Reihe von Dateneinschränkungen, welche auf den angewandten Definitionen basieren: Beispielsweise wird als Standort die Adresse der umsetzenden Stelle genannt, welche nicht notwendigerweise mit dem tatsächlichen Standort der Endbegünstigten oder dem Umfang der Projektaktivitäten übereinstimmt.

Die Verwendung der Ausgaben anstelle der Allokationsdaten als Basis für die Berichterstattung wurde von den VB als kein zusätzliches Problem genannt, während die Genauigkeit der Berichterstattung möglicherweise verbessert werden würde.

Aufgabe 2: Überprüfung der Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichte der Jahre 2012 und 2013

Aufgabe 2a: Überprüfung von Kernindikatoren

Im Jahr 2013 wurden alle der 21 ausgewählten Kernindikatoren für produktive Investitionen und Infrastruktur von den Mitgliedsstaaten berichtet, ungeachtet der Tatsache, dass diese Indikatoren in den verschiedenen Ländern in unterschiedlichem Maße eingesetzt wurden. Der am häufigsten verwendete Kernindikator war „geschaffene Arbeitsplätze“, welcher in 178 Programmen in 25 Mitgliedsstaaten und 12 ETZ Programmen verwendet wurde. Diesem Indikator folgt der Kernindikator „Zahl der Kooperationsvorhaben mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen und Forschungsanstalten“, der in 142 territorialen und 11 ETZ-Programmen verwendet wurde, sowie der Kernindikator „Zahl der Neugründungen“, welcher in 139 territorialen und drei ETZ Programmen berichtet wurde. Kernindikatoren im Bereich Infrastruktur wurden weniger häufig verwendet, da sie oft nur für bestimmte Programme relevant waren. Die am seltensten genutzten Kernindikatoren waren „neu errichtete Straßenkilometer, davon TEN“, welcher von 20 Programmen angewendet wurde sowie der Indikator „Zahl der von Waldbrandvorbeugungs- und anderen Maßnahmen Begünstigten“, welcher von 21 Programmen berichtet wurde.

Die besten Leistungen im Vergleich zu den gesetzten Zielen waren für den Indikator „Zahl der Neugründungen“ mit 105% Zielerreichung, sowie die Indikatoren „Zahl der von Waldbrandvorbeugungs- und anderen Maßnahmen Begünstigten“ mit 98% Zielerreichung und „Zahl der begünstigten Schüler und Studenten“ mit 92% Zielerreichung zu erkennen. Indikatoren, welche 2013 noch am weitesten von ihrer Zielsetzung entfernt waren sind der Indikator „Zusätzliche Nutzer geförderter Vorhaben im Bereich Abwasser“ mit 25% Zielerreichung, „Zusätzliche Personen mit Zugang zu verbessertem städtischem öffentlichen Verkehr“ mit 13% und „Zusätzliche Kapazität (MW) erneuerbarer Energie“ mit einem Prozent Zielerreichung.

Sieben Prozent der mehr als 1.700 Kernindikatoren, die im Rahmen von WPO gesammelt wurden, sind als nicht konsistent mit der EK Empfehlung betrachtet worden. Insgesamt haben 21 Mitgliedsstaaten Kernindikatoren berichtet, welche nicht den EK Empfehlungen entsprechen, insbesondere Deutschland, Frankreich und Polen. Eine Reihe von Französischen OPs haben die Indikatoren „Zusätzliche Kapazität (MW) erneuerbarer Energie“ in „MWh“ oder „KWh“ anstatt der empfohlenen „MW“ berichtet. Für Polen haben sich die meisten Inkonsistenzen im Bereich des Indikators „Zusätzliche Personen mit Zugang zu verbessertem städtischem öffentlichen Verkehr“ gezeigt, da Programme hier teilweise die Anzahl der (zusätzlichen) Fahrten und nicht die zusätzlichen Nutzer abgebildet haben. Die Verwendung von anderen oder breiteren Definitionen sind eine weitere häufige Ursache für die mangelnde Übereinstimmung mit den Empfehlungen der Kommission: als beispielhaft kann hier die Erhebung aller Unternehmenskooperationen und nicht nur jener, bei denen ein Forschungsinstitut involviert ist, genannt werden. In manchen Fällen haben diese modifizierten Definitionen das spezifische Ziel des Programms abgebildet, beispielsweise Unternehmen die von Hochwasserschutzmaßnahmen profitieren oder Unternehmen die von Breitbandverbindungen abgedeckt werden anstatt der Bevölkerung, die Nutzen daraus zieht. Zusätzlich haben einige OPs die aktuelle Situation im Programmbereich abgebildet, wie beispielsweise die regionale Produktionskapazität von erneuerbarer Energie oder den Anteil der Arbeitsplätze im Tourismusbereich und nicht die eigentlichen Programmerfolge. Im Falle inkonsistenter Berichterstattung, hat WPO die Möglichkeit der korrekten Darstellung der Programmergebnisse mit den VBs diskutiert; eine korrekte Darstellung, welche den EK Vorgaben folgt, war in den meisten Fällen nicht möglich, da die VB die dafür notwendigen Daten nicht gesammelt hatte.

Die Datensammlung ist deshalb besonders anspruchsvoll, da eine Dateneingabe von unterschiedlichen AkteurInnen notwendig ist und oft verschiedene Verwaltungsbehörden oder unterschiedliche Empfängerorganisationen eingebunden sind. Darüber hinaus haben diese Parteien nicht immer ein vollkommenes Verständnis über die Verfahren und Ziele der Kohäsionspolitik, was diese Aufgabe zusätzlich erschwert. In diesem Zusammenhang haben Gespräche mit den VBs gezeigt, dass eine Reihe von Maßnahmen zur Gewährleistung der Datenqualität entwickelt wurden; diese reichen von der Bereitstellung von Leitfäden und der Verwendung von Informationssystemen mit standardisierten Qualitätskontrollen zu periodischen manuellen Datenkontrollen.

Die generell sehr hohe Datenqualität, die in den Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichten vorherrscht, ergibt sich aus den zusätzlichen Anstrengungen der Mitgliedsstaaten, die oft eine Reaktion auf Kommentare von Seiten der EK darstellen. Es gibt trotzdem einige auffallende systematische Berichterstattungen, bspw. die Verwendung inkonsistenter Indikatoreinheiten für ausgewählte Kernindikatoren. Dennoch sind diese im Vergleich zur Gesamtmenge der korrekt dargestellten Daten äußerst gering.

Trotzdem müssen die Mitgliedsstaaten der verbesserten Berichterstattung mehr Aufwand widmen, zumal sogar einige wenige Fehler die Genauigkeit der aggregierten Zahlen kompromittieren können. Zusätzlich wurden im Rahmen der Evaluierung einige Unstimmigkeiten zwischen den Daten in den Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichten und jenen in der SFC bemerkt.

Aufgabe 2b: Überprüfung von zukünftigen gemeinsamen Indikatoren („common indicators“)

Im Rahmen dieser Aufgabe hat der Auftragnehmer die Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichte dahingegen überprüft, welche Indikatoren sich auf die zukünftigen gemeinsamen Indikatoren („common indicators“) der Förderperiode 2014-2020 im Bereich produktive Investitionen und Infrastruktur beziehen.

Der am häufigsten berichtete Indikator war „Zahl der Unternehmen, die Unterstützung erhalten“, in 86 territorialen und zwei ETZ Programmen. Diesem folgten die Indikatoren „Anzahl der Unternehmen, welche andere nationale Unterstützungen als Zuschüsse erhalten“ und „Anzahl der Unternehmen, die nicht-finanzielle Unterstützungen erhalten“, die beide in 20 Programmen verwendet wurden.

Die Programme haben generell ihre Ziele für die Indikatoren „Anzahl der Unternehmen, die mit Forschungsinstituten zusammenarbeiten“ und „Anzahl der Unternehmen, die nicht-finanzielle Unterstützungen erhalten“ erreicht. Der Indikator, der am weitesten hinter seinen Zielsetzungen zurückblieb war „Anzahl der Haushalte mit einer verbesserten Energieverbrauchsklassifizierung“, welcher lediglich von wenigen Programmen verwendet wurde.

Aufgabe 2c: Weitere signifikante Outputs und Ergebnisse

Bei der Überprüfung der Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichte haben die Berater alle signifikanten Programmleistungen, die durch weitere, für die Themen der Ex-post Evaluierung relevanten Indikatoren dargestellt wurden, identifiziert.

Fast alle Programme haben weitere Indikatoren verwendet, um bedeutende Programmleistungen darzustellen. Diese Indikatoren können in Zusammenhang mit

den Ex-post Evaluierungsthemen gebracht werden und decken manche Interventionsbereiche ab, für die kein Kernindikator verfügbar ist, wie beispielsweise Indikatoren im Bereich Luft- und Seeverkehr. Keiner der Indikatoren ist dazu geeignet, die Ergebnisse unterschiedlicher OPs oder Länder zu aggregieren und so zuverlässige Informationen auf EU-Ebene zu bieten. Darüber hinaus würde eine solche Aggregation das Ausblenden jener Programmleistungen riskieren, welche keinen korrespondierenden Indikator verwendet haben.

Daher wird empfohlen, dass die Ex-post Evaluierung jene Informationen für ausgewählte Kernindikatoren und zukünftige gemeinsame Indikatoren („common indicators“) zur Ableitung von Erkenntnissen auf EU-Ebene verwendet. Andere Indikatoren können als Beispiele spezifischer Aspekte relevanter Themen verwendet werden oder die Auswahl von Fallstudien unterstützen.

Aufgabe 3: Identifikation und Aggregation von Daten zu Großprojekten aus den Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichten 2013

Auch die Berichterstattung über den Beitrag von Großprojekten zur finanziellen Allokation und zu Ausgaben schien in den Jährlichen Umsetzungsbericht unvollständig zu sein und war über die Mitgliedsstaaten gesehen nicht ausreichend konsistent. Gleichzeitig trugen Informationen zu Großprojekten nur bei wenigen Programmen zur Berichterstattung von Kernindikatoren bei. Die Art der Information und die Detailgenauigkeit, welche in den Jährlichen Umsetzungsberichten verfügbar waren, waren zum Teil auch in ein und demselben Mitgliedsstaat sehr unterschiedlich. Die verwendete Terminologie variierte außerdem zwischen OPs und Mitgliedsstaaten.

Diese Ergebnisse deuten darauf hin, dass Mindeststandards an erforderlichen Daten im Zusammenhang mit Großprojekt definiert werden müssen. Die Detaillierung eines gemeinsamen Entwurfs für obligatorische Daten würde die Standardisierung weiter verbessern, die Aggregation physischer und finanzieller Daten ermöglichen und die Analyse erleichtern.

Aufgabe 4: „Good-practice“ bei der Überwachung/Monitoring von Treibhausgasreduktionen

Kernindikator 30 „Verringerung von Treibhausgasen (CO₂ und Äquivalente, kt)“ wurde von 39 OPs des RWB Ziels berichtet; zusätzlich haben 28 OPs des Konvergenzziels diesen Indikator verwendet, zwei unter diesen beiden Zielsetzungen und ein OP des Ziels zur Europäischen Territorialen Zusammenarbeit. Die Art und Weise wie Mitgliedsstaaten diesen Indikator verwendet haben, variiert stark: während der Indikator in Österreich und Italien häufig verwendet wurde, haben 13 Mitgliedsstaaten diesen Indikator überhaupt nicht berichtet.

Energieeffizienz und erneuerbare Energien waren jene Sektoren, die am häufigsten von diesem Kernindikator abgedeckt werden, gefolgt von nachhaltigem Verkehr und Abfallmanagement. Nur vier Prozent der OPs haben diesen Indikator verwendet um alle Programminterventionen abzudecken.

Viele OPs haben entweder Kernindikator 23 „Anzahl der Projekte im Bereich erneuerbare Energien“ oder 24 „Zusätzliche Kapazität der Produktion von erneuerbarer Energie (MW)“ beziehungsweise sogar beide Indikatoren verwendet, nicht aber Kernindikator 30.

Insgesamt wurden mit Österreich, Frankreich und Deutschland drei „good-practice“ Beispiele in Bezug auf die Verwendung von Kernindikator 30 zur Verringerung von Treibhausgasen identifiziert. Diese Beispiele werden im Hinblick auf die Indikatordefinition, die Methodik der Datenerhebung, die Mechanismen der Datenüberprüfung sowie die Art der Maßnahme, die zur Treibhausgasreduktion beiträgt, beschrieben.

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List of abbreviations

AIR	Annual Implementation Report
CF	Cohesion Fund
EC	European Commission
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IB	Intermediate Body
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LAU	Local Administrative Units
MA	Managing Authority
MS	Member State
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OP	Operational Programme
RCE	Regional Competitiveness and Employment
SFC	Structural Funds Common database
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TEN	Trans European Network
TOE	Tonnes of Oil Equivalent

List of selected core indicators

The following table lists core indicators analysed by WP0:

Core indicator number	Core indicator name
1	Jobs created
9	Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)
6	Research jobs created
35	Number of jobs created in tourism
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions

Core indicator number	Core indicator name
8	Number of start-ups supported
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access
14	km of new roads
15	km of new TEN roads
16	km of reconstructed roads
17	km of new railroads
18	km of TEN railroads
19	km of reconstructed railroads
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production
25	Additional population served by water projects
26	Additional population served by waste water projects
29	Area rehabilitated (km ²)
30	Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ and equivalents, kt)
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures
33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures
37	Number of benefiting students

List of selected common indicators

The following table lists common indicators analysed by WP0:

Common indicator number	Common indicator name
1	Number of enterprises receiving support
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support
9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions
17	Additional waste recycling capacity
24	Number of new researchers in supported entities
25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities
26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions
31	Number of households with improved energy consumption classification
36	Population covered by improved health services

Introduction

During the negotiations on the ERDF and Cohesion Fund operational programmes (OPs) for 2007-2013, the Commission recommended⁷ the use of 'core indicators' for the main intervention areas, including productive investment and infrastructure. Core indicators can be used to compare and aggregate data across similar programmes, priorities or measures. Reporting on core indicators was not a legal obligation in 2007-2013, as the Member States (MS) and the Commission were establishing reporting routines and detecting practical reporting issues. However, MS and the Commission undertook to make a particular effort to report against core indicators, so as to improve accountability in the use of the Funds.

Strategic reports were submitted by the MS twice in the course of the programming period (in 2009 and 2012), including core indicator data to communicate progress towards achieving policy objectives⁸. Thanks to the use of core indicators, this is the first programme period in which indicator data can be aggregated and analysed across programmes. However, cleaning the data for strategic reporting highlighted weaknesses in the quality and reliability of some data reported by Managing Authorities (MAs).

Against this background, the tender for this study was launched by DG REGIO firstly to collect, quality assess and revise data on Cohesion Policy Programmes 2007-2013 reported by MAs. Secondly, it was launched to give useful input to the MS and MAs to help them develop their monitoring systems for the 2014-2020 programming period, when funding will partially depend on reliable and clear performance data. The tender was awarded in December 2013 to a consortium of t33 (lead partner), Österreichisches Institute für Raumplanung (ÖIR) and Spatial Foresight, who have subcontracted some project activities to external experts.

WP0 carried out desk research on AIRs 2012 in parallel with MA interviews focused on use of the funds (task 1) and indicator (task 2) data. The same exercise has been carried out on indicator data (task 2) provided in the AIRs 2013, although focusing this time on the plausibility of specific indicator information. The team also analysed major projects reporting (task 3) and monitoring of greenhouse gas reductions (task 4). Having interviewed those responsible for more than three hundred programmes over the 28 EU MS, the evaluation has an unprecedented reach. The scale of work allowed for the definitions and methodology used for core and common indicators to be checked with almost all MAs individually.

Information gathered through all project activities forms the basis of this final report.

After a short description of the WP0 methodology below, Chapter 1 examines reporting by MAs on use of the funds data by location. Differences and similarities of reporting are described across MS, along with data reliability and the issues faced on providing NUTS3 detail.

Thereafter, basic statistics on the use of indicators and aggregated data for core and common indicators are provided in Chapters 2 and 3 respectively. Measures adopted by MAs to verify indicator data are illustrated in section 2.3, while results of the detailed plausibility check carried out by the team on core indicator data based on

⁷ Working Document No 2: Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/working/sf2000_en.htm

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/how/policy/strategic_report_en.cfm

specific requests formulated by DG REGIO are provided in section 2.4.

In addition to core and common indicators, Chapter 4 identifies other indicators that are used to report on significant achievements of the programmes. This chapter is structured around the themes of the ex-post evaluation of Cohesion policy.

Chapter 5 analyses major projects' contribution to financial allocations and expenditure, and core indicator reporting, in the AIRs 2013. A list of approved major projects, where physical works have not yet started, is also provided.

Chapter 6 analyses the use of core indicator 30 'Reduction greenhouse gas emissions' in the MS, and identifies and describes good practices in monitoring.

Concluding remarks are provided in Chapter 7.

Methodology

The WP0 core team prepared a toolkit providing instructions and templates to the national experts to ensure that they carried out their research in the MS in a homogenous manner. The toolkit was presented in an internal team meeting of the project, and inputs from national experts used to validate coverage and efficiency of the document. Before finalising the toolkit, pilot desk analyses and interviews with 10 MAs in three MS were conducted to rectify any shortcomings. The toolkit was customised for each OP based on analysis of DG REGIO's SFC2007 and Infoview data.

NUTS3 breakdown of expenditure. WP0 assessed the availability of data on the ERDF and CF expenditure broken down at NUTS3 level and the issues faced in gathering such data. This was based on analysis of the allocation to selected projects data reported to DG REGIO and semi-structured interviews with MAs. The interviews gathered qualitative elements on: (a) the responsibilities and the process used to encode the data and the content of the information gathered; (b) the gathering of categorisation data as it specifically regards the location dimension, i.e. NUTS; (c) the process used by the MAs to verify the quality of the information reported to DG REGIO.

National experts were provided with a summary analysis on the 'use of the Funds' data reported to DG REGIO by the programmes in their MS, to prepare for the interviews and allow the experts to focus the interview on any programme-specific issues. This included a number of tables analysing the accurateness of the information reported as well as the granularity of the data provided as concerns the location dimension.

Analysis of indicator reporting. Based on an EU-wide desk review of AIRs for both 2012 and 2013, WP0 collected reported information on core indicators, indicators corresponding to common indicators for 2014-2020 and other programme achievements relevant to the themes of Cohesion policy ex-post evaluation that were not covered by the core and common indicators. Analysis focused on core and common indicators in the areas of productive investment and infrastructure.

Desk research was supplemented by detailed phone interviews with more than three

hundred programmes in the 28 EU MS, which were used to address the relevant issues under both tasks 1 and 2. Such extensive coverage was considered crucial in generating an in-depth picture of the consistency and robustness of data collection capacities in the various MS. For indicator data, the interviews were used to tackle the relevant questions of the evaluation that could not be addressed from the information available in the AIRs. The interviews assessed the methodology used to collect and aggregate indicator data, revealing the consistency and reliability of information reported in the AIRs.

MA interviews were carried out in two phases. The first round, based on the 2012 AIRs, addressed the evaluation questions for all types of indicators relevant to WPO. The analysis was then updated based on the 2013 AIRs and with a particular focus on verification of plausibility of specific indicator data. In addition to the MAs, the authorities responsible for national coordination were interviewed in each MS about efforts made to ensure reliability and consistency of the indicator data across programmes.

Reporting on major projects and reduction in GHG emissions. Assessment of the physical and financial data reported in the AIRs 2013 for major projects was carried out by desk research, complemented by interviews with the relevant MAs. These were used to collect useful information that was not available in the AIRs and in particular to identify approved major projects where physical works have not yet started.

Similarly, national experts reviewed the relevant AIRs 2013 to examine reporting practices in each MS where core indicator 30 was reported. At this stage, any specific guidance provided by the relevant authorities on the methodology for reporting on the indicator was also reviewed. Thereafter, systematic interviews with the selected MAs were conducted to obtain further insight into defining the indicator and the actions to which it relates, in addition to exploring the methodology for collecting and verifying such data. The results of the desk research and the interviews were used to select and give details about three good practices of collecting and reporting data, which can be replicated elsewhere.

Quality of WPO data. WPO gathered a vast amount of data coming from hundreds of different sources. Data collection was handled by a considerable number of national experts. Data verification was considered a crucial step for the project, also taking into account that even a small number of errors could affect the quality of aggregate information. The task of data validation included making sure that all data in the system remained valid for the intended data types throughout analysis and evaluation.

Ensuring data quality included providing accurate guidance for inserting information in the spread sheets to ensure standardised data collection. Additionally, information was gathered using Excel spreadsheets including automatic checks and limitations to prevent the national experts from including incorrect information, and to alert them of potentially erroneous data being entered in the dataset. The tables also had checks to identify where compulsory information was missing, in addition to detecting any unexpected and large deviations in the figures. In all cases where differences seem exaggerated, the experts were required to explicitly confirm the data in the tables, which gave them an additional opportunity to verify that the information was accurate.

Afterwards, the core team made further checks once information from all the MS was received. First, the individual data from the national experts was double-checked before being included in the common dataset. This verified whether there were any missing records and ensure that only homogeneous and comparable information was

included in the database. The information was then pooled together and the figures relating to each indicator verified both by analysing their variability and detecting outliers. Checks also included verification of certain combinations of values for different variables indicating possible invalid values. Suspect data was sent back to the national experts to be checked manually and then confirmed or rectified before being used for EU-wide aggregation.

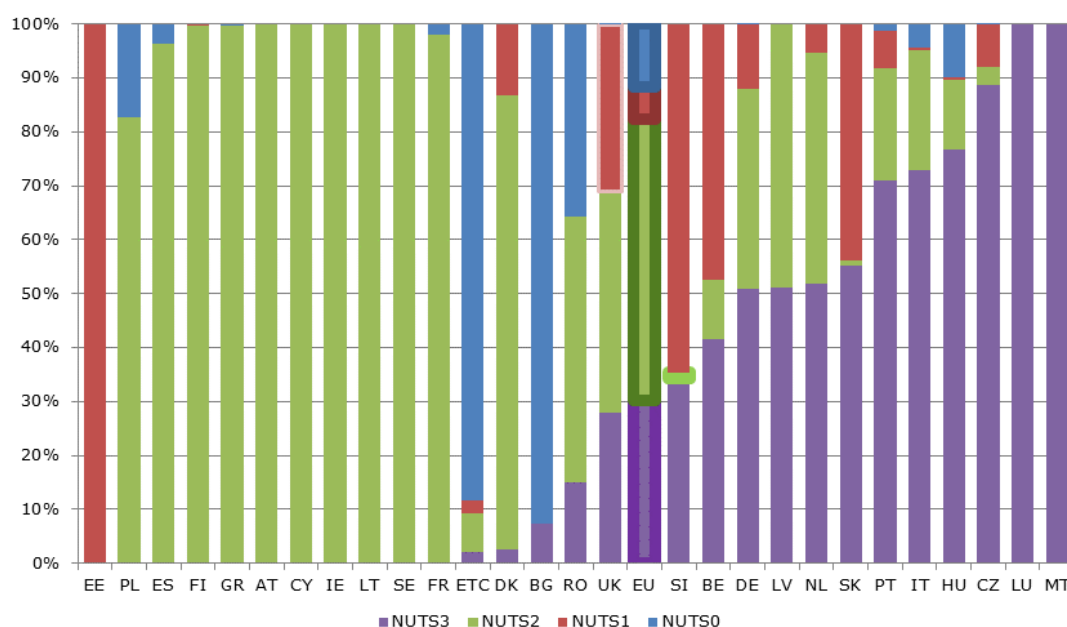
1. Analysis of NUTS3 breakdown of expenditure

There is no obligation for programmes to report financial data at NUTS3. However, NUTS3 data can be very interesting to analyse which locations benefit most from the different type of interventions. Therefore, the following sections provide an overview on how much allocation data is actually reported at NUTS3 and what is the availability and reliability of data at that level.

1.1. Member States reporting to the Commission at NUTS3 location

Analysis of the categorisation data for 2007-2013 available on the Regional Policy Inforegio website⁹ shows that about 30% of the amounts allocated by the programmes are reported at NUTS3.

Figure 1. Amounts allocated by country and NUTS level



Source: own calculations from European Commission data

There is a large variation across MS (see Figure 1¹⁰). Whereas LU and MT have no difficulties to report at NUTS3, CZ, HU, IT and PT provide more than 70% of the funding allocated at that level. DE, LV, NL and SK report more than half of the amounts at NUTS3. On the other hand, ten MS do not provide any information at NUTS3 (AT, CY, EE, ES, FI, GR, IE, LT, PL, and SE). ETC programmes provide almost no reporting at detailed location level.

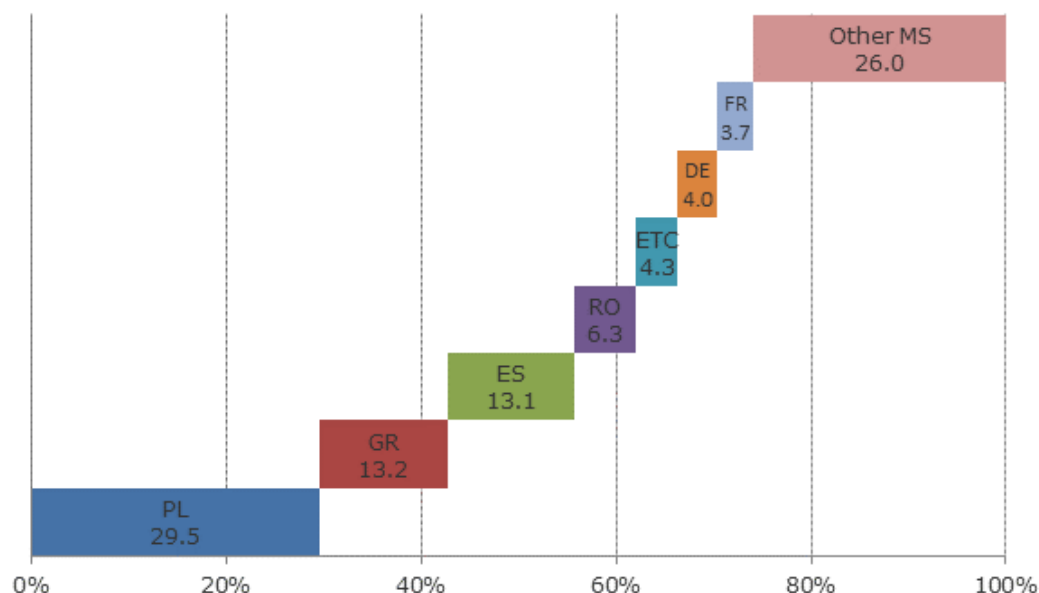
Looking at the EU as a whole, lack of NUTS3 location detail is mainly related to PL (29.5% of the total EU allocation broken down at NUTS2 or less detailed), GR (13.2%), ES (13.1%), RO (6.3%), ETC (ETC, 4.3%), DE (4.0%), FR (3.7%). These six

⁹ See the Excel file 'ERDF/CF RAW DATA'. The file is downloadable from the Regional Policy Inforegio website www.ec.europa.eu. The total amount considered by the calculation is equal to about € 237 billion (data available on Inforegio as of June 2014). It includes 48,984 out of the 51,463 combinations available in the above file, i.e. all the observations with positive allocation. The total number of programmes considered is 315.

¹⁰ Croatia is not included in the chart because the related information was not in the source file 'ERDF/CF RAW DATA' – programming in HR started only in 2013.

countries and ETC programmes account for about three-quarters of the total allocation reported at NUTS2 or less detailed level EU-wide.

Figure 2. Share of EU allocation broken down at NUTS2 or less detailed level



Source: own calculations from European Commission data

Going into further detail, there are large variations in NUTS3 breakdown with regard to:

- programme type: from about 2% of the total allocation for ETC programmes to 38% for regional programmes;
- programme size: from 16% for programmes smaller than 172 EUR million¹¹ to 31% for larger programmes;
- priority theme categories¹²: from 13% for 'IT services and infrastructure' to 50% for 'Social infrastructure' (see Figure 3, where the size of the bubble represents the share of the priority theme out of the total amounts allocated);
- economic activity: except for some activities which have minor allocations, NUTS3 breakdown ranges from 20% for 'Transport' to 57% for 'Construction'.

Problems in identifying the most detailed localisation level generally correspond to difficulties in type of territory classification, so the most commonly coded type of territory is 'not applicable'.

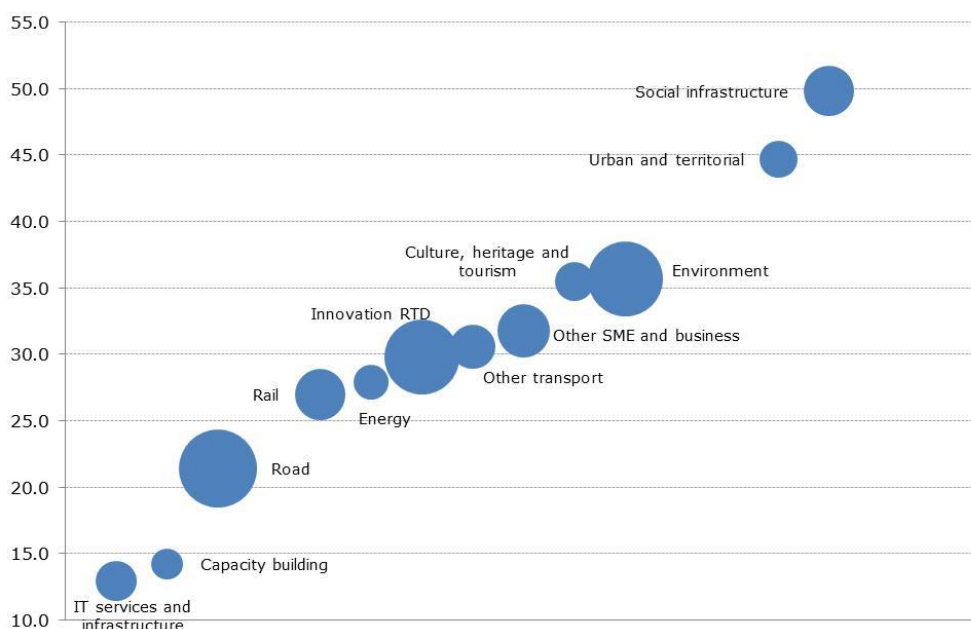
The above results summarise the total allocation of each combination of dimensions reported to DG REGIO. Cross-tabulation analysis using the frequency of combinations providing NUTS3 level detail gives slightly different results. In particular, classification at NUTS3 appears to be more common than suggested by total allocation. Put differently, larger allocations generally report allocated amounts data at NUTS2 or NUTS1. This reveals that problems in identifying NUTS3 locations match more general

¹¹ The threshold splits the programmes into two classes based on investment size, each with a similar number of programmes, i.e. 158 and 159.

¹² Priority themes categories are based on the classification available in the file 'ERDF/ESF/CF Priority theme overview 2007-2012.xls'. See the Regional Policy InfoREGIO website at www.ec.europa.eu.

issues with the breakdown of allocations under other categorisation dimensions. Differences between cross-tabulations are especially relevant for countries like DE, with about 82% of the number of combinations detailed at the NUTS3, much more than the 51% by value, and SK (86% versus 55%).

Figure 3. Allocation to priority themes*: share of NUTS3 location¹³



Source: own calculations from European Commission data

* Size of the bubble represents the share of the priority theme out of the total amounts allocated

As shown in Table 1, 220 of 315 programmes report to the Commission at NUTS 2 or less detailed level, 62 report allocations at both NUTS3 and less detailed, and 33 have a complete breakdown at NUTS3. Interestingly, almost all the programmes reporting at both NUTS3 and less detailed levels also do so within at least one priority theme category. Additionally, multi-level location reporting appears to be more common for certain priority theme categories than others, in particular for environment, innovation & RTD, and IT services and infrastructure.

Table 1. Detail of location reporting by country (number of programmes)

Country	NUTS3 only	Partially NUTS3	NUTS 2 or less detailed	Total
LU	1	-	-	1
MT	1	-	-	1
CZ	11	2	1	14
IT	12	10	6	28
DE	6	6	6	18
PT	2	5	3	10

¹³ Priority themes categories 'Labour market', 'Social inclusion', and 'Human capital' are not included in the chart due to the very small amounts allocated.

Country	NUTS3 only	Partially NUTS3	NUTS 2 or less detailed	Total
UK	1	7	8	16
LV	-	2	-	2
DK	-	1	-	1
HU	-	12	1	13
NL	-	3	1	4
SK	-	6	3	9
BE	-	2	2	4
SI	-	1	1	2
BG	-	1	4	5
RO	-	1	4	5
FR	-	1	30	31
ETC	-	2	69	71
IE	-	-	2	2
LT	-	-	2	2
FI	-	-	5	5
SE	-	-	8	8
AT	-	-	9	9
GR	-	-	10	10
PL	-	-	20	20
ES	-	-	23	23
EE	-	-	2	2
Total	34	62	220	316

Source: own calculations from European Commission data

1.2. Availability of data and reliability of reporting

Although programmes do not generally impose an obligation to encode operations at NUTS3 level, this geographical detail is more often available to MAs than is reported in SFC. Actually, MA interviews indicated that location is often recorded with even greater detail than NUTS3, i.e. local administrative units. This fact points to the importance of non-technical reasons that explain the way the data is reported.

MAs provided the following explanations for not reporting at the most detailed location level.

1. Some MS, e.g. PL and the UK, have **no tier of government** corresponding to NUTS 3. MAs operating in these countries sometimes see no reason to record and process data at this territorial level for management of development policy¹⁴. Location information is reported at NUTS 1 or 2 in these cases, as permitted by the EU regulations.

2. Some MAs **consider** NUTS3 territorial units to be **irrelevant** to the objective of their programmes or operations. This is especially the case with programmes at multi-regional or national level, or ETC OPs, which usually do not focus on NUTS3 level. The same applies to regional OPs, for those operations that have a broader scope than NUTS3, even when the specific location is available or could in principle be easily identified, e.g. a business park or port serving the regional/national system.

3. Technical Limitations in databases. Apart from, and often related to, issues of 'perceived' relevance, availability of data may also impede reporting at NUTS3 level. This includes cases where the location is recorded at NUTS3 or a more detailed level, but there is **no link to allocated amounts** or financial data. For instance, location of an IT infrastructure project may indicate all the municipalities or territories covered by the project without this data enabling any split of the related financial resources. More often, there are data issues with operations that, for their scope or nature, cannot be easily and are not actually detailed at NUTS3 level, e.g. system actions.

4. It is also worth mentioning that the **same territory can correspond to different levels** of classification of territorial units, e.g. NUTS3 and NUTS2. When this is the case, information is usually provided using the category corresponding to the administrative level of the MA, which is not always NUTS3.

As concerns reliability of reporting, use of the funds data is encoded at the moment of the grant decision and reported as the allocated amount of the EU contribution, with few exceptions. The data is directly encoded into programme management and information systems in most cases. This safeguards the quality of the data, since these systems allow well-structured data collection and verification. Allocated amounts appear to be particularly accurate, since the information is verified not only for monitoring purposes, but also in the framework of management verifications.

Nevertheless, some limitations in terms of 'content' of the data have been noted.

1. **Location of project sponsor or of beneficiaries.** Location is sometimes encoded based on the address of the implementing body, which does not necessarily coincide

¹⁴ Information on availability of data at NUTS3 by priority theme is provided for each OP as a separate xls file (see Annex 3).

with the location of final recipients or the scope of project activities. This includes encoding location based on the address of the organisation in charge of implementing IT infrastructure and not the territory covered by the project, or locating financial instruments using the site of the fund manager. This is also a limitation for 'schemes' i.e. enterprise support operations that constitute one project for the MA but in reality involve in some cases hundreds of individual final beneficiaries.

2. **Limitations on updating.** Since codes are allocated at the point of project selection or approval, changes to the projects or any re-profiling of project activity during implementation may not be reflected in the data.

3. Additionally, it is not always clear from MA reporting when location data is not **project-specific**, but is rather **estimated** based on context parameters such as population.

When asked to comment on differences between decided and allocated amounts in SFC, MAs were often conscious of changes which were considered intrinsic to the dynamics of the programmes. They amended the amounts during programme revision, to better reflect the most recent status of the OP. Less frequently, variations were attributed to inappropriate classification by the encoder, e.g. 'line departments'. Data for programme activity in other currencies but reporting in euro may vary due to exchange rate fluctuations. A lack of awareness of the modifications suggested that focus of the programmes may be more on checking progress by priority axis than by categorisation dimensions.

In most cases, using expenditure instead of allocation data as the basis for reporting was perceived as creating no additional problems, while potentially improving the accuracy of reporting. WPO examined the OPs with data on expenditure at NUTS3 by priority theme. Results of the analysis were provided to DG REGIO as an Excel file annexed to the intermediate report.

2. Reporting on core indicators

2.1. The procedure of core indicator analysis

Based on information reported in AIRs 2012 and MAs from interviews, this evaluation has examined to what extent the values reported in the SFC structured database

- had not been reported in the SFC but had been reported in the AIR texts;
- had been reported consistently with EC recommendations (see EC Working Document No. 7¹⁵);
- were comparable to the ones in the AIR tables and texts;
- were plausible achievements in general.

Deviations between the SFC structured database and the AIR analysis by WP0 are frequent because the data analysis disseminated from WP0 caused many corrections and dropping of indicators. Deviations usually had the following reasons:

- some indicators were measured in the wrong way, e.g. ongoing projects counted;
- some indicators were omitted because they were no longer deemed consistent with EU provisions;
- corrections of punctuation errors or wrong unit measurements.

The team of national experts corrected many core indicator values during the analysis whenever sufficient and plausible information from AIRs or MAs was available (see also section on data quality).

Analysis and correction of 2012 values

Based on data as of mid-December 2013¹⁶, out of selected 2012 core indicators provided by the OPs:

- 129 values were considered inconsistent;
- 1 598 values were considered consistent;
- of those, 343¹⁷ were manually corrected by the WP0 team after multiple checks (129 over reported in SFC, 68 underreported in SFC and 146 not available in SFC but to WP0).

Wrong measurement units was the most common type of inconsistency: in core indicator 24, frequently 'MW' was not used correctly as a unit, in core 29, 'km²' was not used correctly as a unit. Core indicator 22 'Additional population served with improved urban transport' was regarded as not consistent with EC recommendations in 18 cases, mostly Polish programmes¹⁸. With some other indicators, although less frequently, MAs had used wrong units.

¹⁵ EC (2009): Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Reporting on Core Indicators for the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund. The Programming Period 2007-2013. Working Document No. 7. July 2009.

¹⁶ The 2012 achievement values in the 2013 database are not comparable with the data presented in the interim report as values and status of several indicators changed due to updated information from AIR 2013 and/or MAs interviews. Aggregations in the final dataset reflect the latest information available.

¹⁷ Not counting rounding differences between SFC and WP0 values.

¹⁸ According to the Polish national guidance, the indicator refers to 'passenger rides' and not the 'additional population served'.

Analysis and correction of 2013 values

Based on information reported in AIRs 2013 and additional MA interviews, the evaluation re-examined the SFC data in the second half of 2013.

In total with the status in mid-December 2013, out of all relevant 2013 core indicators provided by OP:

- 129 values were considered inconsistent;
- 1 598 values were considered consistent;
- of those, 216¹⁹ were supplemented or manually corrected by WPO after multiple checks (52 over reported in SFC, 36 underreported in SFC and 128 not available in SFC but to WPO).

As compared to 2012 data check, a significant improvement in SFC reporting took place in 2013. A high number of WPO-relevant indicators were modified in the SFC during 2013 based on WPO information. The team of national experts outlined the main reasons for corrections in the national short reports. They can be classified as the following types:

- **additional quality control measures** of the MAs: review of the correct use of core indicators following EC recommendations, corrections based on additional audits;
- **modified methodologies** used for quantification of indicators: change of indicator definition;
- **general revision** of OPs;
- **correction of errors**: removal of only unfinished projects, punctuation, rounding and typing errors;
- **modified reporting from recipients**: completed projects re-reporting achievement values (on-going data collection), projects being excluded from ERDF, projects finally conducted without ERDF funding;
- **late implementation of EC recommendations**: correction of data due to requests from the EC to set up core indicators and to follow 2009 guidelines for the AIR2013 (many of these originating from findings of WPO AIR2012 analysis).
- **correction of misinterpretation or misunderstanding** of WPO national experts: in some cases the WPO AIR 2012 analysis regarded an indicator as not consistent, although the indicator was (judgment on non-consistency not correct) or vice versa. Based on additional information from the MAs, this judgement was reviewed again.

For the indicators that were not reported any more in either SFC and AIR, a number of different reasons can be identified, such as:

- indicator dropped because of **programme revision**;
- **corrections in indicator reporting**: e.g. indicator was reported in 2012 including on-going projects, various corrections in calculations;
- **indicators identified as not consistent with EC recommendations**: indicators e.g. representing rather context than result or output indicators.

Reasons for remaining inconsistencies differ from OP to OP (see also section dedicated to specific indicators). The main reasons for indicator inconsistency are generally as follows:

- **the definition highlights a different thematic orientation**. For instance, in

¹⁹ Not counting rounding differences between SFC and WPO values below 1.

OP 2007AT162PO001 'Lower Austria' core 32 has the following definition: Number of enterprises benefiting from flood protection measures;

- **a national definition is used** that is usually broader than EC recommendations. In OP 2007FR162PO006 'Burgundy' for instance, core indicator 24 measures the total installed capacity of power generation from renewable energy production in the programme are instead of the additional capacity;
- **the definition is unclear.** For instance, OP 2007DE162PO007 'North Rhine-Westphalia' uses core indicator 5 generally for projects in the field of R&D; it is not clear whether enterprises have to be involved or not;
- **the definition uses a different unit of measurement** than recommended by the EC. See examples above for core indicators 24 and 22.

The values presented in the following chapters reflect the current state of knowledge, however it has to be noted that during feedback rounds both the SFC and the WP0 values influenced each other:

- 'Achievement 2013 reported in SFC (12/2014)' values have already been subject to corrections based on knowledge from WP0 prior to December 2014.
- 'AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)' contains the original values from the MAs found in the AIRs by WP0 in the event that they are consistent with EC recommendations.
- 'AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WP0)' were checked against SFC values from December 2014 and corrected where necessary.

2.2. Data quality provisions

As outlined in the national reports for each MS and the ETC objective, different control procedures were applied to ensure the quality of indicator data.

Responsibility for verification varies across the programmes so that while the MA centralises the work for some programmes, most tasks are devolved to 'line' departments or intermediate bodies in others. Even in cases where verifications are decentralised, the MA usually performs further checks of the information before final reporting or transmission of the data to the EC.

Collection of indicator data requires input from a number of different actors. These may not always have a full understanding of the procedures or the objectives of Cohesion policy. If this is more often the case of recipients of the funds, even bodies or organisations involved in the implementation of the programmes may sometimes have responsibilities towards other sectors or national policies, and have a more limited focus on ERDF/CF co-funded programmes. Within this context, provision of guidance on how to report on core indicators was a crucial step to ensure that the timely provision of good quality data. In this regard, the analysis revealed that guidance documents had been made available by national coordination authorities in nearly all MS. It needs to be highlighted that the quality of these guidance documents varies strongly across the MS; some documents do not include an indicator unit of measurement, no examples are given, the importance of core indicators is sometimes not highlighted etc.

These guidance documents were issued to promote a common understanding of indicators and harmonised reporting practices. They generally cover various aspects of reporting, from definitions of indicators to timing for submission of the data. In addition to guidance, help desk support has been established by some programmes, or training sessions delivered to beneficiary organisations for the same purpose.

Good quality data also requires that information handling is properly structured. In this regard, indicator data is generally collected through the same information systems that are used to process other programme management data. Some quality control mechanisms are usually embedded into the systems e.g. for data insertion and validation, providing a standardised quality control procedure. Besides automatic checks, data is manually checked for plausibility in most MS. Manual checking is periodic, and generally carried out in preparation for official reporting, e.g. annual or strategic reporting. These verifications cover various aspects of the data, such as outliers, data changes over time, comparison of monitoring system data with project application / progress report information, ratios between achievement and allocated amounts or expenditure, depending on the specific programme.

In a number of countries, including for example, AT, HR, DE, and RO, checking procedures include some form of implementation of the so-called 'four-eyes' principle. For instance, data recording and insertion (in the monitoring system) in RO is double checked by at least two officers in the same unit, in AT data is checked by a number of officers of different units (IB, MA, etc.). In LV, cross-checking includes use of '*data quality sheets*' to ensure high quality of the data. In addition to monitoring checks, information for specific indicators is verified in the framework of documentary or on-the-spot first level controls, which further ensures correctness of the data. Even in cases where verifications are decentralised, MA performs further checks of the information before final reporting or transmission of the data to the EC.

While manual verification is typically conducted at programme level, national

coordination can also intervene in some cases. In IT for example, national coordination checked and compared core indicator data uploaded by the programmes in SFC. The same information was provided to monitoring committees in 2012 and 2013 to stimulate analysis and discussion. The aggregation of indicator achievements at national level is only done occasionally by MS.

When implausible values are found, these are communicated to the relevant authorities for further verification and correction if needed. Specific procedures to amend erroneous data in the monitoring system are also implemented in some cases.

Mostly, the MAs confirmed that indicators are not consistent with the EC recommendation, due to indicators having a different definition, i.e. projects having different purposes than captured by the indicators recommended by the EC. In a number of cases, this is due to national definitions being used instead of EC recommendations and programmes having different purposes than captured by the suggested indicators, e.g. core indicator 32, used in OP 2007AT162PO001.

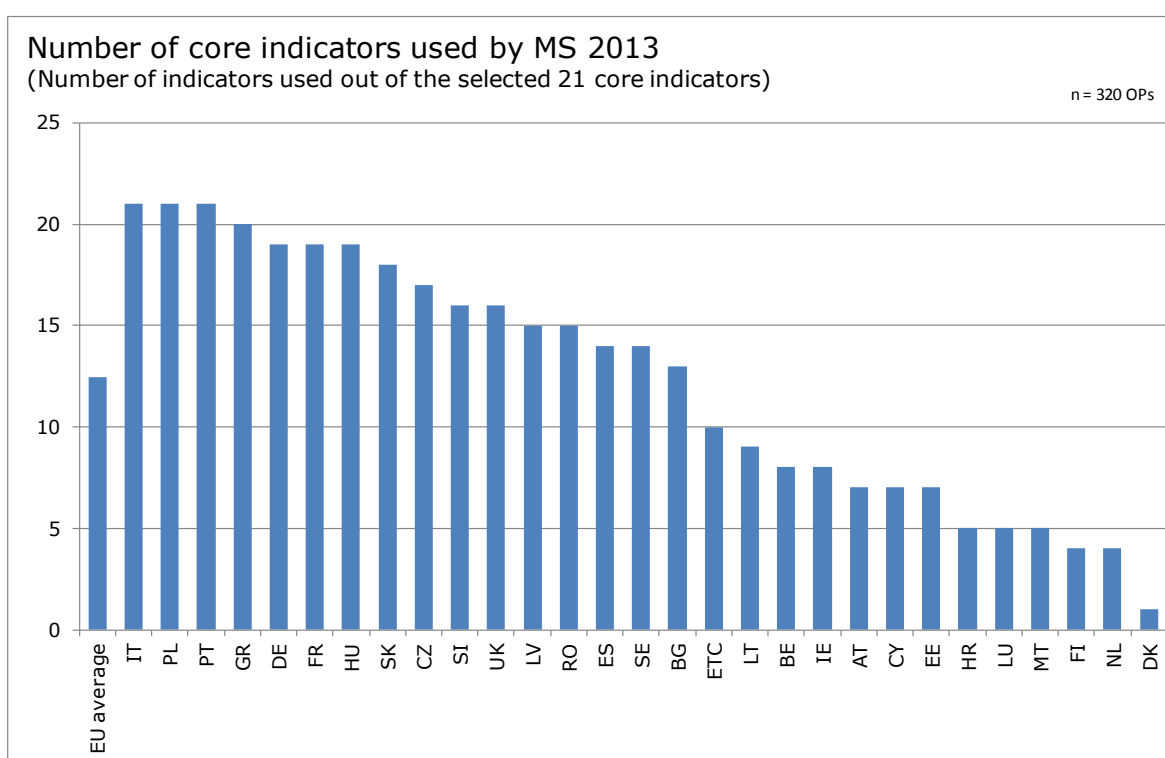
A table providing all the basic information on data quality by OP analysed by WP0 is given in Annex 4, including:

- whether the definition was documented;
- whether national guidance documents were available;
- the number of core indicators used consistently with EU definition across MS and per OP;
- who encoded the indicators;
- who performed the quality control; and
- whether core indicators were used for national aggregation.

2.3. Basic statistics on core indicator reporting

By 2013, all 21 selected core indicators for productive investment and infrastructure were reported in the EU MS²⁰. The following analyses include **only indicators that were consistently reported with EC recommendations** (see EC Working Document No. 7²¹). Most figures are slightly higher than for AIRs 2012 as consistency improved and progressively more achievements took place. Figure 4 shows the number of selected core indicators used by each MS. As can be expected, more core indicators are used by MS with many programmes and/ or with wider thematic scope of support, e.g. FR, GR, HU, IT, PL, PT.

Figure 4. Number of core indicators used by MS 2013



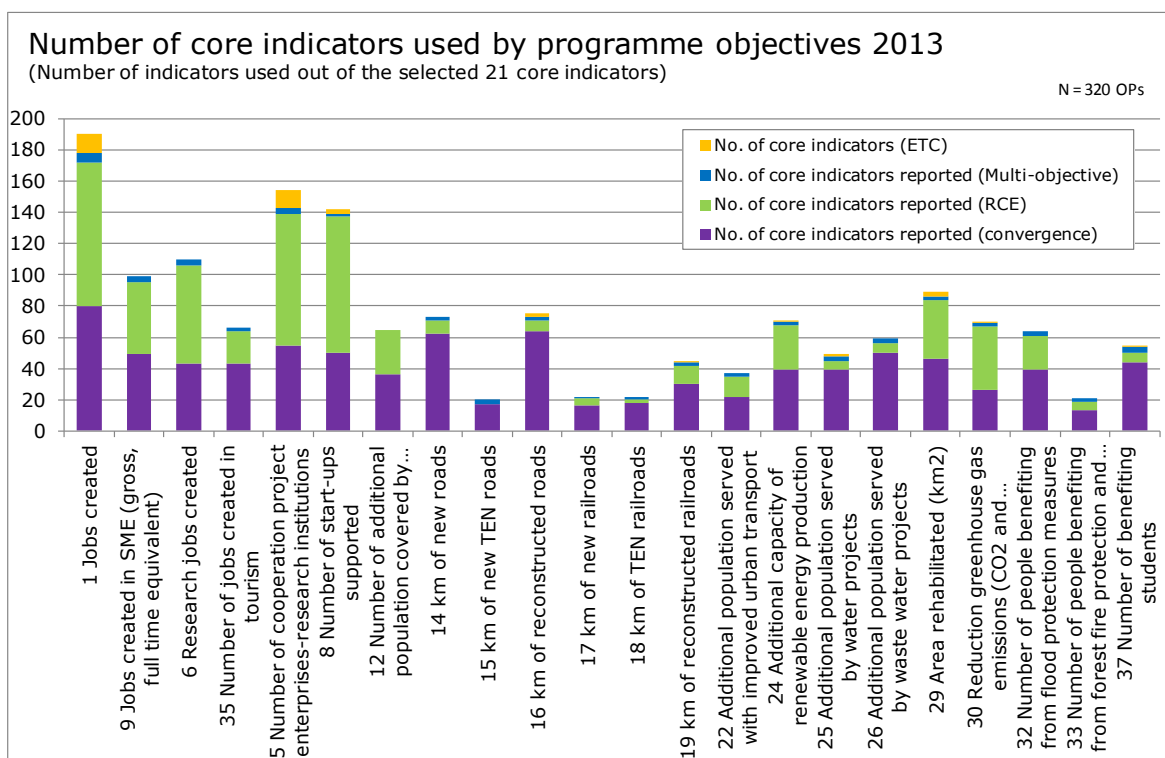
Source: Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

Figure 5 provides a detailed picture on the number of programmes using individual indicators, including information on the objective of the programmes. Core indicator 1 'Jobs created' is the most frequently used, consistently reported by 178 programmes in 26 MS and by 12 ETC programmes. The other core 'job indicators' are 9, 6 and 35. Core indicator 6 'Research jobs created' was consistently reported by 110 OPs in 21 MS, core indicator 9 'Jobs created in SME' was consistently reported by 99 OPs in 16 MS. Use of core 35 'Number of jobs created in tourism' is more selective, as the indicator is reported consistently by 66 programmes in 14 MS only.

²⁰ The analysis includes the 28 MS of the EU as well as the ETC objective, which is reported separately in the analysis.

²¹ EC (2009): Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Reporting on Core Indicators for the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund. The Programming Period 2007-2013. Working Document No. 7. July 2009.

Figure 5. Number of core indicators used by objective 2013



Source: Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

Apart from job indicators, core indicator 5 'Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions' was frequently used (24 MS and 154 programmes, consistent only) as well as core indicator 8 'Number of start-ups supported' (23 MS, 142 programmes, consistent only). Other indicators that are frequently used include core indicator 29 'Area rehabilitated (km2)', which is consistently adopted by 89 OPs in 22 MS, as well as core indicator 24 'Additional capacity of renewable energy production', consistently reported by 71 programmes in 17 MS. Both indicators are more frequently used by convergence OPs.

Among the least used indicators are these in the area of infrastructure. Core indicator 33 'Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures' is consistently used by 21 programmes in only six MS. Core indicator 15 'km of new TEN roads' is consistently reported by 20 programmes and 15 MS, of these all Cohesion Fund programmes except EE and HR. In many cases MS who invested in transport infrastructure used programme specific indicators.

The analysis of the different objectives shows that transport indicators (14, 15, 16, 18 and 19), reporting on km of built and/or reconstructed (TEN) roads and railroads, are mainly used by convergence OPs, as expected. Core indicator 37 'Number of benefiting students' is also frequently reported under convergence objective.

Differences between the national indicators systems and use of EU core indicators are illustrated in Table 2, by detailing the number of programmes using the individual indicators in each MS:

- AT has a rather centralised approach: a similar set of indicators is used by almost all programmes, which is evidence of close coordination of indicator use and definitions.
- DE has a totally different approach: indicators used vary widely across programmes, with only a limited set of indicators being applied by nearly every programme, e.g. core indicator 1. This reflects the marginal role of the central state in programme planning in a very federally organised nation.
- FR, although much less federally organised in legislation, gives a similar picture: programmes use very different indicators, although some indicators are reported by the majority of programmes (including core indicators 1 and 5).
- In PT, indicators on jobs, i.e. core indicators 1, 9, 6, 35, etc. are reported by nearly every programme, while the use of other core indicators is adapted to the particular objectives of the OP, e.g. core indicators 15 and 18.

Table 2. Number of OPs using the 21 selected core indicators by MS 2013

Core indicator number	Indicator name	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	ETC	Total
	Total number of programmes per MS	9	4	5	1	14	18	1	2	23	5	31	10	3	13	2	28	2	1	2	1	4	20	10	5	8	2	9	16	71	320
1	Jobs created	9	4	1	0	9	15	0	2	0	5	24	5	1	8	2	23	2	1	1	1	4	19	9	2	8	1	7	15	12	190
9	Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	0	3	0	1	2	9	0	0	21	0	5	6	0	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	2	8	0	3	4	0	99
6	Research jobs created	8	2	1	1	2	11	0	0	0	4	19	5	0	1	2	12	1	1	1	0	0	16	8	1	5	0	1	8	0	110
35	Number of jobs created in tourism	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	7	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	13	8	1	4	1	1	5	0	66
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	4	3	1	1	3	12	0	0	17	2	23	4	1	2	0	20	1	1	1	0	4	16	8	1	7	0	2	9	11	154
8	Number of start-ups supported	9	4	0	0	1	14	1	0	18	5	11	6	0	1	1	17	0	0	1	1	4	9	8	1	8	1	2	16	3	142
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	13	2	0	1	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	15	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	66
14	km of new roads	0	0	1	1	7	8	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	17	7	2	2	1	2	2	0	73
15	km of new TEN roads	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	20
16	km of reconstructed roads	0	0	2	1	7	5	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	8	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	17	6	2	2	1	2	2	2	75
17	km of new railroads	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	22
18	km of TEN railroads	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	22
19	km of reconstructed	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	6	2	1	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	11	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	45

Core indicator number	Indicator name	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	ETC	Total
	railroads																														
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	8	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	37
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	7	0	0	1	3	6	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	19	1	0	1	0	0	17	0	1	2	1	4	1	1	71
25	Additional population served by water projects	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	10	0	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	49
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	10	0	4	6	0	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	17	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	59
29	Area rehabilitated (km2)	0	4	0	0	8	14	0	0	6	0	5	5	1	1	0	10	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	1	1	1	1	7	3	89
30	Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 and equivalents, kt)	8	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	2	0	21	0	1	0	1	0	2	6	0	2	1	1	4	1	70
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	11	5	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	1	0	1	1	2	0	64
33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
37	Number of benefiting students	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	5	0	3	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	18	8	1	0	0	2	0	1	56

Source: Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

2.4. Aggregation of core indicator achievements

EU-wide achievements for the core indicators are pictured in Table 3. Information includes all SFC and original AIR table/text achievements as well as WPO corrected achievements²².

Compared to the 2012 analysis the aggregated 2013 AIRs indicators in most cases (job indicators, water/waste water indicators) have higher achievements than was originally stated in the SFC. The reason for that is that many indicators reported in the AIRs had not been reported in the SFC. Out of the selected core indicators, around 480 indicators reported zero or empty values in the SFC 2012, while it was more than 620 in the SFC 2013. The SFC values used were provided by DG REGIO by mid-September 2014.

More detailed analysis of achievement for each of the core indicators (including deviations between SFC and AIRs) is provided in the following pages. Unless otherwise stated, 2012 numbers relate to the most up to date data available.

Detailed analysis of achievement for each of the core indicators (including deviations between SFC and AIRs) is provided in the following pages.

Table 3. Core indicators achievements (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	Achievement 2013 according reported in SFC (12/2014) ²³	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts) ²⁴	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO) ²⁵
0	<i>Aggregated jobs created (Aggregation of core 1, 6, 9, 35 reduced by double counting)</i>	747 365	767 318	769 918
1	Jobs created	644 417	666 552	668 792
9	Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	272 928	272 002	274 105
6	Research jobs created	27 912	34 834	34 811
35	Number of jobs created in tourism	14 257	18 676	19 754
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	27 760	26 518	26 719
8	Number of start-ups supported	91 798	97 640	97 640

²² In the case that the original numbers were not be consistent with EU criteria but consistency could be established by the WPO evaluators, e.g. punctuation placements, rounding errors or unambiguous unit conversions.

²³ SFC achievement 2013 where provided by DG Regio.

²⁴ Achievement 2013 as provided by the AIRs 2013.

²⁵ Achievement 2013 from the AIRs 2013 and corrected by WPO team where necessary and feasible.

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	Achievement 2013 according reported in SFC (12/2014)²³	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)²⁴	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)²⁵
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	5 620 960	4 491 730	4 977 269
14	km of new roads	3 683	3 592	3 732
15	km of new TEN roads	1 814	1 817	1 817
16	km of reconstructed roads	21 239	20 104	20 104
17	km of new railroads	317	318	335
18	km of TEN railroads	1 296	1 804	1 355
19	km of reconstructed railroads	3 127	3 128	3 128
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport	21 267 229	5 471 859	5 471 859
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	3 023 261	25 006	2 757
25	Additional population served by water projects	4 177 723	4 225 160	4 247 627
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	6 355 014	5 276 202	5 522 223
29	Area rehabilitated (km2)	877	1 340 091	619
30	Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 and equivalents, kt)	555 987	69 540 676	75 688
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	6 688 240	5 452 935	7 060 296
33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	28 094 555	28 894 555	28 894 555
37	Number of benefiting students	6 228 935	6 295 397	6 295 397

Source: SFC, Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

2.5. Presentation of outputs by indicator

0) Aggregated jobs created

There were 770 000 jobs created over all programmes and job categories up to December 2013.

As anticipated, core indicator 1 'jobs created' should in principle include all other job indicators, i.e. core indicator 6 'research jobs', 9 'Jobs created – Direct investment aid to SMEs', and 35 'Jobs created (tourism)'. Nevertheless, core indicator 1 does not cover indicators 6, 9 and 35 for some programmes. For this reason, core indicator 0 was calculated as a 'composite' indicator that aggregates results of core indicators 1, 6, 9 and 35. For all programmes, except 38, core indicator 0 was created by aggregating core indicator 1 'jobs created', core indicator 6 'jobs created in SMEs', core indicator 9 'research jobs created' and core indicator 35 'Number of jobs created in tourism', as did by DG REGIO in the AAR 2013²⁶. Reviewing the different calculation methods shows, that core indicator 1 'jobs created' contributed the most to the aggregated jobs figure, although the composite core indicator 0 is also based on a conservative counting of the different reported values of core indicators 9, 6 and 35, in order to minimise possible double counting. In total, 38 programmes calculated their core indicator 0 differently than presenting solely core indicator 1. 32 programmes calculated the composite core indicator as the sum of core indicators 6, 9 and 35:

- Other (manual) calculations were done for four Greek programmes, which summarised the achievements of core indicator 1 and core indicator 9, due to the fact that core indicator 9 is in these specific cases not a subtotal of core indicator 1.
- Additionally, one Bulgarian programme (2007BG161PO003) calculated core 0 while summarising core indicators 1 and 6.
- OP 2007CZ161PO010 reported only core indicator 35 (no reporting on core indicators 1, 6 and 9), whereas this information was used for the calculation of core indicator 0.

The following table represents the four job indicators per MS as well as the composite core indicator 0. It is worth mentioning that not all programmes of one MS shared the same calculation method of core indicator 0. This does not always correspond to core indicator 1, but is the sum of core indicators 6, 9 and 35 or uses another method.

Achievement figures for the set of core indicators are described in more detail under the headings of each job indicator.

Table 4. Core indicator 0 achievements per MS (2013), including core 1, 6, 9 and 35

	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)				
MS& ETC	1 Jobs created	9 Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	6 Research jobs created	35 Number of jobs created in tourism	0 Aggregated Jobs
AT	8 191	0	359	0	8 191
BE	12 946	10 659	367	0	12 946

²⁶ DG REGIO (2013), Annual Activity Report 2013, p. 3. The slight deviation (-4%) between the AAR value and the evaluation figure is explained by some indicator instances that were excluded from aggregation, due to inconsistent indicator definition.

	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)				
MS& ETC	1 Jobs created	9 Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	6 Research jobs created	35 Number of jobs created in tourism	0 Aggregated Jobs
BG	4 510	0	4	0	4 514
CY	0	1 617	568	0	2 185
CZ	30 498	257	2 731	1 475	33 251
DE	93 573	41 060	5 158	1 364	93 573
DK	0	0	0	0	0
EE	9 125	0	0	0	9 125
ES	0	69 807	0	0	69 807
FI	31 064	0	3 497	0	31 064
FR	30 252	4 508	3 603	32	30 718
GR	5 872	17 445	1 161	9	24 488
HR	228	0	0	0	0
HU	92 936	33 002	4 556	4 390	92 936
IE	5 534	4 826	975	0	5 534
IT	50 485	12 617	2 869	2 722	50 485
LT	4 291	0	299	588	4 291
LU	260	0	118	0	260
LV	2 082	0	203	0	2 082
MT	324	0	0	0	324
NL	15 835	0	0	0	15 835
PL	62 674	29 586	2 075	3 668	65 450
PT	7 158	3 575	18	514	7 158
RO	25 193	13 942	1 042	1 073	25 193
SE	42 927	5 641	427	1 904	42 927
SI	5 307	0	0	881	5 307
SK	3 923	2 558	25	615	3 923
UK	117 894	23 007	4 757	519	122 642
ETC	5 710	0	0	0	5 710

1) Jobs created

There were 670 000 jobs created EU-wide to the end of 2013. This is an increase of 34% as compared to the AIR 2012 analysis. During the AIR2013 analysis a number of 2012 achievement values were also corrected in the WPO database, based on new findings. In total, 28 job indicators recorded changes of 2012 achievement data (new 2012 achievements presented in the programme's 2013 AIRs), with reasons for data modification including amongst others errors in former reporting, data modifications due to feedback loops with the EC, as well as new achievement values reported by the recipients. Besides, some MS mentioned that data collection *per se* should be regarded as an on-going process, therefore achievement values can change during project implementation. Many programmes in DE, FR and IT modified values, besides also HU,

LT, PL, PT, SI and UK modified 2012 achievement data in their AIRs2013.

The highest absolute numbers of new jobs created are reported for UK, DE and HU with about 93 000 to 118 000 new jobs created. The highest single programme value for 2013 is reported for 2007HU161PO001, OP 'Economic Development' (61 900 new jobs created). No information on core indicator 1 is available for CY, DK and ES; whereas CY and ES reported on other core indicators related to jobs (CY reporting core 6 and 9, ES reporting core indicator 9 only).

Most of the 2013 values available in SFC for core indicator 1²⁷ were also reported in the AIRs. AIR2013 achievement for OP 2007IT161PO012 'Basilicata' was integrated in the database. This is the same as the value originally included in the SFC, but different from the latest version of SFC data received (mid-December 2014); the updated SFC value could not be verified and was therefore not integrated into WPO database.

The team of national experts corrected a number of indicator values in the analysis of 2013; core indicator 1 was corrected for five programmes and the correction was confirmed by the MA. A number of core indicators were excluded from WPO database, as they were not consistent with the EC recommended definition. Reasons for inconsistencies include consideration of ongoing projects for achievement calculation, or indicators referring to 'net employment'. While the MA of a CZ programme provided a consistent estimation of core indicator 1, another MA confirmed the inconsistency of the indicator with the EC recommendation, but could not provide the WPO team with a correct estimation i.e. the indicator was excluded from the database.

The corrected AIR2013 value is 4% higher than achievements recorded in SFC, a major part of it mainly because of 2007CZ161PO004 OP 'Enterprises and Innovations', which reported about 11 000 jobs less in the SFC than in the AIR, due to the SFC including only achievements for priority axis 2, while WPO included the achievement figure at programme level (aggregating the achievements of all priority axes). Furthermore one Italian programme reported lower achievement values of more than 3 000 jobs in SFC than in the AIR (2007IT161PO01201), as well as one Bulgarian programme reported a lower value of 2 800 jobs in the SFC (2007BG161PO00301) than found in the AIR.

The highest increase in 2013 has been reported by 2007RO161PO002, OP 'Increase of Economic Competitiveness' with +12 100 jobs which is almost five times the value for 2012.

9) Jobs created in SMEs (gross, full time equivalent)

There were 274 000 jobs created in SMEs up to the end of 2013.

The highest achievement was reported in ES (70 000 SME jobs), which only reports this jobs indicator, because ES does not report on core indicator 1 (focus on 'Other SME and Business support' as well as on 'Labour market' priority themes). Furthermore, DE, HU, PL and UK each created over 20 000 jobs in SMEs. GR fell below that mark compared to 2012, because of the 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace' programme's revision in 2013²⁸. The highest number of created jobs in SMEs for a programme was under 2007ES161PO008, OP 'Andalusia'

²⁷ As well as for all other core indicators of the fields of productive investments and infrastructure.

²⁸ According to the MA, some expected values of approved, but not yet implemented, projects were included in the achievements by mistake. This led to a reduction in achievement of 5,100 jobs, more than 80% of the achieved jobs of 2012. Most other Greek programmes however reported higher achievements in 2013 than in 2012.

(about 36 000 jobs achieved by the end of 2013).

In total, changes of 2012 achievement data based on the findings of the AIR2013 analysis were recorded for 17 core indicators. Modifications were registered for several programmes in ES and DE, as well as for single cases in BE, FR, IT, PL, PT, SE and UK. Reasons for modification are quite similar to core indicator 1, ranging from reporting errors to provision of more up-to-date values (for details, see above).

AIR2013 achievement is higher than SFC (1 200 jobs). This is mainly due to three programmes that did not report on SFC (2013 but also 2012) but did report between 1 300 and 6 400 consistent new jobs each in their AIRs (2007RO161PO001 OP 'Regional Operational Programme', 2007DE162PO011 OP 'Rhineland-Palatinate', 2007SE162PO006 OP 'North Mid-Sweden'). Three other OPs (2007FR161PO001, OP 'French Guiana', 2007UK162PO011 OP 'South West England', 2007DE162PO003 OP 'Schleswig-Holstein') transmitted data on core indicator 9 through SFC but did not report the data in the AIR. However, most of the 2013 values available in SFC were also reported in the AIRs. OP 2007CY16UPO001 'Sustainable Development and Competitiveness' is another example of an OP transmitting 2013 achievement through SFC but not reporting in the AIR. In this case, the recorded 2013 achievement value was an estimation made by the MA, based on field surveys conducted in the framework of programme evaluation. 2013 achievement of OP 2007FR162PO014 'Limousin region' was also found only in the SFC: MA of the programme considered the indicator to be exactly the same as core indicator 1, and decided not to report it also as core indicator 9 in the AIR2013.

One core indicator was regarded as not consistent with the EC recommendation; this indicator was reported by 2007IT161PO009 OP 'Campania FESR'. It has originally not been identified as core indicator 9 by the MA since it refers to a single intervention, while the monitoring system does not collect the relevant information for the remaining interventions.

Corrections in the achievement values for core indicator 9 were made for two Swedish programmes and one Czech programme by the WPO team.

There has been an additional 63 000 jobs created throughout the EU, which means an increase of 30% between 2012 and 2013. One outstanding programme is 2007RO161PO002, OP 'Increase of Economic Competitiveness' with an increase from 1 700 to 7 500 jobs in a single year. The change is consistent with that of core indicator 1 for the same programme. No reporting on core indicator 9 is available for Hungarian programmes, except OP 2007HU161PO001 'Economic Development'. 2013 achievement values are missing in both SFC and the AIR for these programmes, while these were available for 2012. This is likely to be a correction from the MA, considering that the indicator reported in the AIR2012 shared the same definition as core indicator 1, i.e. it was not SME-specific.

6) Research jobs created

There were 35 000 research jobs created up to the end of 2013 at EU level, accounting for 75% of the target.

The most new research jobs were reported in DE, UK, HU, FR and FI with values ranging between 3 500 to 5 200 jobs. No information on core indicator 6 is available for DK, EE, NL, SI and the ETC programmes, although resources are allocated to related priority themes (innovation, labour market, human capital)²⁹. This may be

²⁹ Indicator additionally not reported by ES, HR and MT programmes, which did not allocate relevant resources to the corresponding priority themes.

explained by the fact that the indicator is not relevant to the specific type of projects supported by the respective programmes.

The highest number of research jobs created is reported under 2007HU161PO001, OP 'Economic Development' with almost 4 600 new jobs created in the field of research.

In total for 13 indicators, modified 2012 achievement data was reported in the AIRs2013; mainly DE, IT and PL, but also IE, LT, SE and UK programmes reported altered data. Reasons for modification were erroneous data reporting in 2012, data modification due to projects being realised without ERDF funding, as well as data revision after additional quality checking.

Basically, indicator achievements for 2013 value available in SFC were also reported in the AIRs2013. By the end of 2013, 6 900 jobs were reported in the AIRs more than in SFC. This is because many programmes reported values for core indicator 6 in the AIR that were not available from the SFC (with 600 to 1 300 jobs each: 2007FI162PO002 OP 'Northern Finland', 2007DE161PO003 OP 'Mecklenburg-Vorpommern', 2007FI162PO003 OP 'Western Finland', 2007DE161PO002 OP 'Brandenburg', 2007DE162PO004 OP 'Berlin', 2007FI162PO004 OP 'Southern Finland', 2007FI162PO001 OP 'Eastern Finland').

For two OPs, the core indicator was corrected by the WPO team: the Managing Authorities of both OPs (2007DE161PO006 OP 'EFRE Niedersachsen - Region Lüneburg 2007-2013' and 2007FR162PO003 OP 'FEDER ALSACE') confirmed the correction of the indicator and will consider the correction in future reporting.

In total, two indicators were regarded as being inconsistent with EC recommendations; these indicators were reported by the 2007DE161PO007 OP 'EFRE Sachsen-Anhalt 2007-2013' and 2007IT162PO016 OP 'Sardegna ST FESR'. The MA could not provide a consistent estimation for any of these programmes.

There were about 33% more research jobs reported than in 2012. The increases were relatively evenly distributed among the programmes – no programme had an increase of 50% or more, the increase is therefore deemed plausible.

35) Number of jobs created in tourism

There were 19 700 tourism jobs created up to the end of 2013, 62% of the target. The highest achievement was 4 400 reported in HU; furthermore PL and IT report high numbers, with almost 3 700 and 2 700 tourism jobs. The highest numbers of jobs in single programmes were created under 2007IT161PO001 'POIN Attrattori culturali, naturali e turismo', 2007SE162PO001 OP 'Skåne-Blekinge' and 2007IT161PO006 OP 'Research and Competitiveness' with more than 1 300 each.

For seven indicators, the 2012 achievement data was modified based on the findings from the AIR2013 analysis; reasons for data modification were former errors in reporting and general corrections by the Managing Authority.

One core indicator, reported by 2007FR161PO004 OP 'FEDER Réunion', was originally (2012 data) included in both SFC and AIR2012, although achievement values for 2013 were missing in both SFC and the AIR2013. The reason for this was that the indicator was identified as a context indicator, not specifying the number of jobs created due to funded projects, but giving the number of jobs in the whole branch, regardless of ERDF funding (indicator representing basic statistic data). The indicator was therefore identified as not consistent with EC recommendation and is not included in the database anymore.

AIR2013 achievement reports 5 500 tourism jobs more than SFC. Again, this is because many programmes reported values in the AIR that were not available from the SFC (with more than 500 jobs each: 2007RO161PO001 OP 'Regional Operational Programme', 2007HU161PO006 OP 'North Hungary', 2007HU161PO005 OP 'Central Transdanubia', 2007HU161PO004 OP 'South Great Plain', 2007HU161PO011 OP 'South Transdanubia', 2007HU161PO003 OP 'West Pannon', 2007HU161PO009 OP 'North Great Plain').

There were about 59% more tourism jobs reported in 2013 than were reported in 2012. Apart from two programmes that reported none (2007IT161PO001³⁰, 'POIN Attrattori culturali, naturali e turismo') and only five jobs (2007SE162PO001, OP 'Skåne-Blekinge') in 2012 and now reported both more than 1 300, these increases have been relatively evenly distributed among the other programmes.

5) Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions

There were around 26 700 cooperation projects supported up to the end of 2013, the target having almost been reached with 87%.

The most cooperation projects were reported for ES (6 800), the UK (5 600) and FR (5 100). In the UK, there was a major downwards correction of cooperation projects, due to a typographical error in the 2012 analysis (2007UK162PO007 OP 'West Midlands' reports for 2012 an achievement of 343 projects, instead of the formerly reported 3 443 projects). No information on core indicator 5 is available for DK, EE, IE, and SI. This may sometimes be explained by the fact that the indicator is not relevant to the specific type of projects supported (DK and IE), whereas EE and SI have not allocated relevant funds in the respective priority themes.

Based on the findings of the AIR2013, a couple of 2012 achievements for this indicator have been modified again: for some Austrian programmes, the achievements for 2012 were integrated in the analysis, which were formerly regarded not meeting EC recommendation. Besides, a number of German and Spanish programmes modified their achievements as well as some single programmes in IT, NL, PL, SE and UK. Main reasons for data modification were additional data quality checks and data updates by the Managing Authority.

AIR2013 achievement, represented in the WPO database, reports 1 000 cooperation projects less than the SFC. However, seven percent of the programmes did not report coherently with the SFC in their AIRs. Most eye-catching, 2007PT161PO001 OP 'Thematic Factors of Competitiveness', 2007AT162PO002 OP 'Upper Austria' and 2007UK162PO010 OP 'East Midlands' did not include consistent indicator 5 values in the AIRs but did report 354, 650 and 1 398 projects respectively in SFC. For 2007UK162PO010 OP 'East Midlands', the UK national expert mentioned that the indicator reported in SFC related to future indicator 26 instead. For 2007AT162PO002 OP 'Upper Austria' it is highlighted by the national expert that the indicator covers all kind of projects, not only those with research institutions involved. Therefore this indicator was excluded from the WPO database as being inconsistent with EC recommendation³¹. 2007PT161PO001 OP 'Thematic Factors of Competitiveness' does not report on core 5, based on the feedback from the national expert, the SFC value depicts the contracted value instead of the executed one.

³⁰ Both programmes (2007IT161PO001 & 2007SE162PO001) report core 0 as core 1 (35 already sub-indicator of core 1), findings going in line with SFC data.

³¹ The national authority was contacted to come up with an estimation of the correct figure, which was not provided (corrections expected in up-coming AIR).

Core indicator 5 of the OP 2007UK161PO001 'Highlands and Islands of Scotland' was not available in the AIR2013, but was added to WPO database as an estimation by the MA.

In general no major corrections of indicators were done during data analysis (dealing mainly with corrections in indicator names, etc.). Likewise core indicator 5 was reported inconsistent with EC recommendation only occasionally, e.g. due to unclear definitions used: For instance, 2007DE162PO009 OP 'Hamburg' uses core 5 to generally picture projects in the field of R&D; it is not clear whether enterprises have to be involved in these projects or not.

There were about 34% more projects reported than were 2012. Only one programme, 2007FR162PO001 OP 'Aquitaine', stands out with an increase from 2 300 to 3 800 projects in one year, otherwise progression has been quite evenly distributed and seems plausible.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 5. Core indicator 5 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	ES	6 826	6 826
		UK	5 350	5 551
		FR	5 084	5 084
		DE	2 594	2 594
		IT	2 230	2 230
		PL	790	790
		ETC	646	646
		HU	623	623
		CZ	514	514
		NL	412	412
		SE	304	304
		FI	268	268
		SK	262	262
		CY	218	218
		GR	108	108
		AT	89	89
		BE	52	52
		LV	46	46
		RO	44	44
		LT	32	32
LU	12	12		
PT	9	9		
HR	5	5		

8) Number of start-ups supported

There were 97 600 start-ups supported up to the end of 2013 which means the target EU-wide has been reached with 105%.

The UK reports the highest overall achievement with 39 500, more than twice as many as the second MS i.e. SE, around 18,000. The highest achievement of a single programme is attributed to 2007UK162PO001, OP 'Lowlands and Uplands of Scotland' (12 800 start-ups) followed by 2007UK162PO008, OP 'North West England' (9 000 start-ups supported).

The 2012 indicator achievements were corrected in a number of cases, e.g. for DE, IT, PL and UK programmes. Main reasons for corrections were data updates and errors in reporting, e.g. for one OP (2007UK162PO003), figures reported in previous AIRs erroneously included projects which were not supported under the Competitiveness Programme.

It became evident that most of the 2013 values, available in SFC, were also reported in the AIRs, although AIR achievements report 5 800 start-ups more than SFC. Reasons for deviations are amongst others some Finnish programmes, reporting more achievements between 1 300 and 2 200 start-ups in their AIRs but not in SFC (2007FI162PO001, 2007FI162PO002, 2007FI162PO003).

For two OPs, the core indicator was corrected by the WPO team: 2007DE161PO006 OP 'EFRE Niedersachsen - Region Lüneburg 2007-2013' and 2007IT162PO008 OP 'POR Molise FESR'; the Managing Authority of OP EFRE Niedersachsen - Region Lüneburg 2007-2013 confirmed the correction of the indicator and will consider the correction in future reporting.

Additionally, two indicators were clearly not consistent with EC recommendations, i.e. indicator 8 of 2007GR16UPO001 OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada – Ipiros', since the AIR reports an indicator, defined as support for the first two years of the SMEs' operation, as well as core indicator 8 of 2007LT161PO002 OP - no estimation could be made by the MA.

There were 34% more projects reported than were 2012, progression has been quite evenly distributed. The highest increases in absolute numbers stem from four UK programmes (2007UK162PO008 OP 'North West England', 2007UK161PO002 'West Wales and the Valleys ERDF Convergence programme', 2007UK162PO004 OP 'East of England', 2007UK162PO001 OP 'Lowlands and Uplands of Scotland'). As the only programme, 2007GR161PO006 OP 'Attica' had to seriously downgrade its achievements since 2012, because of the programme's revision in 2013 and the fact that by mistake some expected values of approved (but not yet implemented) projects, were included in achievements figures. All other increases over time were in line with the expectable development and are deemed plausible; there are no certain aggregation risks.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 6. Core indicator 8 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)

8	Number of start-ups supported	UK	39 453	39 453
		SE	17 828	17 828
		ES	7 495	7 495
		FI	6 485	6 485
		NL	5 422	5 422
		IT	4 076	4 076
		DK	3 583	3 583
		BE	2 534	2 534
		GR	2 336	2 336
		HU	2 059	2 059
		PL	1 581	1 581
		FR	1 519	1 519
		DE	1 036	1 036
		LV	908	908
		PT	525	525
		ETC	373	373
		SK	124	124
		RO	106	106
		IE	89	89
		AT	68	68
MT	17	17		
SI	17	17		
CZ	6	6		

12) Number of additional population covered by broadband access

Almost additional five million people are covered by broadband access up to the end of 2013, which is 38% of the target set. The indicator is reported in ten MS only (LV is new to report achievements of this indicator compared to 2012) with the highest achievements in ES and IT, where more than one million people are covered by broadband access. The programme covering most people is 2007ES162PO010, OP 'Valencia' (888 000 additional persons covered).

2012 achievements of core indicator 12 were corrected, whereas modifications were recorded for Spanish OPs as well as for a Greek and an Italian OP. Reasons for changes were the revision of the 2007GR16UPO001 OP (indicator dropped) and an information update for 2007IT162PO004 OP 'Lazio FESR' amongst others.

2013 achievement figures are lower than SFC achievements for 2013: in total 643 000 persons are reported in the SFC, which are not reported in the AIRs. One major deviation of 620 000 persons comes from the OP 2007IT162PO007 'Marche': for this OP the SFC 2013 achieved value was modified mid December 2014; the revised figure is not in line with previous AIR2013 value and therefore represents a major deviation. Other deviations come from the programmes 2007IT162PO013 OP 'Umbria', 2007IT162PO004 OP 'Latium' and 2007FR162PO013 OP 'Languedoc-Roussillon' where there are obviously wrong decimal point delivered in the SFC, which was corrected based on the findings of the experts' analysis. Besides, 2007PL161PO020 OP 'Warminsko-Mazurskie' has undergone a major recalculation from the WPO team, since the programme originally reported in thousands of persons instead of persons, as suggested by the EC; besides this correction of the unit of measurement, the

programme also recorded a decrease in achievement between 2012 and 2013, whereas no corrected value for 2012 was available in the AIR2013.

Already during the 2012 data analysis of the AIRs2012, core indicator 12 was corrected in nine cases. The reasons for modification varied: some OPs reported the indicator as additional households covered by broadband access (Swedish OPs), others in percentages, e.g. OP 2007GR161PO008 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'. The team of national experts corrected a number of core indicator values in the analysis. If the other corrected indicators would be reported correctly in subsequent reports is not always certain; in some cases, the MAs confirmed to consider the changes in the future. In others they left it open. In some cases, indicators listed in the AIR2013 were not specified as core indicators by the MA but rather linked to the corresponding core indicators by the WPO team when fitting the EC recommendation. For these indicators we assume the MA would report correctly in subsequent SFC reporting.

In eight cases, core indicator 12 was regarded as being not reported consistent with EC recommendations; mostly a wrong measurement unit was used, e.g. number of businesses, number of households or various share numbers. Besides, some indicators show a different thematic orientation, e.g. in OP 2007DE162PO010 'Lower Saxony' core 12 applies another unit of measurement, covering households instead of the actual population covered.

Compared to 2012, 2007FR162PO006, OP 'Burgundy' and 2007FR162PO009, OP 'Corsica' reduced their achievement values significantly (in AIR as well as SFC). This was due to erroneous data for a project under OP 2007FR162PO009 'Corsica': 250 000 persons had been added incidentally instead of the correct value, 35 000. For OP 2007FR162PO006 'Burgundy' the achieved value for 2012 was wrong, reporting the expected population to be involved in a broadband network, not the actual population covered (752 000 vs 2 400 people). Programme 2007GR161PO008, OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace' did no longer report on the indicator, as not yet completed projects had been included in 2012 achievement (727 000). Some 15 programmes managed to increase their achievements by 10 000 to 370 000 people.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team. Overall, indicator values have been corrected by WPO in nine cases out of 70 reporting instances that were consistent with EC recommendations.

Table 7. Core indicator 12 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	ES	1 748 340	1 748 340
		IT	1 410 578	1 510 478
		FR	688 412	688 412
		PL	218 835	573 490
		PT	132 718	132 718
		GR	93 364	93 364
		SI	73 316	73 316

		HU	72 382	72 382
		SE	27 808	58 792
		LV	25 977	25 977

14) km of new roads

There had been 3 700 km of new roads completed up to the end of 2013, 57% of the target value.

This core indicator was used by 15 MS. PL reports almost 1 600 km which is by far the highest achievement, HU, CZ, PT, ES and DE report between 200 and 500 km. The highest value in a single programme was for 2007PL161PO002, OP 'Infrastructure and Environment' that managed to complete around 1 000 km of new roads during the last year of reporting (2013). All other programmes achieved no more than 250 km so far. All other MS, not reporting this indicator, had no relevant allocated funds in this priority theme; only GR allocated relevant funds in the priority theme 'roads', contributing to the achievements of indicators 15 'km of new TEN roads' and 16 'km of reconstructed roads' instead.

In seven cases, the 2012 achievements of indicators were modified, based on the findings of the AIR2013 analysis. Reasons for data modifications were amongst others wrong reporting in 2012 as well as typos in data presentation.

AIR achievement is almost exactly the same as in SFC, although 49 km of new roads are not covered by the SFC. Deviations are due to differences in the following programmes: 2007DE161PO001 reported 2013 achievements in the AIR, but not in the SFC; OP 2007CY16UPO001 'Sustainable Development and Competitiveness' didn't report on the indicator in the AIR: this was dropped from the programme during 2013 revision, as the related projects are not expected to be completed during 2007-2013; 2013 value is available in SFC, but the figure does not refer to completed projects.

There have been some corrections but those were mainly rounding and punctuation errors. Additionally, achievement values of some Czech programmes refer to only a specific class of roads.

There were 64% more km completed in 2013 than in 2012. With 1 000 km of new roads, the Polish programme 'Infrastructure and Environment' has the highest achievement by far. The achievements over time seem plausible and no aggregation risks emerged.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 8. Core indicator 14 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
14	km of new roads	PL	1 595	1 595
		HU	443	443
		CZ	293	293
		PT	290	290

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
		ES	279	279
		DE	274	274
		RO	22	162
		BG	141	141
		SK	72	72
		EE	70	70
		IT	61	61
		FR	28	28
		UK	12	12
		SE	9	9
		SI	3	3

15) km of new TEN roads

There were 1 800 km of new TEN roads completed up to the end of 2013, 63% of target.

The highest achievements were reported in PL, BG, RO, PT, HU and CZ with achievements between 100 and 830 km of new TEN roads. 2007PL161PO002, OP 'Infrastructure and Environment', was again – following also the 2012 achievements - leading and managed to complete around 830 km of new roads between 2007 and 2013. The indicator was reported in 13 MS only, which covers those MS having relevant allocations in the priority theme.

In total, the 2012 achievements of six indicators were modified based on the findings of the AIR2013 analysis; reasons for modifications were amongst others former typing errors and corrections in indicator calculations.

AIR achievement is almost exactly the same as in the SFC (deviation of three kilometres reported less in the SFC): this difference stems from 2007CY16UPO001 OP 'Sustainable Development and Competitiveness' reporting achievements in the AIR but not in SFC).

There have been some minor corrections of indicator achievement data, but those were mainly rounding and punctuation errors.

There were 41% more km completed than in 2012; half of the more than 600 km was built under the Polish programme 'Infrastructure and Environment', following the developments of other indicators in the field. The achievements over time seem plausible and no aggregation risks emerged.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 9. Core indicator 15 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
15	km of new TEN roads	PL	834	834
		BG	141	141
		RO	140	140
		PT	137	137
		HU	114	114
		CZ	103	103
		ES	88	88
		GR	88	88
		DE	71	71
		SI	52	52
		SK	39	39
		UK	6	6
		CY	3	3

16) km of reconstructed roads

There were 20 100 km of roads reconstructed up to the end of 2013, 78% of the target.

The highest achievements (more than 1 000 km) were in PL, PT, HU, ES, RO, SK and CZ. 2007RO161PO001 OP 'Regional Operational Programme' contributed the most to the total achievement figure and completed around 1 300 km of reconstructed roads by the end of 2013. It became evident that all other MS, not reporting this indicator, had no relevant allocations in the corresponding priority theme.

A number of corrected 2012 achievement values were included in the analysis, based on the findings from the AIR2013 analysis: corrections were made for programmes of CY, DE, ES, GR, HU, IT, LV and MT, with the main reasons for correction were mainly new calculations of achievements, on-going data collection (revision of already reported achievements) and quality checks of achievement data.

AIR achievement is slightly lower than SFC, covering 1 100 km of reconstructed roads. This is mainly due to Programme 2007LT161PO002, OP 'Economic Growth': 1 473 km of roads reported in the SFC as core indicator 16 were tagged as core indicator 13a instead because of differing definitions. The indicator originally linked to core indicator 16, included both, new and/or reconstructed roads, and therefore does not correspond to the official definition of indicator 16, which contains only reconstructed roads. Due to the fact that Programme 2007LT161PO002, OP 'Economic Growth' did not report core indicator 14 ('km of new roads') it was not possible to correct the value in WPO database. After checking with the MA, linking achievements to indicator 13a has been considered the best option for classification (see the relevant national report for further details).

Corrections of indicator achievements as found in the AIRs by the WPO team were especially made for some Czech programmes, which reported core indicator 16 containing only a specific class of roads.

Core indicator 16 was regarded as being not consistent with EC recommendation for OP 2007GR16UPO001 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada – Ipiros', since the indicator reported

by the programme includes also new roads, which does not follow the EC recommendation (reconstructed roads only). No correct estimation of the 2013 achievements could be provided by the Managing Authority.

The achievement of this core indicator declined in 2013 to only 85% of 2012 achievement compared to AIR 2012 due to a correction of 2007GR161PO008, OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace' and the programme's revision in 2013. A mistake by the MA led to inclusion of some expected values of approved (but not yet implemented) projects in achievements reported. The correction lowered the overall achievement by ~ 6 400 km.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 10. Core indicator 16 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
16	km of reconstructed roads	PL	6 313	6 313
		PT	2 692	2 692
		HU	2 237	2 237
		ES	1 681	1 681
		RO	1 437	1 437
		SK	1 393	1 393
		CZ	1 267	1 267
		BG	730	730
		LV	548	548
		GR	510	510
		ETC	487	487
		DE	361	361
		EE	205	205
		IT	168	168
		IE	33	33
		SE	14	14
		MT	11	11
		UK	10	10
SI	4	4		
CY	3	3		

17) km of new railroads

There were 335 km of railroads built up to the end of 2013, 48% of the target.

Achievements are only available in DE, PT, IT, HU, BG, SE and PL. The highest value was 220 km, reported in DE (no change since 2012); at programme level the National Transport Programme of DE stands out (2007DE161PO005, OP 'Transport infrastructure of the Federal Republic of Germany'). It became evident that all other

MS, not reporting this indicator, had no relevant allocations of funds in the corresponding priority theme.

OP 2007PT16UPO001 'Operational Programme for Valorisation of the Economic Potential and Territorial Cohesion of the Autonomous Region of Madeira' presented a modified 2012 achievement value of the core indicator in AIR2013, the corrected achievement has been included in the database.

AIR achievement is 1% higher than SFC. There have been almost no corrections but for programme 2007BG161PO004, OP 'Transport' where the achievement of 2013 was set to '0' (annual value) and the achievement of 17 km from 2012 was wrongfully deleted in the AIR2013 (because the project had been finished).

There were 14% more railroad km completed than in 2012. However, only three programmes (2007HU161PO007 OP 'Transport', 2007PT16UPO001 OP 'Territorial Enhancement', 2007IT161PO011 OP 'Sicily') completed more than 1 km in 2013.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 11. Core indicator 17 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
17	km of new railroads	DE	217	217
		PT	47	47
		IT	30	30
		HU	20	20
		BG	0	17
		SE	2	2
		PL	2	2

18) km of TEN railroads

In total 1 360 km of TEN railroads were newly built or reconstructed up to the end of 2013, which is 41% of target.

The most km were reported in IT (730 km), BG (164 km) and DE (130 km); all other MS reporting this indicator recorded less than 100 km achievement by the end of 2013. At programme level 2007IT161PO005 OP 'Networks and Mobility' has the highest achievement, covering nearly all Italian achievements for 2013. With the exception of EE and HR, all CF beneficiaries reported under this indicator, moreover it is evident that with the exception of HR (more than 25% of allocated funds in the priority theme 18 'rail'), all other MS, not reporting this indicator, had no relevant allocations in the corresponding priority theme.

2012 achievements have been modified in total for four indicators, based on the findings of the AIR2013, reported by BG, DE, GR and PT programmes.

AIR achievement reports 59 km more than SFC by the end of 2013. This is because of differing reporting in LT and RO: two programmes (2007LT161PO002 OP 'Economic

Growth', 2007RO161PO003 OP 'Transport') did not report in the SFC but did in the AIRs. For 2007RO161PO003 OP 'Transport' core indicator 18 coincides with core indicator 19.

There were 3% more km completed than in 2012. Achievement values have however decreased by 15% since the AIR 2012. This is because programme 2007GR161PO004, OP 'Improvement of Accessibility' deleted most of its achievement as some projects have apparently been transferred to other OPs - mainly to Regional OP Attica. However other OPs did not yet report any values as core 18 but will do so in future. Programme 2007ES161PO009, OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF' set its achievement to '0' compared to 2012, this was owing to the situation that the 2012 achievement value included also on-going projects; due to the fact that the indicators should only be reported when the projects are finished and put into service, the achievement was set back to '0'. For 2007GR161PO008, OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace', the programme's value has declined in 2013 because of the programme's revision (by mistake, some expected values for approved, but not yet implemented projects, were included in the achievements for 2012) in 2013 (see national report).

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 12. Core indicator 18 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
18	km of TEN railroads	IT	728	728
		BG	164	164
		DE	130	130
		PL	71	71
		SK	62	62
		FR	57	57
		PT	47	47
		LT	38	38
		RO	0	22
		HU	20	20
GR	488	17		

19) km of reconstructed railroads

There were 3 100 km of railroads reconstructed up to the end of 2013, meeting 50% of target.

IT had the highest achievements with 950 km finished by 2013. The largest share of this achievement by far was implemented in programme 2007IT161PO005 OP 'Networks and Mobility'. FR, PL, CZ, PT, DE, HU and BG account for 160 to 450 km each while the other MS had rather few activities in reconstructing railroads. 14 MS did not report this indicator at all, whereas it became evident that all other MS, not

reporting this indicator, had no relevant allocations in the corresponding priority theme.

Five core indicators show a modified 2012 achievement value based on the findings of the AIR2013. These indicators are reported by BG, ES, FR and PT programmes; reasons for modification are mainly additional quality checks and errors in reporting.

One OP (2007ES162PO007, 'FEDER de Baleares') originally reported achievement values for core indicator 19 in 2012, whereas the 2013 achievement value is missing in both SFC and the AIR. This was due to the fact that the 2012 achievement value also included on-going projects; this does not correspond to the requirement that the indicators should only be reported when the projects are finished and put into service, thus the achievement was corrected to '0'.

No other corrections were necessary for this core indicator.

The AIR achievement corresponds to the achievement figure available in SFC, a small difference in reporting of 2007IT161PO005 OP 'Networks and Mobility' cause a deviation of one kilometre of reconstructed railroads reported more in the AIR than in the SFC.

In 2013, there were 45% more railroad km reconstructed than in 2012 - relatively evenly distributed among different programmes. Programme 2007ES162PO007, OP 'Balearic Islands' set their values from 76 to 0 compared to (the incorrectly defined) 2012 AIR indicator since projects are not totally finished. Achievement figures and progression over time seems plausible.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 13. Core indicator 19 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
19	km of reconstructed railroads	IT	951	951
		FR	446	446
		PL	332	332
		CZ	301	301
		PT	249	249
		DE	242	242
		HU	179	179
		BG	164	164
		SI	73	73
		GR	65	65
		SK	62	62
		LT	40	40
		RO	22	22
		ES	1	1
SE	1	1		

22) Additional population served with improved urban transport

There were 5.5 million additional people served by improved urban transport up to the end of 2012, only 13% of target.

The highest achievements are reported in HU (4.2 million) followed by PT, BG, FR and GR. All other MS did not report consistent values in 2013 (IT, PL, and SE reported achievements in the SFC, which were not covered in the AIR2013). The highest achievement for a programme is attributed to 2007HU162PO001, OP 'Central Hungary' (2.05 million). It became evident that all other MS, not reporting this indicator, had no relevant allocations in the corresponding priority theme. The situation for CY was reviewed, since a certain amount of funding was allocated to the priority theme 'urban territorial dimension', although the intervention might be implemented in other areas than the transport sector (CY does not show any relevant investments in the transport priority theme).

For three indicators changes of 2012 achievement data were registered based on the findings of the AIR analysis; these changes cover BG, CZ and HU programmes. Reasons are the use of a new estimation method (BG), the perception that the indicator is not consistent with EC recommendation (CZ), and the usage of erroneous data for the preparation of the AIR2012 (HU).

AIR achievement is only 26% of the values reported in the SFC. This is because no less than eleven programmes reported SFC values that were deemed not consistent by the WPO team, mostly Polish programmes.

- 2007PL161PO010, OP 'Lesser Poland'
- 2007SE162PO005, OP 'Stockholm'
- 2007PL161PO003, OP 'Development of Eastern Poland'
- 2007PL161PO009, OP 'Łódzkie'
- 2007PL161PO012, OP 'Opolskie'
- 2007PL161PO005, OP 'Lower Silesia'
- 2007PL161PO007, OP 'Lubelskie'
- 2007PL161PO011, OP 'Mazovia'
- 2007PL161PO016, OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'
- 2007PL161PO019, OP 'Silesia'
- 2007IT162PO009, OP 'Autonomous Province of Bolzano'

These programmes reported 15.7 million 'additional people served by public transport' that should have not been reported in the SFC because the indicator definition is inconsistent with the EC recommendation. In PL, according to the national guidance, the indicator refers to passenger rides, not the additional population served. For the OP 'Stockholm' (2007SE162PO005), the MA states achievement includes both the region's population and an estimation of visitors / tourists / commuters who have direct benefit of transport but not living in Stockholm. After revision of the indicator system, this indicator is no longer used by the 2007IT162PO009, OP 'Autonomous Province of Bolzano' (it accounts for only 14 people, obviously an inconsistency in the SFC value reported).

Another major deviation (WPO – SFC) comes from the OP 2007IT162PO007 'Marche': for this OP the SFC 2013 achieved value was modified mid December 2014; the revised figures are not in line with the findings from the AIR2013 and represent therefore a major deviation.

There were 20% more people served by improved urban transport than in 2012. These 2012 achievement values have been declined by 13% compared to the AIR 2012 although seven programmes had major achievements in this indicator. The reason for this is again inconsistency in indicator definition described above; apart from that, programmes adjusted their achievement downwards because of

recalculations: 2007HU161PO011 OP 'South Transdanubia' and 2007FR161PO003 OP 'Martinique'.). Based on the numerous corrections, data aggregation of core indicator 22 is regarded as a challenging issue; automatic aggregation needs to be carefully reviewed.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 14. Core indicator 22 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport	HU	4 207 362	4 207 362
		PT	576 321	576 321
		BG	438 616	438 616
		FR	208 638	208 638
		GR	40 922	40 922

24) Additional capacity of renewable energy production

There was 2 800MW additional capacity of renewable energy production achieved up to the end of 2013.

The highest achievements are reported in PL (more than 500 MW) followed by RO (more than 400 MW), IT (more than 300 MW), SE, FR, LT, CZ, DE, AT, GR and SK all reporting above 100 MW. All other MS did not use the indicator and in total, only 58 OPs reported any achievement. An analysis of the investments in the different priority themes has shown that the MS, not reporting this indicator, had no relevant allocations in priority theme 14 'energy' or did not report the indicator consistently with EC recommendations (for details, please see sections below).

The achievements for 2012 have been changed for ten indicators in total; all changes are based on the findings from the AIR2013 analysis. The indicator was mainly modified in Italian programmes, but also in single cases in DE, FR, PL and SE. Main reasons for modifications were new reporting by recipients as well as revisions and corrections.

AIR 2013 achievement figure is 92% lower than SFC. This is because 14 programmes reported in SFC but did not in the AIRs. The most relevant of these is 2007FR162PO021 OP 'Midi-Pyrénées' that reported oil equivalent per year. Most frequently programmes falsely defined the indicator as MW per hour which was why consistency for the WPO analysis is not given. In the OP 2007SK162PO001 'Bratislava region', core 24 was missing in the AIR2013, but the SFC 2013 achievement value was confirmed as correct by the MA.

For core indicator 24, mainly the unit of measurement was corrected in order to include all achievements in the WPO analysis – e.g. in the case of 2007DE161PO002 OP 'EFRE Brandenburg 2007-2013' and 2007IT162PO007 OP 'Marche FESR' – since the indicator was reported in KW instead of MW.

Core indicator 24 was reported inconsistently with the EC recommendation many

times; in total 22 values were excluded from analysis due to the usage of wrong measurement units (often 'MWh' or 'KWh' instead of the correct 'MW'). Direct conversion is not possible because the power generation is not only dependent on the installed capacity. Geographically, mainly French and Portuguese programmes reported the indicator in this way. But also the LU programme reported indicator 24 in the unit of MWh and was therefore excluded from the WPO database. Reasons for inconsistent reporting vary, whereas in most cases the definition uses a different unit of measurement than recommended by the EC, or the national definition used is broader than the EC recommendations: In OP 2007FR162PO006 'Burgundy' for instance, core 24 measures the total installed capacity of power generation from renewable energy production in the programme area instead of the additional capacity.

Albeit the inconsistencies, AIR achievement 2013 was nearly 40% higher than 2012. This increase was contributed from a number of programmes, of which the 2007PL161PO002, OP 'Infrastructure and Environment' (+260 MW) and 2007RO161PO002 OP 'Increase of Economic Competitiveness' (+127 MW) contributed the most.

The progression over time is plausible, although core indicator 24 bears certain risks of aggregating, since a high number of corrections / data exclusion was necessary to provide plausible achievement figures.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 15. Core indicator 24 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	PL	523	523
		RO	402	402
		IT	349	349
		SE	274	274
		FR	207	207
		LT	191	191
		CZ	174	174
		DE	22 411	163
		AT	110	110
		GR	107	107
		SK	102	102
		SI	73	73
		LV	46	46
		ETC	22	22
		EE	14	14

25) Additional population served by water projects

There were 4.3 million additional people served by water projects up to the end of 2013, 28% of target.

The highest achievement was reported in ES although Spanish MAs had to adjust their achievement downwards (2013 achievement: 1.25 million). GR also reported high achievement values (990 000), followed by FR, LV, CZ and PT, all reporting more than 300,000 persons served by water projects. 17 MS did not report this indicator at all. The OP with most additional people served by water projects was 2007ES161PO009, OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF' (additionally 890 000 persons served by water projects). Some MS, which are not reporting on this indicator, showed relevant allocated funds in priority theme 15 'Environment' (BG, CY, HU, HR, LT, MT, RO); although it is believed that these allocations had a different thematic focus and did not aim at improving the water situation, resp. at implementing water projects.

The 2012 achievement value was corrected for eight indicators, reported by programmes in ES, CZ, FR, GR, PL and PT, mainly due to corrections in the former indicator calculation.

The 2013 achievement as reported by the AIRs is nearly 70 000 persons higher than the achievements reported in SFC. This is because three programmes (2007CB163PO032 OP 'North', 2007IE162PO001 OP 'Border, Midland and Western (BMW)', and 2007EE161PO002 OP 'Development of Living Environment') did not report in the SFC, but values are available in the AIRs. Two programmes originally reported the indicator in 2012, but the 2013 value is missing in both SFC and the AIR. In the case of 2007ES161PO006 OP 'FEDER de Extremadura', this was due to the fact that the 2012 achievement value also included on-going projects; although the indicator should only be reported when the projects are finished and put into service. Therefore the achievement was corrected to '0'. For the OP 2007PT161PO002 'Regional do Norte 2007-2013' the indicator was dropped altogether in 2013.

Only one core indicator was corrected by the team of national experts: OP 2007PL161PO020 'Województwa Warmińsko-Mazurskiego' reported the indicator originally in 'thousands of people' instead of additional population served by water projects. Core indicator 25, reported by the OP 2007IT161PO009 'Campania FESR', was regarded as not being consistent with EC recommendation, since it used population equivalent as unit of measurement instead of the additional persons served by projects.

Population served by water projects increased 39% as compared to 2012. Many large-scale projects were finished with four programmes reaching more than 100,000 people plus in this one year (2007GR161PO008 OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace', 2007GR16UPO001 OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros', 2007LV161PO002 OP 'Infrastructure and Services', 2007GR161PO005 OP 'Environment and Sustainable Development'). Aggregation risk are due to inconsistencies in applying the correct indicator definition, but have been corrected by the WPO team in the database.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 16. Core indicator 25 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
25	Additional	ES	1 253 406	1 253 406

population served by water projects	GR	988 701	988 701
	FR	482 403	482 403
	LV	398 245	398 245
	CZ	340 321	340 321
	PT	310 620	310 620
	PL	184 277	206 745
	SI	193 128	193 128
	ETC	33 750	33 750
	IE	27 000	27 000
	EE	9 158	9 158
	SK	4 150	4 150

26) Additional population served by waste water projects

There were 5.5 million additional persons (in population equivalents) served by waste water projects up to the end of 2013, meeting 25% of target.

Some MS, not reporting on this indicator, showed relevant allocations of funds in priority theme 15 'Environment' (CY, HR, MT, RO); it is believed that these allocations had a different thematic focus and did not aim at improving the waste water situation, resp. at implementing waste water projects.

For seven core indicators, modified 2012 achievements were registered during 2013 data analysis, with main reasons for modification being mainly corrections in calculation, on-going data collection and the use of the wrong measurement unit.

The most additional population was served in ES (1.6 million, OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF) and PT (1.1 million, Operational Programme 'Territorial Enhancement'). No consistent indicators are available for BG (although reported in SFC), CY, HR, MT, RO, and the ETC programmes.

AIR achievement is lower than achievement figures reported in SFC; in total, 833 000 people less were recorded in the AIRs. Deviations are mainly because of the following programmes: 2007DE161PO001 OP 'Thüringen', 2007FR162PO013 OP 'Languedoc-Roussillon' and 2007EE161PO002 OP 'Development of Living Environment' reporting achievements in the AIR but not in SFC. Indicator achievements of programme 2007LV161PO002, OP 'Infrastructure and Services' were recalculated because of partly inconsistent definitions (see national short report). Finally, 280 000 people from the 2007BG161PO005 OP 'Environment' that can be found in the SFC were excluded from WPO analysis because of inconsistency of indicator definition. Achievements of programme 2007IT161PO012 OP 'Basilicata' were excluded from the analysis due to using an inconsistent indicator definition (for details see below).

For four indicators, 2013 value was missing in both SFC and the AIR, while it was available in 2012. This was the case for three Spanish programmes; all of them reported on on-going projects in 2012, which is not in line with EC recommendations (see also core indicators 18, 19, 25).

Corrections of this indicator concerned mainly the usage of a wrong unit of measurement, i.e. the indicator was reported in millions of people instead of persons. Two indicators were excluded from the analysis: the indicator reported by OP 2007BG161PO005 'Environment' covered also water supply projects (not part of EC recommendation) and the indicator achievement of OP 2007IT161PO012 'Basilicata ST FESR' referred to the regional situation (context) and it is therefore not attributable to

programme action only.

Achievement increased from 4.5 million persons reported in 2012 to 5.5 million in 2013. Besides higher achievement figures, especially for 2007PT16UPO001, 2007IT161PO010, 2007HU161PO002 and 2007IT161PO011, some corrections led to former achievement reductions. In particular, ongoing projects were excluded from 2007ES161PO009 OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF', that were instead considered for reporting in the AIR 2012.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 17. Core indicator 26 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	ES	1 636 514	1 636 514
		PT	1 131 876	1 131 876
		IT	794 361	794 361
		CZ	459 266	459 266
		PL	361 939	393 967
		GR	358 292	358 292
		HU	0	200 000
		DE	172 425	186 418
		SI	114 936	114 936
		FR	93 969	93 969
		LV	64 463	64 463
		LT	63 214	63 214
		SK	13 883	13 883
		EE	11 064	11 064

29) Area rehabilitated (km²)

There was a total achievement of 619 km² rehabilitated area up to the end of 2013, 53% of target.

The largest rehabilitated areas by far are reported for HU (338 km², all reported in 2007HU161PO002, OP 'Environment and Energy'), whereas in CZ, IT, GR, DE and PT the area rehabilitated is between 10 and 90 km². Some MS, not reporting on this indicator, showed relevant fund allocations in priority theme 15 'Environment' (BG, CY³², and EE); it is believed that these allocations had a different thematic focus and did not aim at the rehabilitation of surface of contaminated or derelict land for economic or community activities.

In total, 17 core indicators recorded changes of 2012 achievement data, based on the

³² With CY reporting mainly job indicators as well as cooperation projects enterprises-research institutions (Core 5) as well as km of new roads (Core 14), BG having a focus on reporting job indicators as well as transport indicators (new/reconstructed roads and railroads as well as additional population served by improved urban transport (Core 22)).

findings of the AIR2013 analysis and were in further consequence corrected in the WPO database.

AIR achievement is around 30% lower than SFC. This is caused by the fact that 18 programmes reported hectare values in the SFC that had been recalculated to km² by the WPO team. OP 2007PT161PO002 'Regional do Norte 2007-2013' reported an achievement value for 2012, but the 2013 value is missing in both SFC and the AIR because the indicator was dropped after OP 2013 reprogramming.

Already during the 2012 data analysis of the AIRs2012, core indicator 29 was corrected in a number of cases. The team of national experts corrected a number of core indicator values in the analysis. Some MAs reported their subsequent 2013 achievements coherent with these corrections whereas the majority of MAs did not follow. Core indicator 29 was corrected in 40 cases, due to the fact that a high number of AIRs reported the rehabilitated area in hectares instead of square kilometres. Some MS reported the indicator correct in the SFC, but not in the AIRs – as it was e.g. the case for Austrian programmes, core indicators were recorded in the wrong unit in the AIR2013, but were reported correctly in the SFC. If the other corrected indicators would be reported correctly in subsequent reports is not always certain. In some cases, the MAs confirmed to consider the changes in the future. In others they left it open. In some cases, indicators listed in the AIR2013 were not specified as core indicators by the MA but rather linked to the corresponding core indicators by the WPO team when fitting the EC recommendation. Core indicator 29 was excluded from analysis for two UK programmes: because the indicator also includes greenfield development.

All in all only two OPs do still use indicator values inconsistent with EU recommendation (see above).

73% more area was rehabilitated by the end of 2013 than it was the case in 2012. Most of that (157 km²) was contributed by the 2007HU161PO002 OP 'Environment and Energy', other major increases (between 10 and 50 km²) were reported by the 2007CZ161PO006 OP 'Environment', 2007GR161PO007 OP 'Western Greece - Peloponnesus - Ionian Islands' and 2007IT161PO010 OP 'Puglia'.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 18. Core indicator 28 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
29	Area rehabilitated (km ²)	HU	33 812	338
		CZ	86	86
		IT	195	62
		GR	56	56
		DE	1 303 481	31
		ETC	1 711	17
		PT	13	13
		BE	6	6
		LT	269	3
		NL	194	2

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
		PL	38	2
		ES	116	1
		UK	91	1
		SK	1	1
		FR	1	1
		SI	20	0

30) Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and equivalents, kt)

This indicator had not been analysed in the first checks on the AIR 2012, but was included in the in-depth analysis of AIRs 2013. Almost 76 000 kt of CO₂ and equivalents have been saved up to 2013 due to programme activities. This is however only 6.5 % of target.

Highest achievements are recorded in DE, with almost 70 000 kt of CO₂ and equivalents, almost all of it by the 2007DE162PO007 OP 'North Rhine-Westphalia'³³. FR follows with about 2 700 kt, all other MS reporting this indicator show lower achievements ranging between 10 kt and 1 700 kt of CO₂ and equivalents. Some MS, which are not reporting on this indicator, showed relevant allocated funds in priority theme 15 'Environment' (CY, CZ, EE, ES, HR, LT, LV, RO); it is believed that these allocations had a different thematic focus and did not aim at the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The AIRs report only a low share of achievements in comparison to data available in the SFC (2013 achievement: nearly 556 000 kt CO₂ and equivalents), main reason therefore are missing AIR achievement values for MT (SFC 2013 achievement: nearly 36 000 kt CO₂ and equivalents), as well as lower AIR reporting for FR (SFC reporting more than 325 000 kt more in 2013 than WPO), DE (SFC reporting nearly 113 000 kt more in 2013 than WPO) and IT (SFC reporting more than 2 100 kt more in 2013 than WPO), than included in SFC.

As mentioned above, the highest achievement by far has been reached in DE (nearly 70 000 kt), FR, PT, IT, GR, HU and AT all managed to reduce their emissions by more than 100 kt of CO₂ and equivalents.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 19. Core indicator 30 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
30	Reduction greenhouse gas	DE	68 611 905	69 101
		FR	764 658	2 666

³³ This high value from the AIR confirmed by the MA is to some extent doubtful compared to other programmes' achievements and could be subject to in-depth scientific evaluation.

emissions (CO2 and equivalents, kt)	PT	1 657	1 657
	IT	19 756	959
	GR	825	825
	HU	59	155
	AT	129 000	129
	UK	74	74
	SI	56	56
	SK	30	30
	ETC	12 708	13
	PL	12	12
	LU	10	10

32) Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures

Overall, 7.01 million people benefited from flood protection measures up to the end of 2013.

The highest achievement was reported in HU with 2.7 million followed by FR with 2.4 million benefiting. All other MS have achieved values below 1 million with 18 MS not reporting the indicator at all. As already highlighted above, some MS allocated funds to priority theme 15 'Environment', but did not report this indicator; it is believed that these allocations had a different thematic focus and did not aim at flood protection.

At programme level the highest achievement is reported for 2007FR162PO013, OP 'Languedoc-Roussillon' with more than 1.5 million. Programme 2007HU161PO002 'Environment and Energy' is close second.

In total, eight indicators recorded changes of 2012 achievement data, based on reporting in the AIR2013 and were corrected in the WPO database. Reasons for data modification include amongst others programme revisions, erroneous reporting by beneficiaries, corrections of the unit of measurement, typing errors, etc. Indicators were corrected for three German and two Hungarian programmes; furthermore programmes from GR, IT and PL registered corrections.

After correction by WPO the AIR records 370,000 persons more than SFC. This is due to the AIR reporting of two German programmes, which are not included in the SFC (although 2012 were originally included): 2007DE161PO001 OP 'Thüringen' and 2007DE162PO003 OP 'Schleswig-Holstein', as well as higher achievements recorded in the AIR for the OPs 2007FR162PO012 OP 'Ile-de-France' and 2007RO161PO004 OP 'Environment' than in the SFC.

Corrections of this indicator concerned mainly the use of a wrong unit of measurement, i.e. indicator reported in millions of people instead of persons. Core indicator 32 was reported inconsistent with EC recommendations, only occasionally, e.g. due to a different thematic orientation. For instance, in OP 2007AT162PO001 'Lower Austria' the indicator shows the following definition: 'Number of enterprises benefiting from flood protection measures', which is not in line with the EC recommendation. For this indicator no estimation is available, since the measure explicitly focuses on protecting enterprises. The national experts, analysing the indicator definition, did not report on any problems of double counting.

There were 46% more people benefiting from flood protection measures in 2013 than by the end of 2012. Many large projects were finished in 2013, six programmes

reported new achievements of more than 100,000 people (2007HU161PO002 OP 'Environment and Energy', 2007FR162PO013 OP 'Languedoc-Roussillon', 2007IT162PO015 OP 'Veneto', 2007PT161PO005 OP 'Algarve', 2007PL161PO020 OP 'Warminsko-Mazurskie', 2007HU161PO004 OP 'South Great Plain').

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 20. Core indicator 32 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	HU	1 342 582	2 702 581
		FR	2 443 300	2 443 300
		PT	712 027	712 027
		PL	271 410	518 772
		IT	498 073	498 073
		GR	88 942	88 942
		DE	55 976	55 976
		RO	33 849	33 849
		UK	4 119	4 119
		SK	2 657	2 657

33) Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures

There were 28.9 million people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures up to the end of 2013, representing 98% of target.

Just four MS report on this core indicator: PL, PT, AT and IT. This may reflect the fact that either no resources are allocated to the related priority theme or the indicator is not relevant to the specific type of projects supported in many MS. The highest achievement is reported in PL, where more than 16 million people benefited. In PT it was around 13 million. At programme level the largest number of people benefiting were in 2007PT16UPO001 'Territorial Enhancement' (8.8 million) which overtook 2007PL161PO013, OP 'Podkarpackie' since 2012. Although it needs to be mentioned that – similar to a number of other core indicators – in total, 14 MS allocated investments to the priority theme 14 'Environment', but did not report on this core indicator. This situation definitely goes in line with priority theme 14 being a broad one, which can be covered by a couple of indicators.

For one indicator, reported by the OP 2007AT162PO008 'Tyrol', the 2012 achievement value was modified based on the findings of the AIR2013 analysis, since the indicator was originally regarded as inconsistent with the EC recommendation. Based on additional information received from the national authority, the achievements of this indicator were now integrated in the analysis.

AIR achievement is almost 3% higher than SFC. This is caused by a WPO team correction of the 2007PL161PO009, OP 'Łódzkie', programme's values (punctuation error by factor 10).

There are 40% more people now benefiting than were in 2012. The highest effect on this had 2007PT16UPO001 'Territorial Enhancement' with 4.2 million people plus, but

also the 2007PT161PO002 OP 'Norte', 2007PL161PO011 OP 'Mazovia', 2007PL161PO008 OP 'Lubuskie', 2007PT161PO005 OP 'Algarve' and 2007PT161PO003 'Centro' programmes registered more than 100 000 people plus last year

Similar to core indicator 32, the national experts did not report on any problems of double counting regarding this indicator. However, a risk of aggregating the information of this indicator still remains: the indicator definition, included in WD7³⁴ mentions the following: 'Number of people exposed to flood risk and whose vulnerability decreased as a direct result of a Structural Funds project.' Based on this – rather vague – guideline, the different MS used definitions, which are quite broad, such as the following one: All inhabitants of communities are benefitting from protection measures, since the implemented projects cover the area of the whole community (and not only parts of them); therefore the achievement value is quite high. The definition is quite broad, but goes in line with the EC recommendation, although it needs to be highlighted that the main results might be not correct.

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 21. Core indicator 33 achievements per MS (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	PL	16 109 956	16 109 956
		PT	12 687 914	12 687 914
		AT	83 340	83 340
		IT	13 345	13 345

37) Number of benefiting students

There were 6.3 million students benefiting from improved buildings or equipment up to the end of 2013, meeting 92% of target.

Most students benefiting by far are reported for IT with almost 4.1 million, mainly due to 2007IT161PO004, OP 'Learning Environments', which was the programme with highest achievements (3.5 million). Additionally, PL, HU, PT, SK, BG and ES report values above 100,000 benefiting students. Reporting from MT were excluded from the database/ WPO analysis since the values still include double counting (situation as in 2012). The 2012 achievements of six indicators were modified, based on the findings of the AIRs2013. PL, DE, ES and GR programmes reported modified values for core indicator 37.

AIR achievement is 1% higher than SFC, the main reason for this being that SFC values for programmes 2007CB163PO064, OP 'Grande Région', and 2007CZ161PO012, OP 'Research and Development for Innovations', have not been available. The WPO team matched one indicator reported by OP 2007RO161PO001 'Regional Competitiveness' to core indicator 37, which was not shared by the

³⁴ EC (2009): Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Reporting on Core Indicators for the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund. The Programming Period 2007-2013. Working Document No. 7. July 2009.

Managing Authority, which interprets core indicator 37 as referring solely to university students.

Two indicators were excluded from the analysis, due to being inconsistent with EC recommendations; these core indicators were reported by 2007FR161PO001 OP 'FEDER Guyane' and 2007MT161PO001 OP 'Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life'.

There are 21% more students now benefitting from improved buildings or equipment than 2012. Besides OP 2007IT161PO004 'Learning Environments' that reported 522 000 students more than 2012, 41 programmes clearly progressed in this field (increase in achievements compared to 2012 reporting).

The following table illustrates the achievements per core indicator per MS/ETC as found in the AIRs2013/corrected by the WPO team.

Table 22. Core indicator 37 achievements per MS (2013)

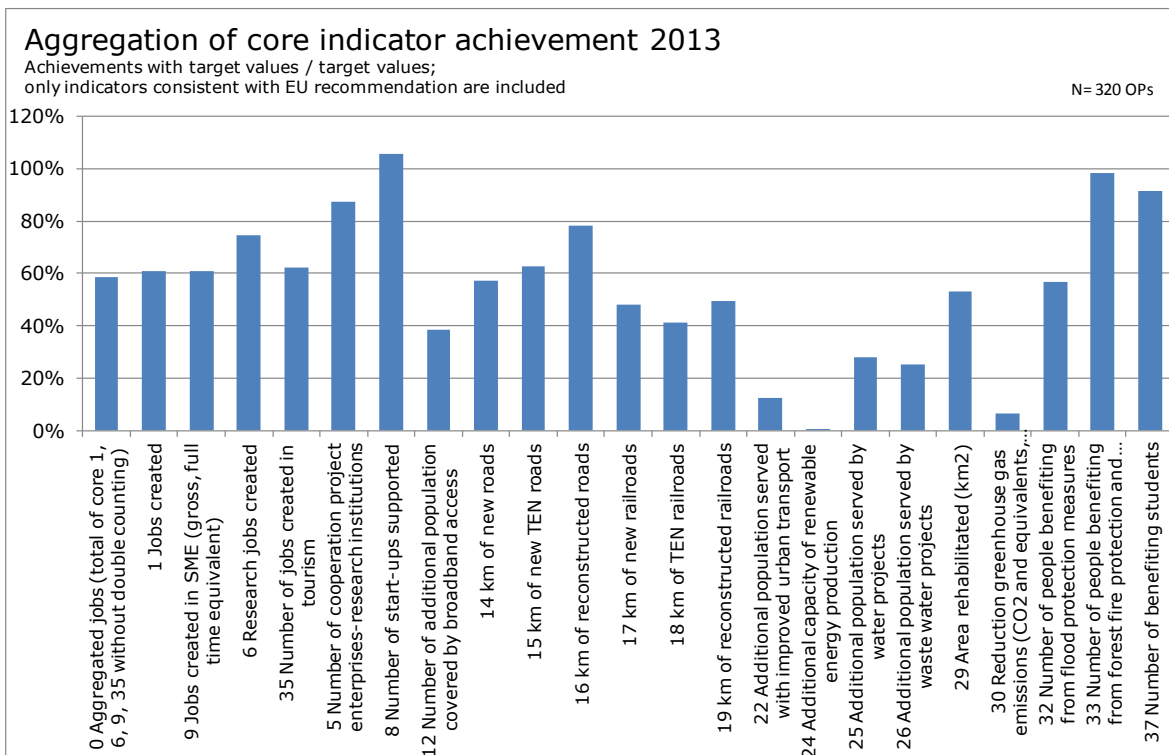
Core indicator number	Core indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
37	Number of benefiting students	IT	4 083 650	4 083 650
		PL	577 207	577 207
		HU	393 840	393 840
		PT	316 088	316 088
		SK	275 491	275 491
		BG	216 495	216 495
		ES	175 486	175 486
		GR	78 524	78 524
		ETC	69 134	69 134
		RO	46 246	46 246
		DE	28 150	28 150
		CZ	13 109	13 109
		BE	10 797	10 797
		EE	9 520	9 520
		FR	1 660	1 660

2.6. Discussion of target achievements

Before discussing target achievements one has to highlight that the setting of targets was not obligatory for the programming bodies. Initial targets set also were subject to measurement unit errors making the comparison dubious in some cases. For the analysis, only achievement values to which a clear and consistent target value is associated were considered.

Figure 6 and Table 23 show the aggregated value of achievement at EU level for each indicator. The analysis takes into account only indicators that are reported in AIRs consistently with EC recommendations³⁵, and indicators that could be corrected by the WPO team. Only indicators reporting on both achieved and target values are considered.

Figure 6. Aggregation of core indicator achievements by 2013



Source: Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

Core indicators 5 'Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions', 8 'Number of start-ups supported', 33 'Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures' and 37 'Number of benefiting students' achieved or almost achieved their targets by the end of 2013.

Indicators showing particularly low achievement rates were these for non-transport

³⁵ See in particular EC, Working Document no. 7, Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Reporting on Core Indicators for the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund, July 2009; and EC, The Programming Period 2014- 2020, Guidance Document on Monitoring and Evaluation – European Regional development Fund and Cohesion Fund – Concepts and Recommendations, January 2014.

infrastructure, i.e. core indicators 22, 24, 25 and 26.
Core indicator 30 'Reduction greenhouse gas emissions'³⁶ only achieved 6% of the EU-wide target by December 2013.

³⁶ Indicator was not part of the analysis of AIRs 2012.

Table 23. Core indicators target achievement in %

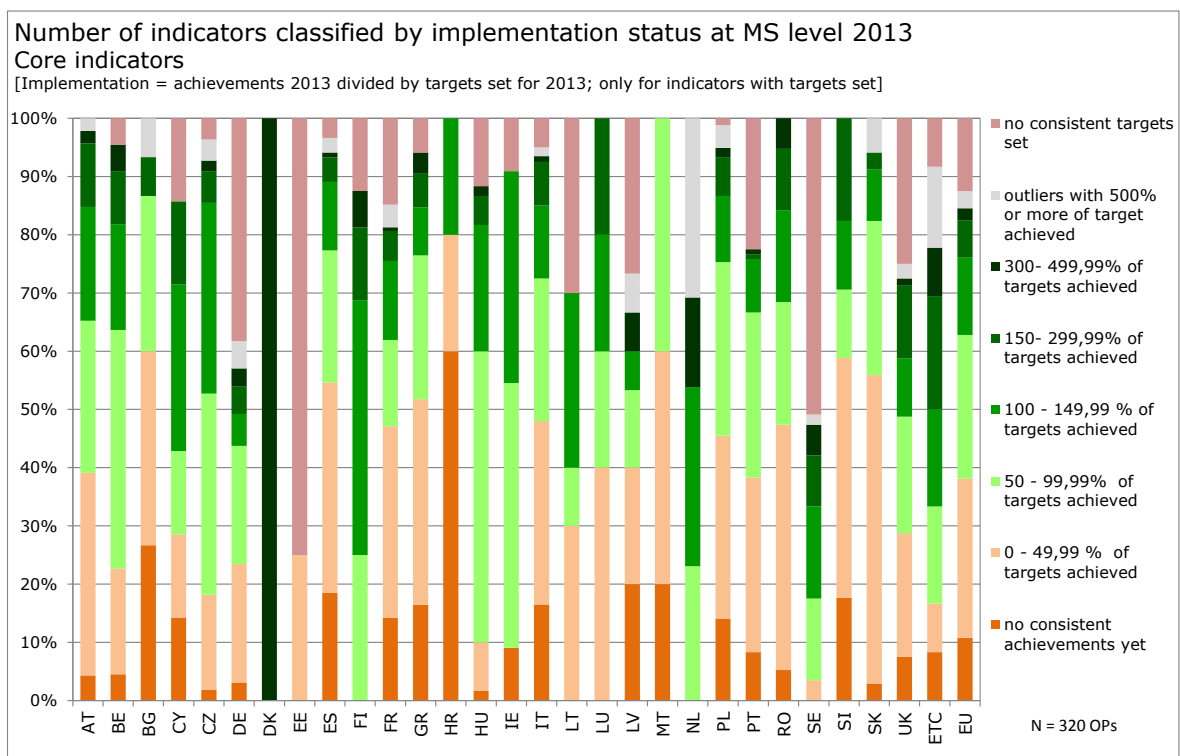
Core indicator number	Core indicator name	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR corr. Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
0	<i>Aggregated jobs created (Aggregation of core 1, 6, 9, 35 reduced by double counting)</i>	1 101 372	1 122 833	658 878	59%
1	Jobs created	902 857	922 088	561 613	61%
9	Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	362 113	362 113	220 156	61%
6	Research jobs created	32 846	33 556	25 064	75%
35	Number of jobs created in tourism	23 288	24 288	15 163	62%
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	28 457	28 395	24 762	87%
8	Number of start-ups supported	88 219	88 973	93 778	105%
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	11 988 482	12 697 004	4 866 918	38%
14	km of new roads	11 264	5 981	3 433	57%
15	km of new TEN roads	3 695	2 768	1 740	63%
16	km of reconstructed roads	24 661	24 690	19 346	78%
17	km of new railroads	1 862	671	323	48%
18	km of TEN railroads	4 763	3 274	1 355	41%
19	km of reconstructed railroads	5 701	5 701	2 828	50%
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport	43 534 218	43 534 218	5 471 859	13%
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	307 130	369 360	2 335	0.004%
25	Additional population served by water projects	14 640 363	14 659 344	4 128 812	28%
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	20 273 836	21 108 800	5 299 576	25%
29	Area rehabilitated (km ²)	858 052	1 150	613	53%
30	Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ and equivalents, kt)	3 057 629	412 401	75 778	18%

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR corr. Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	10 217 778	11 856 767	6 738 695	57%
33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	24 003 933	25 880 521	25 428 612	98%
37	Number of benefiting students	6 506 201	6 423 144	5 870 133	91%

Source: SFC, Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

Figure 7 shows the number of indicators broken down into classes of achievement, as a percentage of all core indicators in the MS, as well as the number of total core indicators reported by MS just under the columns. The achievements in comparison to the targets per MS are discussed in the following subsections.

Figure 7. Share of core indicators by implementation status and MS 2013



Source: Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

1) Jobs created

Across the EU, 61% of the target in core 1 was reached.

Overachievements of the target can be examined in ten MS, whereas BG, SE and NL excelled their targets by more than 25%. Looking at the regions, the OPs

2007SE162PO005 and 2007NL162PO003 mainly caused this success with more than 500% target achievement each. At the other end of the table, seven MS only achieved less than 50% of their targets (BE, LV, PL, PT, IT, MT, SK). However, there are many programmes with low achievements in many MS and no clear pattern can be observed.

Table 24. Core indicator 1 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
1	Jobs created	BG	2 120	2 120	4 510	212.7
		SE	33 450	33 450	42 927	128.3
		ETC	3 918	3 918	4 966	126.7
		NL	12 535	12 535	15 835	126.3
		AT	6 701	6 701	8 191	122.2
		LT	500	500	588	117.7
		HR	200	200	228	113.8
		GR	5 167	5 167	5 699	110.3
		SI	5 210	5 210	5 307	101.9
		IE	5 471	5 471	5 534	101.1
		HU	30 857	30 857	31 040	100.6
		LU	300	300	260	86.7
		FI	38 260	38 260	31 055	81.2
		UK	159 573	148 973	117 894	79.1
		CZ	42 875	42 875	30 363	71.0
		RO	38 000	38 000	25 193	66.3
		DE	71 205	101 036	64 763	64.1
		FR	47 177	47 177	28 218	59.8
		BE	27 274	27 274	12 946	47.5
		LV	5 000	5 000	2 082	41.6
		PL	158 683	158 683	62 674	39.5
PT	18 650	18 650	6 608	35.4		
IT	170 291	170 291	50 485	29.6		
MT	1 400	1 400	324	23.1		
SK	18 040	18 040	3 923	21.7		

9) Jobs created in SMEs (gross, full time equivalent)

Across the EU, 61% of the target in core 9 was reached.

Overachievements of the target can be observed in five MS whereas in DE, CY and the UK, the relevant programmes exceeded their targets by more than 25%. In DE, mainly two programmes are responsible for this situation: 2007DE162PO010 with 665% of target achieved and 2007DE161PO006 with 253% of target achieved. In other MS, overachievements are more widely distributed. Four MS underachieved below 50% of the target value: ES, FR, PT and SK whereas with the exception of ES quantified targets were already low.

Table 25. Core indicator 9 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
9	Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	DE	19 700	19 700	30 094	152.8
		CY	1 158	1 158	1 617	139.6
		UK	16 700	16 700	23 007	137.8
		IE	4 601	4 601	4 826	104.9
		BE	10 273	10 273	10 659	103.8
		GR	17 580	17 580	17 445	99.2
		PL	41 146	41 146	29 586	71.9
		CZ	458	458	257	56.1
		RO	24 900	24 900	13 942	56.0
		IT	20 377	20 377	11 303	55.5
		ES	177 160	177 160	69 807	39.4
		FR	6 260	6 260	2 404	38.4
		PT	9 700	9 700	2 653	27.4
		SK	12 100	12 100	2 558	21.1

6) Research jobs created

Across the EU, 75% of the target in core indicator 6 was reached.

Overachievements of the target can be examined in seven MS whereas in LV, RO, LU, FI and BE the included programmes excelled their targets by more than 25%. However, targets available were very low but for RO and FI. Six MS underachieved below 50% of the target value: AT, CY, PL, SK, PT and BG, the latter three having almost no achievement at all.

Table 26. Core indicator 6 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
6	Research jobs created	LV	50	50	203	406.0
		RO	500	500	1 042	208.4
		LU	80	80	118	147.5
		FI	2 270	2 270	3 217	141.7
		BE	280	280	367	131.1
		SE	235	235	258	109.8
		CZ	2 585	2 585	2 731	105.7
		IE	1 017	1 017	975	95.8
		DE	1 429	2 104	1 957	93.0
		UK	4 215	4 215	3 627	86.0
		IT	3 944	3 944	2 869	72.7
		FR	4 805	4 840	3 490	72.1
		GR	2 207	2 207	1 161	52.6
		AT	902	902	359	39.8
		CY	1 470	1 470	568	38.6
		PL	5 920	5 920	2 075	35.1
		SK	478	478	25	5.2
PT	349	349	18	5.2		
BG	110	110	4	3.6		

35) Number of jobs created in tourism

Across the EU, 62% of the target in core indicator 35 was reached.

Overachievements of the target can be examined in four MS whereas only the UK and DE notably excelled their targets. LV, RO, LU, FI and BE the included programmes excelled their targets by more than 25%. Four MS underachieved below 50% of the target value: PT, SK, FR and GR.

Table 27. Core indicator 35 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
35	Number	UK	68	68	176	258.8

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
	of jobs created in tourism	DE	300	300	464	154.7
		LT	500	500	588	117.7
		RO	0	1 000	1 073	107.3
		CZ	1 568	1 568	1 475	94.1
		SI	1 000	1 000	881	88.1
		IT	1 647	1 647	1 376	83.5
		PL	5 134	5 134	3 668	71.4
		HU	6 452	6 452	4 390	68.0
		PT	1 670	1 670	430	25.7
		SK	3 935	3 935	615	15.6
		FR	200	200	18	9.0
		GR	814	814	9	1.1

5) Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions

Across the EU, 87% of the target in core 5 was reached.

Overachievements of the target can be examined in eight MS. Out of these DE, FR, CZ, CY and SE had the highest achievements (LU only reported seven jobs more than the target). Nine MS underachieved below 50% of the target value, whereas some of these had very low targets set.

Table 28. Core indicator 5 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	DE	626	686	1 802	262.7
		FR	2 022	2 022	5 028	248.7
		LU	5	5	12	240.0
		CZ	285	285	514	180.4
		CY	130	130	218	167.7
		SE	195	195	304	155.9
		ETC	472	472	638	135.2
		HU	66	66	79	119.7

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		UK	5 076	5 084	5 321	104.7
		IT	2 450	2 320	2 230	96.1
		LV	50	50	46	92.0
		NL	469	469	412	87.8
		ES	12 511	12 511	6 799	54.3
		AT	180	180	89	49.4
		PL	1 758	1 758	790	44.9
		GR	292	292	108	37.2
		BE	200	200	52	26.0
		SK	1 130	1 130	262	23.2
		RO	200	200	44	22.0
		HR	33	33	5	15.2
		PT	197	197	9	4.6
		BG	110	110	0	0.0

8) Number of start-ups supported

105% of the target in core indicator 8 was reached, one of the few indicators that overachieved when adding all target achievements EU wide by the end of 2013.

However, mainly three MS are responsible for this achievement, namely NL (715% overachievement), DK (398% overachievement) and the UK (118.6% overachievement). The other MS that overachieved (LV, RO and BE) had much lower absolute numbers of start-ups supported. There are seven MS that did not achieve more than 50%, whereas except for GR, target projects included in the comparison were few.

Table 29. Core indicator 8 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
8	Number of start-ups supported	LV	82	82	908	1 107.3
		NL	758	758	5 422	715.3
		DK	900	900	3 583	398.1
		RO	30	30	106	353.3

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		BE	1 979	1 979	2 534	128.0
		ETC	309	313	373	119.2
		UK	32 546	33 246	39 431	118.6
		FI	6 450	6 450	6 436	99.8
		SE	18 200	18 200	17 778	97.7
		FR	1 746	1 796	1 519	84.6
		SI	21	21	17	81.0
		PL	2 102	2 102	1 581	75.2
		ES	10 128	10 128	7 495	74.0
		IT	4 872	4 872	3 112	63.9
		IE	156	156	89	57.1
		GR	4 735	4 735	2 336	49.3
		SK	260	260	124	47.7
		MT	40	40	17	42.5
		DE	1 678	1 678	585	34.9
		CZ	20	20	6	30.0
		PT	865	865	259	29.9
		AT	342	342	67	19.6

12) Number of additional population covered by broadband access

Across the EU, only 38% of the target in core indicator 12 was reached. Targets for this indicator were only available in ten MS.

Overachievements of the target can be examined in three MS: SI, SE and ES, where several thousand people more than expected were covered. All other MS except GR clearly underachieved. BE and BG did not report any consistent achievement.

Table 30. Core indicator 12 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
12	Number of additional population	SI	30 000	30 000	73 316	244.4
		SE	12 800	27 017	46 800	173.2

covered by broadband access	ES	1 588 000	1 588 000	1 748 340	110.1
	GR	104 603	104 603	93 364	89.3
	IT	3 244 969	3 384 829	1 510 478	44.6
	FR	2 256 911	2 256 911	688 412	30.5
	PT	545 000	545 000	132 718	24.4
	PL	3 479 199	4 033 644	573 490	14.2
	BE	2 000	2 000	0	0.0
	BG	725 000	725 000	0	0.0

14) km of new roads

Across the EU, 57% of the target in core indicator 14 was reached. Only 13 MS reported consistent targets.

Only CZ overachieved, with around 50 km more new roads brought into service than expected. FR hit the target exactly; all other MS underachieved, especially BG, ES, SK, DE and RO. FR and the UK had very low targets.

Table 31. Core indicator 14 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
14	km of new roads	CZ	242	242	293	120.9
		FR	28	28	28	100.0
		PT	364	364	290	79.8
		PL	2 263	2 263	1 595	70.5
		HU	635	635	443	69.8
		IT	118	118	61	51.4
		BG	335	335	141	42.1
		ES	790	790	279	35.3
		SI	5 832	9	3	31.8
		SK	230	230	72	31.5
		DE	208	261	66	25.4
		RO	219	706	162	23.0
		UK	1	1	0	0.0

15) km of new TEN roads

Across the EU, 63% of the target in core indicator 15 was reached. Only eleven MS reported consistent targets.

There were no clear overachievements. SI and CY hit their marks exactly. Three MS achieved less than 50% of target.

Table 32. Core indicator 15 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
15	km of new TEN roads	SI	450	52	52	100.8
		CY	3	3	3	100.0
		GR	625	96	88	91.3
		CZ	120	120	103	85.9
		PT	168	168	137	81.8
		PL	1 197	1 197	834	69.6
		HU	170	170	114	67.1
		SK	76	76	39	51.4
		ES	180	180	88	48.9
		BG	333	333	141	42.3
		RO	373	373	140	37.6

16) km of reconstructed roads

Across the EU, 78% of the target for core indicator 16 was reached, considerably more than for the new road indicators.

There were overachievements in three MS with SK reconstructing 300 km more road than originally planned. ES, GR and DE have significant reconstruction work that is not (yet) completed.

Table 33. Core indicator 16 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
16	km of reconstructed roads	SK	1 095	1 095	1 393	127.2
		LV	350	350	360	102.9

		IE	33	33	33	100.0
		PL	6 502	6 502	6 313	97.1
		HU	2 331	2 331	2 237	96.0
		ETC	547	547	487	88.9
		CZ	1 461	1 461	1 267	86.7
		RO	1 803	1 803	1 437	79.7
		PT	3 560	3 560	2 692	75.6
		IT	243	243	168	69.0
		MT	20	20	11	57.1
		BG	1 321	1 321	730	55.3
		CY	7	7	3	51.0
		ES	4 035	4 035	1 681	41.7
		GR	1 228	1 228	510	41.6
		SI	23	23	4	18.4
		DE	100	129	21	15.9
		UK	2	2	0	0.0

17) km of new railroads

Across the EU, only 48% of the target for core indicator 17 was reached.

Excluding the overachievements in DE (493% caused by to OP 2007DE161PO006 and OP 2007DE161PO005), achievement would be much lower. All other MS have clearly underachieved so far, in ES, LV and SI no new rail project has yet been completed.

Table 34. Core indicator 17 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
17	km of new railroads	DE	44	44	217	492.7
		HU	38	38	20	52.6
		BG	0	36	17	47.2
		PT	230	230	47	20.3
		IT	128	128	20	16.0
		PL	28	28	2	7.1
		ES	90	90	0	0.0
		HR	14	14	0	0.0
		LV	52	52	0	0.0

		SI	1 238	11	0	0.0
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18) km of TEN railroads

Across the EU, only 41% of the target for core indicator 18 was reached.

Again, the extra railroad built in DE (partly TEN) heavily influenced the overall achievement. Except for FR, all other MS underachieved with SK, LT, PT, GR, PL, RO and ES clearly missing their target by the end of 2013.

Table 35. Core indicator 18 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
18	km of TEN railroads	DE	25	25	130	518.0
		FR	57	57	57	100.0
		HU	23	23	20	87.0
		IT	950	950	728	76.6
		BG	345	345	164	47.5
		SK	165	165	62	37.6
		LT	170	170	38	22.2
		PT	230	230	47	20.3
		GR	572	101	17	17.2
		PL	580	580	71	12.2
		RO	0	209	22	10.4
		ES	356	356	0	0.0
		LV	52	52	0	0.0
		SI	1 238	11	0	0.0

19) km of reconstructed railroads

Across the EU, 50% of the target for core indicator 19 was reached.

As with the other transport infrastructure indicators, only one MS – GR – overachieved. BG, SI, SK, PL, LT, RO and ES missed their targets.

Table 36. Core indicator 19 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
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			texts)			
19	km of reconstructed railroads	GR	35	35	65	186.0
		FR	426	426	389	91.4
		PT	350	350	249	71.1
		CZ	453	453	301	66.4
		IT	1 449	1 449	951	65.6
		HU	292	292	179	61.3
		BG	345	345	164	47.5
		SI	158	158	73	46.0
		SK	165	165	62	37.6
		PL	1 425	1 425	332	23.3
		LT	220	220	40	18.2
		RO	209	209	22	10.4
		ES	72	72	1	1.7
		DE	61	61	0	0.0
		ETC	1	1	0	0.0
HR	40	40	0	0.0		

22) Additional population served with improved urban transport

Across the EU, only 13% of the target in core indicator 22 was reached. Consistent targets and achievements were reported in nine MS.

Only HU reached its target already by 2013 (interim result), though BG almost did. All other MS are behind. CZ, IT, LV and the UK did not report any consistent achievement. Polish programmes used a different indicator definition and their achievements, though reported in SFC, are not included in the analysis (see also section 2.5).

Table 37. Core indicator 22 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport	HU	4 263 730	4 263 730	4 207 362	98.7
		BG	535 000	535 000	438 616	82.0
		PT	750 376	750 376	576 321	76.8
		FR	1 349 905	1 349 905	208 638	15.5
		GR	443 024	443 024	40 922	9.2

		CZ	81 350	81 350	0	0.0
		IT	320 753	320 753	0	0.0
		LV	35 789 000	35 789 000	0	0.0
		UK	1 080	1 080	0	0.0

24) Additional capacity of renewable energy production

Across the EU, only 0.004% of the overall target set for core indicator 24 was reached. This is the lowest target achievement of all selected indicators by the end of 2013. This is mainly due to GR and SI, which set extremely high targets but could not meet them at all.

Other MS have either met their target (LT, RO, AT, SK) or set low targets (CY, UK). PL, FR and IT had relatively low achievements of 50% or less, although they had planned significant new capacity.

Table 38. Core indicator 24 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	LT	160	160	191	119.5
		RO	340	340	402	118.3
		AT	105	105	110	105.1
		SK	98	98	102	103.9
		GR	263 613	156	107	68.0
		LV	77	77	46	59.7
		CZ	326	326	174	53.6
		PL	1 041	1 041	523	50.2
		DE	20 083	103	28	27.4
		FR	1 301	1 301	207	15.9
		IT	3 956	3 956	349	8.8
		ETC	6 666	6 666	22	0.3
		SI	9 333	355 000	73	0.0
		CY	1	1	0	0.0
UK	30	30	0	0.0		

25) Additional population served by water projects

Only 28% of target was met in core indicator 25. CZ and IE met their target, all other MS were behind. Especially LV and ES which were nowhere near their ambitious

targets.

Table 39. Core indicator 25 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
25	Additional population served by water projects	ETC	5 000	5 000	33 750	675.0
		CZ	310 000	310 000	340 321	109.8
		IE	27 327	27 327	27 000	98.8
		FR	552 000	552 000	482 403	87.4
		PT	363 600	363 600	310 620	85.4
		PL	247 249	266 230	206 745	77.7
		SI	370 000	370 000	193 128	52.2
		GR	1 957 776	1 957 776	869 886	44.4
		SK	9 500	9 500	4 150	43.7
		EE	30 000	30 000	9 158	30.5
		LV	1 810 000	1 810 000	398 245	22.0
ES	8 957 911	8 957 911	1 253 406	14.0		

26) Additional population served by waste water projects

Also for core indicator 26, target achievement was low with 25% of the targets met.

All MS underachieved and especially ES, which had planned waste water projects to serve millions of additional population equivalent, has not met its target by the end of 2013.

Table 40. Core indicator 26 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	CZ	741 000	741 000	459 266	62.0
		PT	2 045 100	2 045 100	1 131 876	55.3
		SI	710 000	210 000	114 936	54.7
		DE	248 100	248 100	129 782	52.3
		IT	1 852 000	1 852 000	794 361	42.9
		EE	30 000	30 000	11 064	36.9
		PL	1 227 185	1 262 150	393 967	31.2
FR	341 441	341 441	93 969	27.5		

		LT	270 000	270 000	63 214	23.4
		GR	1 174 222	1 174 222	256 744	21.9
		HU	1	1 300 000	200 000	15.4
		ES	11 294 596	11 294 596	1 636 514	14.5
		SK	335 991	335 991	13 883	4.1
		IE	4 200	4 200	0	0.0

29) Area rehabilitated (km²)

Up to the end of 2013, 53% of target was met across the EU. Most MS used this indicator.

CZ massively overachieved with 621% of target; this is mainly due to OP 2007CZ161PO006. However, all other CZ programmes met their targets. While 2007NL162PO001 also overachieved, all other MS were behind. Notably the UK, FR and PL set high targets but achieved little so far. Many MAs reported this indicator in hectares instead of km², which was corrected by WPO. This explains the massive difference compared to SFC figure.

Table 41. Core indicator 29 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
29	Area rehabilitated (km ²)	CZ	14	14	86	621.7
		ETC	415	4	17	409.3
		NL	150	2	2	129.3
		PT	16	16	13	82.2
		GR	69	69	53	77.6
		LT	400	4	3	67.3
		IT	265	103	62	59.8
		DE	446 971	51	28	55.2
		ES	217	2	1	53.5
		MT	0	0	0	53.3
		HU	65 000	650	338	52.0
		SK	1	1	1	51.5
		BE	173	9	5	48.8
		LU	2	2	0	15.0
		LV	1	1	0	10.3
UK	163	11	1	8.4		

		SI	550	6	0	3.6
		FR	343 343	18	1	3.3
		PL	226	186	2	1.0
		HR	1	1	0	0.0
		RO	75	1	0	0.0

30) Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and equivalents, kt)

Core indicator 30 is analysed in chapter 6 of this report. Generally, targets were hardly met at all.

Only one OP (2007DE162PO007, 'North Rhine-Westphalia') reported a massive overachievement which is why the DE value is very high in the total³⁷. Apart from PT, all other MS did not reach their targets (yet).

Table 42. Core indicator 30 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
30	Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ and equivalents, kt)	DE	975 014	989	68 617	6 939.1
		ETC	1 320	1	13	962.6
		PT	456	456	1 519	333.3
		AT	368 401	297	129	43.5
		GR	2 077	2 077	825	39.7
		SK	110	110	30	27.3
		UK	74 940	348	74	21.3
		SI	19 935	349	56	16.0
		IT	42 325	6 361	959	15.1
		HU	1 313	1 487	155	10.4
		LU	100	100	10	10.0
		PL	656	656	12	1.9
		FR	1 645 826	399 074	2 666	0.5
		BG	95	95	0	0.0
		MT	3	3	0	0.0

32) Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures

57% of the target for core indicator 32 was reached by the end of 2013.

³⁷ This high value from the AIR confirmed by the MA is rather dubious and may need further examination.

In FR there was a clear overachievement whereas in the UK overachievement is small in absolute numbers. The other MS underachieved and IT, GR, DE, SK, RO and SI reached less than 50% of their related targets.

Table 43. Core indicator 32 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	FR	1 295 908	1 295 908	2 132 443	164.6
		UK	2 700	2 700	4 119	152.6
		HU	1 344 002	2 974 000	2 702 581	90.9
		PT	1 283 882	1 283 882	712 027	55.5
		PL	1 179 896	1 188 887	518 772	43.6
		IT	2 142 240	2 142 240	498 073	23.3
		GR	494 200	494 200	88 942	18.0
		DE	272 850	272 850	45 232	16.6
		SK	42 100	42 100	2 657	6.3
		RO	1 500 000	1 500 000	33 849	2.3
		SI	660 000	660 000	0	0.0

33) Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures

98% of the target for core indicator 32 was reached which is one of the best EU-wide achievement values. Six MS reported consistent target values.

There was clear overachievement in PL. While PT was well advanced by the end of 2013, GR did not (yet) report any consistent achievement against its important target.

Table 44. Core indicator 33 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
33	Number of people benefiting	PL	9 070 000	9 070 000	12 644 013	139.4
		AT	80 000	80 000	83 340	104.2

	from forest fire protection and other protection measures	PT	14 213 804	14 213 804	12 687 914	89.3
		IT	33 800	33 800	13 345	39.5
		FR	1 000	1 000	0	0.0
		GR	605 329	2 481 917	0	0.0

37) Number of benefiting students

91% of the targets were met for core indicator 37. The only ETC programme that reported the indicator consistently, 2007CB163PO064, achieved 3 500% of target.

2007BG161PO001 achieved more than 1 000% of target; IT and RO programmes met their targets in total. SK, DE, GR, FR, ES and CZ achieved less than 50%, though FR target had very limited target.

Table 45. Core indicator 37 target achievement in % per MS

Core indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
37	Number of benefiting students	ETC	2 000	2 000	69 134	3 456.7
		BG	20 000	20 000	216 495	1 082.5
		IT	3 776 115	3 776 115	4 083 650	108.1
		RO	45 000	45 000	46 246	102.8
		PL	764 994	681 937	577 207	84.6
		PT	408 298	408 298	316 088	77.4
		BE	15 000	15 000	10 797	72.0
		SK	563 750	563 750	275 491	48.9
		DE	29 515	29 515	14 012	47.5
		GR	152 794	152 794	71 158	46.6
		FR	3 200	3 200	1 260	39.4
		ES	674 635	674 635	175 486	26.0
		CZ	50 900	50 900	13 109	25.8

High over-achievements (more than 500% of target met)

There were a number of high overachievements across all indicators by the end of 2013. There is no clear pattern, though indicators used more frequently report high overachievements more frequently. Notably PL, but also DE and the NL have a number of cases. All these achievements have been subject to numerous checks and feedback interviews with the MAs. Details are in Table 46.

Table 46. Core indicators with achievement more than 500% of target (2013)

Core indicator number	Core indicator name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
1	Jobs created	2007FR162PO014	OP 'Limousin region'	200	2 104	1 052
		2007CB163PO065	OP 'Belgium - Netherlands'	118	837	709
		2007SK161PO005	OP 'Health'	58	383	660
		2007CZ16UPO002	OP 'Integrated OP'	90	509	565
		2007CB163PO047	OP 'Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland'	50	257	514
9	Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	2007DE162PO010	OP 'Lower Saxony' (excluding Lüneburg)	2 400	15 974	666
35	Number of jobs created in tourism	2007UK162PO003	OP 'Northern-Ireland'	18	112	622
		2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	32	190	594
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	2007NL162PO001	OP 'North Netherlands'	6	68	1 133
		2007DE161PO003	OP 'Mecklenburg-Vorpommern'	15	156	1 040
		2007DE161PO006	ROP for Lüneburg (Lower Saxony)	35	315	900
		2007IT161PO011	OP 'Sicily'	20	105	525
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	4	21	525
		2007SE162PO006	OP 'North Mid-Sweden'	10	52	520
		2007FR161PO004	OP 'Réunion'	7	36	514
8	Number of start-ups supported	2007LV161PO001	OP 'Entrepreneurship and Innovation'	82	908	1 107
		2007NL162PO002	OP 'West Netherlands'	268	2 597	969
		2007NL162PO003	OP 'South Netherlands'	250	1 884	754
		2007ES162PO003	OP 'Navarre'	40	300	750
		2007NL162PO001	OP 'North Netherlands'	60	326	543
		2007ES162PO002	OP 'Basque Country'	150	778	519

		2007UK162PO012	OP 'East Wales'	510	2 603	510
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	46 852	336 442	718
16	km of reconstructed roads	2007SK161PO004	OP 'Transport'	45	451	995
17	km of new railroads	2007DE161PO006	ROP for Lüneburg (Lower Saxony)	15	83	551
18	km of TEN railroads	2007DE161PO005	OP 'Transport infrastructure of the Federal Republic of Germany'	25	130	518
25	Additional population served by water projects	2007CB163PO032	OP 'North'	5 000	33 750	675
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	4 000	34 016	850
29	Area rehabilitated (km ²)	2007CZ161PO006	OP 'Environment'	10	81	810
		2007IT162PO003	OP 'Friuli Venezia Giulia'	0 02	0 16	800
		2007PL161PO012	OP 'Opolskie'	0 01	0 08	800
30	Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ and equivalents, kt)	2007CB163PO035	OP 'Italy-Switzerland'	1	13	963
		2007FR162PO014	OP 'Limousin region'	70	350	500
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	800	6 495	812

33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	100 000	888 496	888
37	Number of benefiting students	2007BG161PO001	OP 'Regional Development'	20 000	216 495	1 082

Source: Evaluation of the AIRs 2013

High under-achievements (less than 50% of target met)

Many more OPs reported achievements of less than 50% so far. Again, no clear pattern can be identified. Generally, core indicators with low aggregated values – such as 12, 24, 25, 26 and 30 also have the highest underachievements per OP.

Table 47. Core indicators with achievement below 50% of target (2013)

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
1	Jobs created	2007FR162PO026	OP 'Rhône'	20	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO005	OP 'Networks and Mobility'	1 875	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO017	OP 'Greater Poland'	10 090	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO008	OP 'Molise'	2 200	29	1.3
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	20 000	281	1.4
		2007DE162PO009	OP 'Hamburg'	770	27	3.5
		2007IT161PO007	OP 'Security for development'	600	22	3.7
		2007IT162PO010	OP 'Autonomous Province of Trento'	584	23	3.9
		2007IT161PO001	Poin Attrattori culturali, naturali e turismo	26 000	1 346	5.2
		2007SK16UPO001	OP 'Research & Development'	478	25	5.2
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	1 284	113	8.8
		2007PT161PO006	OP 'Azores'	1 600	155	9.7
		2007BE162PO002	OP 'Flanders'	15 000	1 662	11.1

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007PL161PO003	OP 'Development of Eastern Poland'	2 500	317	12.7
		2007FR162PO007	OP 'Brittany'	1 452	217	14.9
		2007IT162PO005	OP 'Liguria'	5 675	972	17.1
		2007DE162PO004	OP 'Berlin'	8 000	1 402	17.5
		2007PT16UPO001	OP 'Territorial Enhancement'	4 000	707	17.7
		2007SK161PO006	OP 'Competitiveness and Economic Growth'	14 200	2 527	17.8
		2007FR161PO004	OP 'Réunion'	1 500	269	17.9
		2007SK161PO001	OP 'Information Society'	1 461	269	18.4
		2007FR162PO016	OP 'Loire'	8 295	1 558	18.8
		2007CB163PO032	OP 'North'	110	21	19.1
		2007UK161PO003	OP 'Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly'	15 412	3 306	21.5
		2007FR162PO023	OP 'Alps'	150	33	22.0
		2007FR162PO018	OP 'Picardy'	3 500	790	22.6
		2007MT161PO001	OP 'Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life'	1 400	324	23.1
		2007PL161PO001	OP 'Innovative economy'	70 300	16 447	23.4
		2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	8 370	2 083	24.9
		2007DE161PO007	OP 'Saxony-Anhalt'	13 891	3 494	25.2
		2007IT162PO002	OP 'Emilia-Romagna region'	1 419	360	25.4
		2007UK162PO011	OP 'South West England'	9 000	2 344	26.0
		2007DE161PO004	OP 'Saxony'	24 760	6 493	26.2
		2007IT162PO001	OP 'Abruzzo'	1 400	402	28.7
		2007IT161PO010	OP 'Puglia'	65 499	19 348	29.5
		2007FR162PO002	OP 'Centre Region'	780	242	31.0
		2007PT161PO003	OP 'Centro'	5 000	1 576	31.5
		2007HU161PO004	OP 'South Great Plain'	7 400	2 533	34.2
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	3 200	1 124	35.1
		2007SK161PO002	OP 'Environment'	398	140	35.2
		2007IT162PO011	OP 'Piemonte'	6 000	2 130	35.5
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	1 050	373	35.5
		2007SK161PO003	OP 'Western Slovakia, Central Slovakia and Eastern Slovakia'	1 245	443	35.6
		2007FR162PO010	OP 'Franche-Comté'	1 950	712	36.5
		2007IT162PO004	OP 'Latium'	1 500	552	36.8
		2007IT162PO003	OP 'Friuli Venezia'	476	182	38.2

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
			Giulia'			
		2007DE162PO005	OP 'Hessen'	1 700	661	38.9
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	6 000	2 332	38.9
		2007DE162PO001	OP 'Bavaria'	6 831	2 754	40.3
		2007FR162PO011	OP 'Upper Normandy'	800	323	40.4
		2007PT161PO004	OP: 'Alentejo'	4 900	1 983	40.5
		2007LV161PO001	OP 'Entrepreneurship and Innovation'	5 000	2 082	41.6
		2007UK161PO001	OP 'Highlands and Islands of Scotland'	4 100	1 727	42.1
		2007IT161PO012	OP 'Basilicata'	8 000	3 401	42.5
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	2 700	1 161	43.0
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	1 000	435	43.5
		2007UK162PO010	OP 'East Midlands'	8 600	3 765	43.8
		2007FR162PO004	OP 'Auvergne'	1 527	688	45.1
		2007FR162PO008	OP 'Champagne-Ardenne'	8 508	3 997	47.0
		2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	6 140	2 946	48.0
		2007AT162PO003	OP 'Vorarlberg'	450	218	48.4
5	Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions	2007BG161PO003	OP 'Development of the Competitiveness of the Bulgarian Economy'	110	0	0.0
		2007CB163PO033	OP 'Italy – Maritime France'	15	0	0.0
		2007ES162PO003	OP 'Navarre'	16	0	0.0
		2007ES162PO006	OP 'Catalonia'	145	0	0.0
		2007ES16UPO003	OP 'Knowledge-based Economy'	25	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO002	OP 'Guadeloupe'	25	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	15	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO008	OP 'Lubuskie'	10	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO010	OP 'Lesser Poland'	80	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO013	OP 'Podkarpackie'	70	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	14	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	30	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO002	OP 'Norte'	80	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	44	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO004	OP: 'Alentejo'	2	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	8	0	0.0
		2007PT162PO001	OP 'Lisbon'	50	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO011	OP 'Mazovia'	200	1	0.5
		2007GR161PO001	OP 'Competitiveness	70	1	1.4

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
			and Entrepreneurship'			
		2007ES162PO001	OP 'Cantabria'	568	10	1.8
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	1 830	53	2.9
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	2 354	207	8.8
		2007DE162PO008	OP 'Baden-Württemberg'	40	4	10.0
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	140	15	10.7
		2007HR161PO001	OP 'Regional Competitiveness' for Croatia [HR]	33	5	15.2
		2007FR162PO008	OP 'Champagne-Ardenne'	112	17	15.2
		2007ES162PO011	OP 'Canary Islands'	26	4	15.4
		2007BE161PO001	OP 'Wallonia (Hainaut)'	10	2	20.0
		2007BE162PO002	OP 'Flanders'	180	37	20.6
		2007RO161PO002	OP 'Increase of Economic Competitiveness'	200	44	22.0
		2007CB163PO032	OP 'North'	250	56	22.4
		2007IT161PO012	OP 'Basilicata'	250	56	22.4
		2007SK161PO001	OP 'Research & Development'	1 127	260	23.1
		2007PL161PO003	OP 'Development of Eastern Poland'	16	4	25.0
		2007FR162PO022	OP 'Rhône-Alpes'	607	182	30.0
		2007FR162PO017	OP 'Nord-Pas-de-Calais'	210	64	30.5
		2007PT161PO006	OP 'Azores'	6	2	33.3
		2007AT162PO008	OP 'Tyrol'	20	7	35.0
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	146	59	40.4
		2007PL161PO020	OP 'Warminko-Mazurskie'	110	45	40.9
		2007FR162PO006	OP 'Burgundy'	105	43	41.0
		2007UK162PO007	OP 'West Midlands'	3 940	1 697	43.1
		2007AT162PO005	OP 'Kärnten'	55	24	43.6
		2007CZ161PO004	OP 'Enterprises and Innovations'	140	66	47.1
		2007FR162PO002	OP 'Centre Region'	130	62	47.7
		2007IT162PO011	OP 'Piemonte'	750	361	48.1
		2007PL161PO001	OP 'Innovative economy'	900	439	48.8
6	Research jobs created	2007FR161PO002	OP 'Guadeloupe'	30	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO008	OP 'Molise'	110	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	7	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO011	OP 'Mazovia'	40	0	0.0

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	14	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO004	OP: 'Alentejo'	60	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO006	OP 'Azores'	4	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO017	OP 'Greater Poland'	150	2	1.3
		2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	85	3	3.5
		2007BG161PO003	OP 'Development of the Competitiveness of the Bulgarian Economy'	110	4	3.6
		2007FR162PO017	OP 'Nord-Pas-de-Calais'	1 000	48	4.8
		2007FR162PO001	OP 'Aquitaine'	300	15	5.0
		2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	20	1	5.0
		2007PL161PO014	OP 'Podlaskie'	20	1	5.0
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	60	3	5.0
		2007SK16UPO001	OP 'Research & Development'	478	25	5.2
		2007FR162PO002	OP 'Centre Region'	160	9	5.3
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	200	13	6.5
		2007GR16UPO002	OP 'Crete and the Aegean Islands'	19	1	6.8
		2007PL161PO013	OP 'Podkarpackie'	50	4	8.0
		2007PT162PO002	OP 'Madeira'	25	2	8.0
		2007PL161PO008	OP 'Lubuskie'	12	1	8.3
		2007UK162PO012	OP 'East Wales'	1 200	106	8.8
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	780	82	10.6
		2007IT162PO016	OP 'Sardinia'	15	2	13.3
		2007AT162PO003	OP 'Vorarlberg'	50	8	16.0
		2007IT162PO004	OP 'Latium'	30	5	16.7
		2007AT162PO005	OP 'Kärnten'	100	26	26.0
		2007UK162PO011	OP 'South West England'	640	179	28.0
		2007AT162PO002	OP 'Upper Austria'	208	66	31.7
		2007PL161PO001	OP 'Innovative economy'	4 900	1 585	32.3
		2007UK162PO006	OP 'London'	220	72	32.7
		2007AT162PO008	OP 'Tyrol'	12	4	33.3
		2007DE162PO011	OP 'Rhineland-Palatinate'	60	20	33.3
		2007GR16UPO001	OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros'	60	22	36.3
		2007IT161PO006	OP 'Research and Competitiveness'	1 645	623	37.9
		2007CY16UPO001	OP 'Sustainable Development and Competitiveness'	1 470	568	38.6

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007PL161PO012	OP 'Opolskie'	68	27	39.7
		2007AT162PO007	OP 'Styria'	250	108	43.2
		2007FR162PO010	OP 'Franche-Comté'	60	28	46.7
		2007PL161PO003	OP 'Development of Eastern Poland'	112	53	47.3
		2007IT162PO003	OP 'Friuli Venezia Giulia'	381	182	47.8
		2007CZ162PO001	OP 'Prague'	85	42	49.1
8	Number of start-ups supported	2007AT162PO003	OP 'Vorarlberg'	14	0	0.0
		2007AT162PO006	OP 'Salzburg'	15	0	0.0
		2007DE162PO009	OP 'Hamburg'	7	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	60	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO006	OP 'Burgundy'	80	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO007	OP 'Western Greece - Peloponnesus - Ionian Islands'	755	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO005	OP 'Liguria'	490	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO013	OP 'Umbria'	15	0	0.0
		2007AT162PO004	OP 'Vienna'	60	1	1.7
		2007FR162PO012	OP 'Ile-de-France'	850	56	6.6
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	174	12	6.9
		2007UK162PO003	OP 'Northern-Ireland'	285	26	9.1
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	25	3	12.0
		2007DE162PO005	OP 'Hessen'	270	34	12.6
		2007AT162PO007	OP 'Styria'	170	25	14.7
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	25	4	16.0
		2007FR162PO013	OP 'Languedoc-Roussillon'	140	23	16.4
		2007ES161PO004	OP 'Asturias'	273	46	16.8
		2007PT161PO006	OP 'Azores'	300	57	19.0
		2007DE162PO011	OP 'Rhineland-Palatinate'	20	4	20.0
		2007PT162PO001	OP 'Lisbon'	25	5	20.0
		2007DE162PO004	OP 'Berlin'	780	187	24.0
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	3 649	884	24.2
		2007PT161PO004	OP: 'Alentejo'	27	7	25.9
		2007PT161PO002	OP 'Norte'	250	65	26.0
		2007AT162PO001	OP 'Lower Austria'	30	8	26.7
		2007DE161PO006	Regional OP for Lüneburg (Lower Saxony)	60	16	26.7
		2007GR16UPO002	OP 'Crete and the Aegean Islands'	700	189	27.0
2007UK162PO010	OP 'East Midlands'	2 000	552	27.6		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %		
		2007DE161PO007	OP 'Saxony-Anhalt'	200	56	28.0		
		2007AT162PO002	OP 'Upper Austria'	7	2	28.6		
		2007GR16UPO001	OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros'	910	271	29.8		
		2007CZ162PO001	OP 'Prague'	20	6	30.0		
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	143	45	31.5		
		2007SE162PO007	OP 'Mid-North Sweden'	7 000	2 440	34.9		
		2007IT161PO011	OP 'Sicily'	115	45	39.1		
		2007DE161PO002	OP 'Brandenburg'	150	60	40.0		
		2007PL161PO008	OP 'Lubuskie'	100	40	40.0		
		2007UK162PO007	OP 'West Midlands'	2 590	1 077	41.6		
		2007MT161PO001	Operational Programm 'Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life'	40	17	42.5		
		2007PL161PO001	OP 'Innovative economy'	355	153	43.1		
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	473	206	43.6		
		2007SK161PO006	OP 'Competitiveness and Economic Growth'	250	113	45.2		
		2007FR161PO004	OP 'Réunion'	40	19	47.5		
		2007ES161PO006	OP 'Extremadura'	65	31	47.7		
		2007DE162PO008	OP 'Baden-Württemberg'	50	24	48.0		
		2007UK161PO001	OP 'Highlands and Islands of Scotland'	150	72	48.0		
		9	Jobs created in SME (gross, full time equivalent)	2007ES162PO003	OP 'Navarre'	45	2	4.4
				2007ES162PO010	OP 'Valencia'	10 259	881	8.6
2007PT161PO004	OP: 'Alentejo'			2 700	240	8.9		
2007CZ161PO002	OP 'Central Moravia'			178	17	9.6		
2007PT161PO006	OP 'Azores'			1 500	155	10.3		
2007ES161PO003	OP 'Ceuta'			174	18	10.3		
2007ES162PO011	OP 'Canary Islands'			3 813	459	12.0		
2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'			7 800	1 262	16.2		
2007ES162PO008	OP 'Aragon'			1 879	306	16.3		
2007IT162PO005	OP 'Liguria'			5 600	929	16.6		
2007ES161PO002	OP 'Melilla'			699	127	18.2		
2007SK161PO006	OP 'Competitiveness and Economic Growth'			11 860	2 379	20.1		
2007ES162PO001	OP 'Cantabria'			1 071	216	20.2		
2007IT162PO011	OP 'Piemonte'			3 600	886	24.6		
2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'			800	235	29.4		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007FR162PO017	OP 'Nord-Pas-de-Calais'	4 150	1 310	31.6
		2007ES161PO006	OP 'Extremadura'	10 032	3 180	31.7
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	693	224	32.3
		2007ES162PO006	OP 'Catalonia'	399	132	33.1
		2007RO161PO002	OP 'Increase of Economic Competitiveness'	21 900	7 538	34.4
		2007FR162PO006	OP 'Burgundy'	1 760	606	34.4
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	4 000	1 432	35.8
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	98 591	36 074	36.6
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	3 165	1 206	38.1
		2007ES16UPO003	OP 'Knowledge-based Economy'	1 181	454	38.4
		2007ES161PO001	OP 'Murcia'	3 667	1 431	39.0
		2007ES162PO004	OP 'Madrid'	544	227	41.7
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	2 470	1 059	42.9
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	475	205	43.1
		2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	5 210	2 288	43.9
		2007ES162PO007	OP 'Balearic Islands'	68	31	45.6
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	23 007	11 064	48.1
		2007DE161PO004	OP 'Saxony'	8 500	4 146	48.8
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	2007BE162PO001	OP 'Brussels Capital Region'	2 000	0	0.0
		2007BG161PO001	OP 'Regional Development'	725 000	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO001	OP 'Murcia'	3 250	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO002	OP 'Guadeloupe'	1	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO004	OP 'Auvergne'	35 740	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO016	OP 'Loire'	221 100	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	8 239	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	831 463	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO011	OP 'Sicily'	250 000	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO012	OP 'Basilicata'	180 000	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	626 134	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO014	OP 'Valle d'Aosta'	1 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO003	OP 'Development of Eastern Poland'	1 042 764	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	250 000	0	0.0
2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	27 880	0	0.0		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007PL161PO008	OP 'Lubuskie'	10 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO010	OP 'Lesser Poland'	720 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO015	OP 'Pomerania'	250 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	100 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	45 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	210 000	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO002	OP 'Norte'	230 000	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO006	OP 'Azores'	25 000	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO020	OP 'Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur'	450 000	331	0.1
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	170 000	1 484	0.9
		2007FR162PO013	OP 'Languedoc-Roussillon'	50 000	500	1.0
		2007FR162PO008	OP 'Champagne-Ardenne'	42 199	566	1.3
		2007FR162PO006	OP 'Burgundy'	157 334	2 388	1.5
		2007PL161PO001	OP 'Innovative economy'	100 000	6 638	6.6
		2007PL161PO011	OP 'Mazovia'	800 000	98 878	12.4
		2007FR162PO009	OP 'Corsica'	240 000	35 000	14.6
		2007IT162PO005	OP 'Liguria'	96 000	23 168	24.1
		2007SE162PO008	OP 'North Sweden'	642	287	44.7
		2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	400 000	180 000	45.0
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	130 000	60 887	46.8
14	km of new roads	2007ES161PO002	OP 'Melilla'	1	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	9	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO006	OP 'Lombardia'	6	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	5	0	0.0
		2007SK161PO003	OP 'Western Slovakia, Central Slovakia and Eastern Slovakia'	60	0	0.0
		2007UK162PO003	OP 'Northern-Ireland'	1	0	0.0
		2007DE161PO004	OP 'Saxony'	160	2	1.3
		2007RO161PO001	OP 'Regional OP'	219	22	10.0
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	75	10	13.3
		2007PL161PO003	OP 'Development of Eastern Poland'	174	27	15.6
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	5	1	17.0
		2007CZ161PO009	OP 'Central Bohemia'	10	2	24.0
		2007DE161PO006	Regional OP for Lüneburg (Lower Saxony)	45	11	25.3
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	25	7	26.4
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	435	120	27.6

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007RO161PO003	OP 'Transport'	487	140	28.8
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	73	22	30.4
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	9	3	31.8
		2007ES161PO006	OP 'Extremadura'	95	33	34.6
		2007CZ161PO002	OP 'Central Moravia'	14	5	36.1
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	86	32	37.2
		2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	65	26	39.6
		2007BG161PO004	OP 'Transport'	335	141	42.1
		2007SK161PO004	OP 'Transport'	170	72	42.6
15	km of new TEN roads	2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	36	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	49	4	8.8
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	21	4	17.7
		2007RO161PO003	OP 'Transport'	373	140	37.6
		2007ES161PO006	OP 'Extremadura'	46	19	41.2
		2007BG161PO004	OP 'Transport'	333	141	42.3
16	km of reconstructed roads	2007GR161PO004	OP 'Improvement of Accessibility'	11	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO005	OP 'Networks and Mobility'	41	0	0.0
		2007UK162PO003	OP 'Northern-Ireland'	2	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO006	OP 'Extremadura'	247	7	2.7
		2007DE161PO004	OP 'Saxony'	100	4	4.4
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	29	3	9.4
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	110	11	10.1
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	2 730	342	12.5
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	100	13	13.4
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	500	72	14.4
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	23	4	18.4
		2007PL161PO003	OP 'Development of Eastern Poland'	130	32	24.4
		2007GR161PO007	OP 'Western Greece - Peloponnesus - Ionian Islands'	183	52	28.6
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	551	215	39.0
		2007IT162PO006	OP 'Lombardia'	4	2	40.0
2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia'	584	253	43.3		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
			- Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'			
		2007PL161PO020	OP 'Warminsko-Mazurskie'	588	266	45.2
17	km of new railroads	2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	90	0	0.0
		2007HR161IPO002	OP 'Transport' for Croatia	14	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO012	OP 'Tuscany'	2	0	0.0
		2007LV161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Services'	52	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	3	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO013	OP 'Podkarpackie'	6	0	0.0
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	11	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO010	OP 'Puglia'	60	2	2.5
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	19	2	10.5
		2007IT161PO005	OP 'Networks and Mobility'	54	6	11.1
		2007PT161UPO001	OP 'Territorial Enhancement'	230	47	20.3
		2007BG161PO004	OP 'Transport'	36	17	47.2
18	km of TEN railroads	2007ES161PO001	OP 'Murcia'	13	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	26	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	31	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO009	OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF'	197	0	0.0
		2007ES162PO010	OP 'Valencia'	89	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	3	0	0.0
		2007LV161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Services'	52	0	0.0
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	11	0	0.0
		2007RO161PO003	OP 'Transport'	209	22	10.4
		2007GR161PO004	OP 'Improvement of Accessibility'	78	8	10.7
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	580	71	12.2
		2007PT161UPO001	OP 'Territorial Enhancement'	230	47	20.3
		2007LT161PO002	OP 'Economic Growth'	170	38	22.2
		2007SK161PO004	OP 'Transport'	165	62	37.6
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	20	9	45.4

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007BG161PO004	OP 'Transport'	345	164	47.5
19	km of reconstructed railroads	2007CB163PO059	OP 'Greece - Bulgaria'	1	0	0.0
		2007DE162PO011	OP 'Rhineland-Palatinate'	61	0	0.0
		2007ES162PO007	OP 'Balearic Islands'	70	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO004	OP 'Auvergne'	75	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO020	OP 'Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur'	28	0	0.0
		2007HR16IPO002	OP 'Transport' for Croatia	40	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	270	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO004	OP 'Latium'	6	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO012	OP 'Tuscany'	3	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	8	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	56	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO017	OP 'Greater Poland'	80	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	15	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO015	OP 'Pomerania'	170	1	0.5
		2007RO161PO003	OP 'Transport'	209	22	10.4
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	592	72	12.2
		2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	30	5	15.5
		2007PL161PO013	OP 'Podkarpackie'	100	17	16.7
		2007LT161PO002	OP 'Economic Growth'	220	40	18.2
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	10	2	20.0
2007SK161PO004	OP 'Transport'	165	62	37.6		
2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	158	73	46.0		
		2007BG161PO004	OP 'Transport'	345	164	47.5
22	Additional population served with improved urban transport	2007BG161PO001	OP 'Regional Development'	90 000	0	0.0
		2007CZ161PO007	OP 'Transport'	81 350	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO002	OP 'Guadeloupe'	210 000	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO004	OP 'Réunion'	100 000	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO004	OP 'Auvergne'	8 305	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO009	OP 'Corsica'	23 500	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO020	OP 'Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur'	2 000	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	152 102	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	250 000	0	0.0

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007HU161PO006	OP 'North Hungary'	180 000	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO011	OP 'Sicily'	85 000	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	210 000	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO012	OP 'Tuscany'	25 753	0	0.0
		2007LV161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Services'	35 789 000	0	0.0
		2007UK162PO009	OP 'Yorkshire and The Humber'	1 080	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO017	OP 'Nord-Pas-de-Calais'	670 000	40 138	6.0
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	100 000	10 622	10.6
		2007HU161PO007	OP 'Transport'	730	170	23.3
		2007PT162PO002	OP 'Madeira'	1 500	515	34.3
		2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	274 000	106 400	38.8
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	2007CY16UPO001	OP 'Sustainable Development and Competitiveness'	1	0	0.0
		2007DE161PO007	OP 'Saxony-Anhalt'	39	0	0.0
		2007GR16UPO001	OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros'	263 457	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO004	OP 'Learning Environments'	2 000	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO010	OP 'Puglia'	200	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	5	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	8	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO008	OP 'Lubuskie'	3	0	0.0
		2007UK162PO009	OP 'Yorkshire and The Humber'	30	0	0.0
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	355 000	73	0.0
		2007CB163PO035	OP 'Italy-Switzerland'	6 666	22	0.3
		2007IT162PO016	OP 'Sardinia'	50	2	4.0
		2007PL161PO011	OP 'Mazovia'	80	4	5.2
		2007FR162PO010	OP 'Franche-Comté'	125	10	7.7
		2007IT162PO004	OP 'Latium'	43	4	8.3
		2007PL161PO014	OP 'Podlaskie'	23	2	10.7
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	43	5	10.9
		2007IT162PO001	OP 'Abruzzo'	1 300	152	11.7
		2007IT161PO002	OP 'Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency'	130	17	13.2
		2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	45	6	13.7
2007IT162PO008	OP 'Molise'	14	2	13.9		
2007PL161PO010	OP 'Lesser Poland'	34	5	14.3		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	35	5	15.0
		2007FR162PO001	OP 'Aquitaine'	1 140	190	16.7
		2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	36	8	21.6
		2007CZ161PO006	OP 'Environment'	80	17	21.6
		2007PL161PO017	OP 'Greater Poland'	50	12	23.3
		2007DE162PO011	OP 'Rhineland-Palatinate'	20	6	29.9
		2007AT162PO001	OP 'Lower Austria'	25	8	32.0
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	3	1	33.3
		2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	2	1	33.3
		2007PL161PO013	OP 'Podkarpackie'	6	2	34.0
		2007IT162PO002	OP 'Emilia-Romagna region'	31	11	35.2
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	16	6	39.9
		2007IT162PO003	OP 'Friuli Venezia Giulia'	26	11	44.2
25	Additional population served by water projects	2007ES161PO001	OP 'Murcia'	7 000	0	0.0
25	Additional population served by water projects	2007ES161PO004	OP 'Asturias'	14 000	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO006	OP 'Extremadura'	268 094	0	0.0
		2007ES162PO010	OP 'Valencia'	1 035 518	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO002	OP 'Guadeloupe'	9 000	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO004	OP 'Réunion'	5 000	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	551 557	1 667	0.3
		2007PL161PO017	OP 'Greater Poland'	20 000	234	1.2
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	2 780 721	34 151	1.2
		2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	258 000	9 900	3.8
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	80 000	4 292	5.4
		2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	18 400	1 116	6.1
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	300 000	48 580	16.2
		2007GR161PO005	OP 'Environment and Sustainable Development'	914 480	163 050	17.8
		2007LV161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Services'	1 810 000	398 245	22.0
		2007ES161PO009	OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF'	3 533 811	888 006	25.1
		2007PL161PO007	OP 'Lubelskie'	53 000	13 853	26.1
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	30 000	8 510	28.4
2007EE161PO002	OP 'Development of	30 000	9 158	30.5		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
			Living Environment'			
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	550 000	215 083	39.1
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	2 800	1 165	41.6
		2007SK161PO002	OP 'Environment'	9 500	4 150	43.7
		2007PL161PO010	OP 'Lesser Poland'	2 000	949	47.5
26	Additional population served by waste water projects	2007ES161PO002	OP 'Melilla'	73 460	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO006	OP 'Extremadura'	438 638	0	0.0
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	158 000	0	0.0
		2007ES162PO010	OP 'Valencia'	1 294 400	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO002	OP 'Guadeloupe'	45 000	0	0.0
		2007FR161PO004	OP 'Réunion'	150 000	0	0.0
		2007IE162PO002	OP 'Southern and Eastern'	4 200	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	150 000	980	0.7
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	1 197 294	8 606	0.7
		2007GR16UPO001	OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros'	22 700	450	2.0
		2007ES162PO009	OP 'Castilla y León'	171 979	3 520	2.0
		2007SK161PO002	OP 'Environment'	335 991	13 883	4.1
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	810 000	43 650	5.4
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	145 000	11 762	8.1
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	33 600	3 421	10.2
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	150 000	17 989	12.0
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	400 000	60 000	15.0
		2007HU161PO002	OP 'Environment and Energy'	1 300 000	200 000	15.4
		2007GR16UPO002	OP 'Crete and the Aegean Islands'	115 000	19 029	16.5
		2007PL161PO014	OP 'Podlaskie'	4 000	721	18.0
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	1 775 843	322 368	18.2
		2007GR161PO005	OP 'Environment and Sustainable Development'	719 322	131 436	18.3
		2007ES161PO009	OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF'	6 056 982	1 186 209	19.6
		2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	65 000	14 569	22.4
		2007LT161PO001	OP 'Promotion of Cohesion'	270 000	63 214	23.4
		2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	40 000	13 465	33.7
2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	32 300	10 901	33.7		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007EE161PO002	OP 'Development of Living Environment'	30 000	11 064	36.9
		2007IT161PO011	OP 'Sicily'	1 142 000	450 000	39.4
		2007PL161PO015	OP 'Pomerania'	70 000	32 852	46.9
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	29 000	13 715	47.3
29	Area rehabilitated (km2)	2007CB163PO043	OP 'Caribbean'	0	0	0.0
		2007ES162PO007	OP 'Balearic Islands'	0	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO010	OP 'Franche-Comté'	15	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	0	0	0.0
		2007HR161PO003	OP 'Environment'	1	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	11	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO012	OP 'Tuscany'	0	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	170	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	1	0	0.0
		2007RO161PO001	OP 'Regional OP'	1	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	8	0	0.3
		2007DE161PO003	OP 'Mecklenburg-Vorpommern'	30	1	2.9
		2007FR162PO011	OP 'Upper Normandy'	2	0	3.5
		2007SI161PO001	OP 'Strengthening Regional Development Potentials'	6	0	3.6
		2007UK162PO008	OP 'North West England'	10	0	4.6
		2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	6	0	4.8
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	0	0	5.3
		2007UK161PO003	OP 'Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly'	0	0	6.2
		2007DE162PO002	OP 'Saarland'	0	0	8.0
		2007BE162PO003	OP 'Wallonia (not including Hainaut)'	2	0	8.4
		2007LV161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Services'	1	0	10.3
		2007UK162PO006	OP 'London'	1	0	12.0
		2007LU162PO001	OP 'Luxembourg'	2	0	15.0
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	8	2	20.0
		2007UK162PO007	OP 'West Midlands'	0	0	20.0
		2007PL161PO011	OP 'Mazovia'	0	0	22.3
		2007ES162PO010	OP 'Valencia'	0	0	25.0
		2007ES161PO005	OP 'Galicia'	0	0	28.8
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	0	0	30.2
2007FR162PO009	OP 'Corsica'	0	0	40.0		
2007GR161PO005	OP 'Environment and	9	4	43.3		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
			Sustainable Development'			
		2007ES162PO006	OP 'Catalonia'	0	0	44.1
		2007DE162PO001	OP 'Bavaria'	0	0	48.8
30	Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 and equivalents, kt)	2007BG161PO001	OP 'Regional Development'	95	0	0.0
		2007DE161PO007	OP 'Saxony-Anhalt'	0	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO004	OP 'Learning Environments'	3	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO005	OP 'Networks and Mobility'	331	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	963	0	0.0
		2007MT161PO001	Operational Programm 'Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life'	3	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	606	0	0.0
		2007UK162PO006	OP 'London'	75	0	0.0
		2007UK162PO009	OP 'Yorkshire and The Humber'	166	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO012	OP 'Ile-de-France'	396 000	7	0.0
		2007FR162PO005	OP 'Basse-Normandie'	500 000	404	0.1
		2007IT161PO002	OP 'Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency'	2 316	4	0.2
		2007IT162PO014	OP 'Valle d'Aosta'	23	0	1.0
		2007FR162PO006	OP 'Burgundy'	300 000	2 980	1.0
		2007FR162PO010	OP 'Franche-Comté'	400	5	1.1
		2007IT162PO015	OP 'Veneto'	280	4	1.5
		2007IT162PO004	OP 'Latium'	137	7	5.0
		2007AT161PO001	OP 'Burgenland'	95	5	5.5
		2007FR162PO019	OP 'Poitou-Charentes'	200	14	7.0
		2007HU161PO002	OP 'Environment and Energy'	1 400	107	7.6
		2007IT162PO005	OP 'Liguria'	55	5	8.3
		2007LU162PO001	OP 'Luxembourg'	100	10	10.0
		2007IT162PO011	OP 'Piemonte'	120	13	10.4
		2007UK162PO012	OP 'East Wales'	7	1	14.3
		2007IT161PO008	OP 'Calabria'	610	91	15.0
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	349	56	16.0
2007AT162PO007	OP 'Styria'	110	22	19.7		
2007PL161PO011	OP 'Mazovia'	50	12	24.5		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007GR161PO001	OP 'Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship'	1 990	521	26.2
		2007SK161PO002	OP 'Environment'	110	30	27.3
		2007IT162PO009	OP 'Autonomous Province of Bolzano'	41	12	29.6
		2007IT162PO012	OP 'Tuscany'	133	41	30.8
		2007IT161PO010	OP 'Puglia'	552	184	33.3
		2007AT162PO005	OP 'Kärnten'	1	0	34.0
		2007IT162PO002	OP 'Emilia-Romagna region'	170	62	36.2
		2007IT162PO006	OP 'Lombardia'	104	42	39.8
		2007DE162PO004	OP 'Berlin'	14	6	42.5
32	Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	2007FR161PO004	OP 'Réunion'	3 800	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO009	OP 'Corsica'	7 000	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	47 500	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	250 000	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO004	OP 'Latium'	390	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO007	OP 'Marche'	110 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	670 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	127 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO010	OP 'Lesser Poland'	15 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	3 644	0	0.0
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	200 000	0	0.0
		2007SI161PO002	OP 'Development of environment and transport infrastructure'	660 000	0	0.0
		2007FR162PO010	OP 'Franche-Comté'	15 000	20	0.1
		2007RO161PO004	OP 'Environment'	1 500 000	33 849	2.3
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	2 230	53	2.4
		2007GR161UPO001	OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros'	70 000	2 419	3.5
		2007PL161PO018	OP 'Świętokrzyskie'	10 000	355	3.6
		2007GR161PO005	OP 'Environment and Sustainable Development'	150 000	8 623	5.7
		2007SK161PO002	OP 'Environment'	42 100	2 657	6.3
		2007DE161PO004	OP 'Saxony'	250 000	15 997	6.4
		2007PL161PO017	OP 'Greater Poland'	6 000	480	8.0
2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	140 000	16 027	11.4		
2007IT162PO015	OP 'Veneto'	1 700 000	420 000	24.7		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007FR162PO007	OP 'Brittany'	6 164	1 614	26.2
		2007PL161PO008	OP 'Lubuskie'	2 500	736	29.4
		2007GR16UPO002	OP 'Crete and the Aegean Islands'	174 200	54 900	31.5
		2007PL161PO013	OP 'Podkarpackie'	100 000	40 725	40.7
		2007PT16UPO001	OP 'Territorial Enhancement'	260 000	109 025	41.9
		2007GR161PO007	OP 'Western Greece - Peloponnesus - Ionian Islands'	52 500	23 000	43.8
33	Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures	2007FR162PO023	OP 'Alps'	1 000	0	0.0
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	1 876 588	0	0.0
		2007GR16UPO001	OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros'	605 329	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO002	OP 'Infrastructure and Environment'	1 350 000	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO012	OP 'Tuscany'	33 800	13 345	39.5
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	680 000	305 441	44.9
35	Number of jobs created in tourism	2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	4	0	0.0
		2007GR16UPO001	OP 'Thessalia - Sterea Ellada - Ipiros'	200	0	0.0
		2007GR16UPO002	OP 'Crete and the Aegean Islands'	475	0	0.0
		2007IT161PO011	OP 'Sicily'	150	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO003	OP 'Friuli Venezia Giulia'	95	0	0.0
		2007IT162PO004	OP 'Latium'	20	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	150	4	2.7
		2007FR162PO023	OP 'Alps'	150	5	3.3
		2007GR161PO001	OP 'Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship'	135	9	6.7
		2007IT162PO012	OP 'Tuscany'	95	8	8.4
		2007PT161PO006	OP 'Azores'	400	42	10.5
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	450	48	10.7
		2007SK161PO006	OP 'Competitiveness and Economic Growth'	3 935	615	15.6
		2007PT162PO002	OP 'Madeira'	200	33	16.5
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	540	134	24.7
		2007FR162PO006	OP 'Burgundy'	50	13	26.0
2007IT162PO001	OP 'Abruzzo'	200	52	26.0		
2007HU161PO011	OP 'South Transdanubia'	2 000	629	31.5		

Core indicator number	Core Indicator Name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	19	6	31.6
		2007PL161PO014	OP 'Podlaskie'	640	284	44.4
		2007CZ161PO010	OP 'Moravia Silesia'	300	143	47.7
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	620	307	49.5
37	Number of benefiting students	2007ES162PO011	OP 'Canary Islands'	100 000	0	0.0
		2007PL161PO006	OP 'Kujawsko-Pomorskie'	27 000	398	1.5
		2007PT161PO003	OP : 'Centro'	50 000	1 606	3.2
		2007DE161PO007	OP 'Saxony-Anhalt'	10 515	1 092	10.4
		2007PL161PO016	OP 'Zachodniopomorskie'	20 000	2 771	13.9
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	376 343	67 272	17.9
		2007GR161PO006	OP 'Attica'	2 000	432	21.6
		2007PL161PO005	OP 'Lower Silesia'	32 000	7 348	23.0
		2007CZ161PO012	OP 'Research and Development for Innovations'	50 900	13 109	25.8
		2007PL161PO019	OP 'Silesia'	165 000	50 577	30.7
		2007FR162PO004	OP 'Auvergne'	3 200	1 260	39.4
		2007SK161PO003	OP 'Western Slovakia, Central Slovakia and Eastern Slovakia'	200 000	79 087	39.5
		2007GR16UPO002	OP 'Crete and the Aegean Islands'	30 806	12 355	40.1
		2007GR161PO008	OP 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'	75 000	30 407	40.5
		2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	7 000	3 236	46.2
		2007PL161PO011	OP 'Mazovia'	64 000	31 862	49.8

Source: Evaluation of the AIRs 2013

2.7. Concluding remarks

Use of core indicators. By 2013, all 21 selected core indicators for productive investment and infrastructure were reported by EU MS. The indicators were used to varying degrees in the different countries. MS with more programmes generally used more indicators. This is especially the case for FR, GR, HU, IT, PL and PT, all of which used a wide range of core indicators.

The frequency of use also varied significantly between indicators. 'Jobs created' is the most frequently used. This is followed by core indicators on 'number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions' and 'number of start-ups supported'. Core indicators for infrastructure are used less as they are often only relevant to specific programmes. The least used core indicators are 'number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures' and 'km of new TEN roads'.

Achievement values (comparison with 2012 and targets). Achievement values increased for all selected core indicators compared to 2012. In percentage terms, core indicators on 'area rehabilitated (km²)' and 'km of new roads' had the largest increase (about 40% each) as well as 'number of jobs created in tourism' and 'km of reconstructed railroads' (higher than 30%). Achievement improved least for 'km of TEN railroads', 'number of additional population covered by broadband access' and 'reduction greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and equivalents, kt)', all below 10%.

The EU-wide target for 'number of start-ups supported' was reached by the end of 2013, while targets for the 'number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions', 'number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures' and 'number of benefiting students' were almost met. Indicators showing particularly low achievement rates by the end of 2013 were mainly for non-transport infrastructure, i.e. core indicators 22, 24, 25 and 26. However in a number of cases targets were not set. Where targets were set, many were substantially over- or underachieved or have been revised. This makes comparison of target and achievement values unreliable.

Assessment of data quality. Seven percent of more than 1 700 core indicators gathered by WPO were regarded as not consistent with EC recommendations. In total 21 MS reported inconsistently on selected core indicators, especially DE, FR and PL. A number of French OPs reported 'additional capacity of renewable energy production' in 'MWh' or 'KWh' instead of 'MW'. For PL, most inconsistencies regard the 'additional population served with improved urban transport', where programmes measured the 'passenger rides' and not the 'additional population'. Different or broader definitions are another common reason for inconsistency with EC recommendations, e.g. all enterprise cooperation projects are counted, not only with research institutions. In some cases the different definitions reflect the specific target of the programmes e.g. enterprises benefiting from flood protection measures or covered by broadband instead of population. Additionally, some OPs reported the situation in the programme area e.g. regional capacity of renewable energy production, jobs in tourism sector, instead of programme outcomes. In cases of inconsistent reporting, WPO discussed with the MAs the possibility of estimating an achievement figure consistent with EC recommendations. This proved not possible in most cases, as MAs did not gather the relevant data.

WPO corrected 12% of the core indicators; i.e. values reported in the AIRs2013 were originally not consistent with EC recommendations, but a correction – such as the transformation of the unit of measurement (GW to MW, km² to hectare, etc.) – was possible. There were many deviations between the SFC structured database and the

AIR analysis by WPO, due to corrections and indicators being dropped, e.g. indicators omitted because no longer consistent, corrections of punctuation errors or wrong units of measurement. Due to several feedback rounds, both SFC and WPO values influenced each other and data quality could be substantially improved with constant data checking and continuous correspondence with MAs and the EC.

Collecting indicator data is particularly demanding since it requires input from different players, often including various management bodies as well as numerous recipient organisations. Additionally, parties may not always have a full understanding of the procedures or objectives of Cohesion policy, making the exercise even more challenging. Within this context, interviews with MAs have shown that a number of measures have been established to ensure data quality, ranging from the provision of guidance and the use of information systems with standardised quality control procedures, to periodical manual checks.

Efforts made by the MS are reflected in the generally good quality of data reported in the AIRs. Some systematic reporting issues remain, for instance in terms of inconsistent units being used for specific indicators. These can be considered relatively minor compared to the overall amount of data that is accurate and consistent with EC recommendations. Nevertheless, further efforts are needed to ensure that reporting is continuously improved, especially since even a few errors can compromise the accuracy of aggregated figures.

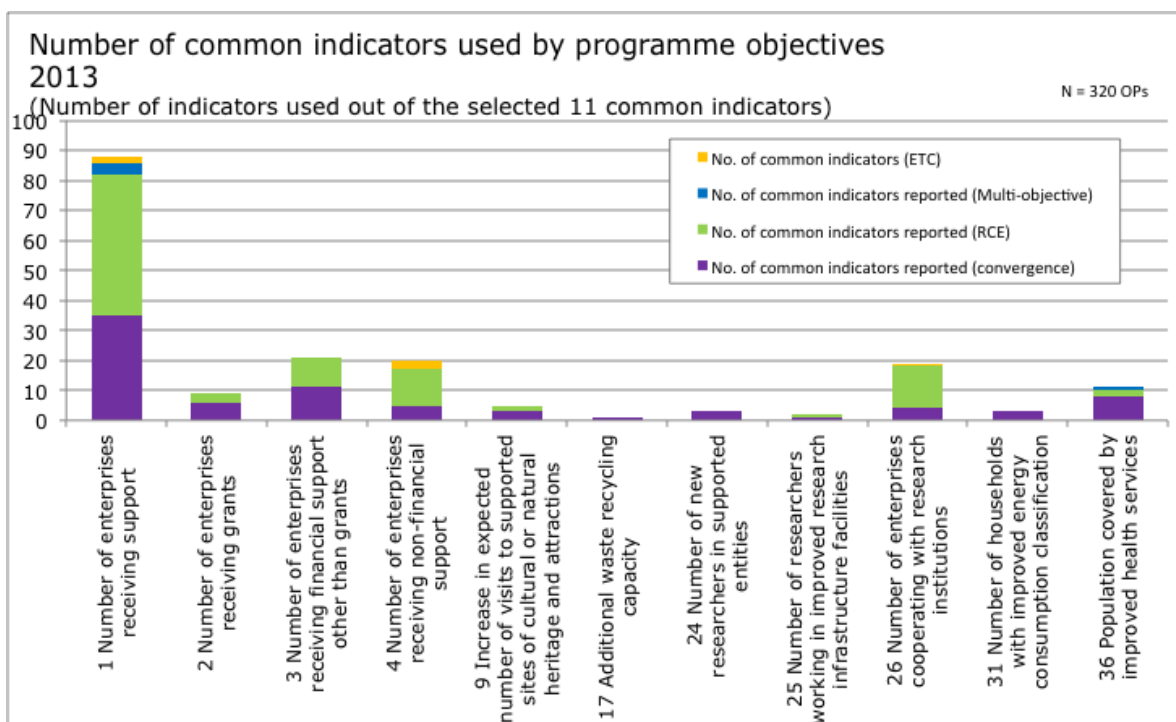
3. Reporting on common indicators

During the 2007-2013 period, some programmes were already reporting on indicators that were to become common indicators for the 2014-2020 period. The following provides a first overview on the use of the common indicators, taking into account only reporting that is consistent with the EU recommendations.

3.1. Basic statistics on common indicator reporting

The most frequently used common indicator was 1 'number of enterprises receiving support', used by 88 programmes. This was followed by common indicator 3 'number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants', which was used by 21 programmes and common indicator 4 'number of enterprises receiving non-financial support', which was used by 20 programmes. The least frequently used common indicators were common indicator 17 on 'additional waste recycling capacity' (1 programme), common indicator 25 on 'number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities' (2 programmes), common indicator 24 'number of new researchers in supported entities' (3 programmes) and common indicator 31 on 'number of households with improved energy consumption classification' (3 programmes).

Figure 8. Number of common indicators used by programme objective

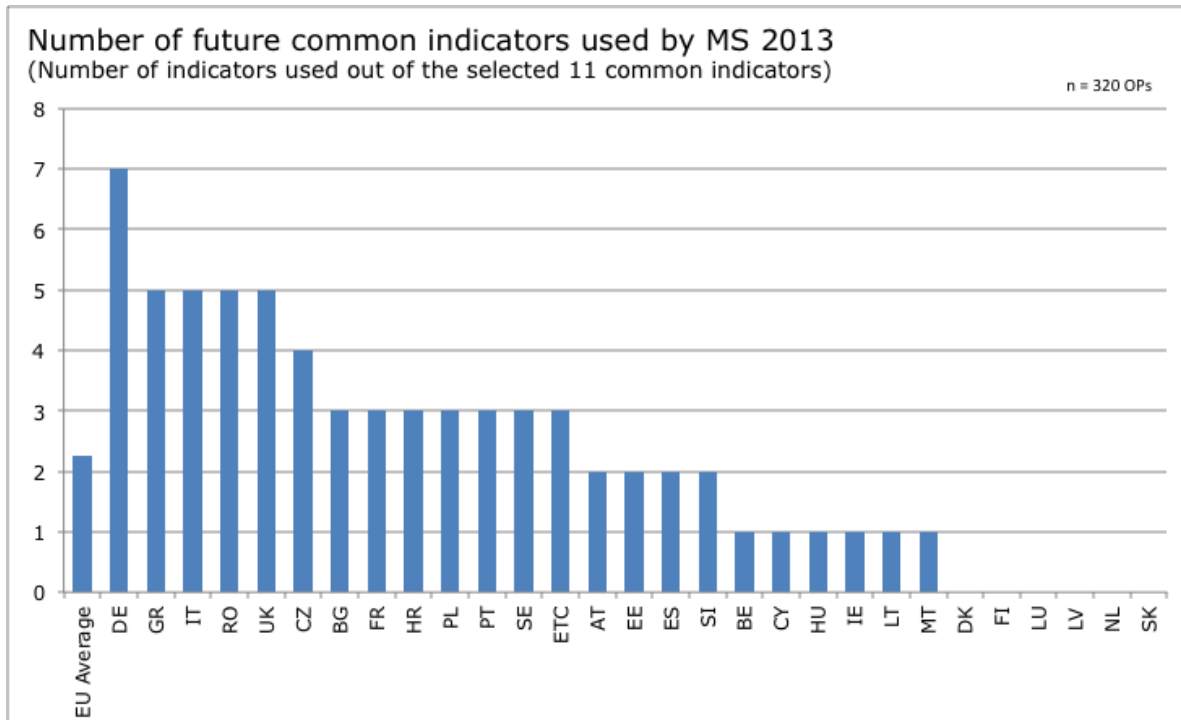


Source: Evaluation of the AIRs 2013

Figure 8 provides a more detailed picture on which indicators were used by how many programmes, including information on the type of programme. Convergence programmes used all common indicators as shown in Figure 1. Common indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 25, 26 and 36 were also used in Regional Competitiveness and Employment programmes. ETC programmes used common indicators 1, 4 and 26.

The use of common indicators varies among countries. Whereas seven of the eleven are used in DE and five in GR, IT, RO and the UK, four are used in the CZ and three in BG, FR, HR, PL, PT and SE. AT, EE, ES and SI have used two common indicators. BE, CY, HU, IE, LT and MT have used only one common indicator. None of the common indicators is used in DK, FI, LU, LV, the NL and SK. ETC programmes used three common indicators. The full picture is given in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Number of common indicators used by MS 2013



Source: Evaluation of the AIRs 2013

Table 48 presents an overview of the number of the OPs per country that used each common indicator.

Table 48. Number of OPs using the selected common indicators by MS*

*Each programme is counted, if the core indicator is used

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	ETC	Total	
	Total number of programmes using common indicators	2	1	3	1	5	14	0	2	22	0	16	9	3	1	1	20	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	2	9	6	182
1	Number of enterprises receiving support	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	21	0	12	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	8	1	0	1	2	2	88
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	21	
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	3	20	
9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	
17	Additional waste recycling capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
24	Number of new researchers in supported entities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	19	
31	Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
36	Population covered by improved health services	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	

Source: Evaluation of AIRs 2013

3.2. Aggregation of common indicator achievements

Achievements for the selected common indicators should be read in combination with the use of common indicators (see section 3.1). Most indicators were used by a very limited number of OPs. For this reason, figures in Table 49 are in no way indicative of the actual overall achievements of the OPs.

Table 49. Common indicators achievements (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
1	Number of enterprises receiving support	446 509	449 189
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants	13 185	13 185
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	6 281	6 281
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	40,280	40 280
9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	3 650 314	3 650 314
17	Additional waste recycling capacity	80 772	29 481 634
24	Number of new researchers in supported entities	151	4 734
25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities	4 060	4 060
26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	23 303	41 285
31	Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	12 896	12 896
36	Population covered by improved health services	6 963 902	6 963 902

Source: Evaluation of the AIRs 2013

3.3. Presentation of outputs by indicator

This section presents the achievements of each selected common indicator. The same approach as for core indicators has been used for comparison between 2012 and 2013.

1) Number of enterprises receiving support. In total, 449,189 enterprises received support up to the end of 2013. The most are reported for ES (195,140) and the UK (113,952), followed by SE (62,296), FR (42,213), and the CZ (9,509). In addition to these five, this indicator was also used by OPs in ten other countries. These countries are PL (4,370), BE (3,854), IT (3,493), DE (1,334), SI (1,318), GR (1,161),

PT (1,145), RO (377), EE (77) and CY (28). ETC programmes have also reported achievements for this indicator (8,922). Overall, the number of enterprises that received support is certainly higher, since less than one third of the OPs used this indicator for reporting. Compared to 2012, there were 91,028 more enterprises receiving support by 2013, an increase of 25%.

Table 50. Common indicator 1 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
1	Number of enterprises receiving support	ES	195 141	195 140
		UK	111 271	113 952
		SE	62 296	62 296
		FR	42 213	42 213
		CZ	9 509	9 509
		ETC	8 922	8 922
		PL	4 370	4 370
		BE	3 854	3 854
		IT	3 493	3 493
		DE	1 334	1 334
		SI	1 318	1 318
		GR	1 161	1 161
		PT	1 145	1 145
		RO	377	377
		EE	77	77
CY	28	28		

2) Number of enterprises receiving grants. In total, 13,185 enterprises received grants up to the end of 2013. GR (10,206), IT (1,576), the CZ (970) and DE (433) reported achievements for this indicator. There was a decrease of 12% in this indicator compared to 2012. IT reported this indicator in two OPs. Only OP 2007IT162PO006 reported achievements, without reporting any targets. For OP 2007GR161PO008, the achieved value declined in 2013 because of the programme's revision in 2013 and the fact that achievements of some approved but not yet completed projects were erroneously included in achievements for 2012. For OP 2007IT162PO006, the slight reduction between the achievements of 2012 and 2013 of the number of funded subjects in 2013 for the indicator 'number of financed enterprises for RTD and ICT projects' was due to renunciations and withdrawals that came up during 2013.

Table 51. Common indicator 2 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants	IT	1 576	1 576
		GR	10 206	10 206
		CZ	970	970
		DE	433	433

3) Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants. In total 6, 281 enterprises received financial support other than grants up to the end of 2013. Most of the support is reported in RO (1,576), followed by FR (1,504), GR (1,352), the UK (664) and MT (583). DE (302), SE (163), BG (73) and IT (64) also reported achievements for this indicator. Target values have also been set in PL, CZ, PT and AT. In 2013, there has been an increase of 42% in the achievements for this indicator, as compared to 2012.

Table 52. Common indicator 3 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	RO	1 576	1 576
		FR	1 504	1 504
		GR	1 352	1 352
		UK	664	664
		MT	583	583
		DE	302	302
		SE	163	163
		BG	73	73
		IT	64	64

4) Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support. In total, 40,280 enterprises received non-financial support up to the end of 2013. The majority of the support is reported in ETC programmes (16,931), followed by the UK (14,828), SE (5,164) and PL (1,458). IT (898), HR (827), IE (81) AT (60) and DE (33) also reported achievements for this indicator. An increase of 83% in the achievements of this indicator has been reported in 2013, as compared with 2012.

Table 53. Common indicator 4 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	ETC	16 931	16 931
		UK	14 828	14 828
		SE	5 164	5 164
		PL	1 458	1 458
		IT	898	898
		HR	827	827
		IE	81	81
		AT	60	60
		DE	33	33

9) Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions. In total, an increase by 3,650,314 visitors is reported at supported cultural and natural heritage sites. The UK reported the highest number (2,887,168), followed by SI (681,439), HR (66,407) and DE (15,300). Number of visits to supported sites must be considerably higher given that only five OPs used this indicator, and that there is a wide range of cultural and natural heritage sites supported under various programmes, not least in IT. There has been an increase of 222% for the achievements of this indicator in 2013, as compared to 2012.

Table 54. Common indicator 9 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	UK	2 887 168	2 887 168
		SI	681 439	681 439
		HR	66 407	66 407
		DE	15 300	15 300

17) Additional waste recycling capacity. In total 29.5 million tons per year of additional waste recycling capacity were put in place by 2013. One OP in ES, the OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF' only reports this indicator. In this case, the unit of measurement has been corrected by the national expert. As reported, at least one executing body / local municipality reported in tm/year, but the other on tm/day. Given the number of OPs targeting environmental infrastructure it can be expected that the actual additional waste recycling capacity supported is higher than reported. As compared to 2012, the achievement value increased 1% in 2013.

Table 55. Common indicator 17 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
17	Additional waste recycling capacity	ES	80 772	29 481 634

24) Number of new researchers in supported entities. In total, 4,734 new fulltime research posts in supported entities were reported up to 2013. HU (4,584), BG (105) and RO (45) reported achievements for this indicator. In the case of HU a correction can be observed. This is due to a corrected unit of measurement. In the AIR the unit of measurement was in % instead of persons, which was corrected by the national expert. Only three OPs make use of this indicator. As a wide range of OPs address R&D and support various kinds of research entities, the actual figure is higher

than reported. For instance, core indicator 6 ‘research jobs created’ has been used by 110 OPs reporting a total of 35,274 research jobs created. The achievement value for common indicator 24 had an increase of 10% in 2013, as compared to 2012.

Table 56. Common indicator 24 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
24	Number of new researchers in supported entities	HU	1	4 584
		BG	105	105
		RO	45	45

25) Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities. In total, 4,060 researchers worked in improved research infrastructure facilities. Only DE (3,868) and CZ (192) reported achievements on this indicator. Aggregated achievement value could be expected to be considerably higher if the indicator was used by all OPs funding the improvement of research infrastructure facilities. There have been 703 more researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities, which is an increase of 21% compared to 2012.

Table 57. Common indicator 25 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities	DE	3 868	3 868
		CZ	192	192

26) Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions. In total 41,285 enterprises were reported cooperating with research institutions. A number of the reported achievements comes from one ETC programme, the OP ‘Netherlands-Germany’ (11,802). As for national and regional programmes, most of the achievements are reported in FR (21,040), followed by the UK (7,923), EE (398), DE (70), IT (39), HR (12) and GR (1). The correction made in the values for FR is due to a correction in the value of measurement. Overall only 19 OPs reported on this indicator (including the ETC OP), whereas 154 OPs did report on core indicator no. 5 ‘number of cooperation project enterprise-research institution’. This suggests that in considerably more enterprises than those in the 19 OPs have been cooperating with research institutions. An increase of 25% in the achievements of this indicator has been reported in 2013, as compared to 2012.

Table 58. Common indicator 26 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
26	Number of enterprises	FR	3 058	21 040
		ETC	11 802	11 802

	cooperating with research institutions	UK	7 923	7 923
		EE	398	398
		DE	70	70
		IT	39	39
		HR	12	12
		GR	1	1

31) Number of households with improved energy consumption classification.

In total 12,896 households were reported to have improved energy consumption classification by 2013. Only two Greek OPs reported achievements on this indicator (12,896). Although RO has reported target values for this indicator, no achievements have been reported. In addition, many EU MS have undertaken substantial efforts to improve the energy standards of building. This has certainly led to increasing numbers of households living in buildings with improved energy classification. Most likely a considerable number of upgrades have made use of Structural Funds support. In total, there are 10,940 more households with improved energy consumption classification in 2013, which is an increase of 559%, as compared to 2012. For the OP 2007GR161PO001 and for this indicator the implementation rate was expected to accelerate significantly after 2012, due to a popular housing energy upgrade project. More specifically, this is due to its revision of the implementation rules and the increase of the support rate to 70% of the total investment cost.

Table 59. Common indicator 31 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
31	Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	GR	12 896	12 896

36) Population covered by improved health services. In total, 6.96 million people were covered by improved health services in 2013. The majority of the people covered by improved health services is reported in PT (5,213,603), LT (1,170,438) and RO (546,977). In addition the indicator was also used in BG (32,884). Eleven OPs did report on this indicator. The achievement value increased 29% for this indicator in 2013, as compared to 2012.

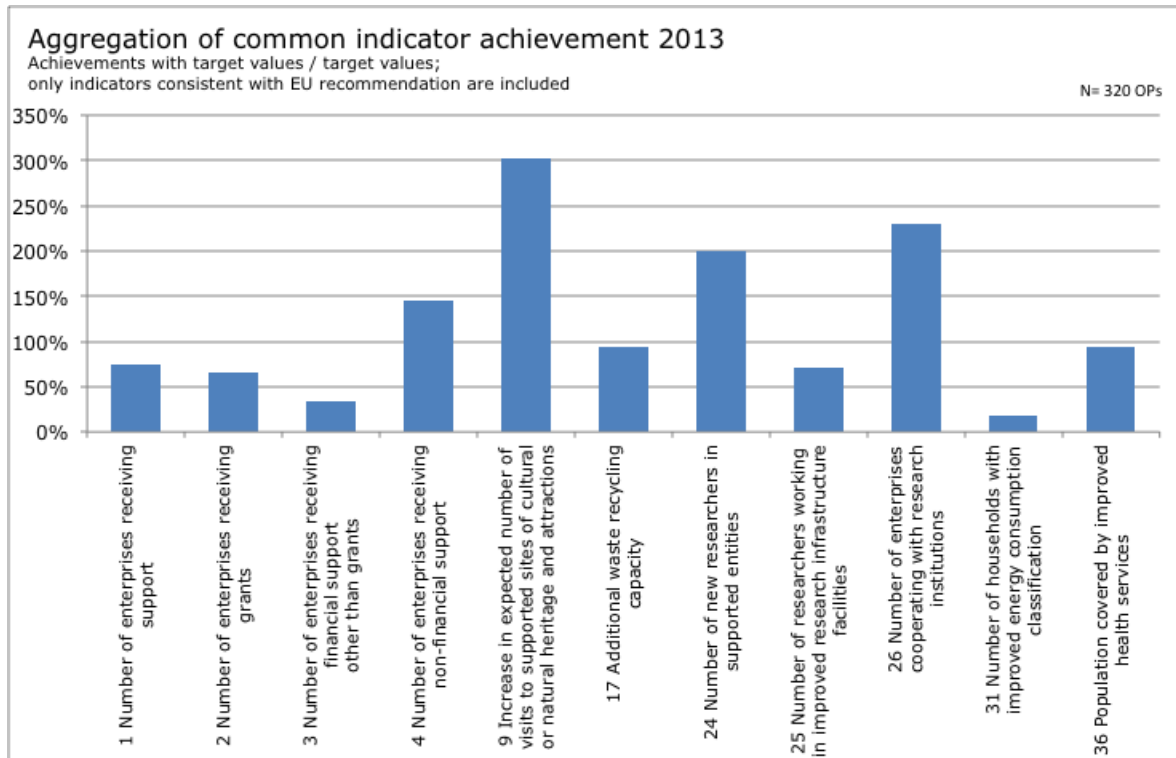
Table 60. Common indicator 36 achievements per MS (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)
36	Population covered by improved health services	PO	5 213 603	5 213 603
		LT	1 170 438	1 170 438
		RO	546 977	546 977
		BG	32 884	32 884

3.4. Discussion of target achievements

This section focuses on the achievements of the common indicators in relation to the targets they have set. For the analysis, the same approach as for the core indicators is followed. Only achievement values to which a clear and consistent target value is associated were considered. Figure 10 shows the distance to target for single indicators at EU level.

Figure 10. Aggregation of common indicator achievements by 2013



Source: Evaluation of the AIRs 2012

The OPs presented in Table 61 below have not reported targets, but have reported achievements. The achievements of these OPs are already presented in the previous section. More specifically, for common indicator 2, IT has reported achievements but no targets in one OP. For common indicator 3, IT (in one OP) and RO (in one OP) reported achievements but no targets. PT has reported achievements for common indicator 36 in four OPs, which are presented in the table below, but had not set any targets. One ETC programme, the OP 'Northern Periphery' has also reported achievements but had set no targets.

Table 61. Operational Programmes reporting common indicator achievements but not targets

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	CCI	OP Name	AIR Achievement 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Achievement 2013 (WPO)	AIR Target (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement 2013 with Target (WPO)	Target achievement in %
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants	IT	2007IT162PO006	OP 'Lombardia'	1 576	1 576	0	0	0	.
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	RO	2007RO161PO002	OP 'Increase of Economic Competitiveness'	1 576	1 576	0	0	0	.
		IT	2007IT162PO006	OP 'Lomardia'	64	64	0	0	0	.
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	ETC	2007CB163PO027	OP 'Northern Periphery'	129	129	0	0	0	.
36	Population covered by improved health services	PT	2007PT161PO002	OP 'Norte'	3 717 604	3 717 604	0	0	0	.
			2007PT161PO005	OP 'Algarve'	451 005	451 005	0	0	0	.
			2007PT161PO006	OP 'Açores'	240 619	240 619	0	0	0	.
			2007PT162PO002	OP 'Madeira'	267 000	267 000	0	0	0	.

Table 62 shows the target achievements of the selected common indicators. Four common indicators overachieved their targets. These are common indicator 9 'Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions' (302%), 26 'Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions' (230%), 24 'Number of new researchers in supported entities' (201%) and 4 'Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support' (145%). Four common indicators reported achievements that were close to target: common indicator 17 'Additional waste recycling capacity' (93%), 36 'Population covered by improved health services' (93%), 1 'Number of enterprises receiving support' (75%) and 25 'Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities' (71%). Three common indicators were far from targets: common indicator 2 'Number of enterprises receiving grant' (65%), 3 'Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants' (34%) and 31 'Number of households with improved energy consumption classification' (18%).

Table 62. Common indicators target achievements in %

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR corr. Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
1	Number of enterprises receiving support	600 303	600 303	449 189	75%
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants	17,856	17,856	11 609	65%
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	13 577	13 577	4 641	34%
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	27 744	27 744	40 151	145%
9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	1 208 000	1 208 000	3 650 314	302%
17	Additional waste recycling capacity	86 595	31 607 047	29 481 634	93%
24	Number of new researchers in supported entities	140	2 358	4 734	201%
25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities	5 700	5 700	4 060	71%
26	Number of enterprises	16 450	17 950	41 285	230%

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR corr. Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
	cooperating with research institutions				
31	Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	69 920	69 920	12 896	18%
36	Population covered by improved health services	2 448 179	2 448 179	2 287 674	93%

Source: Evaluation of the AIR 2013 reports

Comparison to target is given hereinafter for each common indicator and MS, only for MS that have reported both targets and achievements. Percentage in the last column of the tables gives the ratio between achievement and target.

1) Number of enterprises receiving support. The achievements of this indicator reach 75% of target. As presented in the table below, SI reached 303% of its target, followed by SE (243.7%), BE (142.7%), DE (115.5%), RO (110.2%), GR (102.7%), the UK (89.5%), FR (80.2%), PL (75.8%), CZ (72%), IT (59.7%), ES (55.3%), PT (46.7%), CY (46.7%) and EE (22.3%). The ETC programmes have reached 102.2% of their targets, as presented in the table below.

Table 63. Common indicator 1 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
1	Number of enterprises receiving support	SI	435	435	1 318	303
		SE	25 565	25 565	62 296	243.7
		BE	2 700	2 700	3 854	142.7
		DE	1 155	1 155	1 334	115.5
		RO	342	342	377	110.2
		GR	1 130	1 130	1 161	102.7
		ETC	8 729	8 729	8 922	102.2
		UK	127 256	127 256	113 952	89.5
		FR	52 667	52 667	42 213	80.2
		PO	5 768	5 768	4 370	75.8
		CZ	13 200	13 200	9 509	72
		IT	5 848	5 848	3 493	59.7
		ES	352 652	352 652	195 140	55.3
CY	60	60	28	46.7		

	PO	2 450	2 450	1 145	46.7
	EE	346	346	77	22.3

2) Number of enterprises receiving grants. 65% of target is reached for this indicator. DE reached 206.2% of its target, followed by GR which reached 63.8% of the target and the CZ which reached 60.2% of the target. IT reported this indicator in two OPs. The OP 'Calabria' (2007IT161PO008) has set targets for this indicator. These targets refer to 2015 and not to 2012 and the OP has not reported achievements. The OP 2007IT162PO006 has reported achievements as mentioned in the previous section of this report, however has not reported targets. Therefore, a percentage showing the relation of target and achievement can not be summarized for these countries, as only those countries which have reported in their OPs both targets and achievements for the respective indicators are presented in the table.

Table 64. Common indicator 2 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants	DE	210	210	433	206.2
		GR	15 986	15 986	10 206	63.8
		CZ	1 610	1 610	970	60.2
		IT	50	50	0	0.0

3) Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants. 34% of target is reached for this indicator. MT reached 116.6% of its targets, followed by DE (102.4%), the UK (68.3%), SE (54.3%), BG (46.2%), FR (34.7%) and GR (33.8%). AT (in one OP), CZ (in one OP), PL (in three OPs) and PT (in one OP) also set targets for this indicators, but reported no achievements. Therefore, a percentage showing the relation of target and achievement can not be summarized for these countries, as only those countries which have reported in their OPs both targets and achievements for the respective indicators are presented in the table.

IT reported this indicator in two OPs and RO in one. IT has set targets for this indicator through the OP 2007IT162PO007, however this OP has not reported achievements. OPs 2007IT162PO006 and 2007RO161PO002 reported achievements, as mentioned in the previous section of this report, however have not reported targets. Therefore, a percentage showing the relation of target and achievement can not be summarised for IT and RO for this indicator, as only these countries which have reported in their OPs both targets and achievements for the respective indicators are presented in the table.

Table 65. Common indicator 3 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	MT	500	500	583	116.6
		DE	295	295	302	102.4
		UK	972	972	664	68.3
		SE	300	300	163	54.3
		BG	158	158	73	46.2
		FR	4 332	4 332	1 504	34.7
		GR	4 000	4 000	1 352	33.8
		AT	15	15	0	0
		CZ	25	25	0	0
		IT	10	10	0	0
		PL	2 720	2 720	0	0
		PT	250	250	0	0
RO	0	0	0	0		

4) Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support. The programmes reporting this indicator overachieved the target, reaching 145% of target. SE reached 194.9% of its targets for this indicator, IE (119.1%), HR (113.4%), IT (102.2%), the UK (80.9%), PL (57.2%), AT (40%) and DE (1.8%). The ETC programmes have reported this indicator in three OPs, two of which reported both targets and achievements and have an overachievement of 3,231.2% of their targets for this indicator. These two ETC programmes are the 'Romania-Bulgaria' cross-border programme and the MED transnational programme.

Table 66. Common indicator 4 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	ETC	520	520	16 802	3 231.2
		SE	2 650	2 650	5 164	194.9
		IE	68	68	81	119.1
		HR	729	729	827	113.4
		IT	879	879	898	102.2
		UK	18 318	18 318	14 828	80.9
		PL	2 550	2 550	1 458	57.2
		AT	150	150	60	40
DE	1 880	1 880	33	1.8		

9) Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions. For this indicator an overachievement of its target is reported. The achievements for this indicator reach 302% of target. Four countries have reported this indicator. SI (619.5%), the UK (385%) and HR (368.9%) have overachieved their targets and DE reached 4.6% of its targets for this indicator.

Table 67. Common indicator 9 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	SI	110 000	110 000	681 439	619.5
		UK	750 000	750 000	2 887 168	385
		HR	18 000	18 000	66 407	368.9
		DE	330 000	330 000	15 300	4.6

17) Additional waste recycling capacity. This indicator is only reported by the Spanish OP 'Cohesion Fund – ERDF', which achieved 93% of target.

Table 68. Common indicator 17 target achievement in % per Ms

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
17	Additional waste recycling capacity	ES	86 595	31 607 047	29 481 634	93.3

24) Number of new researchers in supported entities. The achievements for this indicator have overachieved their target, reaching 201% of target. Three countries have reported this indicator. HU reached 206.7 % of target, RO reached 150% and BG 95.5%.

Table 69. Common indicator 24 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Indicator name Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
24	Number of new researchers in supported entities	HU	0	2 218	4 584	206.7
		RO	30	30	45	150
		BG	110	110	105	95.5

25) Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities. 71% of target is reached for this indicator. Only DE and CZ have reported this indicator. DE reached 120.9% of its target and the CZ 7.7%.

Table 70. Common indicator 25 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities	DE	3 200	3 200	3 868	120.9
		CZ	2 500	2 500	192	7.7

26) Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions. 230% of target is reached for this indicator. FR reported an overachievement of 1,168.9% of its target. EE follows with an overachievement of 663.3% of target. Other countries are IT (86.7%), HR (80%), the UK (64.1%), DE (32.1%) and GR (0.8%). The ETC programmes reported an overachievement of 354.4% of target.

Table 71. Common indicator 26 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	FR	300	1 800	21 040	1,168.90
		EE	60	60	398	663.3
		ETC	3 330	3 330	11 802	354.4
		IT	45	45	39	86.7
		HR	15	15	12	80
		UK	12 362	12 362	7 923	64.1

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
		DE	218	218	70	32.1
		GR	120	120	1	0.8

31) Number of households with improved energy consumption classification.

The programmes reporting this indicator reached 18% of target. GR and RO reported targets. GR reached 56.1% of its targets. Although RO has set targets, it did not report any achievements.

Table 72. Common indicator 31 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
31	Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	GR	23 000	23 000	12 896	56.1
		RO	46 920	46 920	0	0

36) Population covered by improved health services. 93% of target is reached for this indicator. Four countries have reported targets and achievements for this indicator. RO reached an overachievement of its target (1,823.3%), followed by LT (111.4%), PT (70%) and BG (5.5%).

Table 73. Common indicator 36 target achievement in % per MS

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	MS & ETC	AIR Target 2013 (as reported in AIR texts)	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
36	Population covered by improved health services	RO	30 000	30 000	546 977	1 823.30
		LT	1 050 500	1 050 500	1 170 438	111.4
		PT	767 679	767 679	537 375	70
		BG	600 000	600 000	32 884	5.5

High overachievements (more than 500% of target met)

Overachievements of more than 500% have been reported in a number of OPs for common indicators 1, 2, 4, 9, 26 and 36. A detailed overview of these

overachievements per OP is presented in Table 74. Most frequently high overachievements were reported for common indicator 1 'number of enterprises receiving support'. More specifically, the Swedish OPs 2007SE162PO002 (1,291.9%) and 2007SE162PO005 (1,283.7%) have reported the highest overachievements for common indicator 1. The OP 2007UK162PO002 (646.1%), the Greek OP 2007GR16UPO001 (633.1%) and the Swedish OP 2007SE162PO006 (504.4%) follow. For common indicator 2, only one German OP, the OP 'Hessen' reports achievements over 500%, reaching 721.7%.

For the common indicator 4 only two ETC programmes report overachievements over 500%, which are the highest overachievements, as presented in Table 74. More specifically these are the transnational cooperation programme 'MED' (15,060%) and the cross-border cooperation programme 'Romania-Bulgaria' (2,758%).

Only the Slovenian OP 'Strengthening Regions Development Potentials' reports achievements over 500% for common indicator 9.

The French OP 2007FR162PO002 and the Estonian OP 2007EE161PO001 report 1,168.9% and 663.3% respectively for common indicator 26.

The 'Regional OP' of RO is the only OP reporting high overachievements over 500% for common indicator 36, reaching 1,823.3%.

Table 74. Common indicators with achievement more than 500% of target (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
1	Number of enterprises receiving support	2007SE162PO002	OP 'Småland and the Islands'	1 015	13 113	1 291.90
		2007SE162PO005	OP 'Stockholm'	700	8 986	1 283.70
		2007UK162PO002	OP 'South-East of England'	750	4 846	646.1
		2007GR16UPO001	OP 'Thessalia-Sterea Ellada-Ipiros'	130	823	633.1
		2007SE162PO006	OP 'North Mid-Sweden'	3 000	15 133	504.4
2	Number of enterprises receiving grants	2007DE162PO005	OP 'Hessen'	60	433	721.7
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	2007CB163PO021	OP 'Romania-Bulgaria'	500	13 790	2 758.0
		2007CB163PO045	OP 'MED'	20	3 012	15 060.0

9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	2007SI161PO001	OP 'Strengthening Regional Development Potentials'	110 000	681 439	619.5
26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	2007FR162PO002	OP 'Region Centre'	1 800	21 040	1 168.9
		2007EE161PO001	OP 'Development of Economic Environment'	60	398	663.3
36	Population covered by improved health services	2007RO161PO001	'Regional OP'	30 000	546 977	1 823.3

Source evaluation of the AIRs 2013

High underachievements (less than 50% of target met)

Several programmes have reported underachievements less than 50%. Table 75 presents a detailed overview of the operational programmes that have reported such underachievements. Achievements under 50% of the target are reported for common indicators 1, 3, 4, 9, 25, 26 and 36 and most frequently for common indicators 1, 3, 4 and 26.

For common indicator 1, 22 out of 88 programmes have reported achievements under 50% of targets. As presented in the table these are programmes in CY, EE, ES, FR, GR, IT and PL. The Italian OP 2007IT161PO009 reported 48.7% of the target, while the Spanish OP 2007ES16UPO003 reached only 19.4% of its target.

Five OPs out of the 21 OPs reporting common indicator 3, reported underachievements less than 50% for this indicator. These OPs are 2007GR161PO001 (33.8%), 2007UK162PO004 (30.8%), 2007FR161PO003 (26%) and 2007SE162PO005 (14%). Three out of the 20 OPs reporting common indicator 4 have reported achievements under 50% of their target. These are the Italian OP 2007IT162PO01 (46.7%), the Austrian OP 2007AT162PO005 (40%) and the German OP 2007DE162PO009, which reached 1.8 of its target.

Only the German OP 'Bayern' reported underachievements less than 50% for the common indicator 9, reaching 8.5% of its target.

One out of the two OPs reporting common indicator 25 had an underachievement less than 50% of its target. This is the Czech OP 'Research and Development for Innovations' which reached 7.7% of its targets.

For common indicator 26, four programmes achieved less than the 50% of their target. These programmes are the two German OPs 2007DE162PO011 (32.5%) and 2007DE162PO005 (20.8%), the OP 2007UK162PO004 (10.8%) and the Greek OP 2007GR161PO001 (0.8%).

Only the Romanian OP 'Regional Development' of the eleven OPs reporting common

indicator 36 has an underachievement less than 50% of its target. The programme reached 5.5% of its target.

Table 75. Common indicators with achievements below 50% of target (2013)

Common indicator number	Common indicator name	CCI	OP Title	AIR Corrected Target 2013 (WPO)	AIR Corrected Achievement with Target 2013 (WPO)	Target achievement in %
1	Number of enterprises receiving support	2007IT161PO009	OP 'Campania'	150	73	48.7
		2007PL161PO015	OP 'Pomerania'	1 200	574	47.8
		2007CY16UPO001	OP 'Sustainable Development and Competitiveness'	60	28	46.7
		2007IT161PO011	OP 'Sicily'	3 020	1 399	46.3
		2007IT162PO003	OP 'Friuli Venezia Giulia'	1 440	618	42.9
		2007PL161PO001	OP 'Innovative Economy'	157	65	41.4
		2007ES162PO010	OP 'Valencia'	36 283	14 783	40.7
		2007FR162PO001	OP 'Aquitaine'	20 400	7 956	39
		2007ES161PO008	OP 'Andalusia'	58 429	22 473	38.5
		2007ES161PO007	OP 'Castile-La Mancha'	14 486	5 441	37.6
		2007PL161PO014	OP 'Podlaskie'	49	18	36.7
		2007FR162PO018	OP 'Picardy'	500	183	36.6
		2007FR162PO010	OP 'Franche-Comté'	25	9	36
		2007SE162PO004	OP 'East Mid-Sweden'	2 000	715	35.8
		2007GR161PO001	OP 'Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship'	1 000	338	33.8
		2007PL161PO009	OP 'Łódzkie'	260	79	30.4
		2007FR162PO008	OP 'Champagne-Ardenne'	1 100	305	27.7
		2007PT161PO003	OP 'Centro'	1 300	330	25.4
		2007EE161PO001	OP 'Development of Economic Environment'	346	77	22.3
		2007PT161PO004	OP 'Alentejo'	350	73	20.9
2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	650	128	19.7		
2007ES16UPO003	OP 'Knowledge-based Economy'	60 040	11 676	19.4		
3	Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	2007BG161PO003	OP 'Competitiveness'	158	73	46.2
		2007GR161PO001	OP 'Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship'	4 000	1 352	33.8
		2007UK162PO004	OP 'East of England'	52	16	30.8
		2007FR161PO003	OP 'Martinique'	3 100	806	26

		2007SE162PO005	OP 'Stockholm'	100	14	14
4	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	2007IT162PO011	OP 'Piemonte'	15	7	46.7
		2007AT162PO005	OP 'Kärnten'	150	60	40
		2007DE162PO009	OP 'Hamburg'	1 860	33	1.8
9	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	2007DE162PO001	OP 'Bayern'	180 000	15 300	8.5
25	Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities	2007CZ161PO012	OP 'Research and Development for Innovations'	2 500	192	7.7
26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	2007DE162PO011	OP 'Rhineland-Palatinate'	80	26	32.5
		2007DE162PO005	OP 'Hessen'	120	25	20.8
		2007UK162PO004	OP 'East of England'	3 524	380	10.8
		2007GR161PO001	OP 'Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship'	120	1	0.8
36	Population covered by improved health services	2007BG161PO001	OP 'Regional Development'	600 000	32 884	5.5

Source: Evaluation of AIRs 2013

3.5. Concluding remarks

Eleven common indicators for productive investment and infrastructure have been analysed by WPO:

- common indicator 1 'number of enterprises receiving support';
- common indicator 2 'number of enterprises receiving grants';
- common indicators 3 'number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants';
- common indicator 4 'number of enterprises receiving non-financial support';
- common indicator 9 'Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions';
- common indicator 17 on 'additional waste recycling capacity';
- common indicator 24 'number of new researchers in supported entities';
- common indicator 25 on 'number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities';
- common indicator 26 'number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions';
- common indicator 31 on 'number of households with improved energy consumption classification';
- common indicator 36 'population covered by improved health services'

Indicators have been used to varying degrees in the different EU MS. DE used most of them (seven out of the eleven), while DK, FI, LU, LV, NL and SK did not use any.

Common indicator 1 'number of enterprises receiving support' was the most frequently used (88 programmes), while common indicator 17 'additional waste recycling capacity' was used the least, i.e. only one programme. EU-wide achievement increased for most common indicators between 2012 and 2013. Only common indicator 2 'number of enterprises receiving grants' decreased by 12% in 2013, as compared to 2012, due to data correction in GR.

Achievements of four common indicators exceeded targets by the end of 2013. These are common indicator 9 'Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions' (302%), 26 'Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions' (230%), 24 'Number of new researchers in supported entities' (201%) and 4 'Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support' (145%). Achievements of three common indicators were far from targets. These are common indicator 2 'Number of enterprises receiving grant' (65%), 3 'Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants' (34%) and 31 'Number of households with improved energy consumption classification' (18%).

Overachievements of more than 500% were reported for common indicators 1, 2, 4, 9, 26 and 36 in twelve OPs. High overachievements were reported for common indicator 1 'number of enterprises receiving support' most frequently. Achievements of less than 50% of target were reported by 37 OPs, and most frequently for common indicators 1, 3, 4 and 26. Frequency of substantial over- or underachievements suggests that comparison between achievements and targets is not fully reliable.

4. Other indicators reporting on significant achievements

Analysis of the indicators highlights relevant indicators for the ex-post evaluation of Cohesion Policy. The following presents examples of other indicators reporting on significant achievements, in addition to the core and common indicators. The examples are selected following the themes of the ex-post evaluation. The selection focused on indicators for which achievements were reported and thereafter made attempts to see whether similar achievements were reported by several programmes.

For this, the indicators have been compared with regard to their units of measurement and names. Although indicators may be very similar in what they measure, the programmes used different units of measurement and different definitions. This implies that the achievements report cannot be easily compared or summed up across programmes.

Therefore the tables only give examples of other relevant indicators with their achievements, illustrating the differences in focus and units of measurement per ex-post evaluation theme.

4.1. R&I in SMEs

The main types of indicators for research and innovation (R&I) in SMEs are presented below.

Innovations. One set of indicators reports on innovations (product, process, organisation) introduced by the supported enterprises, or the number of new products or services developed as a result of innovation activities. These indicators are for example used by programmes in BG, DE, FR, IT, PL, and SK and are complementary to common indicators focusing on the number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the firm or to the market products (common indicators no. 28 and 29).

Table 76. R&I in SMEs: selected examples of innovation indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
BG	BG83	2007BG161PO003	Number of innovations introduced / ready to be brought to market	innovations	26
PL	PL863	2007PL161PO011	Number of innovations introduced by supported enterprises	innovations	636
DE	DE881	2007DE161PO006	Number of supported, new and marketable products, procedures, solutions and services	products, procedures, services	131
UK	UK103	2007UK161PO002	New or improved products processes or services launched	products	1 536

Source: AIRs2013

Incubators and business parks. Other indicators focus on the business incubators/ parks supported. The indicators are typically given as number of incubators/ parks supported, or in terms of surface area equipped or made available to enterprises. This type of indicator is common in PT (8 programmes), and can be found as well in AT, BE, BG, the CZ, FR, GR, HR, IE, PL and PT.

Table 77. R&I in SMEs: selected examples of incubators and business parks indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
AT	AT163	2007AT162PO004	Number of Start-ups / innovation centres	centres	1
IE	IE36	2007IE162PO001	No. of Regional Incubation Centres	centres	6
BE	BE138	2007BE161PO001	Number of business incubators constructed	incubators	2
CZ	CZ300	2007CZ161PO004	Number of newly established incubators	incubators	30
DE	DE628	2007DE162PO001	Area to be rent out in business incubator centres	m2	7 606
PL	PL437	2007PL161PO007	Area of created / equipped parks, incubators, etc.	m2	90
PT	PT1027	2007PT161PO006	Infrastructured area in business incubators	m2	4 849
FR	FR580	2007FR162PO010	Surface fitted in innovation parks	ha	218

Source: AIRs 2013

Research centres. Other indicators used in the field of R&TD focus on research centres, typically by counting the number of centres supported with the procurement of market and technological services, (modernised) equipment or (for newly established centres) works.

Table 78. R&I in SMEs: selected examples of research centre indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
BE	BE131	2007BE161PO001	Number of research centres supported with market and technological services	research centres	15
LT	LT93	2007LT161PO002	Created and operating centres of scientific research	research centres	7
CZ	CZ672	2007CZ161PO012	Number of equipped regional R&D centres	centres	1
DE	DE344	2007DE162PO002	Number of newly funded founded, medium-sized technology centres	centres	1
IE	IE39	2007IE162PO001	No. of Research Centres (SRC & CSET) - SFI	centres	3
RO	RO89	2007RO161PO002	Modernized laboratories / research centres (number)	centres	164

Source: AIRs2013

Patents. The number of patents is a relevant indicator to measure innovative products and services developed by supported enterprises. Indicators measure either the number of applications for patents or registered patents. These indicators are reported by programmes in BE, DE, FR, IT and the UK.

Table 79. R&I in SMEs: selected examples of patents indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
BE	BE153	2007BE161PO001	Number of products, processes created or developed and Patents applied for	actions	177
DE	DE882	2007DE161PO006	Registered patents	patents	40
FR	FR1279	2007FR162PO022	Number of patents	patents	79
UK	UK441	2007UK162PO011	No of patents granted, other IPRs and other IPR devices	patents	129
IT	IT201	2007IT161PO006	Number of applications for patent at EPO (financed projects)	applications	68
SK	SK162	2007SK162PO001	Number of EPO patent applications	applications	1

Source: AIRs 2013

4.2. Financial instruments

Indicators reporting on financial instruments for enterprises focus on the number of supported funds or the investments made in final recipients. Data on the different instruments (loans, guarantees, equity / venture capital) is sometimes but not always given separately. While the indicators are usually related to programme activities, they provide more general information on the use of financial instruments in the eligible area on some occasions, e.g. investment in risk capital as percentage of GDP.

These indicators are complementary to common indicator 3, reporting on the number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants. Additionally, information mostly covers the same data more systematically provided by MAs in the framework of the monitoring exercise on the progress made in financing and implementing financial instruments³⁸.

Table 80. Financial instruments: selected examples of indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name English	Unit of measurement	Achievement
AT	AT29	2007AT161PO001	Number of risk capital funds	funds	1
DE	DE310	2007DE162PO005	Number of funds (Venture capitals and loan funds)	funds	3
DE	DE165	2007DE162PO004	Sum of supported loans (million €)	€ m	52
DK	DK640	2007DK162PO001	Capital for co-funding of entrepreneurs	DKK m	168

Source: AIRs 2013

³⁸ See EC, Summary of data on the progress made in financing and implementing financial engineering instruments reported by the managing authorities in accordance with Article 67(2)(j) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 - Programming period 2007-2013, Situation as at 31 December 2012.

4.3. Large Enterprises

CZ, DE, HU, IT, and RO are the only countries to report on large enterprises.

Indicators in the CZ, IT, RO give the number of supported enterprises and can thus be considered as a subset of the respective common indicator. Two other indicators used by the OP 'Enterprise and Innovation' (2007CZ161PO004) provide details of the involvement of large enterprises in RTD projects. These have been classified according to core indicator 4 'Number of RTD projects' and 5 'Number of cooperation projects enterprises-research institutions'.

The remaining programmes report on supported cooperation involving large enterprises (2007DE161PO004 OP 'Sachsen'), and on increase in the gross added value generated by large enterprises (2007HU161PO001 OP 'Economic Competitiveness', HUF billion).

Table 81. Environmental and Transport Infrastructure: selected examples of transport capacity indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name English	Unit of measurement	Achievement
DE	DE677	2007DE161PO004	Number of direct investment aid projects to large sized enterprises	projects	263
CZ	CZ304	2007CZ161PO004	Out of which projects by large companies	enterprises	24
IT	IT813	2007IT162PO006	Number of financed enterprises for innovative and collaborative growth (large enterprises)	enterprises	29
RO	RO79	2007RO161PO002	Large enterprises financially assisted (number)	enterprises	126

Source: AIRs 2013

4.4. Environmental and Transport Infrastructure

All MS, except ES, LV, LU and the NL, as well as ETC programmes included other relevant indicators for environmental and transport infrastructure. The main types are below.

Transport capacity. One set of indicators address the increased or improved capacity created by various types of transport operations (rail, ports, airports and intermodal). MS using this type of indicators include BG, CZ, DE, IT, PL, PT, SK and SI.

Table 82. Environmental and Transport Infrastructure: selected examples of transport capacity indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Achievement
BG	BG125	2007BG161PO004	New metro stations	stations	6
CZ	CZ213	2007CZ161PO001	Number of newly obtained ecological vehicles in public transportation	vehicles	104
CZ	CZ196	2007CZ161PO001	Number of new parking places	parking places	322
DE	DE1349	2007DE161PO002	New handling capacity in logistic centres and freight hubs in TEU	TEU	79 583
DE	DE1197	2007DE162PO010	Newly created handling capacity in GVZ	t	3 000
IT	IT144	2007IT161PO005	Number of TEU/year exchanged in harbour benefiting from projects	TEU/year	3 567 520
PL	PL321	2007PL161PO006	Regional roads in good condition (Class A) in % of total regional roads	%	0,2
PL	PL1331	2007PL161PO016	Capacity of purchased public transport rolling stock	places	540
SI	SI84	2007SI161PO002	Passenger capacity of airports (passengers/hour)	passengers/h	1 000
SK	SK386	2007SK161PO004	Density of roads of higher class in km/000 inhabitants (motorways and expressways)	km/T inhabitants	0,1

Source: AIRs 2013

Use of transport infrastructure. This category provides information on the use of transport infrastructure or how this has changed as a consequence of supported projects. This type of indicator is used among others in CZ, DE, EE, FR, IT, RO, SK.

Table 83. Environmental and Transport Infrastructure: selected examples of use of transport infrastructure indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Achievement
CZ	CZ471	2007CZ161PO007	Change in number of traffic accidents on specific sections of roads	%	1
CZ	CZ634	2007CZ161PO010	Change in Number of checked in passengers at regional airports	%	1
EE	EE44	2007EE161PO001	Decrease in accidents with human casualties or injuries at renovated road sections and junctions	%	1
EE	EE106	2007EE161PO002	Share of users of electrical public transport in Tallinn	%	0,4
SK	SK352	2007SK161PO003	Percentage of reduction in accidents on supported road sections of 2nd and 3rd class	%	0,3

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Achievement
FR	FR207	2007FR161PO004	Waiting time of ships due to port congestion expressed over the year	h	400
DE	DE651	2007DE162PO001	Decrease in traffic volume in municipalities because bypass roads were built	cars	1 870
EE	EE42	2007EE161PO001	No of rides by public transport	rides	210 000 000
IT	IT156	2007IT161PO005	TEU/year exchanged in ports benefiting from projects	TEU/year	3 567 520
SK	SK389	2007SK161PO004	Number of persons killed in a traffic accident in road traffic per 1,000 inhabitants	inhabitants	4

Source: AIRs 2013

Water, waste water, waste management capacity. This category provides information on the increased or improved capacity created by water, waste water and waste management projects. Programmes in the CZ, DE, GR, IT, LT, PT, RO and SK use these indicators.

Table 84. Environmental and Transport Infrastructure: selected examples of water, waste water, waste management capacity indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Achievement
CZ	CZ396	2007CZ161PO006	Length of new and renovated sewers	km	2 295
DE	DE40	2007DE161PO003	New and modernised sewage systems (km)	km	117
DE	DE41	2007DE161PO003	Modernisation and extension of sewage plants	plants	3
FR	FR54	2007FR161PO002	Surface of existing landfills rehabilitated	km ²	1
GR	GR443	2007GR161PO005	Sites of uncontrolled disposal of solid waste that are rehabilitated	sites	288
GR	GR639	2007GR161PO007	Wastewater Treatment Plants upgraded	plants	1
IT	IT1865	2007IT161PO011	Increase in water treatment capacity	liter/second	300
IT	IT1774	2007IT161PO009	Total length of upgraded waste water system	km	205
LT	LT50	2007LT161PO001	Increase in percentage of waste landfills meeting the EU environmental protection requirements (in percent)	%	10
RO	RO153	2007RO161PO004	Old waste landfills and dumps closed in rural areas	landfills	189
RO	RO154	2007RO161PO004	Old municipal waste landfills closed in urban areas	landfills	17
SK	SK243	2007SK161PO002	Number of closed and regenerated landfills	landfills	46

Source: AIRs 2013

Use of environment infrastructure. Programmes in for example the CZ, EE, FR, GR, IT, LT, PL, PT, SI, SK include indicators on the use of environment infrastructure.

Table 85. Environmental and Transport Infrastructure: selected examples of use of environmental infrastructure indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name e	Unit of measurement	Achievement
CZ	CZ404	2007CZ161PO006	The proportion of waste recycled	%	1
EE	EE103	2007EE161PO002	Waste handling in compliance with internationally recognized environmental and health protection requirements (% of waste)	%	1
FR	FR55	2007FR161PO002	% Of the population served by the separate collection of rubbish	%	45
LT	LT57	2007LT161PO001	Increase in percentage of residents who use centralized wastewater collection and management services (in percent)	%	2
PL	PL1763	2007PL161PO002	Share of municipal waste disposed in relation to the produced	%	1
FR	FR143	2007FR161PO003	Increase in the volume of treated wastewater	m3	897
PL	PL236	2007PL161PO005	Amount of treated waste-water as a result of projects	m3	1 543 290
IT	IT1144	2007IT161PO012	Reduction of annual per capita quantity of non-recyclable waste	kg	314
SI	SI89	2007SI161PO002	Decrease of disposal of non-hazardous waste (tonnes / year)	t/year	31 400
SI	SI90	2007SI161PO002	Separately collected fractions of waste in tonnes / year	t/year	15 615
SK	SK244	2007SK161PO002	Volume of separated communal waste (total for projects)	tonnes	37 701
SK	SK245	2007SK161PO002	Volume of materially recovered waste (total for projects)	tonnes	315 051

Source: AIRs 2013

Risk prevention. This category provides information on operations for the prevention of natural risks, including both infrastructure and management measures, e.g. assessments, plans. MS using these indicators include DE, EE, FR, GR, IT, PL, PT, RO, SK.

Table 86. Environmental and Transport Infrastructure: selected examples of risk prevention indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Achievement
DE	DE134	2007DE161PO007	km of reconstructed and new dikes	km	1
DE	DE1069	2007DE162PO003	Length of the developed/reinforced flood defences (km)	km	8
GR	GR442	2007GR161PO005	Length of constructed pipes for flood protection	km	14

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Achievement
DE	DE907	2007DE161PO006	Area protected by flood measures (in ha)	ha	321 746
PL	PL571	2007PL161PO008	Areas with a raised level of flood safety	ha	40
SK	SK230	2007SK161PO002	Area of the territory with flood prevention protection	km2	161
EE	EE96	2007EE161PO002	Number of marine spill containment vessels procured	vessels	1
IT	IT597	2007IT162PO013	Population with quantitative assessment of seismic risk (%of total population)	%	0,4
FR	FR1381	2007FR162PO024	Percentage of municipalities subject to a risk covered by flood risk studies	%	1
FR	FR370	2007FR162PO005	Validated action plan for flood prevention	number	1
GR	GR454	2007GR161PO005	Management Plans at river basin level under Article 13, paragraph 7 of Directive 60/2000	plans	6
PT	PT1115	2007PT161PO006	Supported coastal area management plan	Plans	3

Source: AIRs 2013

4.5. Green Industry

Green industry indicators were reported by one DE programme and two ETC programmes. In total, five programme-specific indicators were linked to this evaluation theme, of which four are regarded as indicators of significant achievements. The ETC indicators are illustrated in section 4.9. Other programmes may address green industry as well, but using indicators that cannot be directly linked to the theme e.g. some innovation or energy efficiency indicators.

The indicators are very diverse so it is not possible to identify specific types. The unit of measurement also varies, including facilities, actors, and cooperation activities.

Table 87. Green Industry: selected examples of indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
DE	DE487	2007DE162PO008	Number of facilities with advanced clean-up technology	Facilities	1

Source: AIRs 2013

4.6. Energy Efficiency

More than 260 other relevant indicators address the field of energy efficiency, and 50% of these reported significant achievements according to the MAs. Grouping them by sub-themes identifies different types of indicators. The main types are:

Energy savings and energy reduction. A number of programmes report indicators on energy savings caused by programme interventions. Some of these indicators focus on energy savings in total, other focus on specific aspects of savings including buildings, businesses/enterprises, residents, rental houses, education infrastructure, etc. Indicators can be differentiated by measuring primary energy savings, annual energy savings and final energy savings.

Additionally, some programmes reported energy consumption status during the lifetime of the programme, with reports before projects started, during the implementation of projects as well as the estimated final energy reduction after finalising the projects.

The unit of measurement reported is diverse, ranging from *MWh* and *GWh* via *GJ/year* and *tons of oil equivalents*.

Indicators depicting the amount of energy savings are prominent in ES, FR, IT, GR and the CZ, as well as in SK, MT, RO and DE.

Table 88. Energy Efficiency: selected examples of energy savings and energy reduction indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
FR	FR613	2007FR162PO011	Amount of energy saved	teo/year	2 0381
SK	SK343	2007SK161PO003	Energy saving in education infrastructure	GJ/Year	629 282
SI	SI99	2007SI161PO002	Savings of final energy (in GWh)	GWh	69
IT	IT484	2007IT162PO007	Saved energy from fossil source	tons of oil equivalent	1 008
IT	IT1549	2007IT162PO003	Energy savings in enterprises (ktoe)	ktoe	21
IT	IT513	2007IT162PO008	Annual saved energy	MWh	22 812
CZ	CZ398	2007CZ161PO006	Reduction of energy consumption	GJ	398 855

Source: AIRs2013

Improved and / or new energy infrastructure. A number of programmes include indicators on new and modernised energy infrastructure. Specific indicators reported in the different OPs range from *km of district heating networks* via *new gas pipelines built* and *networks to new terminals*. The exact measurement units vary and include e.g. *km of pipelines* or *km of district heating* but also the *number of new or renovated buildings* or *blocks*.

Such indicators are mainly reported by IT programmes, but also in RO, GR and LT.

Table 89. Energy Efficiency: selected examples of energy infrastructure indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
GR	GR520	2007GR161PO006	Length high pressure natural gas pipelines	km	45
IT	IT37	2007IT161PO002	Km of new district heating network	km	7
IT	IT823	2007IT162PO006	km of district heating	km	56
LT	LT113	2007LT161PO002	New main gas pipelines built (km)	km	138
RO	RO106	2007RO161PO00	Length of extended / modernized distribution network - natural gas sect	km	33

Source: AIRs2013

In addition, there are other country specific indicators, including:

- *Energy consumption* before/after project implementation: these are specific to six Portuguese programmes (OP 'Development of the Competitiveness', OP 'North Region', OP 'Do Centro' OP 'Algarve', OP 'Lisbon' and OP 'Madeira').
- *Amount of CO₂ savings in buildings*: one of the French programmes (2007FR162PO005 'Basse-Normandie') concentrates on indicators for CO₂ savings in different fields, including buildings, businesses and communities. This set of indicators is additionally distinguished by the type of savings, including solar and biomass energy.
- A range of UK programmes report *CO₂ emissions from programme interventions* (in tonnes).
- ES programmes focus on indicators depicting the *estimated final energy reduction* as well as the *tonnes of fossil fuel replaced*.
- A range of indicators deal with *thermal insulation*; this is a specific focus of the Slovakian OP 2007SK161PO003 'Western Slovakia, Central Slovakia and Eastern Slovakia'.
- Besides, there are indicators on the share of renewable energy resources as well as indicators on energy interventions on buildings, reported e.g. in IT and LT.

4.7. Tourism and Culture

More than 300 programme-specific indicators can be linked to tourism and culture. About 45% of these indicators report significant achievements according to the MAS. The main types are:

Accommodation facilities. Indicators regarding accommodation facilities measure for example new tourist beds and/or the improved quality of tourist beds (modernisation, 'reconstruction', etc.). These indicators depict *new quality beds*, as well as *reconstructed, upgraded or modernised beds*. Some programmes do not report the number of beds, but more generally the number of facilities improved, which include for example the *number of modernised buildings*. Some programmes further specify the type of accommodation of those activities (e.g. programme-specific focus on accommodation located in protected areas as e.g. for OP 2007IT162PO004 'Latium', etc.). The measurement unit is in most cases the *number of beds*, although *tourism/accommodation facilities* and the *number of buildings* are also used.

Indicators depicting this kind of tourism infrastructure are prominent in the

programmes of the CZ and GR, but are also reported in AT, CY and IT.

Table 90. Tourism and Culture: selected examples of accommodation indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
AT	AT28	2007AT161PO001	Number of new quality beds	beds	595
CZ	CZ360	2007CZ161PO005	Number of newly created or reconstructed beds total	beds	1902
GR	GR773	2007GR161PO008	Number of tourist beds modernised	beds	7757
IT	IT428	2007IT162PO004	Number of beds created in accommodation facilities of valorised protected areas	beds	85
CY	CY33	2007CY16UPO001	Number of beds upgraded in tourist establishments	beds	1225

Source: AIRs2013

Visitors. Programmes in the CZ, DE, PT, IT, RO and HU as well as in ETC programmes include indicators dealing with the *number of visitors to events or monuments*. The indicators are heterogeneous, for instance *the numbers of visitors during specific tourism seasons* (i.e. mid-season), etc. are measured.

The unit of measurement is in most cases the *number of (annual) visitors/persons*; for some exceptions the *share of visitors* in a specific field or area is used.

Table 91. Tourism and Culture: selected examples of visitor indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
EE	EE38	2007EE161PO001	Increase in overnight visitors in accommodation establishments	Persons	5 730 000
HU	HU228	2007HU161PO006	Average number of visitors at the supported tourism attraction (persons)	Persons	2 626 834
IT	IT626	2007IT162PO014	Number of visitors in recovered and valorised area and buildings	Persons	210 769
PT	PT422	2007PT161PO002	Visitors of supported events	Persons	1 042 305

Source: AIRs2013

Overnight stays. Programmes in different MS apply indicators focusing on the overnight stays. Four Hungarian programmes report the programme-specific indicator '*Number of guest nights at commercial/business accommodations (per 1,000 persons)*'. 80% of the indicators using a unit of measurement related to overnight stays focus on the *total number of overnights stays*; the rest concentrate on specific shares of the total number of overnight stays, for example on the *number of stays in the supported region/assisted facility in relation to the total number of stays in a country* or the *general increase in the number of nights*. The indicator measurement units vary widely, including *days, nights, persons/visitors, and shares*.

Indicators measuring the number of nights are used a lot in the CZ, FR and HU, but are also used in EE, DE, SI and RO.

Table 92. Tourism and Culture: selected examples of number of nights indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
CZ	CZ713	2007CZ161PO013	Visitors of the region – number of overnight stays	visitors	4 096 691
DE	DE372	2007DE162PO002	Number of overnights	overnight stays	13 797 160
FR	FR862	2007FR162PO014	Number of night spent in hotels	nights	1 248
HU	HU227	2007HU161PO006	Number of guest nights at commercial/business accommodations (per 1,000 persons)	nights/T persons	1 618
SI	SI22	2007SI161PO001	Number of tourist overnight stays (in millions)	M overnight stays	10

Source: AIRs2013

Sites and monuments. Another type of indicator used in the field of tourism and culture is the improvement of cultural sites, monuments or site facilities. A number of programmes describe their achievements by depicting the quantity of equipment in general, the *number of facilities or cultural assets improved and modernised*. Besides, some indicators refer also to *newly built sites and facilities*.

The units of measurements range from *monuments* via *facilities*, to *cultural assets, projects* and *cultural equipment*.

This indicator type is frequently used in GR, IT and PT, but also in the CZ, BG and SK.

Table 93. Tourism and Culture: selected examples of sites and monument indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
GR	GR291	2007GR16UPO002	Monuments / archaeological sites rehabilitated	monuments	22
SK	SK329	2007SK161PO003	Number of revitalized immovable cultural monuments in order to preserve the cultural heritage or their utilization in the cultural-cognitive tourism	monuments	33
GR	GR782	2007GR161PO008	Number of museums - monuments rehabilitated	number of museums/monuments	59
IT	IT826	2007IT162PO006	Number of upgraded cultural assets (historical buildings)	assets	26
PT	PT375	2007PT161PO002	Cultural equipment (public libraries, public archives, theatres, cine-theatres, digital cinema, contemporary art centres)	equipment	31

Source: AIRs2013

4.8. Urban and Social Infrastructure (Education, health, childcare, housing, other)

Other indicators reporting on significant achievements in the field of urban and social infrastructure include:

Upgraded or supported facilities / infrastructure. Programmes include indicators on constructed, upgraded or renovated infrastructure or facilities, mainly for education, sports and health care. Indicators addressing housing are limited. The exact measurements vary and include various types of facilities or infrastructure, as well as measures concerning the size of the improved infrastructures. Indicators on supported facilities and infrastructure indicators are frequently used in PT, and are also found in other countries such as BE, GR, IT or SI. In PT, the indicators addressing facilities and infrastructure are labelled as equipment. The unit of measurement as such is not specifically defined, but can be specified using the indicator definition, making it impossible to aggregate these indicators, despite their similar unit of measurement. In other cases the indicators specify more clearly the type of equipment, e.g. hospital beds in the case of GR (where 226 were reported in 2013).

Table 94. Urban and Social Infrastructure: selected examples of upgraded or supported facilities / infrastructure indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
BE	BE30	2007BE162PO001	Number of additional day-care places	places	108
EE	EE87	2007EE161PO002	Number of family and activity houses built	Houses	78
GR	GR143	2007GR16UPO001	Infrastructure for primary health care units	infrastructure /primary health care units	2
GR	GR144	2007GR16UPO002	Infrastructure for primary health care units	infrastructure /primary health care units	8
GR	GR637	2007GR161PO007	New / Upgraded education classrooms	classrooms	39
GR	GR147	2007GR161PO001	New / upgraded hospital beds	hospital beds	5
GR	GR148	2007GR161PO001	New / upgraded hospital beds	hospital beds	221
IT	IT1108	2007IT161PO012	Number of new/requalified social/educational infrastructures	infrastructures	107
IT	IT247	2007IT161PO007	Number of infrastructure for social purposes	infrastructures	9
PT	PT760	2007PT161PO004	Scholar equipment intervened by investment typology	equipment	53
PT	PT379	2007PT161PO002	Constructed and/or upgraded schools of 2th and 3th education cycles	equipment	12

Source: AIRs 2013

Population covered / benefitting. Programmes in different countries use indicators focusing on the population covered by activities or benefitting from them. Around 20% of the Urban & Social Infrastructure indicators focus on specific improvements in terms of services or infrastructure.

The unit of measurement varies and includes people, inhabitants or patients. The

'persons unit'³⁹ is the most common and over all indicators for urban and social infrastructure, about 37.4 million persons are reported. In SK beds are also used indicating the 'number of beds operated within the modernised infrastructure' (in total 2,564 beds are reported for 2013). This indicator is pretty close the indicator on beds related to supported infrastructure. However the idea behind differs as it is used to give an impression of the population benefitting rather than the new facilities, as is the case with the example of 'new / upgraded hospital beds' presented above. The latter type of indicator is used by programmes in GR and reported as 'new / upgraded hospital beds'.

Table 95. Urban and Social Infrastructure: selected examples of population covered / benefitting indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
EE	EE37	2007EE161PO001	No of students participating in supported cooperation projects of enterprises and universities	persons	137
HU	HU352	2007HU162PO001	Number of children receiving day care concerned with social developments (persons)	persons	24 606
IT	IT773	2007IT162PO011	Population covered by urban requalification interventions	persons	234 500
PL	PL264	2007PL161PO005	Number of people living in modernised buildings	persons	7 221
RO	RO28	2007RO161PO001	Inhabitants benefiting from the implementation of projects	inhabitants	5 137 522
SK	SK430	2007SK161PO005	Number of beds operated within the modernized infrastructure	beds	2 564

Source: AIRs 2013

Revitalised areas. Another type of indicators used in the field of urban and social infrastructure concerns the area covered. One example of this was already included in the indicators on improved facilities and infrastructure. Whereas this concerned smaller and more specific actions, there are also indicators covering broader approaches focusing on the size of areas affected by regeneration and revitalisation efforts. The units of measurements range from m² via ha to km². This type of indicators is e.g. used in programmes in the CZ, DE, GR, and PT.

Table 96. Urban and Social Infrastructure: selected examples of revitalised areas indicators

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
CZ	CZ717	2007CZ161PO013	Area of regenerated and revitalized buildings in rural areas for social services and health care	m ²	9 158
CZ	CZ202	2007CZ161PO001	Area of regenerated and revitalized buildings in rural areas total	m ²	62 850
GR	GR535	2007GR161PO006	Restoration/ regeneration of urban areas	m ²	75 162
CZ	CZ201	2007CZ161PO001	Area of newly built or reconstructed public greenery	ha	31
DE	DE30	2007DE161PO003	Modernised industrial areas (ha)	ha	181

³⁹ This includes the following units: persons, no of persons, number of persons, person, persons/individuals.

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
PT	PT346	2007PT161PO002	Covered classified area by active management of protected and classified areas	ha	2 250 906
PT	PT1285	2007PT162PO001	Public space requalification	ha	4
PT	PT599	2007PT161PO003	Territorial coverage by emergency plans	km ²	2 769

Source: AIRs 2013

4.9. European Territorial Cooperation

Indicators in this theme are primarily indicated for ETC programmes, but also in regional programmes in BG, FR, and IT. There are 437 other relevant indicators linked to the ex-post theme of ETC of which 8 are in regional programmes. Indicators refer to various activities to increase cooperation and promoted exchanges of experience. Typical examples are indicators measuring:

- (a) cooperation networks created;
- (b) number of subjects, i.e. individuals or organisations involved or which have benefited from cooperation activities;
- (c) number of new products/services/methods/studies realised due to the cooperation activities;
- (d) number of policy relevant tools/instruments implemented due to the cooperation activities.

ETC programmes, however, also measure sector specific outputs, as shown in the table below. These indicators are used for measuring output and results related to different themes and sectors. More specifically, table 28 focuses on the themes (1) SMEs and Innovation, (4) Environment & Transport IS, (5) Green Industry and (7) Tourism & Culture.

Although some indicators may be very similar in what they measure, programmes generally adopt different definitions. For instance, similar categories of output/results are defined as cooperation/networks or clusters, such as the 'Number of networks, clusters, including RTD, public sector and business' (OP 'Austria-Slovakia') or 'Number of agreements for know-how transfer among research institutions, technology centres and enterprises' (OP 'Italy-Maritime France'). Differences in terminology lead to most indicators being used by only one programme.

Table 97. ETC: selected examples of sector indicators

	MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
(1) SMEs and innovation	ETC	CB2483	OP 'Austria-Slovak Republic'	number of networks, clusters, including RTD, public sector and business	Networks, clusters	131
	ETC	CB2201	OP 'Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland'	number of new products developed	products	15

	MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
	ETC	CB1729	OP 'Italy – Maritime France'	Number of agreements for know-how transfer among research institutions, technology centres and enterprises	agreements	6
	ETC	CB197	OP 'Germany – Netherlands'	Number of innovations in SMEs	innovations	1 696
	ETC	CB2173	OP 'Nord'	Number of new services as a result of enterprise innovation activities	services	5
(4) Environment & Transport IS	ETC	CB1819	OP 'Italy – Switzerland'	Number of persons using transnational transport services	persons / year	28 267
	ETC	CB1199	OP 'Romania– Bulgaria'	Number of people benefiting from awareness raising activities on environmental protection	inhabitants	1 700 000
	ETC	CB401	OP 'North Sea Region'	New logistics or multimodal technologies / pilots transferred transnationally and implemented	number	42
	ETC	CB769	OP 'Central Baltic'	New or further developed services for travellers	services	0
(7) Tourism & Culture	ETC	CB1204	OP 'Romania– Bulgaria'	Number of joint integrated tourism products created	products	34
	ETC	CB840	OP 'Greece – Italy'	Number of joint events and cooperation in the fields of tourism, culture and natural heritage promotion	events	17
	ETC	CB661	OP 'South West Europe'	Number of visitors to heritage assets and properties of integrated transnational interest in transnational networks	people	628 770
	ETC	CB2292	OP 'Czech Republic – Poland'	Number of new / reconstructed tourism facilities	buildings	148
	ETC	CB258	OP 'Lithuania – Poland'	Number of developed/ renewed cultural/historical/tourism infrastructure and objects	Objects	26
(5) Green Industry	ETC	CB2104	OP 'Botnia – Atlantica'	Cooperation in order to increase the use of waste and recycling in industry and communities such as scrap, waste, sewage sludge, wood waste and manure	Cooperation	15
	ETC	CB2115	OP 'Botnia – Atlantica'	Sharing knowledge about processes for increased use of organic fuels and propellants , as well as cooperation on green energy	Cooperation	4
	ETC	CB2052	OP 'Northern	Number of businesses with	Businesses	73

	MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
			Periphery'	improved sustainable development practices		

Source: AIRs 2013

In addition to indicators measuring the increase in cooperation activities, a few programmes used indicators measuring infrastructure investment, in particular related to tourism and transport:

- OP 'Germany (Saxony) - Czech Republic': Length of built or maintained tourism roads;
- OP 'Poland - Czech Republic': Number of new / reconstructed tourism facilities;
- OP Slovak Republic - Czech Republic: km of new or reconstructed hiking trails, paths and cycle routes;
- OP 'Lithuania - Poland': Number of developed/ renewed cultural/historical/tourism infrastructure and objects;

The North West transnational programme: Number of uni-modal transport connections improved with transnational cooperation.

4.10. Delivery Systems

Other indicators reporting on significant achievements in the field of delivery systems are mainly found in the BG, CZ, FR, IT PT, and RO, and a few in DE, ES, GR, HU, IE, SK, and PL.

The table below illustrates how diverse they are. Consequently, there are no serious options for aggregating them to an overall European picture.

Even in the field of training (see bold indicators in the table) which is addressed by various programmes, the focus and unit of measurement vary to a degree which makes it impossible to aggregate the figures. For instance, BG focuses on the number of trained experts, and the total number of trainings for beneficiary structures, PL focuses on the number of training courses, SK on the number of trainings for beneficiaries of indirect forms of assistance and PPP, and RO reports on the days per training participant.

Table 98. Delivery systems: other indicators used

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
ES	ES364	2007ES16UPO002	Information and communication activities	actions	406
ES	ES365	2007ES16UPO002	Information and communication activities	actions	124
ES	ES366	2007ES16UPO002	Information and communication activities	actions	282
ES	ES367	2007ES16UPO002	Evaluations and studies developed	actions	61
ES	ES368	2007ES16UPO002	Evaluations and studies developed	actions	12
ES	ES369	2007ES16UPO002	Evaluations and studies developed	actions	49
ES	ES370	2007ES16UPO002	Control and management Actions	actions	1 974
ES	ES371	2007ES16UPO002	Control and management Actions	actions	344
ES	ES372	2007ES16UPO002	Control and management Actions	actions	1 630
SK	SK113	2007SK161PO007	Number of performed analyses, studies and reports relating to programme preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	analyses	33
RO	RO179	2007RO161PO005	SMIS related applications	applications	1
FR	FR578	2007FR162PO010	Number of beneficiaries covered by the projects in favour of education and training supported	beneficiaries	2 018
GR	GR362	2007GR161PO003	Beneficiaries supported by actions improving their administrative organisation and strengthening administrative capacity	beneficiaries	27
RO	RO184	2007RO161PO005	Mass media campaigns	campaigns	3
IT	IT945	2007IT161PO003	Number of visits to National Evaluation System website	clicks	28 297
RO	RO169	2007RO161PO005	Events focused on exchanging experience on fund implementation and specific aspects	events	29
RO	RO175	2007RO161PO005	Events focused on exchanging experience on fund implementation and specific aspects	events	5
RO	RO182	2007RO161PO005	Supported events, for communication and promotion	events	15
BG	BG40	2007BG161PO002	Total number of experts from the local authorities and other structures working on SFC	experts	207
BG	BG41	2007BG161PO002	Number of trained experts from local authorities and other structures working on SFC men	experts	1 293
BG	BG42	2007BG161PO002	Number of trained experts from local authorities and other structures working on SFC - women	experts	2 630

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
PL	PL147	2007PL161PO004	Jobs funded by the TA OP 2007-2013	full-time-post*month	155 090
RO	RO168	2007RO161PO005	Guidelines and other methodological documents	guidelines	46
RO	RO174	2007RO161PO005	Guidelines and other methodological documents	guidelines	5
RO	RO186	2007RO161PO005	Number of inquiries received by the Information Centre	inquiries	5 059
PL	PL148	2007PL161PO004	Number of training courses, workshops, seminars, study visits and other forms of education, which were attended by staff of the institutions supported by the TAOP 2007-2013	items	7 471
RO	RO183	2007RO161PO005	Information and publicity materials	materials	21
CZ	CZ680	2007CZ161PO012	Number of committee meetings (monitoring, advisory and management)	meetings	10
CZ	CZ140	2007CZ16UPO002	Number of meetings of (monitoring, advisory and management) committees	meetings	13
IE	IE58	2007IE162PO001	No. of Monitoring Committee meetings held	meetings	11
IE	IE21	2007IE162PO002	Number of Monitoring Committee Meetings held	meetings	10
PT	PT520	2007PT161PO003	Meetings of the Monitoring Committee	meetings	7
RO	RO170	2007RO161PO005	Meetings of relevant committees and working groups	meetings	117
RO	RO173	2007RO161PO005	Elaborated studies, analysis, reports and strategies	number	2
RO	RO181	2007RO161PO005	Elaborated studies, analysis, reports and strategies	number	3
CZ	CZ276	2007CZ161PO002	Implementation of evaluation studies and reports in total	Projects	44
CZ	CZ540	2007CZ161PO008	Implementation of evaluation studies and reports in total	Projects	21
CZ	CZ593	2007CZ161PO009	Implementation of evaluation studies and reports in total	Projects	7
CZ	CZ642	2007CZ161PO010	Implementation of evaluation studies and reports in total	Projects	32
CZ	CZ727	2007CZ161PO013	Implementation of evaluation studies and reports in total	Projects	43
RO	RO167	2007RO161PO005	Elaborated studies, analysis, reports and strategies	studies	159
RO	RO171	2007RO161PO005	Days per training participant - beneficiaries	training days	5 569
RO	RO172	2007RO161PO005	Days per training participant - management structures	training days	10 185
RO	RO177	2007RO161PO005	Days per training participant - management structures	training days	6 237
BG	BG39	2007BG161PO002	Total number of trainings for the beneficiary structures.	trainings	663
SK	SK132	2007SK161PO007	Number of trainings for beneficiaries of indirect forms of assistance and PPP	trainings	10

MS	Indicator number	Programme	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Achievement
RO	RO178	2007RO161PO005	SMIS versions	versions	3
RO	RO185	2007RO161PO005	Number of visits on the Structural Instruments website	website visits	1 824 845
BG	BG46	2007BG161PO002	Setting up functioning and equipped 28 district information points	%	1
PT	PT517	2007PT161PO003	Level of follow up of the evaluation recommendations	%	1
PT	PT706	2007PT161PO004	Level of follow up of the evaluation recommendations	%	1
PT	PT148	2007PT161PO002	Compliance of the evaluation plan	%	1
RO	RO187	2007RO161PO005	Level of overall public awareness about EU Structural Instruments	%	1

Source: AIRs 2013

4.11. Concluding remarks

Almost all OPs made use of programme-specific indicators to report on significant achievements and such indicators can be found for each ex-post evaluation theme. Interestingly, these indicators cover some areas of intervention where no related core indicators are available (indicators for air and maritime transport are a clear example).

Definitions and units of measurement vary widely. No case could be identified for which the reported indicators could be aggregated across several programmes from different countries to establish reliable information at EU level. Furthermore, such an aggregation would risk missing out on the achievements of programmes which did not set up a corresponding indicator. However, the reported values can serve as examples or perhaps assist in the selection of case studies.

Consequently, we recommend the ex-post evaluation makes use of the corrected information on selected core and common indicators to establish EU-wide evidence. Other indicators could be used to exemplify specific aspects of the relevant theme.

5. Major projects

The evaluation analysed reporting on major projects in the AIRs 2013. A list of 733 approved major projects implemented by 95 OPs in 21 MS provided to the contractor by the EC has been used as the basis for review of the AIRs.

724 out of the 733 major projects have been found to be reported in the AIRs 2013. Of the nine remaining, four appear to have been cancelled, withdrawn, or rejected, while another one was not yet approved by the EC at the end of 2013. It was not possible to clarify the reasons why the remaining four projects⁴⁰ were not reported. Additionally, AIRs were found to provide information on a number of major projects being assessed by the EC.

In general, type and detail of the information provided in the AIRs on major projects varies widely. Moreover, differences in the terminology used makes it difficult to compare data and information across the reports.

5.1. Major projects contribution to financial allocation and expenditure reporting

As it regards contribution of major projects to financial allocation and expenditure reporting, 'total investment cost', 'EU assistance' and 'certified expenditure' are the amounts most commonly given in the AIRs. However, reporting on financial information is far from being complete.

'Total investment cost' and 'EU assistance' are reported the most frequently, being provided for 547 and 551 major projects respectively (see the following table). 'Certified expenditure' are given for 451 major projects. While only 5 MS provide 'certified expenditure' for all major projects, the information is available in ES, FR, and the UK for less than half of the projects. HU and LT never report on 'certified expenditure'.

⁴⁰ These are: 'Extension port est – phase 2 (2013FR161PR001)', 'Transport Collectif en Site Propre - Phase II (2009FR161PR002)', 'Realizzazione di un sistema di collegamento (People Mover) tra l'aeroporto Galileo Galilei e la Stazione ferroviaria di Pisa Centrale, parcheggi scambiatori e viabilità di connessione (2011IT162PR003)', and 'Metro line 5. Section Râul Doamnei – Eroilor (PS Opera) including Valea Ialomîței (2013RO161PR003)'.

Table 99. Major projects: financial allocation and expenditure reporting

Total investment cost			EU assistance			Certified expenditures			No of approved MP reported in the AIRs	
	No	%		No	%		No	%		No
CY	2	100%	CY	2	100%	CY	2	100%	PL	208
EE	9	100%	EE	9	100%	CZ	40	100%	RO	90
GR	50	100%	IE	3	100%	EE	9	100%	ES	57
HR	10	100%	LT	8	100%	IE	3	100%	IT	51
IE	3	100%	LV	8	100%	PT	17	100%	GR	50
LT	8	100%	MT	7	100%	LV	7	88%	CZ	40
LV	8	100%	PT	17	100%	MT	6	86%	DE	39
MT	7	100%	SK	22	100%	HR	8	80%	HU	32
PT	17	100%	BG	15	94%	SI	11	79%	FR	29
SK	22	100%	CZ	37	93%	PL	152	73%	SK	22
RO	87	97%	RO	84	93%	SK	16	73%	PT	17
DE	34	87%	SI	12	86%	DE	27	69%	BG	16
SI	12	86%	DE	33	85%	RO	61	68%	SI	14
PL	175	84%	PL	175	84%	GR	33	66%	UK	12
FR	22	76%	FR	24	83%	BG	9	56%	HR	10
UK	7	58%	HR	8	80%	IT	22	43%	EE	9
BG	9	56%	GR	38	76%	UK	5	42%	LT	8
ES	31	54%	UK	8	67%	ES	17	30%	LV	8
IT	20	39%	ES	36	63%	FR	6	21%	MT	7
CZ	14	35%	IT	5	10%	HU		0%	IE	3
HU		0%	HU		0%	LT		0%	CY	2
Total	547	76%	Total	551	76%	Total	451	62%	Total	724

Source: consortium

HU AIRs do not give any of the three most commonly reported financial allocation and expenditure amounts, and provide instead a *'progress of payments'* for all co-funded MPs⁴¹. Another set of financial data is provided in the AIRs, though reported in a single or a limited number of MS:

- *'total eligible cost'* is often given in PL and RO, as well as for some major projects in ES, IT, and the UK;
- *'total net eligible cost'*⁴² if often provided by ES AIRs;
- some GR AIRs provide the amount of *'recoverable VAT'*;
- *'contracted values'* are reported in AIRs from MT and RO.

Additionally, no financial info is reported separately in the AIRs 2013 for a total of 62 MPs from ES, DE, RO, IT and PL. In the latter MS, financial data are missing in particular for the OPs *'Innovative Economy'* and *'Eastern Poland'*.

5.2. Major projects contribution to core indicators reporting

Information on the contribution of major projects to core indicator reporting is only clearly provided by 5 OPS in the AIRs 2013 – this concerns only 28 of the 724 projects⁴³. When information is reported, this is generally given for target or output values only. The following table gives the list of major projects for which contribution to core indicators has been reported, including the respective achievement value.

Overall, the type and detail of information provided in the AIRs on major projects contribution to financial allocation and expenditure varies widely. Additionally, very few AIRs report on major projects contribution to core indicator achievement. This suggests the need for a minimum set of mandatory data to be reported in the AIRs on major projects, so as to enable comparison and aggregation of financial and physical data. Definition of a common template for the mandatory data may further improve standardisation and facilitate analysis.

⁴¹ In Hungarian *'eddigi pénzügyi előrehaladás'*, which gives the payments made by the MA to the beneficiaries.

⁴² In Spanish *'coste neto subvencionable de la operación'*.

⁴³ Analysis is based on major projects data as given in the section of the AIRs dedicated to major projects.

Table 29. Major projects: core indicator reporting

MS	OP CCI code	MP CCI code	CI code / CI name	MP Name	Achievement AIR 2013
IE	2007IE162PO001	2008IE162PR001	14. km of new roads	N52 Tullamore By-Pass Major Project	14
		2009IE162PR001		M6 Athlone-Ballinasloe	19.3
DE	2007DE161PO005	2008DE161PR004		Neubau der Bundesautobahn A 26, Projektabschnitt I - südöstl. Stade bis Horneburg (K 36n), Projektabschnitt II, Horneburg (K 36n) – AS York (K 26)	11.3
		2009DE161PR005		Neubau Bundesstraße B 178n (Grenze D/PL – A 4), Modul 1: Bauabschnitt 3.1	5.9
		2009DE161PR006		Neubau der BAB A 72 (Chemnitz – Leipzig), Projektabschnitt 3: Rathendorf bis Borna	20.4
		2009DE161PR007		Neubau der Autobahn A 14, Modul 1: 2. BA AS Schwerin-Nord – AS Jesendorf	14.3
		2010DE161PR005		Neubau Bundesstraße B 178n (Grenze D/PL – A4), Modul 2: Bauabschnitt 3.2	10.2
		2010DE161PR006		B 169, Verlegung Riesa bis A 14, 2. Bauabschnitt	5
		2011DE161PR003		Neubau B 107/B 174 (Ortsumgehungen), Verlegung Gornau – Chemnitz	4.4
		2011DE161PR004		Neubau der Autobahn A 14, Modul 2, AS Wolmirstedt bis AS Colbitz	0.1
		2011DE161PR006		Bundesstraße B 6n - Modul 1 (OU Bernburg bis OU Köthen)	9.5
		2012DE161PR002		Oder-Lausitz-Straße; B 112, OU Wiesenau und Brieskow-Finkenheerd	3.1
		2012DE161PR004		Neubau der B 96n, AS Altefähr - Samtens	2.4
		2012DE161PR009		Neubau von Teilabschnitten der A 71 zwischen AK Erfurt (A 4) und AD Südharz (A 38)	12.1
RO	2007RO161PO003	2009RO161PR030	15. km of new TEN roads	Constructia autostrazii Arad - Timisoara (inclusiv varianta de ocolire Arad)	31.97
DE	2007DE161PO005	2009DE161PR002	17. km of new railroads	Neubau VDE 8.1 Ebensfeld - Erfurt, Einzelmaßnahmen Projektabschnitt Thüringen	21.7
		2009DE161PR004		VDE 8.2 Neubaustrecke (NBS) Erfurt – Leipzig/Halle (Saale), Projektabschnitte Finnetunnel und Feste Fahrbahn im Streckenabschnitt Sachsen-Anhalt	7

MS	OP CCI code	MP CCI code	CI code / CI name	MP Name	Achievement AIR 2013
		2009DE161PR010		Maßnahme Netz 21, Korridor 101, Streckenertüchtigung Rostock – Berlin, Modul 1 (Abschnitte PA 4S2.1, PA5S1.1, PA 4E1.2 und PA 5E1.1)	28.2
		2010DE161PR002		VDE 9, ABS Leipzig Dresden, Teilmaßnahmen der 3. Baustufe	13.3
		2009DE161PR009	19. km of reconstructed railroads	City-Tunnel Leipzig (Module 5 und 6)	4.7
		2010DE161PR002		VDE 9, ABS Leipzig Dresden, Teilmaßnahmen der 3. Baustufe	5
		2011DE161PR005		Elektrifizierung der Schienenstrecke Reichenbach – Landesgrenze Sachsen/Bayern, Modul 1 (Bauabschnitte 1 und 2)	27.3
		2012DE161PR001		Elektrifizierung der Schienenstrecke Reichenbach - Landesgrenze Sachsen/Bayern, Modul 2 (Bauabschnitt 3)	34.1
		2012DE161PR006		Maßnahme Netz 21, Korridor 101, Streckenertüchtigung Rostock – Berlin, Modul 2	26.3
		2012DE161PR007		Ausbau der Schienenstrecke Stelle – Lüneburg (Dreigleisigkeit)	21.7
		2013DE161PR001		Maßnahme Netz 21, Korridor 101, Streckenertüchtigung Rostock – Berlin, Modul 3	63.5
SK	2007SK161PO002	2010SK161PR003		26. Additional population served by waste water projects	Zásobovanie vodou, odkanalizovanie a čistenie odpadových vôd v okrese Ilava	764
		2010SK161PR005	Intenzifikácia ČOV, odkanalizovanie a zásobovanie pitnou vodou v Trenčianskom regióne		626
		2011SK161PR001	Zásobovanie vodou a kanalizácia oravského regiónu, 2.etapa		120

Source: consortium

5.3. Major Projects physically not yet started

The WPO team has identified approved major projects, where physical works have not yet started. The relevant information was not found in the AIRs in many cases, and required follow-up enquiries with MA or implementing bodies.

The analysis identified a total of 50 approved major projects where physical works have not yet started. This is around 7% of the approved major projects. Quite surprisingly, more than half of these are located in the EU-15.

IT ranks at the bottom of the league, with roughly 38% of major projects not yet (physically) started (corresponding to 19 projects). RO and GR have seven and six major projects each, which accounts respectively for 7% and 12% of the total approved.

Full list of approved major projects where physical works have not yet started is given in the following table.

Table 30. Major Projects physically not yet started

MS	MP CCI	MP NAME	Total investment (in m. EUR)	Community Amount (in m. EUR)
LV	2009LV161PR005	Modernisation of Riga Suburb Railway Passenger Transport System and Renewal of Diesel Rolling Stock	379	348
IT	2010IT161PR003	"SS. 96 "Barese" - Tronco: Gravina - Bari: Completamento dell'itinerario con adeguamento della sezione stradale"	474	296
IT	2009IT161PR009	S.S.N. 106 Jonica - Megalotto 4, raccordo tra la A3 SA-RC e la SS 106 Firmo - Sibari. Lavori di adeguamento alla cat. B della SS 534	359	224
IT	2009IT161PR021	Piscinola, Secondigliano, Capodichino: tratta Secondigliano-Di Vittorio (opere civili); tratta Piscinola-Secondigliano-Capodichino (tecnologie, finiture, accessibilità e riqualificazione urbana)	504	215
IT	2008IT161PR003	Completamento Autostrada Siracusa-Gela: lotto 6+7+8 "Ispica-Viadotti Scardina e Salvia - Modica"	340	197
IT	2011IT161PR001	Completamento della riqualificazione e recupero del fiume Sarno	217	151
IT	2009IT161PR006	Bretella ferroviaria del Sud-est barese	204	147
GR	2012GR16UPR001	Ψηφιακές Υπηρεσίες Υπουργείου Παιδείας, Δια Βίου Μάθησης και Θρησκευμάτων	174	147
GR	2012GR16UPR002	ΣΥΖΕΥΞΙΣ II	172	145
IT	2011IT161PR002	Logistica e porti - Sistema integrato portuale di Napoli	154	116
IT	2011IT161PR021	Sistema di collegamento su ferro tra Catanzaro Città e Germaneto	145	109
IT	2011IT161PR024	Sistema di collegamento su ferro nell'area di Cosenza	160	108
GR	2013GR161PR012	ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ/ΑΝΑΒΑΘΜΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΔΥΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΗΣ ΟΔΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΠΟ ΠΕΡΑΣ ΚΟΜΒΟΥ Κ16 (ΛΑΧΑΝΑΓΟΡΑ) ΕΩΣ ΚΟΜΒΟ Κ5 (ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΟ ΠΑΠΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ)	155	104
BG	2013BG161PR003	North Speed Tangent from km 0+000 to km 16+540	120	102
GR	2012GR16UPR003	Ανάπτυξη υποδομών ευρυζωνικής πρόσβασης σε Αγροτικές και Νησιωτικές Περιοχές	161	97
IT	2008IT161PR004	Parco Urbano di Bagnoli	275	95

MS	MP CCI	MP NAME	Total investment (in m. EUR)	Community Amount (in m. EUR)
IT	2012IT161PR001	Potenziamento Tecnologico del Nodo di Napoli	154	87
IT	2009IT161PR010	Potenziamento del porto commerciale di Augusta	195	86
RO	2011RO161PR007	Rehabilitation of water supply and wastewater systems and WWTP's in Vaslui, Barlad, Husi and Negresti agglomerations, Vaslui County, Romania	128	81
IT	2011IT161PR026	Centro di Protonterapia	224	79
IT	2008IT161PR001	Chiusura dell'anello ferroviario di Palermo	155	75
RO	2013RO161PR001	Rehabilitation of historically oil contaminated sites in Romania – phase 1 (facilities)	120	74
IT	2009IT161PR013	Velocizzazione Catania - Siracusa : Tratta Bicocca - Targia	81	55
SK	2011SK161PR003	ČOV sever	102	55
RO	2012RO161PR004	WATMAN – INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT –PHASE I	63	54
IT	2011IT161PR005	Logistica e porti. Sistema integrato portuale di Salerno	73	53
HR	2013HR161PR010	Osijek Water Infrastructure Improvement Project	73	53
IT	2009IT161PR004	Ampliamento dell'Interporto Regionale della Puglia con la realizzazione di piattaforme logistiche dedicate	150	52
HR	2013HR161PR009	Poreč Sewerage and Waste Water Treatment Plants	67	50
CZ	2009CZ161PR002	Zlepšení kvality vod horního povodí řeky Moravy - II. fáze	85	49
IT	2011IT161PR023	Gallico - Gambarie III Lotto. Tratto Mulini di Calanna – Svincolo per Podagorni – Santo Stefano d'Aspromonte	65	49
IT	2010IT161PR004	Interporto di Termini Imerese	92	48
GR	2013GR16UPR001	2η ΑΝΑΒΑΘΜΙΣΗ ΤΕΡΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΥ ΥΓΡΟΠΟΙΗΜΕΝΟΥ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΥ ΑΕΡΙΟΥ ΣΤΗ ΡΕΒΥΘΟΥΣΑ	196	48
RO	2012RO161PR001	Integrated solid waste management system in Hunedoara County	71	44
SK	2013SK161PR002	Zásobovanie pitnou vodou a odkanalizovanie obcí v mikroregióně Bodva	70	37
RO	2012RO161PR008	Integrated Waste Management System in Bihor county	44	34

MS	MP CCI	MP NAME	Total investment (in m. EUR)	Community Amount (in m. EUR)
RO	2011RO161PR009	Rehabilitation of the Railway Bridges km 152+149 and km 165+817, on the Railway Section Bucharest - Constanta	50	34
ES	2011ES162PR005	OBRAS DE LAMINACIÓN Y MEJORA DEL DRENAJE DE LA CUENCA DEL RIO VACA (VALENCIA)	58	34
RO	2010RO161PR004	Integrated Waste Management System in Constanta County	56	33
SI	2013SI161PR003	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT NOVA GORICA	52	30
GR	2011GR161PR008	ΕΝΙΑΙΟ ΑΥΤΟΜΑΤΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΗΣ ΚΟΜΙΣΤΡΟΥ (ΑΣΣΚ) ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΕΣ ΤΟΥ ΟΜΙΛΟΥ ΟΑΣΑ ΜΕ ΣΔΙΤ	91	30
ES	2009ES161PR029	NUEVA DESALADORA EN LA COSTA DEL SOL (MALAGA)	66	29
SK	2013SK161PR001	Zásobovanie vodou, odkanalizovanie a čistenie odpadových vôd v okrese Bytča	62	28
UK	2011UK162PR003	Energy Works	165	23
ES	2009ES161PR028	CONDUCCION VENTA DEL POBRE AL CAMPO DE TABERNAS (ALMERIA)	63	20
ES	2011ES161PR010	Ampliación Parque Industrial Cosentino S.A.: Implantación de Nuevas Superficies, Implantación de Aglomerados en 3D, Transformación de Materiales, Plataforma Logística e Instalaciones de I+D+i.	158	18
SI	2011SI161PR002	Construction of a Passenger Terminal at Airport Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport	90	15
SK	2010SK161PR002	SKK Ružomerok a ČOV Liptovská Teplá, Liptovské Sliače	27	15
UK	2012UK162PR004	South Yorkshire: Bus Rapid Transport	54	14
FR	2012FR162PR002	ETUDES OPERATIONNELLES POUR LA REALISATION DE LA NOUVELLE LIGNE FERROVIAIRE A GRANDE VITESSE POITIERS - LIMOGES	12	3

Source: consortium

6. Monitoring reduction in GHG emissions

This Chapter provides the results of activities undertaken under Task 4 of the evaluation. The overall objective of the task was to identify and describe (maximum) 3 good practices in monitoring reductions of GHG emissions in the 2013 AIRs through core indicator 30 'Reduction greenhouse gas emissions (in CO₂ and equivalents, kiloton per annum)'.

6.1. Use of core indicator 30 and methodology used

As a first step, the evaluation analysed the extent to which core indicator 30 is used and the type of interventions covered.

Analysis of AIRs and MAs interviews revealed that 75 of the 320 ERDF OPs report on greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions reductions using core indicator 30. However, five have been excluded from the analysis as the definition/unit of measurement used is not consistent with EC recommendations (see BOX 1). The remaining 70 OPs represent 21.9% of all OPs.

Box 1: Definition of core indicator 30 and inconsistent reporting

Core Indicator 30 is defined by WD7 as: '*Reduction greenhouse emissions (CO₂ and equivalents, kt)*'. *The gross total reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (in CO₂ equivalents, kiloton per annum) as a result of interventions financed by Structural Funds. Calculating CO₂ equivalent is in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) standards (also see Decision No 280/2004/EC).*'

Reporting has been considered to be inconsistent, or consistency unclear, for the OPs:

- 2007CZ161PO007: wrong unit of measurement -> tons of CO₂ equivalent per citizen per year (kt CO₂ eq. / capita) instead of tons of CO₂ equivalent;
- 2007FR162PO012: wrong unit of measurement -> Indicator expressed in terms of number of projects instead of kilo tons CO₂ eq.
- 2007IT161PO012: the only available data refer to the regional situation during the period between 2006 and 2010 and it not directly related to the OP;
- 2007UK162PO007: not clear if provided value is annual or cumulative
- 2007CZ161PO006: Methodology used covers entire CZ and is not directly related to projects in OP.

Source: AIRs 2013 and MAs interviews

The indicator is reported by 39 OPs under the RCE objective, 28 under Convergence (CON), two under the Convergence & Competitiveness and Employment (CCE) and one under ETC. Use of the indicator differs substantially across MS. While the indicator is commonly used in AT (89% of OPs) and IT (79%), only some OPs use the indicator in other MS, e.g. UK 25%, and 13 other MS do not report the indicator at all, e.g. ES.

Information on the sectors of intervention covered is available for 58 OPs (82.9% of the total OPs using the indicator). Energy efficiency and renewable energy are the

most commonly covered sectors (44 and 43 OPs respectively), followed by sustainable transport (17 OPs) and waste management (6 OPs). The indicator covers all programme interventions for only 4.3% of the OPs.

It is worth to mention that, although renewable energy is often covered under core indicator 30, there are many OPs that do not report GHG emissions reduction through the indicator, but use core indicator 23 'Number of renewable energy projects' (35.6%) or 24 'Additional capacity of renewable energy production (MW)' (20%) or even both indicators (18%).

In addition to data on the use of core indicator 30 and the sectors covered, information about the methodology used to quantify the indicator has also been collected. This has been classified as programme or project based.

Box 2: Core indicator 30, methodology used

Methodology used to quantify core indicator 30 has been classified as:

Programme based

This approach (top-down) starts by using programme financial and/or physical data, such as decided amounts, amounts allocated to selected operations, or payments. Data may relate to priority axes, measures or priority themes, as provided by the monitoring system. Interventions usually considered include renewable energy, energy saving, sustainable transport and waste management. In parallel, thematic studies are carried out to provide estimations of (reduced) emissions by investment sector. Assumptions made include technology used, performance of equipment/infrastructure, user behaviour, baseline evolution. These sector parameters are used to pass from financial data to reductions in equivalent CO₂ emissions for each type of intervention category. Figures are then aggregated to provide an overall picture at the programme level.

Under this approach, conversion from euro to equivalent CO₂ tons is a 'routine' process that does not need project specific data or information on the territories where the projects are located. This means that differences in emissions due to, for instance, specific use or location of equipment by final users, cannot be taken into account.

Project based

Alternatively, emissions savings can be estimated for each operation separately based on project-specific data (bottom-up). In this case, data is provided by beneficiaries then aggregated at programme level. Project characteristics are taken into account: type of equipment (or infrastructure) and technology, location and how it is used, i.e. actual performance on site. Some methodological schemes to calculate project emissions are available, in particular the ISO 14064 standard (published in 2006) or the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

The approach allows extremely accurate calculation since it considers the specifics of the project, without need for further assumptions. However, data is provided by numerous recipients across several types of actions financed, which may reduce consistency across projects or reliability. Although MAs can provide recipients with guidelines on how to calculate GHG reductions, it remains difficult to verify the quality of all data received.

Source: consortium

While information about the methodology used to calculate the achievement value has been gathered for 61 OPs, the data is available for all the three of target, baseline and achievement values for a total of 46 OPs. Of these, 24 OPs reported that the same method is used for the three values, while the approach differed for the remaining 22 OPs.

Achievement is frequently calculated using a project based approach (86.9% of OPs for which data is available), while there is no method that is much more commonly used to calculate baseline and target values (see also the following Box). For instance, slightly more than half of the 52 OPs with information available adopted a programme based methodology to set the target value.

Approach used by the OPs to quantify the indicator achievement values is quite homogeneous at country level. Most MS used the same approach for all OPs – generally project based. Both methods have been used in parallel in IT, depending on the OP considered.

Box 3: Core indicator 30, methodology for baseline and target calculation

Baseline calculation

Information on the methodology used for baseline calculation has been collected for 49 OPs. For most OPs, the method used for the baseline is not documented in the AIRs and has been provided by MAs during interviews. In the other cases information has been gathered from other sources *e.g. national guidelines* (all AT OPs), *guidance notes* (2007UK162PO007), *information collected by intermediate bodies* (e.g. ADEME in FR, IfS in DE), *other publicly available documents* (2007UK162PO006, 2007SK161PO002). In a few cases information from different sources has been combined together, e.g. data from MAs and from AIR 2013.

Baseline value calculation method is highly variable across OPs and countries:

- it is based on the previous programming period, based on completed projects at the end of 2006 (2007SK161PO002), or the “bilan energetique” of the 2000-2006 (2007FR162PO005);
- has been set to '0', because only the newly achieved CO2 reduction has been counted (2007LU162PO001);
- has been defined by feasibility studies prepared during drafting of the OP document (2007HU161PO002);
- it is drawn from statistical data at regional level (Baden-Württemberg, 2007DE162PO008).

Target calculation

Methodology used for **target** calculation is available for 52 OPs. As for the baseline, information on the method has been provided by MAs for most the OPs, and it is not documented in AIRs. Target information has been gathered also from other sources *e.g. national guidelines* (all AT OPs), *intermediate bodies* (e.g. IfS in DE, UVAL-ENEA in IT, 2007SI161PO002), *publicly available documents* (2007MT161PO001, 2007SK161PO002). In a few cases information from different sources has been combined together.

Below some examples of the methods used to calculate targets:

- estimate based on parameters coming from the previous programming period

and the proposed financial allocation (2007SK161PO002, 2007FR162PO017, 2007FR161PO003);

- a formula is used to calculate possible CO2 reductions from a certain amount of money, i.e. € investments => GHG reductions (2007DE162PO007);
- value was estimated on the basis of the financial resources allocated, based on a CO2 calculator (2007FR162PO016);
- values for the different priority axis are based on assumptions for CO2-reductions to be achieved by related projects. Assumptions are based on expert knowledge and previous experience. (2007DE162PO008).

Source: consortium

6.2. Selection of good monitoring practices

Good practices in monitoring GHG reductions by using core indicator 30 have been selected according to the following criteria:

Consistency with EC recommendations (from 75 to 70 OPs). Only OPs monitoring core indicator 30 consistently with EC definition have been considered as possible good practices. Differences in terms of unit of measurement have not been considered as inconsistencies where it was possible to correct them in order to get the unit of measurement recommended by WD7 (typically t CO₂ e reported instead of Kt CO₂ e).

Clarity (from 70 to 30 OPs). Methodology used to calculate core indicator 30 has been considered sufficiently detailed, including specification of the approach used (if programme or project-based), and clear for 30 OPs.

Consistent quantification of achievement and target values (from 30 to 12 OPs). 14 OPs were excluded as target and achievement values have been calculated using different approaches - programme/project-based - and cannot be compared on the same basis. 3 OPs did not use the same methodology to calculate achievements in each intervention category reported and were therefore set aside. One OP has been excluded as achieved value for 2013 was not calculated/available.

Reliability (12 OPs). As third step, it was verified if quality control / data validation was carried out by the OPs to avoid errors and guarantee consistency of the data reported in the monitoring system and AIRs across. Availability of guidance documents for the beneficiaries or any other parties responsible for data collection has also been considered, as this should increase accuracy and consistency of the data. The team also checked if assumptions and/or parameters used are documented, and if the methodology used is based on international standards (project-based OPs only). After assessment, reporting has been considered to be reliable for all 12 remaining OPs.

Replicability (10 OPs, 3 good practices). The 12 selected OPs included the eight

Austrian OPs reporting core indicator 30, as well as individual OPs from other four MS (DE, FR, IT, SI). As the Austrian OPs use the same approach to reporting, these were considered as one common practice. As a final step, the good practices have been identified by considering the extent to which these could be replicated elsewhere at EU level. This led to selection of project-based approaches (3 good practices), as this is the method more commonly used for achievement quantification.

The good practices are described in the following box, including definition of the indicator, methodology for data collection, mechanisms for verification of data and the nature of the interventions which deliver the GHG reductions.

Box 4: Core indicator 30 good practices

AUSTRIA		
<p>Relevant OPs: 2007AT161PO001, 2007AT162PO001, 2007AT162PO002, 2007AT162PO003, 2007AT162PO004, 2007AT162PO006, 2007AT162PO007, 2007AT162PO008 (all AT OPs using CI30).</p>		
<p>Type of methodology: project-based</p>		
<p>Specific methodology: national methodology for Austrian OPs</p>		
<p>Types of interventions covered: renewable energy</p>		
<p>Guidance: common guidelines are published by the intermediate body KPC (Kommunalkredit Public Consulting) and provided to final recipients: <i>Corporate environmental subsidies – Subsidies calculation</i> ("Betriebliche Umweltförderung - Förderungsberechnung", Version 03/2013). KPC guidelines describe the methodology to calculate CO2 emission reductions.</p>		
<p>Methodology description: CO2-reductions are calculated for each project ex-ante and ex-post by quantifying the demand for energy and the related emissions. However, both values are estimated based on standard parameters and not calculated based on actual measurements.</p>		
<p>Ex-ante and ex-post values are stored in the national monitoring system ATMOS. Energy sources used are compared in terms of CO₂ emissions before and after the implementation: this generate the annual emissions savings. The following formula is used to calculate GHG emissions (tCo₂ eq.) = quantity of energy source * emission factor. Only projects reducing GHG emissions by at least 4 t CO₂ eq / year are supported.</p>		
<p>Emission factors by energy source are determined by the intermediate body KPC. The table below provides the emission factors (CO₂ emissions, kg/kWh) to convert the quantity of relevant energy source used into GHG emissions (source: KPC Guidance).</p>		
Energy Source	Calorific values	CO ₂ emissions (kg/kWh)
Fuel oil / Diesel	10 kWh/l	0.35
Coal	7.7 kWh/kg	0.65
Electricity	-	0.37
Liquid gas Propane, Butane gas	12.8 kWh/kg	0.31
Natural gas	9.5 kWh/m ³	0.25
<p>The parameters used (average heating value per energy source and the respective parameters of CO₂ eq. emissions) are provided by the Austrian Environmental Agency, and published in the international database "GEMIS" (Global Emission Model of integrated Systems). This is a database for lifecycle assessment, including international and country-specific parameters.</p>		
<p>It should be noted that only achievement values for completed projects are published in the AIRs.</p>		
<p>Data checking</p> <p>Even if the data is delivered by final recipients to different MAs, all values are then verified by KPC. Quality check is performed according to KPC guidelines, which provide procedures for data validation and amendment of wrong data. The entire database is checked (no data sampling).</p>		

Source: consortium

FRANCE

Relevant OP: 2007FR162PO005

Type of methodology: project-based

Specific methodology: Bilan-carbone ® assessment method

Types of interventions covered: renewable energy and energy efficiency

Guidance: supporting materials provided by ADEME to users include a methodological document, calculations spreadsheets with associated user manuals, emission factors guide

Methodology description: the methodology has been developed by ADEME (French Agency for Environment and Energy Management). It allows to calculate GHG emissions generated by economic activities carried out in a specific area. Bilan-Carbone is organised in three modules - to be used by companies, local authorities, and regions respectively - and can also be used for individual projects. Manuals are available describing each of the three modules.

Bilan-carbone ® estimates GHG emissions, expressed in carbon equivalent, that would be saved (or created) by switching from an initial given situation to a theoretical final status. Calculations are based on so-called activity data e.g. flows of people, objects, energy, raw materials. Emission factors are then used to transform physical flows into GHG emissions. Except in exceptional cases monetary values are not used, although this is the most easily accessible unit describing human activities. Calculations and the source of all emission factors is provided by ADEME in a specific guide, available at www.scribd.com.

Baseline and target values for the OP 2007FR162PO005 have been calculated by the MA using Bilan-carbone®. Different target values have been set for energy efficiency and renewable energy. Achievement values are calculated using data provided by the beneficiaries, which is transformed into emissions using parameters of Bilan-carbone®. Clear reference is made in the AIR to the methodology used to calculate GHG emission reductions.

Data checking

MA is responsible for data quality check.

Source: consortium

GERMANY

Relevant OP: 2007DE162PO008

Type of methodology: project-based

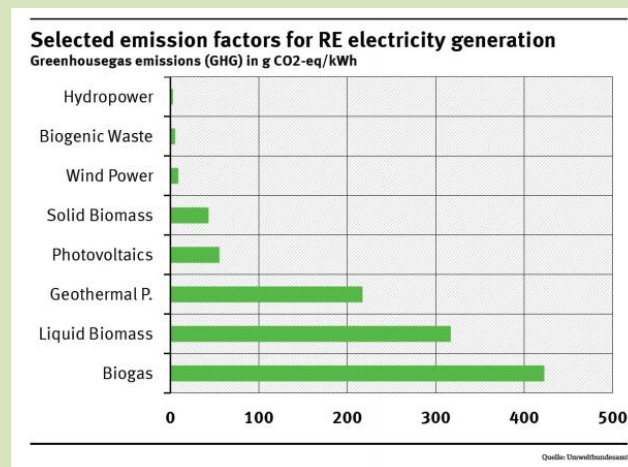
Types of interventions covered: renewable energy, energy efficiency

Guidance: guidelines are provided by UBA (Umweltbundesamt, Federal Environmental Agency)

Methodology description: statistical data for CO₂-emissions at regional level (Baden-Württemberg) is used as baseline, covering all types of activities (see www.statistik.baden-wuerttemberg.de). Target and achievement values refer to interventions supporting energy efficiency and renewable energies within the ERDF-programme of Baden-Württemberg. Assumptions based on expert knowledge and previous experience are used to calculate target values at the level of projects.

Achievement values are calculated using data collected at project level, for all projects supported under a specific priority axis. MA made available different templates for the collection of data at project level ('Indikatorenformulare') enabling calculation of CO₂-reduction (see www.rwb-efre.baden-wuerttemberg.de).

Emission balance for renewable energy sources takes into account all emissions produced during the life cycle of energy generation and transport (generated emission). These are compared to the avoided emissions of substituted fossil fuels. More in detail, emission factors (EF) are calculated as [$\text{g}_{\text{pollutant}} / \text{kWh}$] for fossil and renewable energy sources. As an example, the chart gives the generated emission factors for electricity generation broken down by renewable energy source.



Based on that, substitution factors (SF) are calculated (expressed in %) that indicate the extent to which each RE source replaces fossil fuels. All factors are based on international standards (as the EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guidebook) specified in UBA guidance. The electricity SF table is reported as an example below. Tables are also provided for heating and transport.

	Substitution Factors (%)										
	Lignite			Bituminous coal			Natural gas			Mineral oil	
	2003	2006	2007	2003	2006	2007	2003	2006	2007	2006	2007
Hydropower	100	30	6		45	69		25	25		
Wind power	20	11	2	70	63	72	10	24	24	2	2
Photovoltaic				25	50	50	75	50	50		
Biodegradable wastes	30	16	2	60	59	73	10	25	25		
Bio liquid	30	5	1	60	62	66	10	32	32	1	1
Bio gas		5	1	70	62	66	30	32	32	1	1
Landfill gas	100	5	1		62	66		32	32	1	1
Geothermal power	100	30	30		45	45		25	25		

Avoided and generated emissions are then calculated using the formulas:
Avoided emissions: amount of renewable energy in [GWh/y] * EF_{fossil} * SF
Generated emissions: amount of renewable energy in [GWh/y] * EF_{renewable}

Lastly net emission balance is computed as: avoided emissions – generated emissions (see www.umweltbundesamt.de)

Data checking
Guidelines have been provided to data providers. Data insertion checks and data validation checks are performed as well as procedures to amend wrong data are used. Insertion checks are carried out by the intermediate body (Förderbank). Validation checks are performed by the MA, which has the final responsible for quality verification.

Source: consortium

7. Concluding remarks

NUTS3. MS are encouraged to report allocated amounts at the most detailed localisation possible, i.e. NUTS3. Analysis of data reported to DG REGIO shows that allocated amounts are provided at NUTS3 level for about 30% of ERDF and CF investment. There are important differences across MS and priority themes. Additionally, NUTS3 detail is also limited for priority themes where it should be possible such as innovation and RTD.

Often allocation data is available at a more detailed geographical level than officially reported. Some MS have no tier of government corresponding to NUTS 3, thus see no reason to record and process data at this territorial level. This also applies to programmes, especially multi-regional, national and under territorial cooperation, that have a broader focus than NUTS3 and consider reporting at such detail not to be relevant to their objective.

Based on these findings, further encouragement to report at NUTS3 level should lead to results. Nevertheless, this can involve the risk of tracking financial allocations against locations without MAs perceiving the usefulness of the exercise. Additionally, considerable difficulties were reported in providing detailed geographical information for operations whose nature and objectives make it difficult to report at NUTS3. Examples include system operations, state aid schemes with multiple final beneficiaries or network projects where allocated amounts cannot easily be detailed based only on data in the monitoring systems. Detailed geographical break down may require the design of a suitable method and new data as well as further calculations. Guidance would be needed to ensure consistency of approach in such difficult cases.

Allocation data is encoded when a grant is approved and reported as an allocated amount of the EU contribution, with few exceptions. The data is normally directly encoded into programme management and information systems. This safeguards the quality of the data, since these systems allow well-structured data collection and verification. Allocated amounts seem to be particularly accurate, since the information is verified not only for monitoring purposes, but also in the framework of management checks.

Nevertheless, there are some limitations for data 'content'. In particular, location is sometimes based on the address of the implementing body, which does not necessarily coincide with the location of final recipients or the scope of project activities.

Core. By 2013, EU MS reported all 21 selected core indicators for productive investment and infrastructure, though the indicators have been used to varying degrees in the different countries. 'Jobs created' is the most frequently used core indicator, 178 programmes in 25 MS and 12 ETC programmes. This is followed by the core indicators on 'number of cooperation projects enterprise-research institutes' (143 territorial plus 11 ETC programmes) and 'number of start-ups supported' (139 territorial plus 3 ETC programmes). Core indicators for infrastructure are used less as they are often only relevant to specific programmes. The least used core indicators are 'km of new TEN roads' (20 programmes), and 'number of people benefitting from forest fire protection and other protection measures' (21 programmes).

The highest achievements in relation to targets were for 'number of start-ups supported' (105%) and 'number of people benefitting from forest fire protection and other protection measures' (98%), followed by 'number of benefitting students'

(92%). Indicators where achievements are furthest from targets are 'additional population served by waste water projects' (25%), 'additional population served with improved urban transport' (13%) and 'additional capacity of renewable energy production' (1%).

Collecting indicator data is particularly demanding since it requires input from different players, often including various management bodies as well as numerous recipient organisations. Additionally, parties may not always have a full understanding of the procedures or objectives of Cohesion policy, making the exercise even more challenging. Within this context, interviews with MAs have shown that a number of measures have been established to ensure data quality, ranging from the provision of guidance and the use of information systems with standardised quality control procedures, to periodical manual checks.

Efforts made by the MS, often in response to comments submitted under official reporting, are reflected in the generally good quality of data reported in the AIRs. Some systematic reporting issues remain, for instance in terms of inconsistent units being used for specific indicators. Nevertheless, these can be considered relatively minor compared to the overall amount of data that is accurate and consistent with EC recommendations.

Nevertheless, further efforts are needed to ensure that reporting is continuously improved, especially since even a few errors can compromise the accuracy of aggregated figures. Additionally, some inconsistencies have been noted between data reported in the AIRs and that transmitted through SFC.

Common. 'Number of enterprises receiving support' is the common indicator for the 2014-2020 period which was most frequently reported in 2007-2013 (86 territorial and two ETC programmes). This is followed by the indicators on 'number of enterprises receiving national support other than grants' and 'number of enterprises receiving non-financial support' (20 programmes each). The least frequently used common indicators are the ones on 'additional waste recycling capacity' (one programme), on 'number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities' (two programmes), on 'number of new researchers in supported entities' and on 'number of households with improved energy consumption classification' (three programmes each).

Looking at most frequently reported achievements for common indicators shows that programmes achieved their overall target for 'number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions' and 'number of enterprises receiving non-financial support'. The indicator that remained furthest from its target was 'number of households with improved energy consumption classification' and is used by only a few programmes.

Other indicators. Almost all programmes make use of other indicators to report on significant achievements. In principle, such indicators can be found for each ex-post evaluation theme. No case could be identified for which the reported indicators could be aggregated across several programmes from different countries to establish reliable information at European level. Furthermore, such an aggregation would risk missing out on the achievements of programmes which did not set up a corresponding indicator. However, the reported values can serve as examples or perhaps assist in the selection of case studies.

Consequently, we recommend the ex-post evaluation makes use of the corrected information on selected core and common indicators to establish EU-wide evidence. Other indicators could be used to exemplify specific aspects of the relevant theme.

Major projects. Reporting on major projects contribution to financial allocation and expenditure reporting looks incomplete in the AIRs and is not sufficiently consistent across the MS. At the same time, information on the contribution of major projects to core indicator reporting is provided by only a very few programmes. More in general, the type of information and the level of detail given in the AIRs can vary widely, even within the same MS, e.g. PL or RO. The terminology used also differs between OPs and MS.

This suggests the need for a minimum set of mandatory data to be reported on major projects in the AIRs, to enable comparison and aggregation of physical and financial data. Definition of a common outline for the mandatory data may further improve standardisation and facilitate analysis.

Annex 1. Detailed plausibility check

During collection of AIR 2013 data, DG REGIO forwarded some detailed requests to the team that included:

- Changes of 2012 achievement data, based on AIR2013
- REQUEST 1: 2013 value is available in SFC but not reported in the AIR
- REQUEST 2: 2013 value is missing in both SFC and the AIR, while it was available in 2012
- REQUEST 3: Corrected achievement values (>0)
- REQUEST 4: Corrected achievement values (=0) i.e. indicators not consistent with EC recommendations

Data checks proved that especially the changes of 2012 achievement data were relevant for the subsequent analysis. A high number of WPO-relevant indicators reported modified 2012 achievements in the AIR2013.

Besides, requests 3 and 4 (dealing with those indicators only partly consistent with the EC recommendation from working document 7 and indicators not consistent at all) were crucial.

Changes of 2012 achievement data, based on AIR2013

Based on the information from the AIRs 2013 the 2012 achievement figures as reported in the AIR2012 were reviewed and corrected in the database.

The total number of WPO-relevant core indicators with 2013-modified 2012 achievement values is now 168. These indicators were found in 21 MS⁴⁴. The highest number of indicators with achievement value corrections can be found in DE (33), IT (30) and PL (21). All other MS corrected their 2012 achievements for less than twelve WPO-relevant core indicators.

In most cases, core indicator 1 'jobs created' was corrected (28 occurrences), core indicator 29 'Area rehabilitated (km²)' was corrected in 17 cases. Core indicator 5 'Number of cooperation project enterprises-research institutions', 6 'Research jobs created', 9 'Jobs created in SMEs' and 16 'km of reconstructed roads' were reported in ten to eleven cases, whereas core 5 was corrected three times in AT. Both core 5 and 9 were corrected three times in DE.

For all other WPO-relevant indicators the number of corrections did not exceed ten occurrences.

The team of national experts outlined the main reasons for corrections in the national short reports. They can be classified as the following seven types:

1. Additional quality control measures of the MAs: review of the correct use of core indicators following EC definition, corrections based on additional audits.
2. Modified methodologies used for quantification of indicators: change of indicator definition.
3. General revision of operational programmes
4. Correction of errors: removal of only unfinished projects, punctuation, rounding and typing errors.
5. Modified reporting from recipients: completed projects re-reporting achievement values (on-going data collection), projects being excluded from ERDF, projects finally conducted without ERDF funding.
6. Belated implementation of EC recommendations: Correction of data because of requests from EC to set up core indicators and to follow 2009 guidelines for the AIR2013 (many of these stemming originally from the WPO AIR2012 round).

⁴⁴ No corrections were necessary for the following MS: DK, EE, FI, HR, LU, RO and SK.

7. Correction of misinterpretation or misunderstanding of WPO national experts: in some cases the WPO AIR 2012 round regarded an indicator as not consistent, although the indicator was (judgment on non-consistency not correct) or vice versa. Based on additional information from the MAs, this judgement was reviewed again.

REQUEST 1: 2013 value is available in SFC but not reported in the AIR

For all the WPO-relevant core indicators that were reported in the AIR2012 but not included in the AIR2013, the WPO national experts were asked to include the 2013 achievement value as reported in the SFC (when confirmed as correct by the MA). Although this request was hardly relevant for the overall aggregation, in most cases, the MAs were rather contacted in order to verify the achievement values of 2013 as found in the AIR2013. A number of indicators, which were not available in the AIR2013 but in the AIR could now be identified:

1. Partly (e.g. for the OP 2007CY16UPO001 'Sustainable Development and Competitiveness', core 9) the recorded 2013 achievement value was an estimation made by the Managing Authority, based on the results of field surveys undertaken in the framework of the on-going evaluation, as well as of a strategic evaluation.
2. One indicator of the OP 2007FR162PO001 'Aquitaine' (core indicator 32) was never included in the WPO study, since not being part of neither AIR2012 nor AIR2013, although reported in the SFC.
3. In the OP 2007FR162PO014 'Limousin region', core indicator 9 was relevant for this request, since the achieved value of 2013 achieved value comes originally from the SFC; following the MA of the programme, this indicator is considered as a unique indicator with core indicator 1, therefore it was not reported in the AIR2013.
4. 2007IT162PO009 'Autonomous Province of Bolzano', core 22: After the revision of the indicator system, this indicator is no longer used by the operational programme.
5. In the OP 2007SK162PO001 'Bratislava region', core 24 was missing in the AIR, but the SFC value was confirmed as correct by the MA.
6. In the OP 2007UK161PO001 'Highlands and Islands of Scotland', core 5 was not available in AIR2013, but added to WPO database as estimation by the MA.

REQUEST 2: 2013 value is missing in both SFC and the AIR, while it was available in 2012

For the indicators with achievement values in AIR and SFC 2012 which were not reported any more in both SFC and AIR 2013, the team of national experts was asked to discuss the reason of exclusion with the MA. Although this request was scarcely relevant, a number of different reasons for indicator exclusion can be identified, such as:

1. Indicator dropped because of programme revision.
2. Corrections in indicator reporting: e.g. indicator was reported in 2012 including on-going projects, various corrections in calculations.
3. Indicators identified as not consistent with EC recommendation: indicators e.g. representing rather context than result or output indicators.

For all Hungarian programmes, this request was relevant for core indicator 9: although formerly reported, the indicator illustrated in the AIR2012 shared the same definition as core indicator 1.

REQUEST 3: Corrected achievement values (>0)

The team of national experts corrected a number of core indicator values in the analysis of 2012. Some MAs reported their subsequent 2013 achievements coherent with these corrections whereas most of the MAs did not follow. Therefore the experts were asked to include an explanation for the corrections and to add whether the MAs shared the point of view and would follow in subsequent reports.

The total number of WPO-relevant core indicators corrected by the WPO team is 78 indicators. These were reported in 17 MS of the EU. The highest number of indicators corrected was recorded in the CZ: 21 core indicators in the field of productive investment and infrastructure. DE follows with 13 core indicators corrected and PL with ten. For all other MS, only a limited number of indicators were corrected, ranging below seven indicators per MS⁴⁵.

In most cases, core indicator 29 was corrected (40 cases) due to the fact that a high number of AIRs reported the rehabilitated area in hectares instead of square kilometres. Core indicator 12 'Number of additional population covered by broadband access' was corrected in nine OPs whereas the reasons for modification varied: some OPs reported the indicator as additional households covered by broadband access (Swedish OPs), others in percentages (e.g. OP 2007GR161PO008 'Central Macedonia - Western Macedonia - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace'). All other core indicators were only corrected in few cases (up to five corrections per indicator).

Consequently, a range of indicators was corrected by the WPO study, main reasons for indicator correction include the following ones:

1. Indicator reported in wrong unit of measurement: i.e. unit of measurement not corresponding to EC recommendation or punctuation issues; such as hectare instead of square kilometre, kilowatt instead of megawatt, million people instead of persons, number of households instead of number of persons etc..
2. Typos in indicator values or names.
3. Non-substantial corrections: without implications for SFC (rounding issues, etc.).

In some cases – e.g. Austrian programmes – core indicators were recorded in the wrong unit in the AIR2013, but were reported correctly in the SFC for one reason or another (e.g. core indicator 29 'Area rehabilitated'). In these cases, we assume that the MAs would report correctly in subsequent SFC reporting.

If the other corrected indicators would be reported correctly in subsequent reports is not always certain. In some cases, the MAs confirmed to consider the changes in the future. In others they left it open. In some cases, indicators listed in the AIR2013 were not specified as core indicators by the MA but rather linked to the corresponding core indicators by the WPO team when fitting the EC recommendation. For these indicators we assume the MA would report correctly in subsequent SFC reporting.

REQUEST 4: Corrected achievement values (=0) i.e. indicators not consistent with EC recommendations

For all indicators considered not to be consistent with the EC recommendation of core indicator definitions, the national experts were asked to clearly explain the differences in the definitions used by the programmes. Additionally, the MAs were asked – when possible – to estimate an achievement figure that is consistent with EC recommendations. 69 WPO-relevant indicators were regarded as not consistent with

⁴⁵ No corrections were necessary for the following MS: AT, BG, CY, DK, EE, FI, HR, LU, MT, PT and SK.

the EC recommendation. These indicators were reported in 18 MS⁴⁶. The highest number of indicator being not consistent with EC recommendation was recorded for PL (14) and FR (13). All other MS report a lower number of inconsistent indicators ranging between one and seven indicators.

In most cases, core indicator 24 'Additional capacity of renewable energy production' was regarded as being reported inconsistent with EC recommendation: 22 values were excluded from analysis due to the usage of wrong measurement units (often 'MWh' or 'KWh' instead of the correct 'MW'). Direct conversion is not possible because the power generation is not only dependent on the installed capacity. Geographically, mainly French and Portuguese programmes reported the indicator that way.

Core indicator 22 'Additional population served with improved urban transport' was regarded as not consistent with EC recommendation in 18 cases. Mostly Polish programmes reported this indicator inconsistently with EC recommendations. According to the Polish national guidance, the indicator refers to 'passenger rides' and not the 'additional population served'. The MA could not provide any achievement estimation in line with EC recommendations.

Furthermore, core indicator 12 'Number of additional population covered by broadband access' (which was also popping up often in request 3) was regarded as not consistent in eight cases. Mostly a wrong measurement unit was used, e.g. number of businesses, number of households or various share numbers.

All other core indicators were reported inconsistently only occasionally. Main reasons for indicator inconsistency generally are the following ones:

1. The definition highlights a different thematic orientation. For instance, in OP 2007AT162PO001 'Lower Austria' core 32 has the following definition: *Number of enterprises benefiting from flood protection measures*. For this indicator no estimation is available, since the measure explicitly focuses on protecting enterprises. In OP 2007DE162PO010 'Lower Saxony' core 12 applies another unit of measurement, covering households instead of population.
2. A national definition is used that is usually broader than EC recommendations. In OP 2007FR162PO006 'Burgundy' for instance, core 24 measures the total installed capacity of power generation from renewable energy production in the programme are instead of the additional capacity.
3. Definition is completely unclear. For instance, OP 2007DE162PO007 'North Rhine-Westphalia' uses core 5 to generally picture projects in the field of R&D; it is not clear whether enterprises have to be involved or not.
4. The definition uses a different unit of measurement than recommended by the EC. See examples above for core 24 and 22.

Mostly, the MAs confirmed that indicators are not consistent with the EC recommendation, due to indicators having a different definition, i.e. projects having different purposes than captured by the indicators recommended by the EC. However, in most cases the Managing Authority did not dispose of appropriate methods to estimate an achievement figure consistent with EC recommendations. In a number of cases this owed to national definitions being used instead of EC recommendations and programmes having different purposes than captured by the suggested indicators (cf. example of core indicator 32, used in OP 2007AT162PO001).

⁴⁶ No inconsistent indicators were reported for the following MS: BE, CY, DK, EE, ES, FI, HR, LV, NL and SK

Annex 2. Short Member State reports

The annex is provided as separate files.

Annex 3. Indicator Excel database

The annex is provided as a separate file.

Annex 4. Indicator quality per OP

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition documented	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
AT	2007AT161 PO001	OP Burgenland 2007-2013: Ziel Konvergenz/Phasing Out / EFRE	6	Yes	Yes, based on national guidance document (national-wide common, non-binding definition of indicators elaborated in joint workshops)	7	83%	5	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
AT	2007AT162 PO001	OP Niederösterreich 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit & Beschäftigung / EFRE	8	Yes		7	75%	6	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
AT	2007AT162 PO002	OP Oberösterreich 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit & Beschäftigung / EFRE	6	Yes		7	83%	5	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
AT	2007AT162 PO003	OP Vorarlberg 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und Beschäftigung / EFRE	6	Yes		7	83%	5	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
AT	2007AT162 PO004	OP Wien 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit & Beschäftigung / EFRE	3	Yes		7	67%	2	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
AT	2007AT162 PO005	OP Kärnten 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit & Beschäftigung / EFRE	5	Yes		7	100%	5	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
AT	2007AT162 PO006	OP Salzburg 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit & Beschäftigung / EFRE	6	Yes		7	83%	5	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
AT	2007AT162 PO007	OP Steiermark 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale	6	Yes		7	100%	6	Final recipients /	MA / IB	Yes

⁴⁷ Selection of indicators: infrastructure & productive investment

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition document	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
		Wettbewerbsfähigkeit & Beschäftigung / EFRE							IB		
AT	2007AT162 PO008	OP Tirol 2007-2013: Ziel Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit & Beschäftigung / EFRE	7	Yes		7	100%	7	Final recipients / IB	MA / IB	Yes
BE	2007BE161 PO001	Programme opérationnel 'Convergence' Hainaut - FEDER	6	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	8	100%	6	final recipients	MA ⁴⁸	.
BE	2007BE162 PO001	Programme opérationnel 'Compétitivité régionale et emploi' de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale 'Cohésion et compétitivité territoriale' - FEDER	6	Yes		8	100%	6	final recipients	MA	.
BE	2007BE162 PO002	EFRO Operationele Programma 'Regionaal concurrentievermogen en Werkgelegenheid' van Vlaanderen	4	Yes		8	100%	4	final recipients	MA	.
BE	2007BE162 PO003	Programme opérationnel 'Compétitivité régionale et emploi' - Wallonie (hors Hainaut) - FEDER	6	Yes		8	100%	6	final recipients / IB	MA	.
BG	2007BG161 PO001	Operational Programme Regional Development	6	Yes	No national guidance available, since EC documents and guidance are applied	13	83%	5	MA / final recipients	MA	No
BG	2007BG161 PO002	Operational Programme Technical Assistance	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and	.	.	.	.

⁴⁸ There are general procedures on how data should be collected and transferred. This includes how quality control should be carried out.

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition documented	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
							infrastructure)				
BG	2007BG161 PO003	Operational Programme Development of the Competitiveness of the Bulgarian Economy	3	Yes		13	100%	3	MA / final recipients	MA	No
BG	2007BG161 PO004	Operational Programme Transport 2007 - 2013	7	Yes		13	100%	7	MA / final recipients	MA	No
BG	2007BG161 PO005	Operational Programme Environment	1	Yes		13	0%	0	MA / final recipients	MA / IB	No
CZ	2007CZ161 PO001	ROP NUTS II Jihovýchod	4	Yes	Yes, national guidance document available, including the definitions of all indicators	17	75%	3	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO002	ROP NUTS II Střední Morava	5	Yes		17	100%	5	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO004	OP Podnikání a inovace	4	Yes		17	100%	4	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO005	ROP NUTS II Severovýchod	6	Yes		17	83%	5	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO006	OP Životní prostředí	5	Yes		17	80%	4	Final recipient / Others (Statistical office)	MA / Other (C25, C26)	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO007	OP Doprava	6	Yes		17	83%	5	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO008	ROP NUTS II Severozápad	4	Yes		17	100%	4	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO009	ROP NUTS II Střední Čechy	5	Yes		17	100%	5	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO010	ROP NUTS II Moravskoslezsko	6	Yes		17	83%	5	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO012	OP Výzkum a vývoj pro inovace	3	Yes		17	100%	3	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ161 PO013	ROP NUTS II Jihozápad	5	Yes		17	100%	5	Final recipients	MA	Yes

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition documented	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
CZ	2007CZ162 PO001	OP Praha Konkurenceschopnost	5	Yes		17	100%	5	Final recipients / MA	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ16U PO001	OP Technická pomoc	1	Yes		17	100%	1	Final recipients	MA	Yes
CZ	2007CZ16U PO002	Integrovaný operační program	1	Yes		17	100%	1	Final recipients	MA	Yes
DE	2007DE161 PO001	Operationelles Programm EFRE Thüringen 2007 bis 2013	8	Yes	No guidance at national level available	19	75%	6	IB	IB	.
DE	2007DE161 PO002	Operationelles Programm EFRE Brandenburg 2007-2013	12	Yes		19	92%	11	Final recipients	IB	.
DE	2007DE161 PO003	Operationelles Programm EFRE 2007 - 2013 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	11	Yes		19	91%	10	Final recipients	MA	.
DE	2007DE161 PO004	Operationelles Programm EFRE Sachsen 2007-2013	13	Yes		19	85%	11	Final recipients	IB	.
DE	2007DE161 PO005	Operationelles Programm Verkehr EFRE Bund 2007-2013	7	Yes		19	100%	7	Final recipients / Line departments (C30)	MA	.
DE	2007DE161 PO006	Operationelles Programm EFRE Niedersachsen - Region Lüneburg 2007-2013	12	Yes		19	92%	11	Final recipients / IB (C8)	MA	.
DE	2007DE161 PO007	Operationelles Programm EFRE Sachsen-Anhalt 2007-2013	10	Yes		19	80%	8	Final recipients	MA	.
DE	2007DE162 PO001	Operationelles Programm EFRE Bayern 2007 - 2013	8	Yes		19	100%	8	Final recipients	other	.

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition documented	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
DE	2007DE162 PO002	Operationelles Programm EFRE Saarland 2007 - 2013	2	Yes		19	100%	2	Final recipient / Line departments (C5)	IB	.
DE	2007DE162 PO003	Operationelles Programm EFRE Schleswig-Holstein 2007-2013	8	Yes		19	100%	6	Final recipients	IB	.
DE	2007DE162 PO004	Operationelles Programm EFRE Berlin 2007-2013	5	Yes		19	100%	5	Final recipients / IB (C8, C30)	other / IB	.
DE	2007DE162 PO005	Operationelles Programm EFRE Hessen 2007-2013	6	Yes		19	100%	6	Final recipients	MA	.
DE	2007DE162 PO006	Operationelles Programm EFRE Bremen 2007 - 2013	5	Yes		19	80%	4	Final recipients	MA	.
DE	2007DE162 PO007	Operationelles Programm EFRE Nordrhein-Westfalen 2007-2013	4	Yes		19	75%	3	Final recipients	MA	.
DE	2007DE162 PO008	Operationelles Programm EFRE Baden-Württemberg 2007-2013	8	Yes		19	100%	8	Final recipients	MA (CI30) / IB	.
DE	2007DE162 PO009	Operationelles Programm EFRE Hamburg 2007-2013	5	Yes		19	80%	4	Final recipients	IB	.
DE	2007DE162 PO010	Operationelles Programm EFRE Niedersachsen (ohne Region Lüneburg) 2007-2013	10	Yes		19	90%	9	Final recipients / IB (C8)	MA	.
DE	2007DE162 PO011	Operationelles Programm EFRE Rheinland-Pfalz 2007-2013	8	Yes		19	88%	7	Final recipients	IB	.

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition documented	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
DK	2007DK162 PO001	Innovation og Viden	1	Yes	Not relevant (one OP only)	1	100%	1	Final recipients	MA ⁴⁹	Yes
EE	2007EE161 PO001	Operational Programme for the Development of Economic Environment	3	Yes	Partly (national guidance available, no guidance for indicators C.I. 24, C.I. 25 and C.I. 37)	7	100%	3	Final recipients	IB / MA	Yes
EE	2007EE161 PO002	Operational Programme for the Development of Living Environment	5	Yes		7	100%	5	Final recipient	IB / MA	Yes
ES	2007ES161 PO001	Programa Operativo FEDER de la Región de Murcia	7	Yes	Yes, national guidance document/ indicator manual available; no explanation in detail)	14	100%	7	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO002	Programa Operativo FEDER de Melilla	3	Yes		14	100%	3	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO003	Programa Operativo FEDER de Ceuta	4	Yes		14	100%	4	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO004	Programa Operativo FEDER de Asturias	7	Yes		14	100%	7	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO005	Programa Operativo FEDER de Galicia	12	Yes		14	100%	12	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO006	Programa Operativo FEDER de Extremadura	10	Yes		14	100%	10	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO007	Programa Operativo FEDER de Castilla la Mancha	10	Yes		14	100%	10	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO008	Programa Operativo FEDER de Andalucía	12	Yes		14	100%	12	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES161 PO009	Programa Operativo Fondo de Cohesión-FEDER	3	Yes		14	100%	3	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO001	Programa Operativo FEDER de Cantabria	4	Yes		14	100%	4	IB	IB	No

⁴⁹ Information quality-checked at regional and national level

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ES	2007ES162 PO002	Programa Operativo FEDER del País Vasco	4	Yes		14	100%	4	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO003	Programa Operativo FEDER de Navarra	3	Yes		14	100%	3	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO004	Programa Operativo FEDER de Madrid	2	Yes		14	100%	2	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO005	Programa Operativo FEDER de La Rioja	3	Yes		14	100%	3	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO006	Programa Operativo FEDER de Cataluña	5	Yes		14	100%	5	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO007	Programa Operativo FEDER de Baleares	5	Yes		14	100%	5	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO008	Programa Operativo FEDER de Aragón	4	Yes		14	100%	4	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO009	Programa Operativo FEDER de Castilla y León	5	Yes		14	100%	5	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO010	Programa Operativo FEDER de la Comunitat Valenciana	8	Yes		14	100%	8	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES162 PO011	Programa Operativo FEDER de Canarias	4	Yes		14	100%	4	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES16U PO001	Programa Operativo FEDER de Investigación, Desarrollo e innovación por y para el beneficio de las Empresas - Fondo Tecnológico	2	Yes		14	100%	2	IB	IB	No
ES	2007ES16U PO002	Programa Operativo de asistencia técnica y gobernanza	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition documented	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
ES	2007ES16UPO003	Programa Operativo FEDER de Economía basada en el Conocimiento	2	Yes		14	100%	2	IB	IB	No
ETC	2007CB163PO001	Operationeel Programma Euregio Maas Rijn 2007-2013	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipients	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163PO002	Operational Programme Objective European Territorial Co-operation Austria - Czech Republic 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163PO003	Operational Programme Objective European Territorial Cooperation Slovakia-Austria 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163PO004	Operationelles Programm Ziel Europäische Territoriale Zusammenarbeit Deutschland/Bayern - Österreich 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163PO005	Programa Operativo FEDER Cooperación Transfronteriza España-Portugal	3	Partly		10	33%	1	Final recipient	other (JTS)	No
ETC	2007CB163PO006	Programa Operativo FEDER Cooperación Transfronteriza España-Francia	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163PO007	Programa Operativo FEDER Cooperación Transnacional Madeira-Azores-Canarias	1	No		10	0%	0	Final recipient	.	No

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ETC	2007CB163 PO008	Programa Operativo FEDER Cooperación Transnacional Sudoeste Europeo	2	Yes		10	50%	1	.	other (JTS) ⁵⁰	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO009	Ziel 3-Programm zur grenzübergreifenden Zusammenarbeit Freistaat Bayern-Tschechische Republik 2007-2013	1	Yes		10	0%	0	Final recipient	IB	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO010	Operational Programme Objective European Territorial Cooperation Austria - Hungary 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO011	Program Operacyjny Współpracy Transgranicznej Polska (Woj. Lubuskie) - Brandenburgia 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO012	Program współpracy przygranicznej Polska-Słowacja	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO013	Program współpracy przygranicznej Południowy Bałtyk	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO014	Alpine Space 2007-2013 (Transnational	0	.			no core indicators used

⁵⁰ Informal guidance available by the JTS for encoding parties

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		Cooperation)					(productive investments and infrastructure)				
ETC	2007CB163 PO015	INTERACT 2007-2013 Good Governance of Territorial Cooperation Programmes	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)
ETC	2007CB163 PO016	Sweden - Norway	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO017	Programm Ziel 3 / Cíl 3 zur Förderung der grenzübergreifenden Zusammenarbeit Sachsen - Tschechien	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO018	Operationelles Programm zur grenzübergreifenden Zusammenarbeit Sachsen - Polen	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	other (JTS) / MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO019	Ziel 3-Programm zur grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit MV/BB - Polen	1	Yes		10	0%	0	IB / others (JTS)	other / IB	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO020	Transnational programme "Baltic Sea Region 2007 - 2013"	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)

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ETC	2007CB163 PO021	Romania–Bulgaria Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)
ETC	2007CB163 PO022	ESPON 2013 Programme	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO023	INTERREG IVA Programm Deutschland-Niederlande	2	No		10	50%	1	Final recipient	other	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO024	Interreg IV Alpenrhein-Bodensee-Hochrhein	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO025	OP Česká republika - Polsko	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO026	Interreg IV Öresund-Kattegatt-Skagerrak	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO027	Northern Periphery	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO028	Botnia-Atlantica	0	.			no core indicators used (productive

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							investments and infrastructure)				
ETC	2007CB163 PO029	Transnational Cooperation ATLANTIC AREA 2007-2013	1	Yes		10	0%	0	MA	other / MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO030	Program cezhraničnej spolupráce Slovenská republika - Česká republika 2007 - 2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO031	Lithuania - Poland 2007-2013 European Territorial Cooperation Objective Operational Programme	1	Yes		10	0%	0	Final recipients / others (JTS)	other	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO032	Nord INTERREG IVA	4	.		10	100%	4	Final recipient	other (JTS) / MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO033	PO Italia-Francia frontiera marittima	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO034	PO Italia-Francia Alpi (ALCOTRA) - Riprogrammazione finanziaria ottobre 2011	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO035	Programma Operativo di Cooperazione Transfrontaliera Italia - Svizzera 2007-2013	3	Yes		10	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO036	Programma per la cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia-Slovenia 2007-2013 MODIFICATO 2	1	.		10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO037	PO Italia-Malta 2007 - 2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments

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							and infrastructure)				
ETC	2007CB163 PO038	Programme des 2 mers	1	Yes	Yes, national guidance document provided by DATAR "Guide de renseignement des indicateur nationaux 2007-2013"	10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO039	Programme opérationnel INTERREG IV A Rhin supérieur	1	Yes	Yes, national guidance document provided by DATAR "Guide de renseignement des indicateur nationaux 2007-2013"	10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA ⁵¹	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO040	Interreg IV A programme de coopération transfrontalière France (Manche) - Angleterre 2007-2013	1	Yes	Yes, national guidance document provided by DATAR "Guide de renseignement des indicateur nationaux 2007-2013"	10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA ⁵²	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO041	Programme opérationnel CTE France-Suisse	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)

⁵¹ Guidance document (used by MA to assure consistent collection and validation of data)

⁵² Guidance document (used by MA to assure consistent collection and validation of data)

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ETC	2007CB163 PO042	Programme opérationnel CTE Océan Indien	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)
ETC	2007CB163 PO043	Programme opérationnel CTE Caraïbes	2	Yes	Yes, national guidance document provided by DATAR "Guide de renseignement des indicateurs nationaux 2007-2013"	10	50%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO044	Programme opérationnel CTE ENO - Nord Ouest Européen	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO045	Programme opérationnel CTE MED - Méditerranée	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO046	Programme opérationnel INTERREG IV C	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO047	EU Programme for Cross Border Territorial Cooperation (INTERREG	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA ⁵³	No

⁵³ Guidance document (used by MA to assure consistent collection and validation of data)

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		IV) 2007-2013 - Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and the West Coast of Scotland									
ETC	2007CB163 PO048	Programme opérationnel URBACT	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO049	EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation (PEACE III) - Northern Ireland and the Border Region of Ireland	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO050	ESTONIA – LATVIA PROGRAMME 2007-2013	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO051	Programme opérationnel CTE Amazonie	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO052	INTERREG IV A Italia/Austria	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO053	Operational Programme Slovenia-Hungary 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)

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ETC	2007CB163 PO054	Operational Programme Slovenia-Austria 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)
ETC	2007CB163 PO055	North Sea Region Programme 2007-2013	1	.		10	0%	0	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO056	INTERREG IV Syddanmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N.	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO057	INTERREG IV "Fehmarnbeltregion" (Sjælland-Ostholstein-Lübeck-Plön)	1	.		10	100%	1	.	.	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO058	Ελλάδα-Κύπρος 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO059	Πρόγραμμα Ευρωπαϊκής Εδαφικής Συνεργασίας Ελλάδα – Βουλγαρία	2	Yes		10	100%	2	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO060	Πρόγραμμα Ευρωπαϊκής Εδαφικής Συνεργασίας Ελλάδα – Ιταλία	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO061	Central Europe 2007-2013	1	Yes		10	100%	1	Final recipient	other (JTS) / MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO062	Ireland Wales Programme	2	Yes		10	0%	0	MA	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO063	INTERREG IV France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen	2	Yes		10	100%	2	others (JTS)	other (JTS)	No

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ETC	2007CB163 PO064	Programme transfrontalier Grande Région	3	Yes		10	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO065	Grensregio Vlaanderen - Nederland - Operationeel programma ETS 2007-2013	4	Yes		10	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	No
ETC	2007CB163 PO066	Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO067	Hungary-Romania Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO068	Hungary-Slovakia Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO069	South East Europe (SEE) Transnational Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
ETC	2007CB163 PO070	Latvia - Lithuania Cross border cooperation programme	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)

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ETC	2008CB163 PO001	Programa de Cooperación Territorial Transfronteriza España-Fronteras Exteriores 2008	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)
ETC	2013CB163 PO001	Operational programme Slovenia - Croatia 2007-2013	.	.			.	.	.	.	.
ETC	2013CB163 PO002	Hungary-Croatia CBC Programme	.	.			.	.	.	.	.
HR	2007HR161 PO001	Environment	2	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	5	100%	2	IB / Final recipient	MA	Yes
HR	2007HR161 PO002	Transport	2	Yes		5	100%	2	IB	MA	Yes
HR	2007HR161 PO003	Regional Competitiveness	3	Yes		5	33%	1	IB	MA	Yes
FI	2007FI162P O001	Itä-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelman 2007-2013	4	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	4	75%	3	Final recipient	IB	Yes
FI	2007FI162P O002	Pohjois-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelman 2007-2013	3	Yes		4	100%	3	Final recipient	IB	Yes
FI	2007FI162P O003	Länsi-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelman 2007-2013	4	Yes		4	100%	4	Final recipient	IB	Yes
FI	2007FI162P O004	Etelä-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelman 2007-2013	4	Yes		4	100%	4	Final recipient	IB	Yes
FI	2007FI162P O005	Operativt program för Europeiska regionala utvecklingsfonden på Åland 2007-2013	2	Yes		4	100%	2	Final recipient	MA	Yes
FR	2007FR161 PO001	Programme opérationnel FEDER Guyane	6	Yes (except core 22)	Yes, national guidance document	19	100%	6	Final recipient	MA	No

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FR	2007FR161 PO002	Programme opérationnel FEDER Guadeloupe	8	Yes (except core 22)	provided by DATAR "Guide de renseignement des indicateur nationaux 2007-2013"	19	88%	7	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR161 PO003	Programme opérationnel FEDER Martinique	9	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	9	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR161 PO004	Programme opérationnel FEDER Réunion	10	Yes (except core 22)		19	80%	8	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO001	Programme opérationnel FEDER AQUITAINE	8	Yes (except core 22)		19	75%	6	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO002	Programme opérationnel FEDER CENTRE	5	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO003	Programme opérationnel FEDER ALSACE	2	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	2	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO004	Programme opérationnel FEDER AUVERGNE	8	Yes (except core 22)		19	88%	7	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO005	Programme opérationnel FEDER BASSE-NORMANDIE	3	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO006	Programme opérationnel FEDER BOURGOGNE	10	Yes (except core 22)		19	80%	8	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO007	Programme opérationnel FEDER BRETAGNE	8	Yes (except core 22)		19	75%	6	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO008	Programme opérationnel FEDER CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	4	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO009	Programme opérationnel FEDER CORSE	8	Yes (except core 22)		19	88%	7	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO010	Programme opérationnel FEDER	9	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	9	Final recipient	MA	No

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		FRANCHE-COMTE									
FR	2007FR162 PO011	Programme opérationnel FEDER HAUTE-NORMANDIE	4	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO012	Programme opérationnel FEDER ILE-DE-FRANCE	6	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	6	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO013	Programme opérationnel FEDER LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	10	Yes (except core 22)		19	80%	8	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO014	Programme opérationnel FEDER LIMOUSIN	6	Yes (except core 22)		19	67%	4	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO015	Programme opérationnel FEDER LORRAINE	2	Yes (except core 22)		19	0%	0	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO016	Programme opérationnel FEDER PAYS DE LA LOIRE	8	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	8	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO017	Programme opérationnel FEDER NORD PAS-DE-CALAIS	6	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	6	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO018	Programme opérationnel FEDER PICARDIE	3	Yes (except core 22)		19	67%	2	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO019	Programme opérationnel FEDER POITOU-CHARENTES	10	Yes (except core 22)		19	80%	8	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO020	Programme opérationnel FEDER PROVENCE ALPES COTE D'AZUR	7	Yes (except core 22)		19	86%	6	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO021	Programme opérationnel FEDER MIDI-PYRENEES	5	Yes (except core 22)		19	40%	2	Final recipient	MA	No

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FR	2007FR162 PO022	Programme opérationnel FEDER RHONE-ALPES	5	Yes (except core 22)		19	80%	4	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO023	Programme opérationnel plurirégional FEDER ALPES	4	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO024	4e version du Programme opérationnel plurirégional FEDER LOIRE - Octobre 2013	5	Yes (except core 22)		19	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR162 PO025	Programme opérationnel plurirégional FEDER MASSIF CENTRAL	0	Yes (except core 22)			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	No
FR	2007FR162 PO026	Programme opérationnel plurirégional FEDER RHONE	2	Yes (except core 22)		19	50%	1	Final recipient	MA	No
FR	2007FR16U PO001	Europace	0	Yes (except core 22)			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	No
GR	2007GR161 PO001	Ανταγωνιστικότητα και Επιχειρηματικότητα	7	Yes		Yes, national guidance document	20	100%	7	Final recipient	MA	Yes
GR	2007GR161 PO002	Ψηφιακή Σύγκλιση	1	Yes	20		0%	0	Final recipient	MA	Yes
GR	2007GR161 PO003	Τεχνική Υποστήριξη Εφαρμογής	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)

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GR	2007GR161 PO004	Ενίσχυση της Προσπελασιμότητας	4	Yes		20	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	Yes
GR	2007GR161 PO005	Περιβάλλον - Αειφόρος Ανάπτυξη	6	Yes		20	83%	5	Final recipient	MA	Yes
GR	2007GR161 PO006	Αττική	13	Yes		20	100%	13	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
GR	2007GR161 PO007	Δυτική Ελλάδα - Πελοπόννησος - Ιόνιοι Νήσοι	9	Yes		20	100%	9	Final recipient	MA	Yes
GR	2007GR161 PO008	Μακεδονία - Θράκη	19	Yes		20	100%	19	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
GR	2007GR16U PO001	Θεσσαλία - Στερεά Ελλάδα - Ήπειρος	19	Yes		20	89%	17	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
GR	2007GR16U PO002	Κρήτη & Νήσοι Αιγαίου	11	Yes		20	100%	11	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
HU	2007HU161 PO001	Economic Development Operational Programme	6	Yes	Partly (national guidance for the following core indicators: 1, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 35)	19	100%	6	Final recipient	IB	Partly (core 1, 6, 14, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 35)
HU	2007HU161 PO002	Operational Programme for Environment and Energy	5	Yes		19	80%	4	Final recipient	IB	
HU	2007HU161 PO003	Operational Programme for West Pannon	5	Yes		19	100%	5	Final recipient	IB	
HU	2007HU161 PO004	Operational Programme for South Great Plain	6	Yes		19	100%	6	Final recipient / IB (C16)	IB	
HU	2007HU161 PO005	Operational Programme for Central Transdanubia	6	Yes		19	100%	6	Final recipient	IB	
HU	2007HU161 PO006	Operational Programme for North Hungary	5	Yes		19	100%	5	Final recipient	IB	
HU	2007HU161 PO007	Operational Programme for Transport	8	Yes		19	100%	8	Final recipient	IB	
HU	2007HU161 PO008	Operational Programme for Social Infrastructure	1	Yes		19	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	
HU	2007HU161 PO009	Operational Programme for North Great Plain	6	Yes		19	100%	6	Final recipient	IB	

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HU	2007HU161PO010	Operational Programme for Implementation	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	
HU	2007HU161PO011	Operational Programme for South Transdanubia	6	Yes		19	100%	6	Final recipient / IB (C22)	IB	
HU	2007HU162PO001	Operational Programme for Central Hungary	7	Yes		19	100%	7	Final recipient / IB	IB	
HU	2007HU16UPO001	Operational Programme for Electronic Public Administration	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	
IE	2007IE162PO001	Border, Midland and Western Operational Programme	6	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	8	83%	5	IB	IB / MA	.
IE	2007IE162PO002	Southern and Eastern Operational Programme	7	Yes		8	86%	6	IB	IB / MA	.
IT	2007IT161PO001	Poin Attrattori culturali, naturali e turismo	4	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	21	100%	4	.	.	Yes
IT	2007IT161PO002	Programma Operativo Interregionale "Energie rinnovabili e risparmio energetico" 2007-2013	3	Yes		21	67%	2	Final recipients/IBs /MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT161PO003	Pon Governance e AT FESR	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
IT	2007IT161PO004	Pon Istruzione FESR - Ambienti per l'apprendimento. Proposta di variazione	3	Yes		21	100%	3	Final recipients/MA	MA/Others	Yes

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		dei tassi di cofinanziamento tra assi.									
IT	2007IT161P0005	Pon Reti e mobilita'	8	Yes		21	100%	8	Final recipients	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT161P0006	Pon Ricerca e competitivita' - Riprogrammazione - 03 giugno 2013	6	Yes		21	100%	6	Final recipients/Line departments/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT161P0007	PON "Sicurezza per lo Sviluppo - Obiettivo Convergenza" 2007-2013	2	Yes		21	100%	2	Final recipients	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT161P0008	POR Calabria FESR 2007 - 2013	11	Yes		21	100%	11	.	.	Yes
IT	2007IT161P0009	Por Campania FESR	14	Yes		21	86%	12	Final recipients/Line departments/MA/Others	Others	Yes
IT	2007IT161P0010	Programma Operativo FESR Puglia 2007-2013	9	Yes		21	100%	9	.	.	Yes
IT	2007IT161P0011	Por Sicilia FESR	15	Yes		21	87%	13	Line departments/Others	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT161P0012	Por Basilicata ST FESR	7	Yes		21	57%	4	Final recipients/Line departments/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0001	Por Abruzzo FESR	6	Yes		21	100%	6	Final recipients/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0002	Por Emilia Romagna FESR Versione approvata dal Comitato di Sorveglianza del	6	Yes		21	100%	6	Final recipients/MA	MA	Yes

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		5/12/2012									
IT	2007IT162P0003	Por Friuli Venezia Giulia FESR versione 4.1	8	Yes		21	100%	8	Final recipients/MA/Others	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0004	Por Lazio FESR 2007-2013	11	Yes		21	100%	11	Final recipients/Line departments	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0005	Por Liguria FESR	9	Yes		21	100%	9	.	.	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0006	POR FESR 2007-2013 Lombardia	7	Yes		21	100%	7	Final recipients	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0007	Por Marche FESR	14	Yes		21	100%	14	Others	.	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0008	POR Molise FESR Versione 3 - luglio 2011	5	Yes		21	100%	5	Final recipients/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0009	Obiettivo Competitività regionale ed occupazione FESR - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano - Alto Adige	8	Yes		21	100%	8	Line departments/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0010	Por P.A. Trento FESR	3	Yes		21	100%	3	Final recipients/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0011	PO Regione Piemonte FESR - versione 5	7	Yes		21	100%	7	Final recipients/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0012	POR Toscana CReO(vers.n.6-Agosto2013)	14	Yes		21	100%	14	.	.	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0013	Por Umbria FESR	8	Yes		21	100%	8	Final recipients/Line departments	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0014	Por Valle d'Aosta FESR - Prima riprogrammazione	7	Yes		21	100%	7	Final recipients/Line departments/	MA/Others	Yes

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									MA/Others		
IT	2007IT162P0015	Por Veneto FESR	7	Yes		21	100%	7	Final recipients/Line departments/MA	MA	Yes
IT	2007IT162P0016	Por Sardegna ST FESR	7	Yes		21	86%	6	Final recipients/Line departments/Others	Others	Yes
NL	2007NL162PO001	Operationeel Programma Noord 2007-2013	4	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	4	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	Partly (core indicators 1, 5 and 8 are used for national aggregation; core 9 is not aggregated at national level)
NL	2007NL162PO002	Operationeel Programma West 2007-2013	3	Yes		4	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	
NL	2007NL162PO003	Operationeel Programma Zuid 2007-2013	3	Yes		4	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	
NL	2007NL162PO004	Operationeel Programma Oost 2007-2013	3	Yes		4	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	
PL	2007PL161P0001	Program Operacyjny Innowacyjna Gospodarka, 2007-2013	6	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	21	100%	6	IB	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0002	Program Operacyjny Infrastruktura i Środowisko	16	Mostly (exception: core 22)		21	94%	15	.	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0003	Program Operacyjny Rozwój Polski Wschodniej 2007-2013	8	Yes		21	88%	7	Final recipient / IB (C22)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0004	Program Operacyjny Pomoc Techniczna	0	.			no core indicators used

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							(productive investments and infrastructure)				
PL	2007PL161P0005	Regionalny Program Operacyjny dla Województwa Dolnośląskiego na lata 2007-2013	16	Yes		21	94%	15	Final recipient / IB (C5)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0006	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Kujawsko-Pomorskiego na lata 2007 - 2013	16	Yes		21	94%	15	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0007	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Lubelskiego	17	Yes		21	94%	16	Final recipient / MA (C5, C8)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0008	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Lubuskiego	17	Yes		21	94%	16	Final recipient / MA (C5)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0009	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Łódzkiego na lata 2007-2013	18	Yes		21	94%	17	Final recipient / IB (C5)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0010	Małopolski Regionalny Program Operacyjny na lata 2007-2013	15	Yes		21	93%	14	Final recipient / IB (C5, C6)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0011	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Mazowieckiego	17	Yes		21	94%	16	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0012	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Opolskiego na lata	14	Yes		21	93%	13	MA	MA / IB	Yes

MS	CCI	OP title	N° of CI used ⁴⁷	Definition documented	National guidance available	N° of CI used consistently across MS	% of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	N° of CI used consistently with EC recommendations	Encoded by	Quality Controlled by MA / IB	CI used for nat. aggregation
		2007-2013									
PL	2007PL161P0013	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Podkarpackiego	18	Yes		21	100%	18	Final recipient / MA (C5)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0014	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Podlaskiego na lata 2007-2013	11	Yes		21	91%	10	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0015	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Pomorskiego	9	Yes		21	89%	8	MA	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0016	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Zachodniopomorskiego na lata 2007-2013	18	Yes		21	94%	17	Final recipient / MA (C8)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0017	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Wielkopolskiego	16	Yes		21	94%	15	Final recipient / others (evaluation study, C1)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0018	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Świętokrzyskiego	14	Yes		21	100%	14	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0019	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Śląskiego	12	Yes		21	92%	11	MA / Final recipient (C1)	MA / IB	Yes
PL	2007PL161P0020	Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Warmińsko-Mazurskiego	12	Yes		21	100%	12	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
PT	2007PT161P0001	PO Factores de Competitividade 2007-	8	Yes	.	21	88%	7	Final recipient	MA	.

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		2013									
PT	2007PT161P O002	PO Regional do Norte 2007-2013	17	Yes		21	94%	16	Final recipient	MA	.
PT	2007PT161P O003	PO Regional do Centro 2007-2013	15	Yes		21	93%	14	MA	MA	.
PT	2007PT161P O004	PO Regional do Alentejo 2007-2013	14	Yes		21	100%	14	Final recipient	MA	.
PT	2007PT161P O005	PO Regional do Algarve 2007-2013	15	Yes		21	100%	15	Final recipient	MA	.
PT	2007PT161P O006	Programa Operacional dos Açores para a Convergência 2007-2013	13	Yes		21	100%	13	Final recipient	MA	.
PT	2007PT162P O001	PO Regional de Lisboa 2007-2013	11	Yes		21	91%	10	Final recipient	MA	.
PT	2007PT162P O002	PO Valorização do Potencial Económico e Coesão Territorial da RAM 2007-2013	18	Yes		21	94%	17	Final recipient	MA	.
PT	2007PT16U PO001	PO Temático Valorização do Território 2007-2013	15	Yes		21	93%	14	Final recipient	MA	.
PT	2007PT16U PO002	PO Assistência Técnica FEDER	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
RO	2007RO161 PO001	Regional Operational Programme	7	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	15	100%	7	Final recipient	MA	No
RO	2007RO161 PO002	Sectoral Operational Programme Increase of Economic Competitiveness	7	Yes		15	86%	6	Final recipient	IB	No

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RO	2007RO161PO003	Sectoral Operational Programme Transport	5	Yes		15	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	No
RO	2007RO161PO004	Sectoral Operational Programme Environment	1	Yes		15	100%	1	Final recipient	IB	No
RO	2007RO161PO005	Operational Programme Technical Assistance	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)	.	.	.	.
SE	2007SE162PO001	Skåne-Blekinge	8	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	14	100%	8	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SE	2007SE162PO002	Småland och Öarna	6	Yes		14	100%	6	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SE	2007SE162PO003	Västsverige	5	Yes		14	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SE	2007SE162PO004	Östra Mellansverige	4	Yes		14	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SE	2007SE162PO005	Stockholm	4	Yes		14	75%	3	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SE	2007SE162PO006	Norra Mellansverige	10	Yes		14	100%	10	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SE	2007SE162PO007	Mellersta Norrland	14	Yes		14	100%	14	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SE	2007SE162PO008	Övre Norrland	7	Yes		14	100%	7	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SI	2007SI161PO001	Operativni program krepitve regionalnih razvojnih potencialov za obdobje 2007 - 2013	7	Yes		16	100%	7	Final recipient	MA	.
SI	2007SI161PO002	Operativni program razvoja okoljske in prometne infrastrukture za obdobje 2007 - 2013	11	Yes		16	100%	11	Final recipient / IB (C30)	MA	.

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SK	2007SK161 PO001	OP Information Society	1	Yes	Yes (national guidance available, although only for C.I. 1, 6 and 9)	18	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SK	2007SK161 PO002	OP Environment	8	Yes		18	100%	8	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SK	2007SK161 PO003	Regional Operational Programme	5	Yes		18	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SK	2007SK161 PO004	OP Transport	5	Yes		18	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SK	2007SK161 PO005	Operational Programme Health	1	Yes		18	100%	1	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SK	2007SK161 PO006	OP Competitiveness and Economic Growth	5	Yes		18	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SK	2007SK161 PO007	OP Technical Assistance	0	.			no core indicators used (productive investments and infrastructure)
SK	2007SK162 PO001	OP Bratislava Region	5	Yes		18	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	Yes
SK	2007SK16U PO001	OP Research and Development	4	Yes		18	100%	4	Final recipient (& IB, C30 only)	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK161 PO001	Highlands and Islands of Scotland ERDF phasing out Convergence programme	3	Yes	Yes, national guidance document	17	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK161 PO002	West Wales and the Valleys ERDF Convergence programme	16	Yes		17	88%	14	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK161 PO003	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly ERDF Convergence programme	4	Yes		17	100%	4	Final recipient / MA (C6)	MA	Yes

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UK	2007UK162 PO001	Lowlands and Uplands of Scotland ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	3	Yes		17	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO002	South East England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	3	Yes		17	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO003	Northern Ireland ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	7	Yes		17	100%	7	IB	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO004	East of England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	3	Yes		17	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO005	North East England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	4	Yes		17	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO006	London England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment Programme	6	Yes		17	83%	5	Final recipient	MA / IB	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO007	West Midlands England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	5	Yes		17	80%	4	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO008	North West England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and	5	Yes		17	100%	5	Final recipient	MA	Yes

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		Employment Operational Programme									
UK	2007UK162 PO009	Yorkshire and Humberside England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	9	Yes		17	78%	7	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO010	East Midlands England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	3	Yes		17	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO011	South West England ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	3	Yes		17	100%	3	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO012	East Wales ERDF Regional competitiveness and Employment programme	10	Yes		17	80%	8	Final recipient	MA	Yes
UK	2007UK162 PO013	Gibraltar ERDF Regional Competitiveness and Employment programme	4	Yes		17	100%	4	Final recipient	MA	Yes

Source: AIRs2012 & 2013, WPO interviews

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