



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 Sweden

September 2016



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

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List of abbreviations

AIR	Annual Implementation Report
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDFCF	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation
GVA	Gross Value Added
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 Enterpris



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

CCI	Name of OP	Link beneficiaries	Number of projects
2007SE162PO001	OP Skåne-Blekinge	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	186
2007SE162PO002	OP Småland och Öarna	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	119
2007SE162PO003	OP Västsverige	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	122
2007SE162PO004	OP Östra Mellansverige	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	171
2007SE162PO005	OP Stockholm	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	56
2007SE162PO006	OP Norra Mellansverige	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	328
2007SE162PO007	OP Mellersta Norrland	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	321
2007SE162PO008	OP Övre Norrland	http://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken#page=eruf	283

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 Sweden and NUTS 2 regions, GDP/head (PPS), 2014



Sweden: 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, South Baltic and Baltic Sea Region programmes)

WP12 – Delivery system (case studies ERDF OP North - Mid Sweden and ETC Central Baltic – ESF OP Competitiveness and Employment)

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

The global economic recession hit the Swedish economy harder than many others. Between 2007 and 2009, GDP declined by around 3% a year. However, the economy also recovered more quickly and more strongly from the downturn than most others, growth exceeding 4% a year over the 2009-2011 period, though this was followed by two years of virtual stagnation before growth resumed in 2014 and 2015.

As a result of the recession, the employment rate declined between 2007 and 2009 though the decline was short-lived and it remained at around 80% of population aged 20-64 or just below throughout the period. Unemployment too increased during the recession but in the following years remained at around 8% of the labour force, below the EU average, though in 2015, it was still slightly higher than in 2007.

Although the public sector balance went into deficit in 2009 as a result of the recession, the deficit was less than 1% of GDP and it was kept relatively small in the following years. Government investment too was largely maintained during the period at around 4.5% of GDP, well above the EU average.

Regional disparities are relatively small, except between Stockholm and the other regions. The regions with the lowest GDP per head, Norra Mellansverige, in the north central part of the country, has a level which is less than 20% below the country average. This difference remained much the same over the 2007-2013 period, as did the difference between GDP per head Stockholm and the rest of the country (the level was around 40% higher than the country average in both 2007 and 2013).

Over the 2007-2013 period, the ERDF allocated to Sweden amounted to EUR 934.5 million, equivalent to just under 1% of Government capital expenditure or an average of EUR 14 per head of population per year. The rate of implementation of programmes, as reflected in payments of the ERDF from the EU in relation to the funding available, was relatively stable over the period. At the end of 2015, payments amounted to virtually 95% of the ERDF available suggesting that all the funding had been spent within the time allowed, given that 5% of funding is held back until all expenditure is approved.

Funding mostly went to innovation and enterprise support (72% of the total), most of the remainder going to support investment in ICT, transport and energy. The distribution of funding between policy areas remained unchanged over the course of the programming period.

Overall, the measures co-financed over the period led directly to the creation of over 50 000 jobs, of which 500 were in research. These achievements were obtained in part as a result of the support provided to 110 RTD projects and 335 projects to promote cooperation between SMEs and research institutes. Support also helped some 21 000 new businesses to start up.

In addition, the investment in transport co-financed led to the construction of 36 km of new roads and to the improvement of 14 km of existing roads and 81 km of railway lines. As a result, transport connections with the Northern regions were strengthened. Moreover, support for investment in ICT infrastructure resulted in 59 thousand more people being connected to broadband.

Overall, the additional investment supported is estimated to have increased GDP in Sweden in 2015 by 0.1% over and above what it would have been in the absence of the policy, even allowing for the country's contribution to the financing of the policy. Equally, GDP in 2023 will be an estimated 0.2% higher as a result of the investment concerned.



1. The policy context and background

1.1. Macroeconomic situation

After a period of sustained growth between 2000 and 2007, the global recession had a marked effect on the Swedish economy, GDP contracting by an average of nearly 3% a year over the two years 2007-2009 (Table 1). The recovery from recession, however, was much stronger than in most countries, GDP increasing by over 4% a year over the 2009-2011 period. This was followed, on the other hand, by two years of near stagnation before growth resumed again in 2014, the rate rising to almost 4% in 2015.

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

	2000-07	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13	2013-2014	2014-15
GDP growth	<i>(Annual average % pa)</i>					
Sweden	3.0	-2.9	4.3	0.5	2.3	3.6
EU average	2.3	-2.0	1.9	-0.1	1.4	1.9
	2000	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Employment rate (% 20-64)						
Sweden	76.3	80.1	78.3	79.4	79.8	80.5
EU average	66.5	69.8	68.9	68.6	68.4	70.1
Unemployment rate (% lab force)						
Sweden	5.5	6.2	8.4	7.8	8.1	7.4
EU average	9.2	7.1	8.9	9.6	10.8	9.3

Source: Eurostat, National accounts and Labour Force Survey

Although the recession led to a decline in employment, the proportion of those aged 20-64 in work falling by almost 2 percentage points between 2007 and 2009, the employment rate of this age group rose during the period of growth in 2009-2011 and remained at around 80% up to 2015. Unemployment increased in 2007-2009 but from then on remained at 8% of the labour force or just below throughout the period, higher than in the pre-crisis years (Table 1).

The public sector balance moved from a surplus of over 3% of GDP in 2007 to a deficit in 2009, though a relatively small one. The deficit was maintained at a low level for the remainder of the period and in 2015 the budget was in balance (Table 2). The avoidance of a significant deficit meant that public sector debt was never a problem during the period, not rising much above 40% of GDP. At the same time, government investment was maintained at around 4.5% of GDP, more than in most other EU countries.

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

	2000	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Public sector balance	<i>(% GDP)</i>					
Sweden	3.2	3.3	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4	0.0
EU average	0.0	-0.9	-6.7	-4.5	-3.3	-2.4
Public sector debt						
Sweden	50.6	38.3	40.4	36.9	39.8	43.4
EU average	60.6	57.9	73.1	81.1	85.5	85.2
General Govt investment						
Sweden	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
EU average	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9

Source: Eurostat Government financial accounts



1.2. Regional Disparities

Sweden has a population of 9.7 million spread over a large area with scattered settlements in the North and densely populated areas in the South, especially in the main cities, Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. Disparities between the 8 NUTS2 regions are relatively small, except between Stockholm and the rest. Historically, the Northern regions have lagged behind the others in terms of economic development because of their climate and terrain. The one with the lowest GDP per head however, Norra Mellansverige, has a level per head that is less than 20% below the country average (see Country folder for Sweden).

Over the 2007-2013 period, regional disparities in GDP per head remained largely unchanged both between Stockholm and the other regions (Stockholm having a GDP per head around 40% higher than the country average in 2014 as in 2007) and between the northern region and the south (GDP per head in Norra Mellansverige remained below the country average to much the same extent).

Differences in employment and unemployment rates are also small for the most part, the employment rate in Stockholm, the highest in the country, being only just over 4 percentage points higher in 2015 than in Norra Mellansverige which has the lowest rate, while unemployment varied from 6.6% to 9.5%. Again, these differences are much the same as at the beginning of the programming period.

2. Main features of Cohesion Policy implementation

2.1. Nature and scale of Cohesion Policy in the country

The Swedish National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) for the 2007-2013 period prioritised four main policy objectives, with special emphasis on urban areas and the needs of the sparsely populated areas in the North of the country: (1) Innovative environments and entrepreneurship, through development of new and attractive products; (2) Improve skills and increase labour supply to reduce the people outside of the labour market; (3) Improve accessibility by expanding national road and railway networks and developing the information society and (4) Strategic cross-border cooperation to give support to indigenous people in the border areas and help them to retain their culture.

The total allocation from the ERDF for the period amounted to EUR 934.5 million, which corresponds to just under 1% of Government capital expenditure and an average of EUR 14 per head of population per year, slightly less than the average in other Competitiveness regions in the EU15 (Table 3).

The ERDF co-financed 8 regional Operational Programmes (OPs), one for each NUTS2 region. The distribution of funding varied significantly across OPs, to a large extent reflecting differences in GDP per head. Around two-thirds of the total was allocated to the three Northern regions, which together accounted for around 18% of the population, Övre Norrland in the far north (26%), Norra Mellansverige (21%) and Mellersta Norrland (19%). The remaining third was allocated fairly evenly between four of the other regions, while the fifth, Stockholm, the largest region in terms of population (22% of the total), received the smallest share (around 4%).



Table 3 ERDF and national co-financing for the 2007-2013 period in Sweden, 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	934.5	1 091.6	-	2,026.2	934.5	1 052.4	-	1 986.9
Competitiveness % GDP	0.04	0.04	-	0.08	-	-39.2	-	-39.2
% Govt. capital expend	0.8	0.9	-	1.6	0.04	0.04	-	0.08
Per head (EUR) pa in Competitiveness	14.3	16.7	-	31.0	0.8	0.8	-	1.6
EU15								
% GDP	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.24	14.3	16.1	-	30.4
% Govt. capital expend	3.1	2.0	0.3	5.5	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.21
Per head (EUR) pa in Competitiveness	16.1	15.0	3.1	34.1	3.1	1.4	0.3	4.8
					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.

Source: DG Regional and Urban Policy, Inforegio database and Eurostat, national accounts and Government statistics

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

The distribution of the ERDF between broad policy areas reflected the priorities set out in the Swedish NSRF. The majority of funding went to Innovation and RTD (43%) together with enterprise support (11%) and entrepreneurship (9.5%)². The remaining funds were invested in transport (8%), ICT (8%) and energy (7%). The distribution between policy areas remained unchanged over the period (Table 4).

² 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 Sweden 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	404.6	404.6	-	-	-	43.3	43.3
2.Entrepreneurship	88.8	88.8	-	-	-	9.5	9.5
3.Other investment in enterprise	102.5	102.5	-	-	-	11.0	11.0
4.ICT for citizens & business	72.2	72.2	-	-	-	7.7	7.7
5.Environment	15.9	15.9	-	-	-	1.7	1.7
6.Energy	61.5	61.5	-	-	-	6.6	6.6
7.Broadband	30.2	30.2	-	-	-	3.2	3.2
8.Road	9.3	9.3	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
9.Rail	11.6	11.6	-	-	-	1.2	1.2
10.Other transport	56.1	56.1	-	-	-	6.0	6.0
11.Human capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Labour market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.Culture & social infrastructure	22.8	22.8	-	-	-	2.4	2.4
14.Social Inclusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Territorial Dimension	21.8	21.8	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
16.Capacity Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.Technical Assistance	37.4	37.4	-	-	-	4.0	4.0
Total	934.5	934.5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0

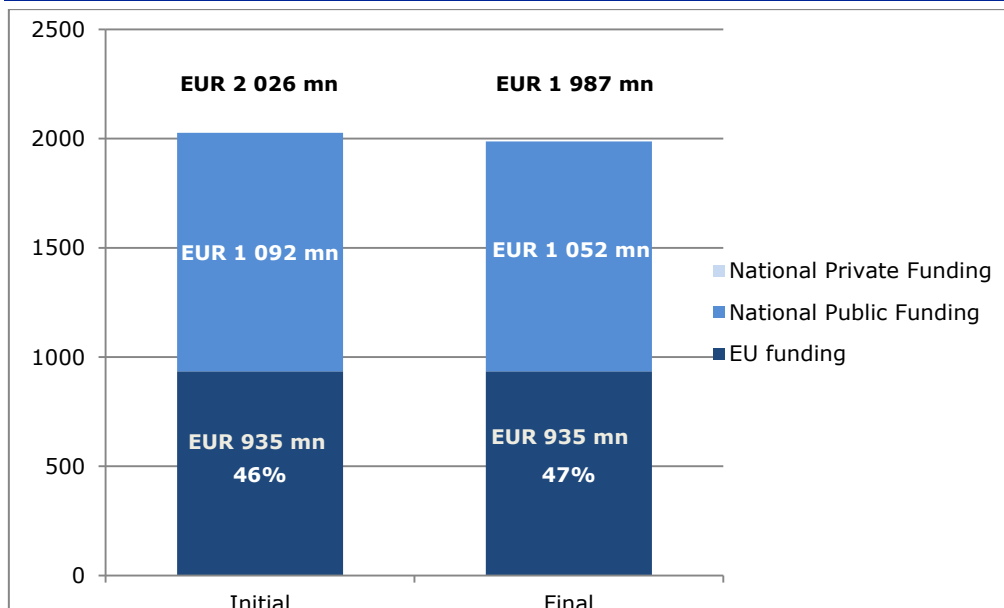
Note: 'Added' is the sum of additions made to resources in OPs where there was a net increase in the funding going to the category. 'Deducted' is the sum of deductions made to resources in OPs where there was a net reduction in funding. 'Social inclusion' includes measures to assist disadvantaged groups 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

Over the programming period, the overall funding available for investment was reduced slightly (by EUR 39 million) as consequence of a small increase in the EU co-financing rate (from 46% to 47%) which implied a counterpart reduction in the national co-financing rate and therefore in the amount of co-funding provided by the national government (given that EU funding remained the same) (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)

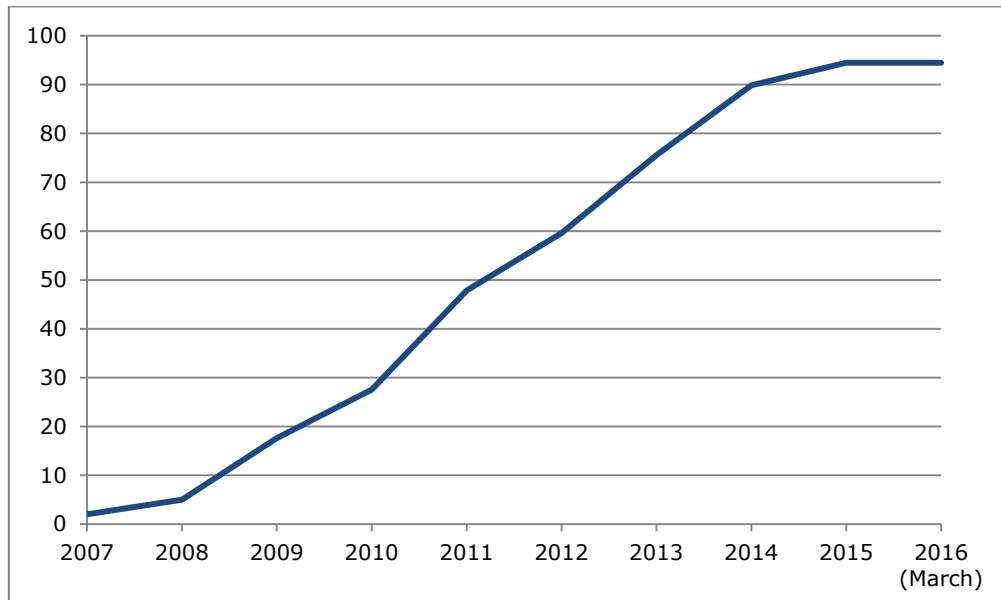


Source: DG Regional Policy financial data, 14 April 2016



The rate of implementation of programmes, as reflected in payments from the Commission in relation to the overall funding available, was relatively stable over the period. At the end of 2015, payments amounted to close to 95% of the total ERDF for the period, which implies that all the funding had been spent by then as required by the regulations, given the 5% held back until expenditure is approved (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Time profile of payments from the ERDF to Sweden 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 under WP12³. According to this, the national Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, 'Tillväxtverket', managed the ERDF programmes and provided support to the 8 regional OPs. The implementation of the programmes was therefore largely decentralised while programming was centralised.

The country has experience in managing EU funds since 1995. In addition, the public administration is well-developed and highly efficient, particularly with regard to the quality, executive capacity and effectiveness of government.

Local and regional authorities were found to have participated actively both in the programming and in project selection. At the same time, their high level of autonomy was important for ensuring that local and regional needs were taken into account in the project selection process.

On the other hand, the controls and regulations relating to financial management and control were considered by the MAs surveyed to entail disproportionate requirements in relation to the limited budget available (particularly as regards ESF programmes)⁴. At the same time, monitoring and reporting requirements were regarded as appropriate and proportionate, though, again according to the MAs surveyed, it would have been useful to have more concrete and detailed guidance from the Commission in order to reduce uncertainty about the interpretation of legal requirements.

³ The WP12 report is published at http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/ec/2007-2013/#1?

⁴ A case study was carried out as part of: Case studies reports (Task 3), Delivery System, WP12, see http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/ec/2007-2013/#1?



Evaluations were carried out for all OPs and were based on evaluation plans approved at the beginning of the programming period. The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth produced guidance documents for the various on-going evaluation activities. Evaluation findings were considered useful, and together with the recommendations made, they were thought to have improved the implementation of programmes. In general, however, they were mainly focused on implementation and less on the impacts of programmes.

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) which made up the ex post exercise. These 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).

Only some of these are relevant for Sweden, in the sense that a significant amount of funding went to support investment in the policy areas covered by the evaluations. This was not the case with regard to the evaluation of large enterprises (WP4), the evaluation of environmental infrastructure (WP6), to which no funding was allocated in Sweden over the period, the evaluation of energy efficiency in public and residential buildings (WP8), to which very little funding was allocated and the evaluation of urban development and social infrastructure (WP10), for which the same was the case. 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 expenditure between regions are not considered here⁵.

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

Over the 2007-2013 period, EUR 596 million was allocated to this broad policy area, corresponding to around 64% of the total ERDF available. Of this, over two-thirds were earmarked for RTD and innovation.

Up to the end of 2014, a total of 110 RTD projects had received support, together with 325 cooperation projects between companies and research institutions. Support had also been given to 53 projects to provide direct aid for SME investment, while 21 264 new businesses had been helped to start up. Altogether, over the country as a whole,

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



an estimated 50 352 jobs had been directly created as a result of ERDF financing, of which 6 469 were jobs in SMEs and 500 in research.

SME support, R&D and innovation (WP2)

Along with Denmark and Finland, Sweden is ranked among the most innovative countries in the EU⁶.

Over the programming period, the prevalent form of business support was directed at targeted clusters of firms rather than individual enterprises. This form of support had already began in the 2000-2006 programming period and was used mainly in Övre Norrland and Norra Mellansverige, where support of businesses was particularly important. In these programmes, clusters were intended to foster long-term collaboration between universities and other higher education institutes, public authorities and industry in strategic activities or sectors, in which SMEs were encouraged to participate.

Financial Instruments for enterprises (WP3)

Financial Instruments (FIs) were applied for the first time in Sweden during the 2000-2006 period. In the 2007-2013 programming period, the financial allocation to FIs for enterprises was to EUR 157 million, of which ERDF support amounted to EUR 72 million, accounting for around 11% of the total ERDF funding for business support. National funding, which amounted to over half of the support provided came exclusively from public authorities with nothing coming from the private sector. By the end of 2014, virtually all the funding allocated had been paid into the respective funds and 78% had reached final recipients, leaving just over 20% to be paid out in 2015.

The reason for setting up FIs in Sweden was mainly to compensate for the lack of access to finance for SMEs. 11 specific funds were created in 2009, managed by 5 different public intermediaries owned by a Swedish state pension fund. The only form of FIs were equities, no loan or guarantee funds being created.

3.2. Transport (WP5)

Some EUR 77 million, 8% of the total ERDF available, was allocated to investment in transport. Of this, a third went to investment in roads and rail, funding being fairly evenly divided between the two, while over two-thirds went to support other types of investment apart, particularly the construction of terminals. A major example is the Båramo terminal linking the harbour in Gothenburg with the railway in order to facilitate the transfer of goods coming from overseas and exports of goods going in the opposite direction.

According to the core indicators reported, the ERDF co-financed the construction of 36 km of new roads and 2 km of new railway line and the upgrade of 14 km of existing roads and 81 km of railway line.

3.3. Culture and tourism (WP9)

Both culture and tourism industry have come to play an increasingly important role in the Swedish economy, especially in some regions, particularly in the sparsely-populated ones with areas of natural and cultural importance.

Although not a priority in the 2007-2013 period, culture and tourism were allocated an overall amount of EUR 68 million, 7% of the total funding available, and received support in 6 of the 8 OPs. By far the larger part of the funding allocated, 85%, went to tourism mainly to support investment in tourist services, the remainder going to

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



support of cultural infrastructure and to improving cultural services. Support took the form only of non-repayable grants, most of it going to sparsely populated areas.

Up to the end of 2014, the support provided is reported to have led to the direct creation of 936 full-time equivalent jobs in tourism.

3.4. ETC (WP11)

Sweden was involved in 7 Interreg programmes financed under the Cross-border Cooperation strand of the ETC Objective, respectively with Denmark, Finland, Norway, Germany, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and the Baltic Sea Region programme (which involved 8 EU countries). The ETC-funded programmes are the subject of a separate report.

3.5. Impact on GDP (WP14)

Investment supported by Cohesion and rural development policies over the 2007-2013 period in Sweden amounted to less than 0.1% of GDP a year (only 0.04%). The investment concerned, together with that in other parts of the EU, is estimated to have increased GDP in Sweden in 2015, at the end of the programming period, by around 0.1% above the level it would have been in the absence of the funding provided. This is after taking explicit account of the contribution made by Sweden to the financing of the policy, as well as the gains to Sweden from the trade generated by the investment in other parts of the EU⁷. It is also estimated that GDP in 2023, 8 years after the funding coming to an end, will be 0.2% higher as a result of the investment.

3.6. Overview of achievements

Table 5 summarises the data reported by MAs for core indicators over the period, which were created in order to give an idea of the outcome of the programmes co-financed. It shows that, in addition to the achievements reported above under the different WPs, support for investment in renewable energy had, up to the end of 2014, added 27 410 Megawatts to the overall capacity to produce electricity from renewables. It also shows that ERDF support had helped 59 633 more people to have access to broadband.

It should be emphasised, however, 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.

⁷ 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.



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

Core Indicator Codes	Core indicator name	Value up to end-2014
1	Jobs created	50 352
4	Number of RTD projects	110
5	Number of cooperation projects enterprises-research institutes	325
6	Number of research jobs created	500
7	Number of direct investment aid projects to SMEs	53
8	Number of start-ups supported	21 264
9	Number of Jobs created in SMEs (gross, full time equivalent)	6 469
12	Number of additional population covered by broadband access	59 633
14	km of new roads	36
16	km of reconstructed roads	14
17	km of new railroads	2
19	km of reconstructed railroads	81
24	Additional capacity of renewable energy production (MW)	274
35	Number of jobs created in tourism	936

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

