



WP1: Synthesis report

*Ex post evaluation of Cohesion Policy programmes
2007-2013, focusing on the European Regional
Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF)*

Task 3 Country Report Finland

September 2016



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**WP1: Synthesis report
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**Task 3 Country Report
Finland**

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List of abbreviations

AIR	Annual Implementation Report
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDFCF	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation
MA	Managing Authority
NSRF	National Strategic Reference Framework
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OP	Operational Programme
R&D	Research and Development
RTD	Research and Technological Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise



List of programmes and link to beneficiaries of ERDF and Cohesion Fund support

CCI	Name of OP	Link beneficiaries	Number of projects
2007FI162PO00 1	OP Itä-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelma 2007-2013	https://www.eura2007.fi/rrtie/pa/	2 715
2007FI162PO00 2	OP Pohjois-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelma 2007-2013	https://www.eura2007.fi/rrtie/pa/	3 398
2007FI162PO00 3	OP Länsi-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelma 2007-2013	https://www.eura2007.fi/rrtie/pa/	2 317
2007FI162PO00 4	OP Etelä-Suomen EAKR-toimenpideohjelma 2007-2013	https://www.eura2007.fi/rrtie/pa/	1 574
2007FI162PO00 5	OP för Europeiska regionala utvecklingsfonden på Åland 2007-2013		n.a.

Note: The web links above are to websites of the respective Managing Authorities who, under the rules governing the 2007-2013 programmes were required to publish the names of the beneficiaries of the funding allocated. The number of projects supported has been estimated on the basis of the information published on the website at the time when the data were downloaded. In the meantime the data concerned may have been updated. It may also be that the data have been moved to another part of the website, in which case the link may not work. If this is the case, those who wish to locate the data concerned will need to go to main OP website, as indicated by the beginning part of the link and search from there.



Map 1 Finland and NUTS 2 regions, GDP/head (PPS), 2014



Finland: GDP/head (PPS) by NUTS-2 region, 2014

- Index, EU-27 = 100
- < 50
 - 50 - 75
 - 75 - 90
 - 90 - 100
 - 100 - 125
 - >= 125
- ∕ NUTS2 boundaries

Sources: Eurostat, DG REGIO



Preliminary note

The purpose of the country reports is to provide for each Member State a short guide to the findings of the ex post evaluation of Cohesion policy programmes 2007-2013 undertaken by DG Regional and Urban Policy and an overview of the context in which the programmes were carried out. It is based on information produced by Task 1 and Task 2 of WP1 and on the country specific findings from the various WPs that form the ex post evaluation. These are listed below with an indication in brackets of the case studies carried out in the Member State concerned.

WP0 – Data

WP1 – Synthesis

WP2 – SMEs, innovation and ICT

WP3 – Venture capital, loan funds

WP4 – Large enterprises

WP5 – Transport

WP6 – Environment

WP8 – Energy efficiency

WP9 – Culture and tourism

WP10 – Urban development and social infrastructure

WP11¹ – European Territorial Cooperation (case studies Interreg IVA North and Baltic Sea Region programme)

WP12 – Delivery system

WP13 – Geography of expenditure

WP14 – Impact modelling

¹ The findings from WP11 – European Territorial Cooperation are summarised in a separate report as part of Task 3 of WP1.



Executive summary

Finland was slow to recover from the effects of the financial crisis and the global recession which followed which saw GDP fall precipitously between 2007 and 2009. After an initial increase of the GDP in 2009-2011, the economy fell again into recession which lasted up until 2015 when GDP stopped falling but failed to increase too. Given the extent of the fall in GDP over the period, employment was maintained at a relatively high level, the proportion of working-age population in work being only around 2 percentage points lower in 2015 than in 2007 and unemployment being kept down to around 8% of the labour force over most of the period.

Given the economic conditions, public finances too did not deteriorate as much as might have been expected. Although a relatively large surplus on the public sector account turned into a deficit between 2007 and 2009, the deficit was kept below 3% of GDP during most of the period up to 2015. At the same time, government investment was maintained at around 4% of GDP, higher than in most countries.

Regional disparities narrowed slightly over the 2007-2013 programming period mainly because of the higher GDP per head regions, which were more export-oriented, suffering a decline in markets and experiencing more of a downturn as a result.

The ERDF allocated to Finland amounted to EUR 977 million for the period, equivalent to just under 2% of Government capital expenditure and corresponding on average to around EUR 26 per head per year. This co-financed five regional Operation Programmes under the Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective (including the Phasing-in region, Itä Suomi).

The rate of implementation of programmes, as reflected in payments of the ERDF from the EU in relation to the total funding available, was relatively constant over the programming period. By the end of 2015, all the funding available had been spent, as required by regulations.

Almost three-quarters of the ERDF available was allocated to investment in RTD, innovation and SMEs. The remainder went to support investment in the environment, energy and, to a lesser extent, urban development. The division of funding between policy areas changed relatively little over the period, priorities continuing to be given to long-term development objectives despite the effect of the crisis on the economy.

Overall, the measures co-financed over the period contributed directly to the creation of almost 37 000 full-time equivalent jobs, of which nearly 4 300 were in research. This was in part a result of the support given to 900 RTD projects and 3 368 cooperation projects between SMEs and research institutions. In addition, over 6 800 new businesses were helped to start up.

It is estimated that the investment supported increased GDP in Finland by 0.2% in 2105 over what it would be in the absence of Cohesion policy and that it will lead to GDP in 2023 being 0.4% higher, even allowing for the contribution made by Finland to the financing of the policy.



1. The policy context and background

1.1. Macroeconomic situation

The financial crisis and the global recession which it triggered hit the Finnish economy hard, GDP declining by an average of almost 4% a year between 2007 and 2009 (Table 1). Growth returned in the following two years at only slightly below the rate sustained over the 2000-2007 period, but this was followed by a renewed economic downturn and GDP fell by around 1% a year from 2011 to 2014. Although the fall came to an end in 2015, GDP failed to grow and remained unchanged, substantially below the level it had been before the crisis struck. The decline of two industries of major importance, electronics (Nokia and its suppliers) and wood and paper, underlies the poor economic performance over this period².

Although employment was affected by the prolonged economic downturn, the proportion of working-age population in work (those aged 20-64) has remained relatively high over the period. After falling by just over 1 percentage point between 2007 and 2009, it remained at much the same level up to 2015. Unemployment too increased in the two years 2007-2009 to over 8% of the labour force but remained at this level up until 2013, increasing to over 9% in the following two years (Table 1).

Table 1 GDP growth, employment and unemployment, Finland and the EU, 2000-2015

	2000-07	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13	2013-2014	2014-15
GDP growth	<i>(Annual average % pa)</i>					
Finland	3.2	-3.9	2.8	-1.1	-0.7	0.0
EU average	2.3	-2.0	1.9	-0.1	1.4	1.9
	2000	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Employment rate (% 20-64)						
Finland	72.3	74.8	73.5	73.8	73.3	72.9
EU average	66.5	69.8	68.9	68.6	68.4	70.1
Unemployment rate (% lab force)						
Finland	11.1	6.9	8.2	7.8	8.2	9.4
EU average	9.2	7.1	8.9	9.6	10.8	9.3

Source: Eurostat, National accounts and Labour Force Survey

The initial recession in 2008-2009 caused the public sector surplus account, which was in relatively large surplus in 2007 to go into deficit in 2009, but one which was less than 3% of GDP and it was kept below 3% of GDP over most of the following years up until 2015. Although public sector debt was increased in relation to GDP by the deficits and the lack of growth, it remained below 60% of GDP until 2015 (part of the increase being a result of Finland's contribution to rescue operations for other Euro area countries).

Table 2 Government budget balance, accumulated debt and investment, Finland and the EU, 2000-2015

	2000	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Public sector balance	<i>(% GDP)</i>					
Finland	6.9	5.1	-2.5	-1.0	-2.6	-2.7
EU average	0.0	-0.9	-6.7	-4.5	-3.3	-2.4
Public sector debt						
Finland	42.5	34.0	41.7	48.5	55.5	63.1
EU average	60.6	57.9	73.1	81.1	85.5	85.2
General Govt investment						
Finland	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0
EU average	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9

Source: Eurostat Government financial accounts

² See 'Macroeconomic imbalances, Finland, 2014', Directorate General Economic and Financial Affairs.



Government investment was also maintained at a relatively high level throughout the period, at around 4% of GDP, higher than in most EU countries.

1.2. Regional Disparities

Finland has one of the largest land areas in the EU but a population of only 5.5 million. This is concentrated in the Southern and Western regions which are the most economically developed, and the rest of the country, the Northern and Eastern regions, consists of sparsely-settled rural areas with very few towns of any size. The main disparity is therefore between these two groups of region.

The Southern Finnish regions (Etelä-Suomi and Helsinki-Uusimaa), where half of the population lives, has a GDP per head which was 15% above the country average in 2007 (the Åland islands, which have a population of under 30 thousand, have a GDP per head which was higher but this is mainly because of inward commuting). In Pohjois-ja Itä-Suomi, on the other hand, GDP per head was around 24% below the national average in 2007 (see Country folder for Finland). The employment rate is also much lower in the latter region than the former (by around 9 percentage points in 2007) and the unemployment rate significantly higher (by around 4 percentage points in 2007).

Over the 2007-2013 period, regional disparities narrowed slightly, with GDP per head falling more in the South than in the North and East as a result of the decline in key industries. (GDP per head in Etelä-Suomi and Helsinki-Uusimaas, therefore, declined from being 15% above the national average in 2007 to being 13% above in 2014, while in Pohjois-ja Itä-Suomi, it increased from being 24% below the national average to being 21.5% below.). Equally, the employment rate was slightly higher in Pohjois-ja Itä-Suomi in 2015 than in 2007, whereas in Etelä-Suomi and Helsinki-Uusimaas, it was 3 percentage points lower.

2. Main features of Cohesion Policy implementation

2.1. Nature and scale of Cohesion Policy in the country

Four priorities were set out in the Finnish National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) for the 2007-2013 period: (1) to stimulate business productivity, create more jobs and safeguard existing ones; (2) to promote innovation and networking and to strengthen knowledge infrastructure; (3) to improve the ability of working organisations to anticipate and manage restructuring processes (i.e. those caused by technological development), (4) to improve regional accessibility and create comfortable living environments. Major urban areas were a priority in Etelä-Suomi and Helsinki-Uusimaas, while entrepreneurship and innovation were the only priorities for Åland.

ERDF support under the Competitiveness and Employment Objective for the period 2007-2013 amounted to EUR 977 million, equivalent to around 1.7% of Government capital expenditure or EUR 26 per head of population per year over the period (Table 3). This is well above the average amount per head in Competitiveness regions in the rest of the EU15, mainly because of Itä-Suomi having Phasing-in status and therefore receiving a higher level of funding.



Table 3 ERDF and national co-financing for the 2007-2013 period in Finland, initial (2007) and last (April 2016)

	2007				2016			
	EU funding	National public funding	National private funding	Total	EU funding	National public funding	National private funding	Total
EUR million								
Competitiveness Change, 2007-2014	977.4	1 126.1	-	2 103.5	977.4	1 081.9	-	2 059.3
Competitiveness % GDP	0.07	0.08	-	0.16	-	-44.3	-	-44.3
% Govt. capital expend	1.7	2.0	-	3.8	0.07	0.08	-	0.15
Per head (EUR) pa In Competitiveness	26.1	30.1	-	56.2	1.7	1.9	-	3.7
	26.1	30.1	-	56.2	26.1	28.9	-	55.0
EU15								
% GDP	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.24	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.21
% Govt. capital expend	3.1	2.0	0.3	5.5	3.1	1.4	0.3	4.8
Per head (EUR) pa Competitiveness	16.1	15.0	3.1	34.1	15.9	12.6	3.2	31.8

Note: EU funding relates to decided amounts as agreed in 2007 and as at 14 April 2016. The figures for % GDP and % Govt. capital expenditure relate to funding for the period as % of GDP and Govt. capital expenditure aggregated over the years 2007-2013. Govt. capital expend is the sum of General Government gross fixed capital formation and capital transfers. The EU15 figures are the total for the EU15 countries for comparison. Convergence and Competitiveness categories for EU15 include the Phasing-out and Phasing-in regions, respectively. For Finland, the Phasing-in region, Itä Suomi, is included in the Competitiveness category. Source: DG Regional and Urban Policy, Inforegio database and Eurostat, national accounts and Government statistics

The four priorities set out above were pursued through 5 regional Operational Programmes (corresponding to the NUTS 2 level). The distribution of funding across regions reflected the existing disparities. The Pohjois-ja Itä-Suomi (Eastern and Northern) OPs, with just under a quarter of the population, therefore, received almost 70% of the total ERDF resources for the period. The remaining funding was allocated relatively evenly between the other two Southern regions, Etelä-Suomi and Helsinki-Uusimaa, while Åland received less than 1% of the total funding available, in line with its share of population.

2.2. Division of funding between policy areas and changes over the period

The division of the ERDF funding between broad policy areas was in line with the NSRF priorities. Almost three quarters of the total went to the broad area of SME support, RTD and innovation, while the remaining funding was allocated to support of investment in the environment and energy (Table 4)³.

There were only minor changes in the allocation of funds over the period, with a small increase in funding for roads and other transport (apart from roads and rail) and a reduction for the environment and culture and social infrastructure.

³ The 17 categories shown in the table are aggregations of the more detailed 87 categories into which expenditure was divided in the period for reporting purposes.



Table 4 Division of financial resources in Finland for 2007-2013 by category, initial (2007) and last (April 2016) and shift between categories

Category	EUR million					% Total	
	2007	2016	Added	Deducted	Net shift	2007	2016
1.Innovation & RTD	443.5	443.5	-	-	-	45.4	45.4
2.Entrepreneurship	45.4	45.4	-	-	-	4.6	4.6
3.Other investment in enterprise	99.5	99.5	-	-	-	10.2	10.2
4.ICT for citizens & business	141.9	141.9	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
5.Environment	46.7	45.3	-	-1.4	-1.4	4.8	4.6
6.Energy	44.9	44.9	-	-	-	4.6	4.6
7.Broadband	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
8.Road	12.4	14.8	2.3	-	2.3	1.3	1.5
9.Rail	10.2	10.2	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
10.Other transport	13.4	14.5	1.1	-	1.1	1.4	1.5
11.Human capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Labour market	3.7	3.7	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
13.Culture & social infrastructure	31.2	29.9	-	-1.4	-1.4	3.2	3.1
14.Social Inclusion	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
15.Territorial Dimension	38.4	38.4	-	-	-	3.9	3.9
16.Capacity Building	4.1	3.5	-	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.4
17.Technical Assistance	39.1	39.1	-	-	-	4.0	4.0
Total	977.4	977.4	3.5	-3.5	-	100.0	100.0

Note: 'Added' is the sum of additions made to resources in OPs where there was a net increase in the funding going to the category. 'Deducted' is the sum of deductions made to resources in OPs where there was a net reduction in funding. 'Social inclusion' includes measures to assist disadvantaged groups and migrants. 'Territorial dimension' includes support for urban and rural regeneration and tourist services and measures to compensate for climate conditions.

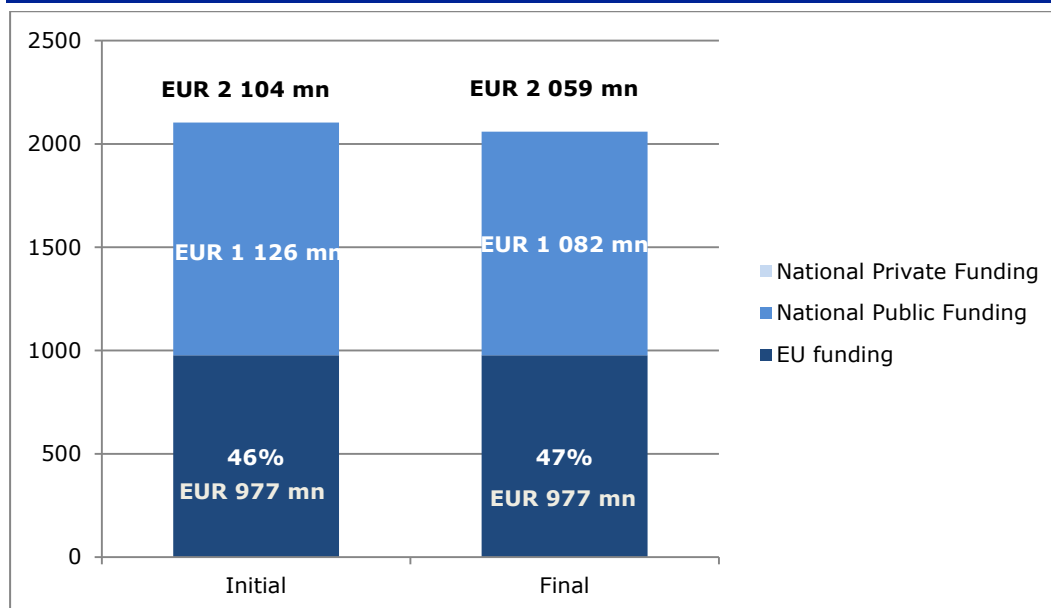
Source: DG Regional and Urban Policy, Inforegio database, April 2016

2.3. Policy implementation

The EU co-financing rate was increased over the period from 46% to 47% in order to reduce the national co-financing rate by the same amount and so the co-funding that the national authorities needed to find to carry out programmes. Both the national contribution and overall funding available for investment in the programme was, therefore, cut by EUR 44.2 million as a result (Figure 1).



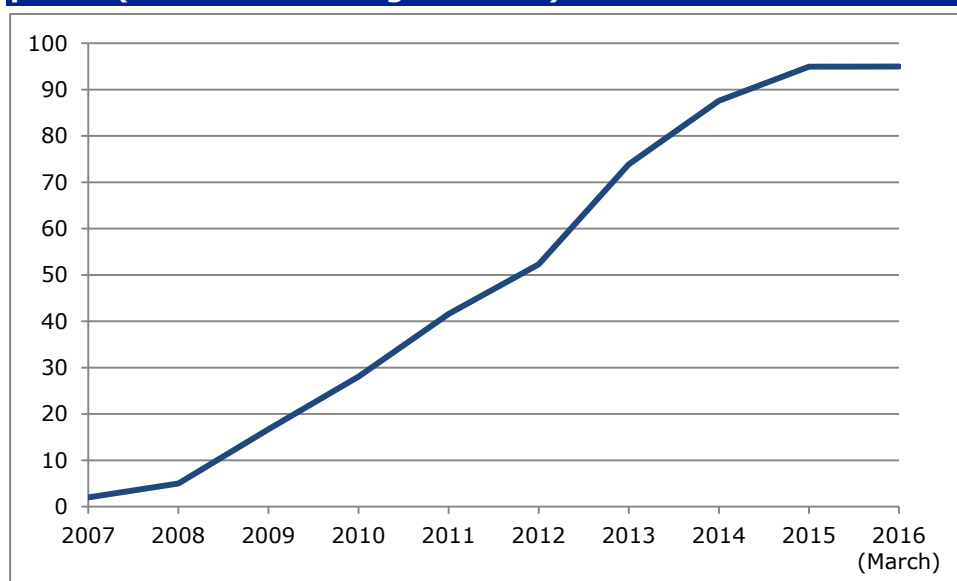
Figure 1 Total funding going to expenditure on Cohesion policy programmes for the 2007-2013 period, initial planned amount and final amount (EUR mn)



Source: DG Regional Policy financial data, 14 April 2016

The rate of implementation of programmes, as indicated by payments of the ERDF from the Commission in relation to the overall funding available, was reasonably constant over the period, though there was some increase in the rate after 2012, when, 6 years into the period, payments were only just over half of the available funding. By the end of 2015, payments from the Commission amounted to 95% of the total funding available, the maximum allowed given that 5% of funding is held back until all the expenditure is approved. This, therefore, suggests that all the funding was spent by the end of the programming period, in line with the regulations.

Figure 2 Time profile of payments from the ERDF to Finland for the 2007-2013 period (% of total funding available)



Source: DG Regional Policy financial data, end-March 2016



2.4. Delivery system (WP12)

An evaluation of the management and implementation of Cohesion policy over the 2007-2013 period was carried out by WP12⁴. The conclusions so far as Finland are concerned were as follow. The Structural Funds in Finland were managed under a mixed centralised and decentralised system. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy was the Managing Authority (MA) for the programmes, while the implementation was largely decentralised to local and regional authorities. Nevertheless, practices were fairly uniform and all the authorities shared the same monitoring system and followed standardised procedures. Regional councils, which had good knowledge of local projects and the development of the area, were the main bodies coordinating the programmes and monitoring the use of funds.

Compared to other Member States, Finland had one of the best performing governments and a high level of executive capacity. In general, experience and continuity with the previous programming periods helped in the development of strategies and definition of priorities, as well as ensuring the involvement of regional authorities and the stakeholders. In addition, the Managing Authorities were well established and with the specialised intermediary bodies were efficient in project selection.

The public procurement rules did not present any difficulties and the national legal framework was considered to be efficient. In general, performance in complying with EU legislation was good and overregulation was avoided. As regards financial management and control, the introduction of the Simplified Cost Options (SCOs) helped to simplify things and to reduce administrative costs. Moreover, the well-established culture of transparency and open discussion helped to ensure that Monitoring Committees functioned effectively and facilitated the involvement of stakeholders in policy-making.

3. The outcome of Cohesion Policy programmes – main findings from the ex post evaluation

The main findings summarised here come from the evaluations carried out under the Work Packages (WPs) of the ex post evaluation exercise. They covered in detail the following policy areas:

- Support to SMEs – increasing research and innovation in SMEs and SME development (WP2);
- Financial instruments for enterprises (WP3);
- Support to large enterprises (WP4);
- Transport (WP5);
- Environment (WP6);
- Energy efficiency in public and residential buildings (WP8);
- Culture and tourism (WP9);
- Urban development and social infrastructure (WP10);
- European Territorial Cooperation (WP11);
- Delivery system (WP12);
- Geography of expenditure (WP13);
- The impact of cohesion policy 2007-2013: model simulations with Quest III and Rhomolo (WP14).

⁴ The WP12 report is published at http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/ec/2007-2013/#1?.



Only some of these are relevant for Finland, since in many policy areas, the amount of funding involved was relatively small so the expenditure concerned was not examined in any detail. This applies to energy efficiency in public and residential buildings, in particular (the subject of the WP8 evaluation), for which support represented only around 1% of funding, and support for investment in urban development and social infrastructure, for which support was even smaller. In addition, the evaluation of large enterprises (WP4) covered only those countries which allocated significant amounts of funding to large enterprises, which was not the case for Finland. The evaluation of ETC (WP11), it should be noted, is the subject of a separate report. The findings of WP12 were outlined above, while the estimates produced by WP13 on the allocation of funding and of expenditure between regions are not considered here⁵.

3.1. Enterprise support and innovation (WP2, WP3 and WP4)

EUR 589 million, around 60% of the total ERDF going to Finland was allocated to this broad policy. Most of the funding (75%) went to RTD and innovation projects.

Up to the end of 2014, a total of 902 RTD projects had been supported, together with 270 cooperation projects between research institutes and enterprises. ERDF co-financing had also helped to start up 6 841 new businesses. Overall, 36 681 jobs were estimated to have been created, of which 4 282 were in research.

SME support, R&D and innovation (WP2)

Although Finland is ranked among the most innovative countries in the EU⁶, the ERDF was mainly directed towards business support and innovation and the strengthening of the R&D structures. Over the 2007-2013 period, the ERDF contributed less than half of the funding going to business support in Finland, the rest coming from government funding.

Enterprise support included measures aimed both at supporting the start-up of new businesses as well as at fostering the growth and competitiveness of established companies. Support took the form of a mix of measures, guarantees and venture capital as well as non-refundable grants. At the same time, support which was aimed at strengthening innovation in enterprises and centres of expertise was mainly concentrated on measures to improve the business environment and the development potential of regions rather on aid to individual firms.

Financial Instruments for enterprises (WP3)

Financial Instruments (FIs) were supported in Finland for the first time during the 2000-2006 period. Their use was limited in the 2007-2013 period, funding for them amounting to only EUR 35 million, only around 6% of the total ERDF going to business support. By the end of 2014, all of the funding allocated to FIs had been paid into the specific fund and over two-thirds of the funding had reached final recipients⁷.

FIs were set up to deal with two main market failures, the lack of availability of finance for firms starting up in business and the limited finance available to enterprises in sparsely-populated areas which have special needs.

Four regional OPs jointly financed a single specific fund, administered by *Finnvera*, a state-owned specialised finance company. The FIs were confined to two types, subsidised

⁵ They are available at: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/ec/2007-2013/#1.

⁶ The European Innovation Scoreboard 2016 also indicates that Finland are an "Innovation Leader" with a performance rate well above the EU average, see http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/facts-figures/scoreboards_en.

⁷ Fourth Progress Report in financing and implementing financial engineering instruments, DG REGIO, September 2015.



guarantees for SMEs and venture capital for business start-ups and early stage innovative SMEs. They, therefore, did not include loans.

3.2. Transport (WP5)

EUR 40 million, or 4% of the total ERDF, was allocated to Transport. Although limited, the funding was shared fairly evenly between roads, rail and other transport.

The projects undertaken were mainly aimed at reducing bottlenecks in the transport network without constructing new roads, the purpose being to improve the quality of roads in disadvantaged areas of in the north and east of Finland which are visited by tourists.

3.3. Environmental infrastructure (WP6)

Some EUR 45 million, or 4.6% of the total funding available, was allocated to the Environment. Of this, only EUR 9.5 million was invested in infrastructure to improve water supply and wastewater treatment and nothing was allocated to waste management, the three policy areas covered by the WP6 evaluation.

3.4. Culture and tourism (WP9)

Culture and tourism have been considered strategic sectors in Finland since 1970, generating relatively high levels of value-added and employing a relatively large number of people as compared with other EU countries. Just over EUR 80 million was set aside for support of investment in these two sectors over the period, slightly more than 8% of the total funding available (as compared with an EU share of just over 5%). Support took the form exclusively of non-repayable grants.

3.5. ETC (WP11)

Finland was involved in three programmes financed under the Cross-border Cooperation strand of the ETC Objective, respectively, with Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany and Poland, and the Baltic Sea Region programme (which involved 8 EU countries). The ETC-funded programmes are the subject of a separate report.

3.6. Impact on GDP (WP14)

In Finland, investment supported by Cohesion and rural development policies over the 2007-2013 period amounted to only around 0.1% of GDP a year. The investment concerned, together with that in other parts of the EU, is estimated to have increased GDP in Finland in 2015, at the end of the programming period, by around 0.2% above the level it would have been in the absence of the funding provided, even after taking explicit account of the contribution made by Finland to the financing of the policy⁸. It is further estimated that in 2023, 8 years after funding coming to an end, GDP will be 0.4% higher as a result of the investment, taking account of the gains from the trade generated by the investment as well as from the investment within Finland itself.

3.7. Overview of achievements

Table 5 summarises the data reported by MAs for core indicators, which were intended to give an idea of the outcome of the programmes co-financed. It shows that up to the end of 2014, the investment undertaken with the support of the ERDF for the

⁸ Estimates by the Quest model, a new-Keynesian dynamic general equilibrium model in kind widely used in economic policy research, developed by DG Economic and Financial Affairs to assess the effects of policies. See The impact of Cohesion Policy 2007-2013: model simulations with Quest III, WP14a, final report, http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/evaluation/pdf/expost2013/wp14a_final_report_en.pdf



2007-2013 period in Finland resulted in the direct creation of almost 37 000 jobs, of which nearly 4, 300 were in research.

It should be emphasised that since not all MAs reported data for all core indicators, the figures tend to understate achievements, perhaps substantially. In addition, the data reported relate to the situation one year before the official end of the period in which funding could be spent, so do not include the outcomes of the projects completed during this time.

Table 5 Values of core indicators for ERDF co-financed programmes in Finland for 2007-2013 period, as at end-2014

Core Indicator Code	Core indicator name	Value up to end-2014
1	Jobs created	36 681
4	Number of RTD projects	902
5	Number of cooperation projects enterprises-research institutes	270
6	Number of research jobs created	4 282
8	Number of start-ups supported	6 841

Note: The figures in the table are those reported by MAs in Annual Implementation Reports. Core indicators for which no data were reported by the Member State are not included. Source: Annual Implementation Reports, 2014 and DG Regional Policy post-processing of these, August 2016

