

# **COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

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## **FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFORM OF THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS**

- 1992 -

## FOREWORD

This is the fourth annual report on the implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds as required by Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

The report deals with all the major topics set out in Article 31 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88, stressing in particular the utilization of the budget resources available to each Fund and presenting a concrete assessment of their activities.

Chapter I assesses the implementation of operations by Objective and by country. It also takes stock of the Community initiative programmes, innovative measures and technical assistance operations.

Chapter II is devoted to budget execution in 1992, the role of the lending instruments (EIB and ECSC) in implementing the Objectives, and controls on the proper use of Community funds.

Chapter III, finally, deals with implementation of the principles of the 1988 reform, but lays stress particularly on assessment work undertaken on the initiative of the Commission or the Member States, on the respect of the principle of additionality and on the role of the social partners.

The Mid-Term Review published in February 1992 showed that encouraging results had already been achieved in implementing the operations financed by the three Funds. The main proposals in the Delors II package were approved at the Edinburgh summit on 11 and 12 December 1992. This provided in particular for a doubling of the structural resources available to the four least prosperous Community countries up to 1999, priority for Objective 1, a major increase in the funds devoted to the other Objectives, a redefinition of Objectives 3 and 4, and an effort to deal with the difficulties faced by some coastal regions by the creation of a financial instrument for fisheries guidance (FIFG).

Subsequent to this, the Commission proposed changes to the Structural Fund regulations, involving both the framework and coordinating regulations and the regulations specific to each Fund.

All these regulations were adopted by the Council on 20 July 1993. The next programming period will run from 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1999.

## SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Pursuant to Article 31 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88, the following assessment of implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds during 1992 can be given.

### The state of progress of each Objective

One year before the end of the first programming period, the countries and regions covered by Objective 1 showed their determination to take up all the assistance originally allocated by presenting their very last schemes designed to fill in remaining gaps (OPs, global grants, projects, etc.), and by making the necessary modifications to timetables in order to ensure total absorption of appropriations by the end of 1993.

Problems still remain in Italy, in particular in connection with operations for which the counterpart to Community funds is being provided by regional governments.

The programmes adopted in 1991 for the new Länder and east Berlin have for the most part run smoothly and according to forecast. The scale of the need for aid, however, led to a change in the allocation of planned payments between 1992 and subsequent years to shift more of it to the former.

With regard to Objective 2, it proved possible in 1992, thanks to the extension of programmes, to commit the great majority of the appropriations allocated for the first programming period (1989-91) and to achieve a satisfactory level of payments.

Probably owing to continuity in the priorities adopted for the 1992-93 period and to the experience already gained, all the regions were able at the beginning of the year to submit most of the operations they wished to implement during this second phase and thus arrived, by the end of 1992, at a satisfactory level of budget execution.

In the case of Objectives 3 and 4, 1992 saw the completion of implementation of the CSFs covering the first phase as well as the establishment of the new CSFs for 1993.

These new CSFs, which provide for an overall envelope of approximately ECU 2.1 billion, have as their main features the continuity of intervention priorities (basic training, second-level training, employment aid, aid for the most deprived persons), and the introduction of greater flexibility under Objective 3 so as to be able to cover persons unemployed for less than 12 months as well as customs brokers and agents whose employment situation has been affected by the completion of the Single Market.

Owing to the persistence of the problem of long-term unemployment, the relative share of assistance devoted to reducing it, within the overall amount of financial resources, has been increased.

Operations under Objective 5(a) did not undergo important changes in 1992. It seems that the various schemes had settled down or attained their normal activity levels. Compensatory allowances especially took on more importance, whereas investment on farms (approximately 50 000 new plans) and start-ups by young farmers showed a degree of decline.

In the case of schemes for the marketing and processing of agricultural products, the allocation of commitments between the various programmes shows that the meat sector is the prime recipient, followed by fruit and vegetables, milk and milk products and wine.

Objective 5(a) schemes in the fisheries sector concentrated on the needs of the sector, particularly - in view of the crisis in fisheries - the restructuring of businesses and the improvement of health conditions and the quality of products.

The coverage of programmes for environmentally sensitive areas and of regional programmes containing forestry schemes was widened with the approval of new programmes. These will be integrated into the agri-environmental and forestry programmes envisaged as supporting measures under the reform of the common agricultural policy.

As regards Objective 5(b), the programme implementation rate has accelerated but remains variable according to region. It is highest in Spain (120%)<sup>1</sup>, followed by France (102%) and the Netherlands (99%), whereas it is only 77% in Italy, the principal reason being the late presentation and approval of the OPs for some regions.

Schemes mostly cover the following priorities: diversification of agriculture, development of activities outside agriculture as well as tourism and human resources, and environmental protection schemes.

Schemes such as the promotion of regional products, the modernization of villages, major investment in the small-business sector and the provision of regional infrastructure provide other valuable examples of projects with a positive impact on rural areas in decline.

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<sup>1</sup> Some Member States committed more funds than planned for the year in question.

This type of investment has, in general, expanded more rapidly than agricultural diversification or the development of human resources, for which devising programmes is in general more complicated.

A large number of decisions were approved during 1992 to launch the operational phases of the twelve Community initiatives adopted in 1990 and 1991.

A new initiative called Retex, intended to accelerate the diversification of economic activities in regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector, was adopted in May 1992.

The data on financial execution show that the Structural Funds had ECU 17 054 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 15 925 million in payment appropriations at their disposal in 1992, to which were added ECU 1 046 million in commitments and ECU 1 285 million in payment appropriations to assist the new Länder.

The execution of these appropriations attained 99.2% for the commitment appropriations and 99.3% for the payment appropriations (100% and 96.3% respectively in the new Länder). Over the whole of the original period for doubling structural spending (1988-93), the grand total of the appropriations entered in the budget against the Structural Funds thus so far comes to ECU 52 419 million (at 1988 prices), in line with the figure provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

The work done so far on assessing the macroeconomic impact of the Structural Funds in the Objective 1 regions shows that, in the depressed economic climate in which the Community as a whole finds itself, the relative contribution of Community assistance to economic development in the regions has increased. The Funds now represent a larger share of the investment made in these countries and contribute on a broader scale to supporting economic growth, which has been slowing down in recent years.

During 1992 the assessment of forms of intervention and thematic assessment were both developed considerably. While the quality of the results in terms of estimating the impact of Community assistance has not always come up to the Commission's expectations, owing to the methodological complexities and the inadequacies of the data available, the thematic assessments on the other hand - which have given priority to the forward-looking and strategic dimensions - have contributed to guiding future priorities for assistance in a number of Member States.

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CHAPTER I

ASSESSMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FUNDS BY OBJECTIVE,  
AND OF COMMUNITY INITIATIVES, INNOVATIVE MEASURES  
AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. ASSESSMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FUNDS BY OBJECTIVE

1.1 Objective 1 and the new Länder

One year before the end of the first programming period, the mobilization of resources from the three Funds was high in all the countries and regions covered by Objective 1. The last operational programmes were adopted and the scope for adjusting and amending measures previously adopted was used systematically in all countries, making it possible to utilize appropriations to the full, enhance a large number of operations, and adapt to the situation on the ground.

The table below shows that the rate of absorption of appropriations reached a high level at the end of 1992, at almost 77%.

Objective 1

Execution of commitments over the period 1989-92 as a percentage of the aid provided for in the CSFs adopted for 1989-93

Greece	79.2%
Spain	80.3%
France	76.6%
Ireland	80.3%
Italy	64.6%
Portugal	79.2%
United Kingdom	78.7%
Total Objective 1	76.5%

In a general context of economic recession and a reduction in overall investment by the Member States, the impact of the aid provided by the Structural Funds has proved to be all the greater and more positive in all these regions.

A precise quantitative analysis by Fund and Objective is given in Chapter II, and figures for each country and Fund are provided in Annexes I.1 and II.1.



### 1.1.1 Greece

The year 1992 was a pivotal one for implementation of the Greek CSF in that it saw a consolidation of the excellent rate of implementation of the operational assistance already reported for 1991.

With the exception of the Acheloos project, the last OPs of the Greek CSF were adopted during the year: three of these are multifund programmes (ERDF/ESF) devoted to "Improvement in the competitiveness of industrial firms and services companies", "Balanced development of tourism" and "Training in public administration". The "crash programme" to promote the intensive development of telecommunications is a monofund programme under the ERDF, although a special measure supported by the ESF for this same programme is provided for in the OP on telecommunications already approved. Two new EAGGF OPs were also approved, one comprising a package of forestry measures, the other olive-grove restructuring measures. In addition, two technical assistance measures were adopted in 1992, one under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 on the establishment of a programming framework for the period after 1994 with aid coming exclusively from the ERDF, the other on the financing of the action plan for regional statistics with joint ERDF/ESF aid, as well as a "Technical assistance 1992-93" OP introduced on the initiative of the ESF to improve the mechanisms for identifying training needs and strengthening the monitoring, control and assessment system.

Decisions under the Community initiatives Prisma, Telematique, Regen and Leader were also taken during the year.

Amendments were made to programmes previously adopted by the three Funds, but the greatest changes made were to the ESF OPs "Training structures" and "Secondary education", making it possible to strengthen basic and continuing training for teachers in secondary education and for trainers and middle-managers in specialized centres, and to develop new training programmes for technical qualifications. The "Agricultural structures" OP under the EAGGF was also amended.

The favourable situation as regards implementation of the CSF was also reflected in commitments and payments. In relation to the total appropriations allocated to the Greek CSF there has been a gradual speed-up and, after the first four years of implementation, almost 80% of the five-year total has been spent on the ground, with favourable prospects for total execution between now and the end of the 1993 budget year.

The annual average rate of implementation for the new regional OPs increased from 60% to 100% between 1990 and 1992.

On aggregate, the appropriations already committed by the ERDF amount to 79.3% of the aid provided for over the entire period 1989-93 (and almost 103% for 1989-92 alone) and payments to 75.2% of commitments. The commitments made by the ESF during the four years 1989-92 represent all the amounts provided for in the CSF for that period, whereas payments accounted for approximately 70% of commitments. For all EAGGF measures (former regional measures and Objective 5(a) measures), the commitment rate for 1992 reached 118%.

As regards the IMPs, ECU 311 million were committed in 1992 and ECU 416 million paid. If this trend continues, it should be possible for all the funds intended for the IMPs to be spent by the end of 1993.

There are several explanations for this favourable implementation of the CSF: firstly, the execution of budget decisions taken by the Greek Government, the effect of which has been to ensure the part-financing of public expenditure linked to the Structural Funds, but also the joint Commission/Member State efforts referred to in the previous report (1991), which came to full fruition in 1992.

The assessment also reveals the following:

In the field of basic infrastructures, 1992 saw an acceleration of work on the Athens metro, with major decisions being taken on the organization of monitoring such as the setting up of the quasi-governmental agency "Attiko Metro" and the appointment of a project manager.

Upgrading of the Athens-Thessaloniki and Athens-Corinth roads to motorways continued, whilst the Greek authorities are finalizing a master plan for road transport based on the crossing point of the north-south and west-east axes, most of which could be included in the next CSF. Furthermore, the "crash programme" should allow a qualitative leap to be made in the field of telecommunications and the digitization of the Greek network, the target of an upgrade to Community standards by 2000 being quite feasible.

In terms of impact on the economy, the figures published in 1991 still hold good in 1992 (cumulative GDP growth being around 2.5%); the Commission has now launched a series of assessment studies on the contribution of the CSF in the R&D, transport and telecommunications sectors in the three Member States completely covered by Objective 1 (Greece, Ireland and Portugal) and on human resources in all Objective 1 regions.

Other studies have also been carried out on CSF-assisted sectors considered to be the most important for the Greek economy (tourism, industry and services, transport, environment, energy, research and development), the

initial results of which should be known in 1993 and can serve as the basis for deliberations on the next programming period.

### 1.1.2 Spain

Measures approved in previous years have continued to be implemented correctly and properly while further decisions were taken during 1992 making it possible to achieve an almost 100% rate of CSF implementation.

These related to a number of different measures involving almost ECU 202 million of assistance (ERDF: ECU 190.15 m, ESF: ECU 0.22 m, EAGGF: ECU 11.04 m) adopted in 1992, comprising:

- under the ERDF: the "Comarca del Bajo Guadalquivir" OP, designed to improve the living conditions of the local population by means of job-creating measures. There are also seven large projects, each one for a specific region: Andalusia, comprising a contribution from public funds to the capital and guarantee funds of mutual insurance companies; in the Canary Islands, the urban renewal of the metropolitan area of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; in Galicia, with the "Canal de Eiras" project, and in Castile-Leon with the modernization for tourism purposes of urban facilities in the historic centre of Salamanca. The three other regions, Castile-La Mancha, the Autonomous Community of Valencia and Asturias will benefit from various schemes for the cleaning up and treatment of waste water as part of the "protection and improvement of the environment" priority in the CSF.

Part-financing for aid schemes in the energy sector and a number of measures covered by Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88, ongoing assessment studies and sectoral impact studies were also approved in 1992.

- under the ESF: two OPs as part of technical assistance.
- under the EAGGF: two new OPs, one concerning an improvement in agricultural production conditions in Melilla, the other an improvement in banana production conditions in the Canary Islands and competitiveness problems.

Changes to programmes were also adopted during the year, in particular in the case of the ESF to enable appropriations for start-up aid programmes to be transferred to the "Escuelas-Talleres" OP, which has been highly successful, with applications outstripping available funds. By contrast, the major programmes of recruitment aid administered by INEM were little used since the legal framework anticipated in Spain when the CSF and the OPs were drawn up was not finally adopted until April 1992. As regards the EAGGF, reprogramming was minor with the exception of the OP on the abandonment of farming activity, progress of which has been unsatisfactory and for which the Commission has decided a major reduction in assistance.

Since applications for the financing of agri-food operations (Objective 5(a)) exceeded the funds allocated to the EAGGF, transfers were made from the EAGGF and the "Abandonment of agricultural activity" OP to enhance the application of Regulations (EEC) No 866/90 and 867/90 on the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products.

Budget execution was particularly satisfactory.

In the case of the ERDF, more than 78.5% of the appropriations for the entire period have already been committed (the remaining appropriations depend on programmes already approved or being approved), and the level of payments is also encouraging.

Since 1989 all ESF appropriations provided for in the CSF for the four years 1989-92 have also been committed and payments have reached 74% of commitments. The implementation of measures covered by the EAGGF has improved considerably. The OPs for the priority "improvement in the conditions of agricultural production, irrigation and land consolidation" and measures concerning the specific Community action under Regulation (EEC) No 1118/88<sup>1</sup> are progressing very well, leaving only a reduced amount available for 1993, and the other OPs have also progressed well compared with 1991.

The four years during which the Spanish CSF has been implemented not only show that the initial reservations of the national and regional authorities vis-à-vis the programmes as a form of assistance disappeared but also that these are now recognised as highly useful instruments, where for the first time authorities from different administrative levels have cooperated in implementing a cohesive package of measures covering common objectives, each allocating the necessary technical and financial resources.

The level of commitments is likely to confirm initial forecasts and indicate that, given their population size, some regions have received a greater concentration of aid, in particular Andalusia with 27% of the total, but also Castile-La Mancha (12.5%), Castile-Leon (11.3%), followed by the Canary Islands, Galicia and the Autonomous Community of Valencia, whereas only 5.2% of Community assistance has not been regionalized.

The Commission has begun a study to assess the CSF in the field of human resources, as in all Objective 1 regions.

### 1.1.3 France

The CSFs for the French Objective 1 regions (Corsica and the four Overseas Departments) have been implemented by operational programmes adopted mostly in 1990 and by a major project approved in 1991, but a number of new decisions were also taken in 1992.

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1 OJ No L 107, 28 April 1988.

Principally these are an OP for the banana and cane-sugar-rum sectors adopted for the overseas departments under the Poseidon programme, with a Community contribution from the EAGGF of ECU 14 million in addition to the CSF, and programmes adopted under the following Community initiatives:

- Prisma for Corsica, Réunion and French Guiana,
- Télématique for Corsica, Réunion and Martinique,
- Interreg for greater cooperation between Corsica and Sardinia,
- Envireg and Stride for Corsica.

The total amount of Community aid allocated under the initiatives was ECU 28.31 million.

Finally, the amounts allocated in the CSFs to technical assistance measures have been used both to extend the employment survey carried out by INSEE in mainland France to the overseas departments and, following the study carried out in 1991, for the preparation of a joint computerized administration system for the five regions which should be operational from the first half of 1993.

Although there were delays in approving all the measures, the financial situation at the end of 1992 was relatively satisfactory. Over the entire period 1990-92, ERDF commitments reached 54.7% of the amounts initially provided for, 21.2% of this during 1992; payments were approximately 44%, of which 18.7% in 1992.

Implementation of the EAGGF aid budget is also satisfactory and in line with programming in Corsica and Guadeloupe. By contrast, a major shortage of EAGGF funds for the island of Réunion will probably mean that the Commission will propose a supplementary allocation to prevent any hiatus in the island's economic development. There are also delays in implementing the Leader CIPs. As regards the ESF, implementation of vocational training schemes has progressed in line with programming, the high level of appropriation absorption indicating that all the OPs will be fully committed by the end of the period.

In order to facilitate implementation of programmes, to speed up the mobilization of Community aid and its disbursement to beneficiaries and to complete operations within the time limits for committing all the appropriations, the Monitoring Committees, in agreement with the Commission and the national authorities, have amended the timetables for some OPs.

Turning to the IMP for Corsica, all Community aid from the Funds and from "additional heading 551"<sup>(1)</sup> was committed by 31 December for the entire period 1985-92, payments amounting to ECU 45.52 million (ERDF: ECU 30.33 m; ESF: ECU 6.24 m; EAGGF: ECU 8.95 m) and ECU 18.32 million for heading 551.

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(1) Adopted in 1985 to compensate for the problems faced by the Mediterranean areas of France, Italy and Greece as a result of the accession of Spain and Portugal.

The assessment reports on the Corsican IMP concluded that all the measures have had a major impact (in particular in raising the level of basic infrastructures and the development of human resources). The measures adopted and implemented for each priority within the CSFs indicate that, in the case of the overseas departments, priority has been given to measures to improve communications with Martinique, French Guiana and Guadeloupe, whereas the main focus of attention in Corsica was support infrastructures for economic activity.

Compared with investments in improving communications and support infrastructures, Community assistance allocated to the industrial sector continues to be low, reflecting a degree of reluctance by the regions to give priority to this sector and the difficulty in implementing these measures, in particular as a result of the weakness of the industrial fabric in the regions concerned.

Although the percentages allocated to agriculture, developing human resources and rural development are high in all regions, they do not appear particularly substantive and often reflect widely differing approaches, some regions having chosen to consolidate and modernize their traditional sectors while others have preferred to promote diversification activities. A large part of the Regis appropriations have also been used for these measures.

With the exception of Corsica, where the older population explains the relatively small percentage of expenditure on vocational training, all the other regions devoted almost a third of the funds available under the CSFs to the development of human resources.

As a rule, the measures under the responsibility of the regional authorities are better adapted to actual socio-economic conditions in the regions and in some cases implementation is better than forecast. For example: training in the craft trades in Guadeloupe and training in selling, commerce and tourism in Corsica.

Out of the range of national measures, the success of the "modified military service" scheme for young people in the overseas departments, which already worked well in 1991 and which exceeded forecasts in 1992, made it necessary to increase its financial allocation.

As already mentioned, the Commission has launched a study to assess the contribution of the CSF in the field of human resources in all Objective 1 regions, including the French regions.

Finally, while transfers from the mainland mean that no major conclusions on the macroeconomic impact of Community assistance in the five French Objective 1 regions can easily be drawn, the measures introduced are nevertheless helping economic activity, in particular in the building/public works sector as a result of the implementation of major airport, port and water supply projects.

As is shown by the implementation of measures priority by priority, productive investment aid, introduced gradually, has been implemented to a lesser extent than aid for large-scale infrastructures. Special efforts are being made to provide information and encouragement here.

In general, the programme approach to Community assistance has helped to structure the local economic development effort and partnership between the various government and socio-economic bodies involved.

#### 1.1.4 Ireland

Implementation of the CSF in Ireland was on target at the end of 1992.

Some new decisions were approved in 1992, including the following:

- a global ERDF/ESF grant to be used primarily to assist local development initiatives, with aid schemes for business creation/development and vocational training;
- an ERDF technical assistance scheme in addition to the one approved in 1990. It will be used to fund assessment of the current CSF and to prepare the next one;
- a number of small technical assistance schemes drawn from all three Funds;
- a contribution from the Technical assistance innovatory projects OP to the ESF parts of the Rural development and Tourism OPs;
- Community initiative programmes for Leader and Horizon.

The other programmes previously adopted under the CSF have progressed relatively well, and only minor enhancing amendments were made to take advantage of the flexibility inherent in the CSF process:

- the Industry OP is broadly on target. Although at the beginning of 1992 a significant underspend was projected for the ERDF supported Science and Technology subprogramme, a new measure introduced to support industry-led R&D is proving very successful. The ESF-supported Job Training Scheme and Employment Subsidies Scheme were approved early in 1992 but initial uptake on the former was lower than expected, principally because of the poor economic situation.
- In the Tourism OP, the reallocation between different measures (an increase in marketing and public sector measures) will ensure that the OP meets its expenditure target.

In all, from 1988 to 1991 the contribution of tourism to GNP grew at an average annual rate of 9,5% (which is double that of GNP growth). Tourism employment increases have exceeded expectations: the average per annum increase has been 8% against a target of 7%.

- The financial implementation of the Water, sanitary and other local services OP is ahead of target and there are no difficulties envisaged.

- The 'Training infrastructure and training of trainers' OP was consolidated in 1992. This programme is an attempt to introduce a more standards-based approach to training and makes provision for the training of trainers of FAS (the national training agency), CERT (the tourism, hotel and catering training agency), the Regional Technical Colleges and the retraining of trainers in third level institutions.
- Steady progress was made on the Peripherality OP throughout the year.
- Although the EAGGF's contribution to the Control of pollution on farms OP was reduced in order to make additional financing available for Objective 5(a) measures and rural development, all the OP appropriations were committed and the continuation of the programme now depends on a new allocation of EAGGF financing and the time needed for scrutiny of applications.
- Implementation of the Forestry OP has been acclaimed in the industry; however, private operators note that when the aid is allocated, there is a difference in treatment between them and the quasi-governmental body in charge of forests.
- Despite some changes the Rural development OP is now on target, although the subprogramme relating to small and community enterprises got off to a slow start. It became clear that the full allocation of funding would consequently not be used, and a transfer was made to EAGGF measures.

As for the programmes adopted before the reform of the Funds, the Valoren programme ended with the completion of the Bellacorick Wind Farm, Co. Mayo, and the Star programme was completed on schedule in October 1992. One of the many positive aspects of this programme was the significantly higher financial contribution from the private sector compared to that originally foreseen.

In terms of financial implementation, public expenditure in Ireland amounted by the end of 1992 to 72% of all forecast public expenditure under the CSF. Total EC commitments amounted to 80.3% of total commitments forecast and payments amounted to 87.1% of total commitments executed.

A number of thematic evaluations were worked on during 1992 in the fields of R&D, telecommunications and transportation (these for Ireland, Greece and Portugal), human resources including education and vocational training in all Objective 1 regions, tourism and the environment. The result of these will contribute to post-1993 planning.

A study for the Irish Department of Finance funded by the Commission and completed at the beginning of 1993 suggested that a cumulative rise in GDP of 2.6% would be observed by 1992 (mainly due to demand-side effects), while beyond 2000 a long-term rise in GDP of 0.8% (due to supply-side effects) would be established.



### 1.1.5 Italy

After the large number of setbacks in previous years, the implementation of the CSF for Italy in 1992 still met with persistent difficulties, in particular as regards payments, the problems being caused essentially by the programmes administered by regional bodies.

Nine new global grant schemes were adopted for Italy in 1992, covering a wide range of sectors, in particular physical and financial services for small businesses (risk capital, participation premiums, etc.), enhancing cooperation between small businesses and the development of innovation in businesses, together with the development of tourism potential. They comprise aid provided exclusively by the ERDF, amounting to ECU 143 million, which should generate global investments of around ECU 334 million.

As a result of decisions by Monitoring Committees, the Commission also made several amendments to programmes previously adopted, in particular the MGPs for Basilicata, Apulia and Sicily and the Development of agricultural products from the Mezzogiorno OP.

As for the EAGGF, two programmes are still at the start-up stage since no commitments have been made since 1991 for a multiregional OP administered by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and none has been made since 1990 for the OP for Abruzzi.

In addition, during the year the Commission approved two Community transnational initiative programmes, one under Regen (Italy-Greece), the other under Interreg (Corsica-Sardinia).

Commitments over the period 1989-92 ran at almost 65% of the amounts originally programmed up to 1993, while Community payments reached 66% of commitments, a figure higher than that reached in the previous year.

On-the-ground implementation of the multiregional OPs at the end of 1992 indicates an average rate of national expenditure of 54% of the initial programming, the Basic Telephony OP with 97% of the programmed expenditure implemented being the most advanced programme, whereas the Tourism OP (65%) and the Research OP continue to be the least advanced.

As regards the Community initiative programmes adopted under the ERDF, the implementation level is particularly low. Expenditure under Stride is almost 30%, under Telematique 16% and Envireg 14%, while the level of implementation of the Prisma and Regen CIPs, which were adopted late, is practically zero.

The picture for regional programmes is varied. Whilst the average execution rate (ratio of actual expenditure to programmed expenditure) is 25%, it is 40% in Sardinia, 39% in Basilicata and approximately 30% for Molise, whereas it is 26% for Sicily, 22% for Campania, 19% for Apulia and 15% for Abruzzi.

Of these global grant schemes, only the preparatory activities (information, promotion, finalization of procedures) have been implemented so far, although there is a risk that this mechanism could fail if no solution is found within the central authority to the problems posed by the obligation for the intermediate administration bodies to provide financial guarantees to the Italian Treasury.

Finally, as regards the fifteen IMPs for Italy, commitments rose to ECU 224 million in 1992 and payments reached ECU 206 million.

Although the absorption rate for ESF resources continues to be inadequate, progress in 1992 was better than in previous years, with an increase of 25% in 1991 over 1990 and of 40% in 1992 over 1991.

The particularly difficult economic and political situation which marked public life in Italy in 1992 also affected the implementation of structural policies. Normal implementation of programmes was seriously hampered by the severe budget restrictions introduced to reduce public deficits. The Italian authorities experienced difficulties in finding sufficient funds to cover the national equivalents in lire following that currency's sharp devaluation against the ecu from September 1992.

In some regions the frequent changes in the regional executive and the lack of contact partners also considerably delayed operations already started. The administrative difficulties and structural deficiencies of some regional authorities also had a negative effect on programme monitoring. However, some of these difficulties were surmounted following the introduction of technical assistance schemes (such as the financing of a seminar on the use of structural funds in Calabria, on the initiative of the three major national trade unions) and the introduction of a central monitoring system.

In view of these delays, the Commission departments and the national authorities examined the state of progress of all programmes and checked possible amendments that could be introduced to prevent Italy losing appropriations allocated in the CSF.

In order to verify the impact of Community assistance, during 1992 the Commission's staff also launched a series of thematic evaluation studies covering all the fields provided for in the CSF (water and environment, energy, R&D, industry and services, telecommunications and human resources) and important lessons have already been drawn.

The positive aspect of the operations undertaken is apparent in all sectors, although this is measurable only to varying degrees depending on the field concerned. For example, the programmes whose main target is an improvement in water and gas supplies or an improvement in telecommunications are directly quantifiable, whereas the programmes on the environment, research and technological development will have a predominantly long-term effect, promoting tourism or attracting investments.

Nevertheless it can be assumed that the Community contribution has been a catalyst in guiding and accelerating the implementation of measures planned long-term at national level.

Urgent efforts were made to speed up operations under the programmes in general, with special emphasis on the regional operational programmes in those regions with the longest delays (Abruzzi, Campania, Sardinia and Apulia) and on certain Community initiative programmes such as Prisma, Envireg, Regen and Interreg Corsica-Sardinia.

Completing the implementation of the CSF will without doubt be a major challenge for the Italian regions. The objective of utilizing the Community commitment and payment appropriations within the time limit will require the Italian authorities to give priority to the schemes part-financed by the Structural Funds.

#### 1.1.6 Portugal

The CSF for Portugal is progressing without problems and the level of absorption of Community assistance is highly satisfactory.

Several new measures were approved in 1992: firstly, under the ERDF, the road project in the Alentejo, as well as the PROFAP programme adopted on the initiative of the ESF and devoted mainly to modernizing the public administration and training its officials and, finally, five new EAGGF OPs. The most important covers compensation for the 1992 drought, followed by OPs on investment on farms, land consolidation and the cessation of agricultural activity, protection of the environment and animal welfare, and the restructuring of vineyards in Madeira and the Azores.

The Azores and Madeira also benefited from financing outside the CSF and outside the Structural Funds under the Poselma programme comprising, among other things, an energy scheme (i.e. the charging to the Community budget of the extra costs of transporting mineral oil products to the Islands), a scheme on craft trades (the promotion of vocational training, access to new markets in the embroidery and tapestry sectors, etc.). The Azores also benefit from specific agricultural development measures and Madeira from aid for the banana sector.

On the other hand, a large number of amendments were made to the programmes adopted in previous years: the NPCI for the Azores and the Prodiattec programme, with an increase in the rate of assistance provided by the ERDF to 75%. ERDF financing was also increased for the OPs Proter, Prodec and the Estoril Motorway project. Following a difficult start, the Ciencia programme is proceeding well.

The changes made to Prodep, a Ministry of Education programme, made it possible to increase ERDF aid, to increase the rate of aid provided by the ESF from 65% to 75%, and to increase appropriations from this Fund by ECU 116 million to finance new training measures. There was a transfer from the ESF to the ERDF within the Podaeef programme, devoted to training structures and employment, in order to make it possible for training and education infrastructures to be added.

As regards the EAGGF, the most significant reprogramming covered two OPs on the restructuring of vineyards on the mainland, land consolidation and cessation of farming activities.

Using technical assistance, a number of statistical enquiries were also conducted on the labour market, control activities were carried out, and an audit of training schemes and information and advertising measures for assistance provided to Portugal from the ESF were implemented.

Three decisions were also taken on the Community Initiatives Leader, Regen and Prisma.

Over the period 1989-92, the total amount of commitments was 81% of the assistance provided for in the CSF for the ERDF and 74.5% for the ESF. The rate of implementation for the EAGGF was also at a high level, almost 88% for Pedap (a specific programme for the development of Portuguese agriculture) and 78% for measures under Objective 5(a). However, the rate was lower for rural development (46%) given that most of the OPs concerned were only approved in 1992.

Generally speaking, the effect on GDP in the regions whose development is lagging behind produced by aid from the Community Funds is a good indicator of the impact of Community assistance. In Portugal it is apparent that Community measures are of ever greater significance for economic development: for example, Community financial contributions represented 3.5% of Portuguese GDP in 1992 (as against 3% in 1991). This figure represents the Community's major commitment to Portuguese development.

It should also be pointed out that public investments are being made above all in the sectors vital for the Community's development strategy: assistance for productive activities (in particular for SMEs), transport, R&D, telecommunications and the environment.

As in the case of Greece and Ireland, studies have been made on the R&D, telecommunications and transport sectors as well as in the field of human resources (all the Objective 1 regions).

As regards medium- and long-term impact, it can be expected that the investments in the CSF for Portugal will continue to increase Portuguese GDP at a rate faster than the rate of increase of Community GDP over the next few years.

#### 1.1.7 United Kingdom

As it has taken time to generate the necessary local synergies, overall progress of the CSF is less advanced than hoped for and expenditure during 1992 has been slower than originally forecast. Longer-term prospects are better however, as the foundations for the future have now been laid. A complication is the fact that the devaluation of sterling in the autumn produced an extra UKL 22 million (ECU 30 million) for which the Commission has asked the Northern Ireland authorities to draw up spending proposals.

No new decisions were taken in 1992 with the exception of the programmes under the Community initiatives Stride, Telematique and Prisma and a few reallocations approved by the Monitoring Committee at the end of the year: the major transfers came from the Agricultural development OP and some pre-CSF programmes, while the major beneficiaries were the Transportation OP, other pre-CSF programmes, Objectives 3 and 4 and horizontal measures.

The inclusion of a gas pipeline in the Industrial development OP marked the most significant modification of 1992 in financial terms.

Finally, the proposal for an electricity interconnector between Northern Ireland and Scotland put forward by the Northern Ireland authorities was examined by the Commission during 1992. A positive conclusion was reached early in 1993, which would involve consideration of the proposal for funding

under the next CSF. This takes account of the long-term benefits of an interconnector in terms of costs, system security, diversification and strategic planning. The link to the Community's policy on trans-European networks has been stressed, and the project will address the need to overcome the peripheral and isolated nature of the electricity system in Northern Ireland.

Progress on the programmes adopted in previous years under the CSF varied. For example, expenditure on the "Physical and social environment" OP reached the level fixed in 1992 and the Urban restoration subprogramme was particularly successful in this regard, as was the community contact measure in the community relations subprogramme.

On the other hand, commitments were at a lower level than provided for in the Tourism OP and the ERDF contribution was reduced. The subprogrammes giving most concern are those related to the private sector, i.e. "Private-Sector Amenities & Private-Sector Accommodation", where financial packages for various projects have taken longer than originally thought to come together.

Under the Industry OP, Community funding for industry in Northern Ireland represents a small proportion of public expenditure. This being the case, an effort has been made to target funding on "softer" support mechanisms such as research and development and marketing. It is hoped that these measures will give Northern Ireland companies a competitive edge in the medium to long term.

As regards the Transportation OP, a mid-term review completed in June produced agreement to a reallocation of funds within the programme and also a bid for further funds. Many of the major projects - including those at Belfast Harbour, Belfast City Airport, Eglinton Airport and the Cross Harbour Rail Link - made substantial progress during the year.

Implementation of the Agricultural development OP approved in 1990 continued. Expenditure was slower than expected, mainly as a result of land amelioration measures. The poor economic conditions led to a decline in investment on those farms which used less Community aid. However, amendments introduced in 1992 offset this in part.

A considerable improvement in the level of expenditure financed by the ESF was achieved in 1992 as a result of greater flexibility, which makes it possible to help all the projects under the priorities identified in the operational programmes, even if measures which are not very successful have to be replaced.

For example in 1992 a new scheme organised by LEDU, the Small Business Agency, was launched called "Business Start Programme", offering a variable grant, business advice, enterprise training and on-going counselling. Qualifying criteria have also been reinforced compared with the allowance scheme it replaces.

A new company development programme was launched by the Training and Employment Agency, offering practical and financial assistance to

companies to review their training and development needs and to address the deficiencies. This is more focused than the old "Job Training Programme" scheme of taking an unemployed person and placing him in on-the-job training.

These changes centred on job creation suggest that the results of Community assistance in this field in the United Kingdom will improve even further, as the Department of Finance and Personnel, the authority responsible for implementing the CSF, has pointed out.

Finally, the programmes adopted before the reform of the Funds have progressed as follows: under the Valoren programme all projects were completed by October 1992 and a final report was awaited of the programme's achievements. The Star programme saw the virtual completion of the infrastructure work, as well as the opening of a number of demonstration sites, where operations continue under the ERDF into 1993. An evaluation of the programme confirmed the potential for increased business opportunities in future. The non-quota Textiles programme is complete, leaving a small underspend. The non-quota Border Areas programme still needs just over ECU 3 million to cover its total commitments.

Public expenditure in Northern Ireland by the end of 1992 amounted to 68% of all forecast public expenditure under the CSF. Total Community commitments amounted to 78.7% of total commitments forecast and payments amounted to 73.6%.

At a more general level, the programming process has generally worked well in Northern Ireland and advantage has been taken of flexibility provisions within the CSF.

#### 1.1.8 New Länder and east Berlin

In the new Länder and east Berlin, which became part of the Community in autumn 1990 and since 1991 have been entitled to Community structural aid<sup>1</sup>, radical structural change continued throughout 1992. The development of new production capacities and the creation of new jobs and activities progressed more slowly than anticipated despite the scale of economic support measures. There were two main reasons for this: firstly, the traditional economic structures and general conditions inherited from the planned-economy era proved to be too rigid and static to allow a rapid transition to a market economy. Problems of ownership, environmentally acceptable treatment of waste and deficient infrastructures continued to hinder both private and public investments. Secondly, the new Länder are also affected by the general decline in demand aggravated by a sharp fall in demand in the countries of central and eastern Europe, i.e. the traditional markets for the economies of these Länder. Several large-scale investment projects have already been reviewed downwards or completely abandoned.

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1 Regulation (EEC) No 3575/90, OJ No L 353, 17 December 1990.

In 1991, per capita GDP of the resident population was approximately ECU 6 000, or approximately 36% of the Community average. In 1992 it rose to some ECU 7 400 (or 46% of the Community average), this increase being due not only to the rise in production but also to a fall in population, now less than 16 million. In addition, account must be taken of the 400 000 commuters who travel to work in the western Federal Republic due to the lack of jobs in the five Länder.

In 1992 the labour market continued to be characterized by a persistently high unemployment rate of approximately 14.8%, involving 1.2 million people. However, temporary job-creation schemes have made a major contribution towards absorbing almost 2 million job-seekers. If this figure is added to the number of persons officially unemployed, the total is 3.2 million of potentially unemployed or a rate of approximately 40%.

Of the nine priorities in the CSF, the ERDF is involved principally in the first ("aid to infrastructures of economic importance") and the second ("aid for productive investment").

In the field of infrastructures, priority has been given to the development of new industrial sites, including the necessary distribution and waste disposal installations, the objective being to make it possible for new private businesses to relocate and thus create jobs or save existing ones.

The second priority covers aid for industrial investment projects. In addition to the urgent need to create permanent jobs, efforts must be made to increase productivity and ensure competitiveness. According to the German authorities, which in turn depend on the information provided by the businesses applying for this aid, almost 3 000 projects with a total investment volume of approximately ECU 5 billion had been part-financed by the ERDF by the end of 1992. This should create approximately 67 000 new jobs and save almost 50 000.

The number of investment aid applications has meant that the appropriations initially entered in the 1992 Community budget, which amounted to ECU 725 million for the three Funds, had to be increased by ECU 560 million without increasing the overall envelope (ECU 3 000 million) in order to meet these needs. Thus, of the ECU 516 million provided for, in 1992 the ERDF committed ECU 489 million and paid ECU 635 million.

Out of a total provision of ECU 1 567 million (at current prices) of ERDF appropriations, ECU 995 million (64%) were already committed by the end of 1992 and ECU 888 million (57%) were paid out.

However, various problems have occurred in implementing the OPs.



In several cases the national authorities had allowed for ERDF appropriations to help finance major projects without obtaining prior agreement from the Commission, so subsequent corrections had to be made.

The start-up difficulties encountered when the statistics on aid were compiled were not completely overcome in 1992 and in spite of technical assistance, the integrated data-base and evaluation system is not operating satisfactorily yet in the regional departments, which is hindering programme monitoring. According to the German authorities, delays in transfers of ERDF funds have led to temporary financing problems for the German administration.

However, the CSF Monitoring Committee, which met twice in 1992, did not adopt any major amendments of the CSF and the OPs, and the programmes progressed according to plan.

Officials from the top-level local authorities of each of the new Länder met at two information seminars organized under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88.

In some Länder, training and employment measures have concentrated on weaker groups on the labour market such as young people without employment and the long-term unemployed, which are groups at risk of increasing considerably in the current economic climate. In other Länder the skill up-grading schemes adopted are mainly directed at persons currently employed or facing unemployment. Furthermore, each Land is attempting to introduce schemes specially adapted to the local job-market situation.

In general, the ESF resources made available to the new German Länder were fully committed in 1992 and the planned measures are progressing satisfactorily. As a result of the efforts to provide information and the campaigns to increase awareness carried out in particular by the ministries concerned and by the technical assistance offices, a large number of promoters of vocational training and businesses have benefited from eligible measures, and all the partners concerned (social partners, training promoters and chambers of commerce and industry, chambers of craft trades and many individual businesses) are actively participating in the implementation of training and employment schemes, so successfully that more than 330 000 persons have benefited since 1991; more than half of these have been women.

As a result of further job losses in 1992 and the very low level of investment, the various training schemes aimed in particular at the industrial sector made it possible for only some of the participants to find stable jobs. However, as regards the environment, and given the major importance currently attached to this field, a number of integrated measures were implemented, in some cases with a large number of people finding employment with qualifying training. The development of tourism was also promoted.

The measures financed by the ESF have also helped to overcome a lack of demand for some skills (for example electricians, computer engineers and certain vocations in the services sector) or in some regions.

However, all these results must be interpreted in the light of the characteristics of the labour market mentioned above, unemployment having increased in 1992 by more than 250 000. In this context, ESF assistance has not yet had the desired structural effect and has essentially helped merely to limit the deterioration of the labour market situation.

Efforts made so far consist mainly in preparing potentially active persons for a future improvement in the employment situation and giving them the necessary qualifications to meet the new needs when employment begins to pick up again.

As regards the EAGGF, no OP approved in 1991 was amended. The OPs progressed well and all the programmes received the first and second tranche for 1992. Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt have already applied for 1993 commitments and the first advance payments.

The regional schemes are progressing more rapidly than planned, in particular for village renewal. The result is that financial allocations fall far short of covering the priority requirements. EAGGF aid for the agri-food industry was also a great success. The modernization and revival of this industry were given priority by both the Commission and the new Länder.

1.2 Objective 2

In 1992, assistance from the ERDF and the ESF to the regions affected by industrial decline reached the following milestones:

- completion of OPs decided during the first programming phase (1989-91), which had had to be extended so that the Community funds could be used in their entirety,
- the launching of operations for implementing the CSFs for the second programming phase (1992-93).

The table below summarizes the level of commitments to 31 December 1992, i.e. the completion of the initial period (1989-91) and the first year of the second programming phase (1992-93).

**Objective 2**

**Execution of commitments over the period 1989-92 as a percentage of the aid provided for in the CSFs adopted for 1989-93**

Belgium	81.0%
Denmark	93.2%
Germany	78.4%
Spain	76.1%
France	76.0%
Italy	86.8%
Luxembourg	58.9%
Netherlands	67.8%
United Kingdom	73.8%
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TOTAL Objective 2	76.1%

1.2.1 **Assessment of operations approved during the first programming phase**

The 1991 report took stock of implementation of the programmes approved for the Objective 2 areas during the first programming phase (1989-91) as well as of financial execution; this showed that the overall budget allocated had been turned into commitments within the required time.

To cope with specific difficulties or to take into account the fact that certain programmes were late in being approved, it was however necessary in 1992 to make changes or extend the availability of funds to varying degrees according to the programmes.

These transfers enabled the large majority of regions to carry out all the measures decided on and, by 31 December 1992, the level of commitments was therefore near to 100% practically everywhere.

Although payments still remain to be executed, under both the ERDF and the ESF, 1993 should see finalization for the majority of the regions.

A detailed quantitative analysis, by Fund and by Objective, will be found in Chapter II and statistical data by country and by Fund are provided in Annexes I.2 and II.2.

### 1.2.2 Implementation of CSFs adopted for the second period (1992-93)

The decision in 1991 to roll forward the list of 60 regions eligible for Objective 2 until the end of 1993 enabled rapid approval, as early as December 1991, of the new CSFs and presentation by all the Member States of the majority of the corresponding operational programmes by the beginning of 1992.

As already stated in the 1991 report, the new CSFs largely retained the priorities identified for the first programming phase but taking into account, of course, the experience gained over the three previous years and progress in the regions concerned. Between the CSFs for each phase, therefore, there has been continuity in the types of operation supported. As regards the ESF, both generations of CSF have set out to develop human resources, to promote the creation and development of new companies and productive activities, to support new technologies and, more broadly, to improve the environment and attractiveness of the regions concerned.

A total of 87 programmes, divided between 20 ERDF monofund programmes, 15 ESF monofund programmes and 52 ERDF/ESF multifund programmes were adopted in 1992 to implement the new CSFs. It should be noted with regard to the ESF that a small number of OPs forming part of the CSFs will only be approved in 1993.

In April 1992 Belgium adopted the three ERDF OPs for Wallonia (Aubange, Charleroi/Centre and Liège). While the first (committed in its entirety in one operation and already 30% paid) concentrates primarily on enhancing the attractiveness of the area, the others (30% committed and almost 15% paid) also stress the promotion of technological innovation, the development of transport through the air terminals at Charleroi (Gosselies) and Liège (Bierset) and improved conditions for the development of small firms.

Three OPs were also approved by the ESF in Wallonia: one each for the areas of Liege, Charleroi and Aubange. All concentrate on improving conditions for the development of small firms through training measures and on the promotion of technological innovation.

In Flanders, the OPs decided on for Limburg and Turnhout draw on resources from the ERDF and the ESF to provide priority assistance to small firms, to diversify activities and for vocational training. Commitments now stand at 20% and 40% with payments at about 20% and 25%. A Renaval CP was adopted for the Sint-Niklaas area (Antwerpen) as was a Rechar CIP.

Four programmes under the Community Interreg initiative were also decided on: three for the border between France and Belgium (Veurne-leper-Kortrijk/Pas-de-Calais, Champagne-Ardenne/Wallonia and Nord-Pas-de-Calais/Wallonia) and one for the European Development Pole where France, Belgium and Luxembourg meet.

Denmark presented two ERDF and ESF multifund programmes for the two regions (Nordjylland and Vestjylland) which had already had such programmes during the previous period. These were designed to promote productive investment in small firms. They are progressing as planned but, under the Nordjylland OP, demand for grant assistance in the technology development subprogramme was particularly strong. A redistribution of funds within the OP is planned to cover this demand.

Germany: For the 1992-93 phase, six out of seven operational programmes or projects have been decided on. These account for some 98% of the total German Objective 2 allocation. Because of the length of the negotiations between the Commission and the regional authorities, the Rheinland-Pfalz programme could be decided only in January 1993. The measures in these programmes are essentially a continuation of operations under the priorities of the existing CSFs although the programmes also take into account more recent developments by placing new emphasis on, for example, military conversion measures and by stressing technology transfer measures in some areas.

Priorities under the CSFs and OPs can be classified in two categories: general infrastructure to increase measures in the field of grants for private investment and specific measures reflecting the particular needs for development priorities in each Land.

In all the Länder in the former West Germany, a major share is claimed by the reclamation of derelict industrial sites. Under the CSFs some ECU 46 million (20.7% of ERDF resources) was reserved for them, principally in Bremen, Nordrhein-Westfalen and Saarland. Because of planning procedures, projects under this heading were often redefined during programme implementation with ERDF grants being committed mostly at the end of the commitment period.

Another major share of ERDF assistance in combination with ESF measures relating to qualifications is devoted to support for small firms. Some ECU 138.4 million (ECU 125.7 million from the ERDF and ECU 12.7 million from the ESF) will be allocated to this sector in 1992-93, either in the form of investment grants or for the improvement of the business climate.

In general, implementation of the Structural Funds measures is satisfactory, mainly due to the close integration of Community measures into the aid schemes of the Länder, to the German federal structure, which reinforces the subsidiarity principle on a regional level, and to close cooperation partnership between the Commission, the federal government and the Länder.

Four CIPs were also approved in 1992: a Stride programme for the region of Emden and three Interreg programmes on the Franco-German border.

Spain: Under the ERDF six national-initiative operational programmes were approved in 1992, five monofund OPs for the regions of Catalonia, Rioja,

Aragón, Madrid and the Basque Country and an OP in association with the ESF in Navarra.

The priorities selected were the same as those in earlier CSFs, although more stress was placed on the development of productive activities, support for research and advanced training.

For the first time in the declining industrial areas of Spain, the Navarra OP is a multifund programme combining assistance from the ERDF and the ESF within a single decision.

The OPs for Madrid and the Basque Country were adopted, subject in the case of each programme to approval at a later date of the aid planned for a public-sector company.

A single commitment was made in respect of the Rioja OP.

The national measure corresponding to the OP for Cantabria was the only one which could not be approved at the end of the year because, since this region is not eligible for the Community Renaval programme, the Spanish authorities and the Commission agreed to transfer the amount allocated to this CP to the new national-initiative programme.

Six ESF monofund OPs were also approved for 1992-93 (as compared with nine in 1990-91). The seven OPs in which the ESF is involved comprise a regional aspect and a multiregional aspect (in which national bodies participate). They support employment through a range of measures: retraining and advanced training for workers in small firms, training relating to the environment, telecommunications, research and development, etc. plus a number of assessment and monitoring measures. Two measures stand out: the establishment in Aragón of a permanent observatory to assess training needs at local level and to launch an approval process for all types of training and in the Basque Country the implementation of a training programme centred on the concept of 'integral quality'.

The Renaval CP for the Basque Country and the Interreg CIP for Spain and France were also approved in January and July 1992.

There were numerous contacts with the Spanish authorities over the two CSFs. However, while the regional authorities have begun to participate since 1989, the local authorities do so only in the case of the sub-committee for the Basque Country, where in any case only the provincial authorities are represented. The social partners are never present.

**France:** The 1992-93 CSFs were implemented through the adoption of 20 multifund OPs and four major projects (three in the Nord/Pas-de-Calais and one in Midi-Pyrénées).

The programmes provide for overall investment of ECU 615 million (ECU 501 million from the ERDF and ECU 114 million from the ESF). The simplification of commitment procedures for programmes concerning only a comparatively small amount made it possible to take eight single-installment decisions.

While the new OPs take account of experience acquired, the strategies employed reflect continuity because the French plans presented in 1989 were designed for five years. Stress has, however, been placed on investment in research and in secondary and higher education.

The multifund approach was extended to all OPs and the technical assistance appropriations set aside in all the programmes enabled regional management cells to be established, so improving implementation of the operational programmes supported by the ESF. In the case of human resources, implementation of this CSF improved in the second phase, particularly in certain regions (Lower Normandy, Upper Normandy, Nord/Pas-de-Calais, Rhône-Alpes and Midi-Pyrénées). The average implementation ranged from 90% to 100%.

Ten Interreg programmes were also adopted in 1992 to encourage interregional and cross-border cooperation with the United Kingdom, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and Germany.<sup>1</sup>

Italy: Nine multifund programmes (ERDF and ESF) were approved during the last quarter of 1992, the draft programmes having been submitted late to the Commission (in June) because of difficulties in establishing the national public contribution.

The programmes provide for Community assistance totalling ECU 183 million (ERDF: ECU 127 million, ESF: ECU 56 million) including the resources from the reserve provided for the Resider and Renaval programmes and the adjustments arising from application of the deflator. But as during the first phase, they also include substantial additional public and private financial resources.

All these programmes provide for commitment in a single instalment. This simplification of the procedures initiated by the Commission based on the amount of assistance and the length of programmes, should in particular permit a better allocation of resources.

As compared with the first-phase programmes, the OPs approved in 1992 show a certain continuity as regards development strategies and priorities but also some differences, the main one being the multifund approach adopted by all regions in order to improve the integration of regional development and training measures. Moreover, measures concerning further qualifications in the new technologies (and allowing innovation in firms of all sizes) were set up in 1992 only in those regions which felt the need during the first phase of implementation. There was also a general trend towards greater transparency in the selection of eligible projects through greater use of the system of calling for projects and the extension to Liguria and Umbria of a measure under which the ERDF could grant aid to small firms receiving ECSC/EIB loans, which had appeared in the 1989-91 programme for Piedmont.

In the case of most measures, and in particular in all those under the ESF, part of the appropriations was also allocated to technical assistance to promote better management of the measures programmed.

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1 The Pamina CIP was financed from appropriations under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation.

Hence, technical assistance in Piedmont made possible a detailed study on training needs in the tourism sector and preparation of tailor-made "interfirm" courses to meet needs identified on the spot.

A Stride CIP was approved for the regions of Veneto, Tuscany, Marche, Lazio and Umbria, as were two Interreg CIPs for the borders between Italy and France (Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta and Liguria) and Italy and Switzerland (Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta and Lombardy).

**Luxembourg:** Despite adoption of a CSF during the first programming phase, Luxembourg did not in the end submit the corresponding OPs. The situation in the second period (1992-93) is different because, following approval of the CSF at the end of 1991, Luxembourg submitted an integrated OP covering the cantons of Esch-sur-Alzette and Capellen in the south-west (which also form part of the European Development Pole) based on four priorities:

- the improvement of conditions for the development of small firms and the search for productive investment,
- the rehabilitation of industrial land,
- improvement of the environment and facilities for the disposal of industrial waste,
- training, either continuous or in the form of intensive training periods.

At the end of 1992 payments totalled almost 30% of the funds allocated but it was too soon to assess the impact of the work carried out.

Two CIPs were also approved during 1992: one concerned Interreg as support for the European Development Pole while the other, under Stride, was to encourage firms in the two cantons concerned to engage in technology transfer.

**Netherlands:** To improve coordination on the ground, the Commission requested the submission of integrated operational programmes for the second phase of Objective 2 and decided in May 1992 to grant aid totalling ECU 98.4 million (ERDF: ECU 70.7 million; ESF: ECU 27.7 million) for three programmes: Groningen/Zuidoost-Drenthe, Twente and South Limburg, at an estimated total cost of ECU 263 million.

The general aim of the programmes is to help the regions involved to strengthen the local economic base by ensuring that firms, in particular small firms, have at their disposal a range of financial and other services to enable them to prepare for the challenge of the Single Market. The results of programming for 1989-91 period show that the northern region (Groningen/ZO Drenthe) decided to give more attention in the second phase to the reintegration of the unemployed into the labour market, the strengthening of cross-border development and the environmental aspects of programming.

In the north (Groningen), measures for industrial expansion and applied scientific research got special attention while in the south (Drenthe) the encouraging of "green" tourism in recreational areas (e.g. bicycle paths) was an important item.



In the Twente region special attention was given to the allocation of measures to help small firms: measures have been taken to assist technology transfer from the University to small firms and joint ERDF and ESF support has been granted for a project to provide training in new technologies. The problems concerning part-financing relating to human resources were also resolved. ERDF support was been provided for the construction of a business and science park near the University of Twente. A second major project involves the development of a former textile area near Almelo railway station.

In Limburg, measures were taken to redevelop industrial areas and improve the socio-economic structure (increase of the logistical function), including infrastructure measures for the revitalization of city centres and joint ERDF and ESF funding for projects to provide training for both employed and unemployed people as part of a nationwide programme to match training to business needs. ESF funding is also being used to assist an Institute which advises new entrepreneurs. Measures to increase tourist numbers in the region also received the specific attention of the Monitoring Committee.

**United Kingdom:** 23 operational programmes under the United Kingdom Objective 2 CSFs were approved in 1992. In total they comprise ten multifund programmes and ten ERDF OPs to be accompanied by three ESF monofund programmes.

In the Merseyside and West Cumbria regions, two integrated programmes were approved in place of four previously separate ERDF and ESF monofund operations.

The new decisions approved almost ECU 1 billion of Community resources (ERDF: ECU 680 million; ESF ECU 266 million) and constitute a continuation of the measures adopted under the United Kingdom's first phase (1989-91) Objective 2 CSFs.

Existing prereform and Renaval programmes provided for in the CSF for 1992-93 were not the subject of any new decisions in 1992, apart from extensions to the Birmingham and Yorkshire & Humberside steel area IDOs and approval of the Renaval CP for Merseyside.

In general, implementation of the 1992-93 OP and Rechar programmes started slowly. By the end of 1992, very little of the resources advanced to the United Kingdom under the new programmes had been spent. A number of potential project sponsors were awaiting UK financial year 1993-94 before making formal applications for programmes so that they could benefit from the United Kingdom's agreed new arrangements on the additionality of ERDF grants. The Commission pressed programme management authorities to take steps to speed up programme implementation.

Several CIPs relating to Rechar (11 decisions), Stride (one decision) and Interreg (Kent/Nord/Pas-de-Calais) were also approved during the year.

### 1.3 Objectives 3 and 4

The nine CSFs for Objectives 3 and 4, covering areas located outside the Objective 1 regions,<sup>1</sup> were established for an initial three-year period (1990-92), with the finance available for 1993 being kept in reserve to allow for any adjustment of the measures part-financed to meet the needs of the labour market.

The main features of 1992 were the completion of the implementation of the CSF for the 1990-92 period and the preparation and establishment of the new CSF for 1993.

#### 1.3.1 Implementation of the CSFs in 1990-92

##### 1.3.1.1 Statistical data

By the end of 1992, commitments by the Community accounted for the bulk of commitments planned in the 1990-92 CSF (ECU 4 128 000 at 1989 prices) while payments during those three years totalled 80% of commitments.

All the Member States demonstrated sound financial implementation of appropriations. However, in certain cases commitments for operational programmes approved for 1993 were made in advance (e.g. in France and the United Kingdom) and included in the 1992 statistics, while some Member States obtained an extension of some assistance to 1993 to permit full use of the CSF. These included Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy, which required an extension of ECU 130 million of the assistance planned for 1990-92. The amount of appropriations unused is due to two reasons: the devaluation of the lira against the ECU (25% over the year) and the fact that certain appropriations were not completely absorbed, in particular those for technical assistance, for immigrants and for certain public bodies for which privatization proposals were made in 1992.

In 1992 alone, the ESF committed ECU 2 156 million outside the Objective 1 regions to combat long-term unemployment and facilitate the occupational integration of young people and approximately 1 500 000 young unemployed people and long-term unemployed received Community support. This figure is only an approximation based on forecasts communicated by the Member States. It covers measures of very different types, some very short-term (for example, advisory services and vocational guidance) while others support people over a long period (two to three years in the context of certain very comprehensive integration courses particularly aimed at those encountering the greatest difficulties).

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<sup>1</sup> Measures to combat long-term unemployment and to facilitate the occupational integration of young people in the regions whose development is lagging behind were included in the five-year Objective 1 CSFs drawn up in 1989.

The information available shows that implementation of expenditure on the ground is satisfactory, but this has to be confirmed when the Member States submit requests for the payment of balances during 1993.

#### 1.3.1.2 The main priorities

Assistance from the ESF can be subdivided under several priorities:

- (a) **The importance of basic training:** This accounts for 45% of Community finance in the CSFs for Objectives 3 and 4 for 1990-92. This type of training is essential for many of the long-term unemployed and young people who wish to re-enter the labour market but whose qualifications and basic training are inadequate. These measures often constitute an essential preliminary for more advanced qualifications, while making it possible to avoid the least stable jobs and smoothing the transition for young people from school to working life.
- (b) **Stress on further training and the training leading to qualifications:** Almost 20% of the sums available under the CSFs are intended for this type of measure, to which the ESF wishes to give priority because they improve the chances of the unemployed finding employment by providing them with the qualifications required by employers, especially small firms, in new production technologies, management and organization and methods.

The situation with regard to the new technologies varies considerably from one Member State to another. In some these measures yield good results and have facilitated innovation. Thus in Spain, measures to introduce young graduates to new production technologies have sometimes had an international dimension, particularly in the financial and commercial sectors. Some of these measures have a very high technological content, like the training project submitted in Spain by the Training and Technology Foundation, which was implemented in the fields of artificial intelligence, graphics data processing and environmental monitoring technologies, to provide trainees with qualifications meeting the needs of firms. In other Member States, by contrast, the amounts allocated to training in the new technologies were too large and did not always match the population to be trained (e.g. in the Netherlands).

- (c) **Aid for most vulnerable persons on the labour market:** Objectives 3 and 4 as implemented between 1990 and 1992 constitute instruments for combatting the exclusion from the labour market of the weakest sections of the population.
- (d) **The overall and individualized integration approach:** For those sections of the population suffering from multiple handicaps, an approach combining measures of various types (assessment and reception, guidance, monitoring and social assistance, training, return to employment) appears necessary to foster occupational integration. This type of approach is increasingly being used in several Member States.

One example is in Germany, where the long-term unemployed are assisted by the training centre of the Düsseldorf chamber for craft trades. There are three phases. The first concentrates on motivation, the acquisition of basic knowledge and assessment of the trainees. The second consists of an apprenticeship in the training centre and lasts for a maximum of three months. The third phase (five months) is a sandwich course combining on-the-job training with time in a training centre. Further training is given in fields identified by the employer, depending on the results achieved by the trainee in his post. A wide range of trades are taught, from crafts (baking, book binding, etc.) to the new technologies (electronics).

- (e) **The importance of support for the occupational integration of the disabled:** The handicapped suffer from a large number of disadvantages on the labour market. Their unemployment rate ranges from twice (in Germany) to three times (in the United Kingdom) the general rate, vocational training is often inadequate, there are often specific problems in travelling to work and employers frequently fail to show consideration. From the total appropriations allocated to combatting long-term unemployment and facilitating the occupational integration of young people, 10% (i.e. ECU 411 million out of the ECU 4 128 million for 1990-92), is devoted to training the handicapped. This excludes measures under the Community Horizon initiative and those envisaged in the Objective 1 regions. Assessment studies show that assistance from the European Social Fund improves the quality of local projects and provides part-finance for innovative measures and, especially through the Community Horizon initiative, the transfer of experience.

Two examples:

- \* a training scheme in France for the physically handicapped which combines several forms of assistance (pre-training, training, training periods in a firm, assessment and placement) and endeavours

to promote placements in local small firms and industries, while at the same time providing medical care. The sectors concerned are building, engineering, electronics and services. Each trainee receives between 722 and 3 360 hours' training plus a period in a firm lasting from three to four months. In all cases training is tested by a national examination (the success rate is currently more than 75%). On the basis of experience, all the schools which provide this training improve the contents, the methods or the organization of the courses (creation of specific branches, adaptation of training to meet the needs of individuals and of local firms).

\* In the United Kingdom training for young blind unemployed people is being organized by the Royal London Society for the Blind.

- (f) Support for the employment of women in difficult situations: For 30 years, from the first pilot experiments carried out in the 1970s until the recent Now initiative which gives priority to transnational measures of an innovatory nature for the occupational integration of the women, the ESF has regarded the promotion of equal opportunities for men and women as an important concern. Currently, 45% of the recipients of assistance from the ESF are women. In addition to general measures which concern men and women alike, the ESF supports specific measures for the most vulnerable women, for example those who have been away from work for a long time. These absorb 5% of the resources provided by the CSFs.

The Commission wishes to give still further attention in future to the occupational integration of women and to their training. It has therefore included in the new rules governing the Structural Funds, and particularly the ESF, equality of opportunities between men and women on the labour market as a general principle of assistance. Moreover, the extension of the new ESF Regulation, adopted in July 1993, to cover Community finance for the home-care expenses incurred by people receiving training should be of particular interest to women.

In Denmark, for example, a training measure on Fyn seeks to develop creative abilities in fields such as decorating, painting and drawing among women who have been unemployed for a long time and to encourage them to set up their own firms. The courses, which combine theory and practice, cover all aspects of business (organization of production, purchase of equipment, accounts, etc.). The results available show that more than 70% of the trainees found employment in 1992.

- (g) Aid for to the occupational integration of migrants: The CSFs for Objectives 3 and 4 in areas outside the Objective 1 regions allocated almost 4% of their financial resources for 1990-92 to this category. Almost all the Member States planned to carry out measures of this type.

The measures are various. Some make it possible to preserve the culture and language of the migrant workers' country of origin (e.g. the work of Italian consulates to help migrant workers and their children, particularly in France, Belgium and Germany). Others seek to facilitate return to the country of origin. In such cases, measures are implemented:

- . either by the country of origin: e.g. linguistic training and vocational qualifications for adults returning to Spain and for young people returning to Portugal or specific aid in Greece to facilitate the integration of children of migrant workers into the education system;
- . or by the host country, as in Germany where a specific programme seeks to facilitate the return of Greek nationals to their country of origin.

Other measures seek to improve the opportunities for integration into the labour market of political refugees (Netherlands) and of ethnic minorities.

An example in the United Kingdom is the Art and Printing project aimed at ethnic minorities from Asia, who constitute 26% of those without work in the area concerned and who have to retrain with other skills as a result of the difficulties affecting the textiles sector in which they worked. The training courses are aimed at first-generation migrants with multiple handicaps: few or no qualifications and usually inadequate command of English. Training is accompanied by counselling, help in finding a job, basic social and administrative skills (how to fill in a job application form correctly) and information on rules concerning health and safety at work. The skills acquired concern mainly the use of data processing tools for design and printing. In 1992 these training courses were extended to other sectors (communications, horticulture, building, improvement of the environment, etc.). None of this new training could have been set up without financial support from the ESF, and 50% of the trainees have already succeeded in finding a permanent job.

- (h) Limited use of aid for recruitment or establishment in self-employment: This is due to a number of reasons: choices by national authorities, limits imposed by the rules on financial support from the ESF for new permanent jobs and the small number of the long-term unemployed setting up their own firm.

### 1.3.2 The establishment of CSFs for 1993

Unemployment, and especially long-term unemployment and unemployment among young people, is a recurring problem throughout Europe and for economic and social cohesion in the Community. More than half of those unemployed qualify as long-term unemployed and the rate among young people continues to be very high, at almost twice the average.

The plans submitted by Member States and the CSFs established as a result have followed the lines of those drawn up in 1989. The plans preceding establishment of the CSFs were submitted by the nine Member States concerned at the end of June 1992. They provided a basis for the negotiations conducted within the framework of partnership between the Commission and national authorities which resulted in the establishment, on 6 November 1992, of the nine CSFs for 1993 for Objectives 3 and 4 in areas outside the Objective 1 regions.

The aim was to ensure a rapid transition between 1990-92 and 1993, while taking account of the most recent developments on the labour market. In most cases the information provided in the 1989 plans and the CSFs for 1990-92 remained valid. The new CSFs are primarily extensions of those established for the initial period, but the experience gained from implementation of the operational programmes approved for 1990-92 was also used.

#### 1.3.2.1 Allocation of total funds

In budget terms, ECU 1 762 million at 1989 prices (ECU 2 117 million after indexing to 1993 prices) was allocated for 1993 to Objectives 3 and 4 in areas outside the Objective 1 regions. This amount was determined on the basis of the indicative allocation for Objectives 3 and 4 for 1989-93, less amounts already "used" (i.e. 1989 commitments of amounts allocated to the Community initiatives and amounts allocated to the Objectives 3 and 4 CSFs for the 1990-92 period). The Commission decided to make an indicative allocation of this total figure among the Member States on the same basis as used for 1990-92. Analysis of the statistics available showed that the changes which had occurred on the labour market did not justify alteration of the original allocation of resources among the Member States, so that it was also possible to continue the existing forms of assistance.

The allocation by Member State of the amounts in the CSFs established for Objectives 3 and 4 for 1993 is shown in Annex V.2.

### 1.3.2.2 Continuity compared with 1990-92

As in 1990-92, the CSFs cover both Objectives 3 and 4 and comprise two parts: the first, which sets the framework for assistance from the ESF for the fight against long-term unemployment (Objective 3), and the second setting out assistance from the ESF for the occupational integration of young people (Objective 4).

Each Objective includes four major types of measure: basic training, training for technology, recruitment aid and training for those sectors of the population which have specific problems on the labour market.

The proportion of the training and employment measures intended for persons in difficulty has increased from almost 20% in the 1990-92 CSFs to 25% of the total allocation for the 1993 CSF, but it is not possible at this stage to specify the percentages of assistance for migrant workers, the handicapped and women because certain CSFs have brought together measures of this type, some of which stress the concept of very long-term unemployment. In Germany almost half the measures in the 1993 CSF are for persons in these categories. This increase is all the more remarkable since, in some Member States, it was decided for the new generation of CSF to allocate to persons in those categories a certain percentage of all the measures rather than planning specific measures for them. This was particularly true in the Netherlands and Belgium. France chose to target the 1993 CSF on exclusion from the labour market by concentrating measures on the above categories and on the very long-term unemployed. In the United Kingdom, 75% of the funds available in the CSFs is intended for basic training. In Italy, by contrast, the stress is on further training and the new technologies, to which half the total funds in the 1993 CSF is allocated. Three Member States seek to develop recruitment aid: the Netherlands (22% of the CSF), Spain (22%) especially for long-term unemployment (30% of Objective 3) and France.

### 1.3.2.3 Changes to the CSFs for the second period

Certain changes have been made as compared with the first generation of CSFs.

#### (a) Still greater stress on combatting long-term unemployment

In view of the increasing number of long-term, and even very long-term, unemployed, the distribution of resources between the fight against long-term unemployment (Objective 3) and the occupational integration of young people (Objective 4) was altered from 45%



for Objective 3 and 55% for Objective 4 in 1990-92 to 51% and 49% respectively in 1993. Aid for measures to combat long-term unemployment was increased in all the Member States, in particular in Germany, Spain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (see tables in Annex V.1). This was also done in Italy where, however, the occupational integration of young people remains the priority (accounting for 78% of the financial resources in the CSF).

- (b) The search of greater flexibility to take account of conditions on the labour market and of problems relating to completion of the Single Market.

This search for flexibility can be illustrated mainly by:

- . the account taken of the particular situation of customs agents, for whom completion of the Single Market will impose problems of professional retraining. According to a study carried out for the Commission on the economic and social consequences of the abolition of intra-Community customs operations, 63 000 jobs are likely to be lost in this sector throughout the Community. The individual retraining operations will be made difficult by the general profile of the profession (very specialized and specific training and a very high degree of seniority). The Community has chosen to support national measures and provisions in a number of ways: since 1992 the ESF has been able to support vocational training and provide recruitment aid for customs agents threatened by unemployment in the regions and areas eligible under Objectives 1, 2 and 5(b). This aid was supported by that granted under the Community Interreg initiative and by specific measures outside the scope of the Structural Funds. Furthermore, on 6 May 1992 the Commission decided to regard customs agents who had lost their job as long-term unemployed as from 1 January 1993 so that the ESF could assist them under Objective 3 throughout the Community. When the Objective 3 CSFs were renegotiated for 1993, stress was also placed on help for customs agents, who were most usually regarded as persons experiencing particular difficulties on the labour market.
- . The possibility of granting derogations from the definition of long-term unemployment over the period in question, based on the provision in the ESF Regulation permitting this "in specific cases to be decided upon by the Commission". The decision to make use of this derogation forms part of the growth initiative decided on by the European Council meeting in Edinburgh in December 1992. The intention is to grant the ESF greater flexibility and make its work still more effective in 1993.

The ESF Committee decided on this derogation on 19 February 1993 and the Commission approved it on 24 March. This decision will enable all the Member States, acting under Objective 3, to assist during 1993 those who have been unemployed for less than 12 months but who are experiencing difficulty on the labour market because of their age, a handicap, or inadequate qualifications and who are in a geographically or economically unfavourable environment.

(c) The strengthening of accompanying measures through technical assistance

The assessments carried out have drawn attention to a number of difficulties in implementing Community assistance at the programming, monitoring and assessment stages. Improvements may be made to all these points through technical assistance.

1.3.2.4 Approval of operational programmes and global grants

Most applications for aid under the new CSFs for 1993 were approved as from 1992; there were 35 operational programmes totalling ECU 1 466.3 million.

The Member States and the Commission departments sought to reduce the number of the assistance operations in 1993 as compared with 1990-92. This was particularly the case in Spain and in Germany.

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\* \*

It should be noted that, in addition to the ECU 7 243 million (at 1989 prices) allocated to Objectives 3 and 4 in 1989-93, substantial assistance was planned in the Objective 1 regions for the fight against long-term unemployment and the occupational integration of young people. This totalled ECU 3.9 billion for 1989-93, or 40% of the resources for measures in the CSFs concerned with training and employment. This overall percentage conceals considerable differences between the Member States (see 1989 annual report).

It is, however, sometimes difficult in the less developed regions of the Community to distinguish between the training and employment measures which make up a regional development policy and those implemented within the specific framework of the fight against unemployment, and particularly within that of the occupational integration of young people.

#### 1.4 Objective 5(a)

Objective 5(a) measures, which are applicable throughout the Community and which concern the adaptation of structures for the production and marketing of agricultural and fisheries products, underwent no substantial changes in 1992. The various schemes appear to have reached a cruising speed or stabilized. The countries which have benefited most from the measures for the adaptation of agricultural structures and compensatory allowances are France and Spain, followed by Germany, Portugal and Ireland. The main beneficiaries of the measures for the marketing and processing of agricultural products are Spain and Greece, followed by Italy and France.

Total commitments from the EAGGF for measures under the agricultural Objective 5(a) (both within the Objective 1 regions and elsewhere) totalled ECU 1 415.4 million in 1992, of which ECU 921.3 million was for measures to improve agricultural structures,<sup>1</sup> ECU 398.5 million was for marketing and processing measures<sup>2</sup> and ECU 95.6 million was for other horizontal measures (producer groupings, early retirement, etc.). The total was therefore increased by the latter measure and by the compensatory allowances. On the other hand, aid for investments in holdings and the establishment of young farmers declined somewhat.

Although financial resources for the fisheries section of Objective 5(a) increased to cope with the crisis in that sector, the programmes submitted by the Member States could not be financed in their entirety. Commitments from the EAGGF Guidance Section for the marketing and processing of fishery products totalled ECU 81 million in 1992 and the principal recipients were Portugal, Spain and Italy.

##### 1.4.1 Implementation of measures concerning agricultural structures

###### Structural aid accompanying market management policy

###### (a) Environmental protection and forestry measures

In 1992, commitments for these measures totalled only ECU 11.6 and ECU 9.2 million respectively.

Implementation of the programmes concerning environmentally sensitive areas (Article 21 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91) continued in 1992. New programmes were approved for three countries: Germany, the United Kingdom and France. These measures will be incorporated into the agri-environmental programmes of the CAP in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 when they are approved.

During 1992, only eight regional programmes containing forestry measures (Bavaria (Germany), Murcia (Spain), Liguria, Emilia

1 Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 – OJ No L 218 of 6 August 1991.

2 Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 – OJ No L 91 of 6 April 1990.

Romagna, Lombardy, Valle d'Aosta, Apulia, Sicily (Italy) and Madeira (Portugal) were examined and approved by the Commission. They supplement and adapt national schemes for the regions.

Apart from Belgium and Luxembourg, all the Member States have an effective mechanism for applying the forestry measures "Afforestation of arable land" and "Improvement of woodland." The maximum amounts eligible were increased in Germany, Denmark, Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom. An annual premium per hectare of arable land afforested was introduced in Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

EAGGF expenditure grew steadily as implementation of the horizontal forest measures increased. In 1992, Community policy in this field was considerably strengthened through the addition of Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 to the CAP accompanying measures. This Regulation, binding on the Member States, increased the rate of Community assistance, raised the eligible ceilings and broadened the scope of assistance by extending access to other beneficiaries and introducing new provisions. The afforestation of agricultural land is expected to increase as from 1993.

(b) Extensification of production

In 1992, aid for the extensification of production as introduced in 1987 by Regulation (EEC) No 1760/87 and incorporated into Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 absorbed approximately ECU 5 million. Although this measure is compulsory, only Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium have introduced it. Since it began, it has applied to approximately 300 000 ha and less than 400 000 LU.

The quantitative reduction scheme, requiring a 20% cut in production, was better received in the beef/veal and wine sectors. The qualitative or 'production techniques' scheme has been used for arable crops in Germany, which also added organic production methods.

Implementation of the extensification measures was extended until the programmes approved under the agri-environmental scheme come into force.

**Structural aid for farms**

An analysis of the allocations of commitments under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 on the efficiency of agricultural structures shows that the compensatory allowances for the less-favoured regions amounted to ECU 473.2 million (ECU 459.1 million in 1991) and aid for investment to ECU 237.8 million (ECU 194.7 million in 1991) while aid for young farmers at ECU 151.9 million was slightly lower than in 1991 (ECU 157.7 million).

An analysis by Member State demonstrates in particular that the main measures under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, namely the compensatory allowance, aid for individual investments (Article 7), additional investment aid (Article 11) and the premium for the establishment of young farmers were applied in all the Member States, except Denmark in the case of the compensatory allowance because it does not meet the criteria and the United Kingdom in the case of the premium for the establishment of young farmers.

The main item of commitments from the EAGGF under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 is specific aid to farmers in less-favoured areas. The trend noted in previous years continued and the Member States are aware that the compensatory allowances remain vital for farmers in mountainous and less-favoured areas. The list of Member States in decreasing order of commitments is as follows:

**EAGGF commitments for the compensatory allowance  
(ECU million at current prices)**

Member State	1992	1991	av. 1987-91
Germany	88.07	88.04	79.76
Ireland	86.63	63.71	45.23
France	69.27	73.27	59.81
Spain	65.60	62.54	37.68
Portugal	51.94	29.92	21.82
U. Kingdom	39.57	44.16	40.35
Greece	35.12	62.89	38.92
Italy	31.91	29.84	23.95
Luxembourg	2.46	2.32	2.20
Belgium	2.41	2.21	2.35
Netherlands	0.24	0.22	0.14
TOTAL	473.23	459.10	352.21

According to the latest data received from the Member States, the number of holdings receiving the compensatory allowance has been increasing regularly since 1976. In 1990, more than 1.2 million holdings received it and the figure for 1992 is estimated at 1.3 million.

Investment aid, which is the largest category after the compensatory allowances, covered approximately 50 000 new improvement plans each year, fewer than in 1991. This fall seems to be due mainly to the unfavourable economic situation and the uncertainties surrounding the reform of the CAP.

Investment aid continues to play a driving role by facilitating the modernization and reequipment of agriculture while improving productivity.

The list of Member States by commitments authorized for this measure in 1992 is as follows:

**EAGGF Guidance Section commitments for Investment aid  
(ECU million at current prices)**

Member State	1992	1991	av. 1987-91
Spain	56.33	43.19	24.15
Portugal	40.82	32.68	20.99
Greece	38.42	34.07	16.68
France	33.49	23.38	46.88
Italy	20.87	15.24	11.74
Ireland	16.40	15.03	9.85
Germany	12.02	12.21	29.97
United Kingdom	6.47	9.61	17.40
Belgium	4.94	3.89	6.51
Denmark	4.54	3.33	5.25
Luxembourg	2.29	1.61	1.00
Netherlands	1.18	0.49	5.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>237.77</b>	<b>194.72</b>	<b>196.07</b>

Aid to young farmers, including the premiums and investment aid under Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, seems to have reached a ceiling in terms of overall commitments and in a rather unstable socio-economic context. They remain an essential means of encouraging the rejuvenation of the agricultural population and ensuring that new farmers replace those retiring.

The list of Member States by EAGGF Guidance Section commitments for this measure in 1992 (in ECU million at current prices) is as follows:

Member State	1992	1991	av. 1987-91
France	86.42	100.88	41.97
Portugal	13.86	10.94	6.18
Germany	13.68	11.48	7.10
Spain	10.38	7.52	17.02
Italy	8.25	10.88	4.47
Belgium	4.67	6.00	2.90
Netherlands	4.43	0.60	0.18
Denmark	4.20	3.51	1.97
Ireland	2.53	2.95	1.51
Greece	2.08	1.62	0.60
Luxembourg	1.32	1.21	0.55
United Kingdom	0.13	0.16	0.97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151.94</b>	<b>157.74</b>	<b>84.53</b>

As announced in the 1991 report, aid for accompanying measures approved as part of the reform of the CAP (agri-environmental measures, afforestation of arable lands and early retirement scheme)<sup>1</sup> will henceforth be financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

This type of transfer from the EAGGF Guidance Section to the Guarantee Section had previously been applied to the five-year set-aside measures and vineyard restructuring.

However, in 1992 measures forming part of the accompanying measures will still come under the EAGGF Guidance Section. Expenditure on early retirement concerns only Greece and Germany.

#### 1.4.2 Measures to improve the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products

EAGGF expenditure on the processing and marketing of agricultural products increased in 1992 although commitments under Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 have fallen steadily as a proportion of total commitments since 1987. This is true of all Member States except Germany. This expenditure fell sharply in 1991, mainly because it proved impossible to commit ECU 110 million as a result of the late implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 by certain Member States.

The distribution of commitments shows that the meat sector is the largest recipient, followed by fruit and vegetables, milk and milk products and wine and alcohol.

Commitments in 1992 under these two Regulations totalled ECU 398.5 million, approximately 83.5% more than 1991 (ECU 203.4 million at 1991 prices). Supplements to the CSFs were approved for the new Länder, Corsica and the French overseas departments; additions were made to the CSFs of other Member States. The various schemes covered by Objective 5(a) are of the utmost importance, especially for those Member States which do not receive substantial amounts of aid under the other Objectives. The reinforcement of the measures on the improvement and processing of agricultural products shows the need to continue the modernization of agro-industrial plant. A breakdown of the amounts committed by the various Member States demonstrates that it is the southern countries of the Community, led by Spain, which absorb the largest amounts.

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1 Regulations (EEC) Nos 2078/92, 2079/92 and 2080/92 (OJ No L 215, 30 July 1991).

#### 1.4.3 Measures for the improvement of the conditions under which fishery and aquaculture products are processed and marketed

1992 was the second year of implementation of the new aid scheme introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89 on the improvement of the conditions under which fishery and aquaculture products are processed and marketed.

Several decisions substantially increased the Community funds originally allocated to this measure in 1992. First of all, the budgetary authority granted a supplement increasing the funds available for fisheries under the Objective 5(a) CSFs as adopted by the Commission in March 1991. This supplement was allocated by the Commission only to the Objective 1 regions. Secondly, funds for fisheries were transferred from other headings within the Objective 1 CSFs of certain Member States (Portugal and Greece). These internal transfers were carried out partly in 1992 at the request of those Member States and in agreement with the Commission. This raised the total allocation for fisheries under Objective 5(a) from ECU 58.2 million to ECU 76 million (at 1991 prices), an increase of 30.5%.

Despite additional financial resources from the Community it was not possible to meet all the immediate needs of the sector, which were accentuated by the crisis in the fishing industry. Several OPs submitted to the Commission by the Member States had to be reduced.

In all, the Commission adopted 14 OPs spread over two or three years. The vast majority of subsidized investments were made by small businesses.

The OPs mainly cover the following fields:

##### (a) Processing:

- rationalization and modernization of processing units both to increase productivity and to improve hygiene and health conditions;
- acquisition of equipment to improve control of the quality of the products;
- promotion of technological innovation; development of ranges of products and of new methods of packing;
- encouragement for the restructuring of the sector through progress in investments entailing bringing firms closer together and encouraging cooperation with particular reference to expenditure on research and development;
- upgrading of the products of marine and on-shore aquaculture and quality improvement; expansion of the range of products offered to make better use of new species;



- introduction of systems to recover and reprocess by-products and waste.

(b) Marketing:

- rationalization, modernization and equipment of auction markets and fresh-fish preparation facilities as regards the provision of refrigeration, hygiene and computerized management;
- improvement of techniques for handling and treating fish at the time of unloading;
- construction or improvement of cold stores for the storage of frozen fish;
- modernization of establishments packing shellfish products; construction or extension of storage and purification basins;
- construction and modernization of wholesale markets.

**1.5 Objective 5(b)**

**The implementation of operational programmes**

With the approval of the last seven operational programmes in 1992, a total of 73 operational programmes have been approved under Objective 5(b). The financial envelope for Community assistance to the development of rural areas under Objective 5(b) is ECU 2 607 million for the period 1989-93 at 1989 prices. The measures under Objective 5(b) concern 50 areas and cover 5% of the Community population and 17% of its territory.

The average rate of execution for the operational programmes, relating Community commitments to appropriations for the period 1989-92, was 95.7%. In general, progress in the implementation of the programmes has been satisfactory.

By the end of 1992 more than 80% of the programmes were approved as integrated multifund programmes. This reflects the Community policy of encouraging the creation of synergy between the Funds in order to maximize the development impact in each of the rural areas under Objective 5(b).

The assistance is concentrated on the five broad priorities of:

- diversification of the primary sector,
- development of the non-agricultural sector,
- development of tourism,
- conservation and development of the natural environment,
- development of human resources.

By way of example, the following describes the implementation of these priority sectors under Objective 5(b) in some of the Member States.

#### **Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg**

In Belgium the measures on agricultural diversification and the measures relating to the development of the non-agricultural sector progressed satisfactorily in 1992. However, difficulties were encountered in the implementation of the forestry measures. The resources for the monofund programme on the development of human resources were fully committed. The operational programme for Hageland advanced less in 1992.

The Objective 5(b) programme in the Netherlands is proceeding at a reasonable rate while the small 5(b) area in Luxembourg is finding difficulties in absorbing the appropriations. The Leader programme in that area is, however, proceeding swiftly.

#### **Denmark**

The measures relating to the development of the non-agricultural sector were very successful, with a concentration of investments on small and medium-sized businesses and tourism projects. The implementation of agricultural diversification and development of human resources measures, however, did not get under way till late 1991. In the course of 1992 they reached a satisfactory level of execution. The Monitoring Committee encouraged the adoption of an integrated approach to project design and implementation where possible.

#### **Germany**

In Germany, the village renewal schemes implemented by public bodies, but with participation of private investors, have been particularly successful. These schemes provide an illustration of an integrated approach. They included infrastructure projects such as restoration of natural water courses, restoration of public and historic buildings and the creation of leisure and recreation facilities. They also included agricultural projects, environmental schemes and landscape improvement projects. Investments in small and medium-sized businesses have in general been successful. Agricultural diversification projects and development of human resources, however, proved somewhat more difficult to implement.

#### **Spain**

After some initial difficulties in starting the programmes in 1991, the Spanish operational programmes reached a high level of execution in 1992. This was true for measures implemented by public bodies, such as agricultural infrastructure and village services, and for projects implemented by private individuals in the sectors of agricultural diversification and the creation of small and medium-sized businesses. Particularly encouraging were investments in rural tourism, arts and craft industry, small-scale food production and services.

## France

In France, agricultural diversification projects have provided opportune and economically profitable alternatives to traditional agricultural production. Typical diversification projects were mainly oriented towards investments in improvement of product quality and support for the development of agricultural enterprises. In the non-agricultural sector there was strong demand for investment support to small and medium-sized enterprises. Certain regions had already spent the total amount budgeted for ERDF activities in this sector by mid-1992. In the tourism sector the EAGGF supported agri-tourism while the ERDF supported investments in the hotel trade and public tourism infrastructure. Integration of the development of human resources was encouraged in all programmes.

## Italy

After some initial difficulties, four of the eight regions and autonomous provinces eligible under Objective 5(b) managed to achieve a faster pace and utilize a large proportion of the Community financial resources allocated.

A great deal of ground has been made up in some regions but this is not true of OPs in three regions where implementation levels remain low.

## United Kingdom

Progress in 1992 was encouraging across the different priorities and particularly in the case of the development of human resources, where between 95% and 100% of available resources was spent. Direct measures for the agricultural sector in this Member State are found only in the operational programme for Highlands and Islands in Scotland, where the rate of implementation accelerated markedly in the course of 1992. By the end of 1992 agricultural enterprises were being established at a rate of 30 per month. Investment in the non-agricultural sector was concentrated on support to workshops, industrial estates and support to a limited number of advisory and business development projects. The development of tourism was a very important priority; substantial resources were committed to various tourist developments ranging from visitor heritage centres and tourism information points to the establishment of all-weather and interpretative facilities.

## 2. COMMUNITY INITIATIVES, INNOVATIVE MEASURES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### 2.1 Community initiatives

#### Background

As part of the reform of the Structural Funds, Article 11 of the Coordinating Regulation<sup>1</sup> enabled the Commission to act on its own and supplement the measures included in the CSFs by Community initiatives. The Commission decided to allocate ECU 3 800 million to finance twelve Community initiatives between 1989 and 1993.<sup>2</sup>

#### Retex: a new Community initiative

The Commission decided on 13 May 1992 to launch Retex, a Community initiative for the regions which are heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector. Eligible regions are to be helped to become less dependent on that sector through measures favouring diversification and modernization of SMEs not belonging to the sector. ECU 500 million has been allocated to this initiative for the period 1993-97 and for regions eligible under Objectives 1, 2 and 5(b). Implementation of Retex programmes has already begun.

#### Implementation in 1992

##### Rechar

During 1992 eleven Rechar programmes were adopted by the Commission. All of them concerned coal-mining regions hit by severe mining job losses in the United Kingdom. Implementation of these programmes started slowly and, by the end of 1992, very little of the resources advanced to the United Kingdom under the new programmes had been spent.

The Commission also approved the ESF part of a multifund programme under Rechar for the former mining region of Limburg, Belgium. The measures planned in the ESF subprogramme concern vocational training and wage subsidies, while special attention will be paid to disadvantaged groups such as the long-term unemployed, migrant workers and people with low qualifications.

##### Envireg

Implementation of Envireg in 1992 in the Mezzogiorno (Italy) was very low, with the programme using only 14% of the allocated aid, while in the Italian Objective 2 areas it was implemented satisfactorily, allowing the commitment of the second tranche of the programme. In Ireland and Northern Ireland, projects continued to proceed very slowly because installation of new technology has involved extensive planning and environmental-impact assessments.

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1 Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 in OJ NO L 374, 31 December 1988, p.1.

2 Guide to Community Initiatives, Official Publications Office, cat. no. CM-60-90-240-EN-C.

For France, the Commission has approved the Envireg-Stride programme for Corsica. Under the Envireg part of the programme studies will be made on waste disposal and sewage treatment, installations for solid waste will be set up and schemes for the protection of regions of natural beauty and biotopes will be launched.

### Stride

Implementation of the Stride programme in North Jutland, Denmark, has helped to establish several pilot network projects between local industry and research institutions. Implementation in Flanders, Belgium, has also proceeded well: Stride-Limburg has committed almost half of the total Community contribution, while Stride Turnhout has committed practically the whole of it. In the Netherlands the Stride programme has committed well over half of the initial aid.

Expenditure under Stride in Ireland was less than forecast as a result of the slow start of the programme. Nevertheless, a number of significant projects began. In Italy, as was the case with other Community initiatives, implementation of the Stride programme for the Mezzogiorno was very low; only one third of the allocated aid was used.

The Stride part of the new Envireg-Stride programme for Corsica provides for the creation and development of research centres, the setting-up of full-range laboratories in educational establishments for science and technology, participation in international cooperation programmes of research and cooperation between research centres and business.

During 1992 five Stride programmes were adopted by the Commission: for Emden, Germany, where the programme focuses on developing a technology which, using Chitosan (a product derived from shrimp shells), removes heavy metals from compost and sludge; for the Objective 2 areas of Italy, where the programme aims at the reinforcement of the regional research, technology and innovation capacity of the eligible areas; for Luxembourg, aiming at stimulating innovation in the cantons of Esch-sur-Alzette and Capellen and thus promoting diversification of the local economy; for Northern Ireland, where progress has been quite satisfactory, with all the selected projects up and running by the end of the year; and finally for Great Britain, where the programme will enable firms in the eligible regions to benefit either from direct help or indirectly through the expansion of existing networks of support and advice on technology transfer, research activities, product diversification and retraining.

### Interreg

In Flanders, Belgium, implementation of the Interreg Benelux Middengebied and Interreg Euregio Scheldemond programmes proceeded well during 1992. A certain amount of end-loading is becoming apparent in the case of the Ireland/Northern Ireland Interreg programme, which operates across the border, but a considerable amount of momentum has built up, particularly in the more innovative aspects of the programme.

During 1992 fifteen Interreg programmes were adopted aiming at encouraging cross-border cooperation. Three of them concern Nord/Pas-de-Calais in connection with Kent (UK), Flanders and Wallonia (B); Rhône-Alpes and

Franche-Comté, each of them in connection with Switzerland; Champagne-Ardenne in connection with Wallonia (Belgium); France-Belgium-Luxembourg for the "European Development Pole" - EDP; a non-Objective-linked Article 10 Interreg programme for Italy and Slovenia, aiming at improvement of the environment and the strengthening of cross-border cooperation between the two countries; an Interreg programme for Germany-France-Switzerland, again adopted under Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88, intended to help border regions as they face the completion of the Single Market as well as to help these regions overcome their specific development problems; the Interreg programme Italy-Switzerland involving the Objective 2 areas in Italy, aiming at the economic development of the eligible areas and their cross-border cooperation with regions in Switzerland; the Interreg programme Italy-France involving Objective 2 areas of both countries, with its most important measures targeted towards the reconstruction of the economic potential of regions affected by the elimination of customs activities and the implementation of local development programmes; an Interreg programme for the Pamir regions between France and Germany, adopted under Article 10 of the Regulation; an Interreg multifund Objective 1 programme for Corsica and Sardinia; a second Interreg programme for Germany and France (Saarland-Lorraine-Westphalia), adopted this time under Objective 2 and Article 10 of the Regulation; and, finally, an Interreg-Regen programme for Italy and Greece, which provides for the linking of the electrical power networks of Italy (Galatina) and Greece (Arachthos).

### Regis

Most of the CIPs adopted in 1991 experienced start-up problems:

The Regis programmes in Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana and in Madeira suffered from delays which will have to be made up during 1993. Construction difficulties at the Sta. Catarina airport have led to a particularly low take-up of available funds (6%) in Madeira.

Similarly in Spain the Regis programme approved for the Canary Islands suffered some holdups but a normal rhythm was reached by late 1992 and the beginning of 1993.

The Commission did not adopt any new decisions concerning Regis during 1992.

### Telematique

In Italy, implementation of the Telematique programme was very low during 1992; it used only 15% of the allocated aid, while projects under the Telematique programme for Ireland are now up and running and expected to be completed on or around the target date of 31 December 1993.

During 1992 three Telematique and two Telematique-Prisma programmes were adopted: the Telematique programme for Northern Ireland, where implementation was slow at the beginning but is now progressing satisfactorily; the Telematique programme for Greece, which was approved in the middle of the year and is progressing well; and the Telematique programme for Martinique, which provides for measures promoting advanced telecommunication services in the region. The Telematique part of the

Telematique-Prisma programme for Corsica provides for assistance to SMEs, public bodies and communities in acquiring software and data-processing and data-transmission equipment in order to facilitate monitoring of the Structural Funds; similarly, the Telematique-Prisma programme for Réunion provides for the promotion of advanced telecommunications in the public sector and in private enterprises.

#### **Prisma**

The Prisma programme was slow to get started in Ireland, since approval for projects was not given until the second half of the year. It is expected, however, that the funds available will be fully utilized. In Italy the Prisma programme use of allocated aid was practically nil.

During 1992 four Prisma and the two abovementioned Telematique-Prisma programmes were adopted: the Prisma part of the Telematique-Prisma programme for Corsica has only one subprogramme, which concerns the creation of a network of qualified laboratories, while the Prisma part of the Telematique-Prisma programme for Réunion aims at upgrading production-control equipment in firms as well as promoting and reinforcing metrology services in the region. The four new Prisma programmes concern: Portugal, where the programme will support certification and metrology services, enhance the competitive potential of companies and promote access to public procurement markets; Northern Ireland, where it will provide improved facilities for SMEs in the areas of calibration and testing; Greece, where it aims at helping the public and private sectors to cooperate with organizations in other Member States in developing techniques for improving processes in establishing production and quality standards; and French Guiana, where it provides for the creation of a centre of metrology for the certification of industrial products.

#### **Regen**

Under this initiative, the planned gas interconnector between Ireland and Scotland is scheduled for completion in October 1993; progress during 1992 was on schedule and within budget.

During 1992 one Regen programme was adopted for Portugal to support the establishment of a natural gas grid in Portugal, aiming at the introduction of natural gas as an alternative source of energy. The Interreg-Regen programme for Italy and Greece is mentioned under Interreg.

#### **Leader**

The Leader initiative, designed to prove the effectiveness of rural development initiatives undertaken jointly by the rural communities themselves, aroused considerable interest and aided 217 local groups, which were almost all able to start their activities in 1992 and which in certain Member States are already well advanced in carrying out their programme.

The innovatory character of Leader explains certain delays in implementation, in particular in Greece and Italy, connected with administrative difficulties or obtaining bank guarantees (Germany, France,

Spain, inter alia); the progress of work now makes it possible to envisage payment of the second series of advances.

The Leader network is enabling the 217 groups to exchange experience, to perform transfers of know-how and to spread the benefits of the initiative widely among a larger audience.

### **Euroform**

All the OPs under this initiative were adopted in 1991. 1992 saw the beginning of the operational phase of projects on the ground. Euroform also benefited from a budget replenishment of ECU 30 million.

At end of 1992, 652 projects had been selected under this initiative.

### **Now**

As in the case of Euroform, all OPs were approved in 1991. Again, 1992 saw the beginning of concrete activities. Now received an additional total appropriation of ECU 55 million.

By the end of 1992, 500 projects had been selected under this initiative.

### **Horizon**

The last OP under this initiative was approved in February 1992. As a result of the interest expressed in Horizon, its financial resources were increased by ECU 140 million.

By the end of 1992, 568 projects had been selected under this initiative.

For the last three Community initiatives, the additional resources went to existing OPs but were not the subject of new aid requests.

Two features characterize these three initiatives and distinguish them from assistance within the general framework of the ESF: a project approach which makes the qualitative content of the schemes more visible, and transnationality. The obligation to set up within the projects financed a partnership with a region under Objective 1 helped the national administrations to think transnationally, which they have done only in a marginal way in the context of the current CSFs.

This dimension (which is limited for the moment to two or three partners) should be strengthened gradually, by widening the original partnerships.

A breakdown of commitments by Fund and country is provided for each Community initiative in Annex III.

## **2.2 Innovative measures**

Each Fund Regulation contains special provisions on innovative measures.



## 2.2.1 Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation

Articles 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 and 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 provide that measures in the form of studies and pilot projects may be carried out to promote "regional development at Community level". According to the Regulations these actions should relate to:

- the establishment of a prospective outline of the utilization of Community territory and the spatial consequences of major infrastructures;
- the problems of border regions, exchange of experience and cooperation between regions, and innovative measures.

Measures under Article 10 can be applied across the Community as a whole, thus providing essential links between the areas covered by the priority Objectives of the 1988 reform of the Funds and others.

Since the reform, innovative measures have been introduced in four main fields:

- . spatial planning,
- . cross-border cooperation,
- . cooperation between regions and cities, and
- . urban issues.

Measures under Article 10 were expected to represent 1% of ERDF appropriations over the five-year period 1989-92, that is to say ECU 388 million at 1989 prices. By the end of 1992 a total of ECU 275 million had been committed under Article 10 for studies and pilot projects.

### (a) Spatial planning: Europe 2000

1992 saw the completion of work begun in 1989-90 and the compilation of a new work programme for 1993-94. The Informal Committee on Spatial Development met for the first time on 10 April and discussed its organization and operation, the results of the horizontal studies and preparations for the fourth Informal meeting of Ministers for Regional Policy and Planning. A second meeting of this Committee was held on 19-20 November. The main item of discussion was the "Europe 2000" work programme for the period 1993-94, aiming at the publication around mid-94 of a second Commission communication on the future development of the Community's territory, oriented towards four priorities:

- the completion of the transregional and external impact studies;
- the elaboration of a set of themes for further research;
- the establishment of an integrated system of geographical and socio-economic data;
- the consolidation of cooperation with Member States, regional and local authorities and other actors on spatial planning issues.

The final reports of the horizontal studies on:

- urbanization and functions of cities in the European Community,
- the regional impact of the Channel tunnel,
- new location factors for mobile investment in Europe,

were published, while the draft final reports on "Evolution of Atlantic Regions", "Western Mediterranean Evolution" and "Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Impact" were completed.

(b) Cross-border cooperation

While in 1989 most of the funds allocated under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation for cross-border cooperation were used to finance studies and pilot projects relating to cooperation between border regions of the Community, in 1990 emphasis shifted towards preparing the Interreg Initiative; most of the Article 10 funds under this heading were then devoted to supporting pilot projects in border regions not eligible for Interreg support under Objectives 1, 2 or 5(b).

During the two years that followed, 1991 and 1992, most of the effort was directed towards the preparation, negotiation and monitoring of Interreg operational programmes, resulting in the use of Article 10 funds in 25 out of 31 programmes and bringing the total Community contribution to Interreg to ECU 1 034 million, of which ECU 114 million fall under Article 10 (1992 prices).

(c) Interregional cooperation

The regional network programme started on an experimental basis in 1990 with 12 network pilot projects. Following review of these networks, the Recite programme was launched in the summer of 1991 aiming at the promotion of concrete cooperation between regions and cities throughout the Community. In response to the Recite call for projects, 229 applications were received and in December 1991 21 projects were selected to be financed with a budget of ECU 34 million. These projects should give the Commission a good base for experimental measures to help assess which forms of interregional cooperation are most effective in contributing to the overall objective of economic and social cohesion.

In 1992 an external agency, the "Recite Office", was set up to assist the functioning of networks of interregional cooperation. Their role is one of providing technical assistance through follow-up and monitoring.

The International Conference on Interregional Cooperation, held in Brussels on 14 and 15 December 1992, brought together for the first time over 1000 actors in this field of activity. The Conference allowed delegates to make a first assessment of Interreg I and Recite and to look at the future.

Finally, mention should be made of the fact that links with the regions and cities of some central and eastern European countries have been strengthened further through the new network ECOS, which complements the Ouverture programme launched in December 1991. In 1992 the Commission encouraged cooperation between the two programmes, allowing more than 350 territorial authorities to cooperate in this field of activity.

(d) Urban pilot projects

The years prior to 1992 saw the introduction of three kinds of pilot projects relating to:

- economic development of regions with social problems;
- environmental measures linked to economic goals;
- economic revitalization of historic centres.

In 1992 three new projects (Bremen, Groningen and Paisley) were added in the first of these categories and one (Genoa) in the last category, while a new category has been introduced: "The exploitation of technological assets of urban areas". Under this heading, four projects have been initiated in Bordeaux, Montpellier, Toulouse and Venice.

Exchange of experience with other cities is included in all projects as an essential element allowing the dissemination of information on the results and the best use of the lessons emerging from these pilot projects.

2.2.2 Measures part-financed by the ESF<sup>1</sup>

Innovative measures are making it possible to try out new ways of combatting unemployment and new methods of vocational training and job creation. It is very important to encourage them in a period of high unemployment and significant changes on the labour market.

This kind of assistance involves the content of vocational training courses as well as their methodology or organization as such. They are part-financed by the ESF, either within the CSFs or outside them. For the record, more than 3% of the annual budget from the ESF is devoted to such measures (as well as to technical assistance and to measures implemented as part of the social dialogue). Very often, too, measures of this type are financed within more general programmes which are not specifically innovative.

The innovative measures cover a wide variety of fields, as the following examples show:

a) Objective 1 regions:

- Measures in Ireland to support in-house training through the "Job Training Scheme" (JTS), which has two purposes: to encourage firms to train young people looking for a job and to ensure that in-house training leads to recognized qualifications. The national vocational training authority (FAS) is responsible for cooperation with the firms concerned.

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1 Article 1(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88.

Even though forecasts were too ambitious (in particular because of the deterioration in the economic situation and the lack of structures to support the mechanism within firms), the JTS should provide a first stage in the gradual establishment of a system of on-going in-house vocational training, which currently exists in Ireland only in the fairly limited field of apprenticeship;

- Training of young unemployed teachers in Greece using new teaching techniques such as the production and use of comic strips. This measure has helped appreciably to increase trainees' chances of finding employment, either in education using multimedia techniques, in the production of educational programmes using comic strips and in television or the production of advertising spots;
  
  - Training in risk management for young unemployed graduates in Greece, in firms and combining theory and practical work. The programme includes analysis of the working environment, as well as study of the location and various sources of risk to firms and the prevention and handling of risks.  
This measure has also been carried out in Belgium, in collaboration with a Belgian training body and eight major European firms, so that it has had a multiplier effect.  
Most young people to have received this training have been recruited and now work as advisers in risk management in various firms.
- (b) Outside Objective 1 regions: in particular in Germany, with vocational training for patients in psychiatric care: a special method under the PAS project was tested with support from the ESF involving patients at a Bremen psychiatric clinic, who were given job training alongside therapy.  
The experiment showed that the development of social skills was as important for the success of vocational rehabilitation as the acquisition of specific vocational qualifications.
- (c) Throughout the Community: the Euroqualification programme

The aim of the transnational Euroqualification programme is to promote partnership between 13 national bodies, eight of them public, all of which undertake a substantial body of work in promoting vocational training leading to qualifications in the Member States. It involves vocational training for new qualifications in some fifty trades and should permit the development of cross-border exchanges of experience and joint projects. There are 6 000 trainees. Belgium submitted an application for assistance on behalf of ten Member States (the Netherlands and the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup> take part in the Euroqualification programme under the Euroform Community initiative). The Commission

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1 In 1993 Italy made the same option.

decided to make a global grant of ECU 67.94 million (towards a total cost of ECU 101 697 000) to the 'a.s.b.l. Euroqualification', which is the intermediate body managing this programme.

### 2.2.3 Article 8 of the EAGGF Regulation (pilot and demonstration projects)<sup>1</sup>

Under this Article, 41 projects were financed during 1992 at a total cost of ECU 22.6 million.

This financial contribution was used mainly to assist the conversion of European agriculture by encouraging new alternatives in land use, environmental protection, the reduction of production costs and the improvement of product quality.

Community aid was principally for pilot and demonstration projects such as conversion towards non-food production, the safeguarding of wild animals and woodland, the implementation of new production systems (decorative and forest plants, tropical fruit, new plant varieties, etc.), the introduction of a demonstration and training network to reduce the use of plant health product inputs, the development of organic and integrated agriculture, the demonstration of environmental and economic recovery techniques for abandoned and run-down land in Mediterranean areas and the dissemination of production systems with a reduced impact on the environment.

### 2.3 Technical assistance measures<sup>2</sup>

Technical assistance, whose prime aim is to help with the implementation or improve the effectiveness of structural assistance, has been used widely since 1989 and has been applied through measures of two types, those taken on the initiative of the Commission and those taken on the initiative of Member States, which account for the bulk of measures, whether for the preparation or implementation of CSFs and OPs, or to ensure operation of the mechanisms for monitoring and assessment, or to provide information for those involved in local and regional development.

In 1992, which was a significant year for the Objective 2 areas because of the entry into force of the new CSFs, there was a growing number of calls on the resources available under the CSFs for technical assistance. This trend was also apparent in the number and volume of programmes and projects for technical assistance submitted under Objective 1.

In the case of Objective 2, it was the French areas which set aside larger sums for 1992-93 than they had done between 1989 and 1991.

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1 Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88.

2 Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 in the case of the ERDF.  
Article 1(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 in the case of the ESF.  
Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 in the case of the EAGGF  
Guidance Section.

Of the measures adopted in 1992, special mention should be made of a number of projects or programmes designed to computerize data on the regional policies of the Community or to improve regional statistics. The ERDF financed several projects of this type in Spain, Greece and Portugal under the extension of the Preder programme.

The ESF provided assistance in Italy (Piemonte) and in Spain (Aragón), where technical assistance was used to improve training and employment structures. INEM set up a permanent observatory and a programme for the approval and assessment of the work done by training centres. This launched a process of rationalization of the management of vocational training which stressed a regionalized approach, including assessment of current management procedures and proposals for measures to make management more effective. This method will most likely be applied in future to cooperation between the various training centres and INEM.

In France, technical assistance made it possible to hire further contract staff to undertake the management and monitoring of measures at regional and local level. In the French Objective 2 areas, most of the communication and information measures about ESF assistance aimed at the general public were implemented with the help of technical assistance.

Many of the new CSFs for Objectives 3 and 4 for 1993 made provision for greater technical assistance, in particular in Italy, to permit a standard definition of qualifications, the harmonization of assessment standards and cost parameters, the installation of information and assessment systems integrated at national level, and the development of good practice.

In the case of the EAGGF, most of the measures taken under technical assistance concern information on OPs and the CSFs through contracts with experts to provide support for the various measures or through the organization of seminars or meetings where experience can be shared and stock taken of achievements. Certain Member States also used technical assistance for feasibility and market studies or for assessment studies.

As regards work undertaken on the initiative of the Commission, the ESF concentrated in 1992 on carrying out studies mainly designed to identify best practice in vocational training and facilitate transfers of know-how to the least developed regions, particularly those eligible under Objective 1.

Studies covered several sectors of the economy: information technology, the agri-foodstuffs industry, clothing and energy, and financial services and tourism.

In the last two of these sectors, the elements which appear as the most innovatory, according to studies undertaken in France and in Germany, concern methodology and more precisely real-world simulation: for example, in the financial services sector the setting-up of mock dealing rooms. The studies carried out also stress custom-designed training, based on an assessment of the trainee's aptitudes in relation to the skills required by posts to be filled and on the personal involvement of the trainees (as in the case of individual projects in the financial sector, submitted by the trainee and intended to improve the operation of the bank). Stress has also been placed on training programmes based on cooperation between the education and training systems and the private sector.

## CHAPTER III

### BUDGET EXECUTION IN 1992, THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LENDING INSTRUMENTS TO ACHIEVING STRUCTURAL OBJECTIVES, CONTROLS

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#### 1. BUDGET EXECUTION IN 1992

##### 1.1 Appropriations for the Structural Funds In 1992

As in 1991, the appropriations for the CSFs under each Structural Fund were contained in four budget chapters (EAGGF Guidance Section/agriculture, EAGGF Guidance Section/fisheries, ERDF and ESF) and subdivided by Objective. The 1992 appropriations for Community initiative programmes were separated out from the appropriations for transitional and innovative measures and subdivided by Fund.

The level of appropriations was set by the Budgetary Authority on the basis of the annual spending indicated in CSFs and, for the other measures, on the basis of forecast utilization.

The appropriations for the new Länder were again presented separately in 1992, since this is special assistance additional to the sums envisaged in the 1988 reform.

It should be noted that the 1992 budget also included appropriations for technical assistance to help in the preparation and implementation of CSFs and in their evaluation (budget execution: ECU 8.5 million in commitments and ECU 11.5 million in payments), as well as appropriations for PEDIP, the specific industrial development programme for Portugal (budget execution: ECU 127.7 million in commitments and ECU 121.6 million in payments), and the IMPs or Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (budget execution: ECU 308.3 million in commitments and ECU 392 million in payments). Assistance under these programmes is coordinated with the Structural Funds but is not covered in this report.

##### 1.2 Budget execution in 1992 by Fund and by Objective

Table 1 gives a breakdown of the execution of commitment appropriations for all the Structural Funds by type of assistance, by Objective and by Fund.



Table 1: Budget execution in 1992 by Fund and by Objective for commitment appropriations

(million ECU, 1992 prices)

	EAGGF Ag.	EAGGF Fish.	ERDF	ESF	TOTAL	%	%
CSFs Obj.1	1505.7	46.9	5456.6	2289.9	9299.1	63.6	
CSFs Obj.2	-	-	1166.0	454.9	1620.9	11.1	
CSFs Obj.3/4	-	-	-	2156.0	2156.0	14.8	
CSFs Obj.5(a)	701.3	34.2	-	-	735.5	5.0	
CSFs Obj.5(b)	417.0	-	314.1	72.0	803.1	5.5	
CSFs Total	2624.0	81.1	6936.7	4972.8	14614.6	100.0	86.4
Community initiatives	187.8	-	1265.9	516.0	1969.7		11.6
Transitional and innov. measures	63.0	-	183.3	94.0	340.3		2.0
TOTAL	2874.8	81.1	8385.9	5582.8	16924.6		100.0
New Länder	243.4		488.8	313.8	1046.0		

The relative contributions to the execution of Structural Funds appropriations (excluding new Länder) were 17.0% by the EAGGF Guidance Section/agriculture, 0.5% by the EAGGF Guidance Section/fisheries, 49.5% by the ERDF and 33.0% by the ESF.

The Community initiative programmes accounted for 11.6% of overall budget execution under the Structural Funds; the EAGGF Guidance Section contributed 6.3% of its resources to these programmes, the ERDF 15.0% and the ESF 9.2%.

Table 2 shows the source of the commitment appropriations available and their level of execution. The ECU 16.539 million entered in the original budget for 1992 (excluding new Länder) were increased by ECU 100 million under Supplementary and Amending Budget 1/92, ECU 13 million carried over from the previous financial year, and ECU 402 million corresponding to the reallocation of appropriations released in 1992 from commitments of previous budget years.

Table 2: Source and execution of commitment appropriations

(million ECU, 1992 prices)

	EAGGF Ag.	EAGGF Fish.	ERDF	ESF	Total	new Länder
Original budget allocation	2886.5	69.1	8327.8	5255.9	16539.3	1046.0
SAB 1/92	18.0	-	50.0	32.0	100.0	-
Carried over from 1991	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	13.1	-
Reallocated	4.6	0.1	2.5	395.0	402.2	-
Transfers	-12.0	+12.0	-	-	0.0	-
Total approps available	2897.1	81.2	8393.5	5682.9	17054.7	1046.0
Execution	2874.7	81.1	8385.9	5582.8	16924.6	1046.0
Rate of execution	99.2%	99.9%	99.9%	98.2%	99.2%	100.0%
Unused approps	22.4	0.1	7.6	100.1	130.1	0.1
Carried over to 1993	16.8	-	6.9	70.0	93.7	-

The execution rate of 1992 appropriations was very satisfactory, reaching 99.2% for the Structural Funds overall (100% in the new Länder). This compares well with the rates of 99.7% and 93.7% reached in 1991 and 1990 and the execution rate for the whole general budget of the Communities at 95.8%. Under the Financial Regulation, it was possible to carry over most of the non-utilized appropriations from 1992 to the 1993 budget.

The utilization of payment appropriations in the 1992 budget is shown in Table 3. The execution rate of 99.3% compares favourably with the rate of 99.0% in 1991 and 99.4% in 1990. Payment appropriations in the Community budget as a whole achieved an execution rate of 94.1%.

Table 3: Execution of 1992 payment appropriations

(million ECU, 1992 prices)

	EAGGF Ag.	EAGGF Fish.	ERDF	ESF	Total	new Länder
Payment approps available	2802.2	70.0	8637.1	4416.0	15925.3	1285.0
Execution	2774.5	62.4	8620.1	4358.9	15815.9	1237.1
Rate of execution	99.0%	89.1%	99.8%	98.7%	99.3%	96.3%
Unused approps	27.7	7.6	17.0	57.1	109.5	47.9
Carried over to 1993	11.1	7.6	16.4	17.4	52.5	47.9

Table 4 gives the commitment amounts remaining to be liquidated at the end of 1992 and, for comparison, the corresponding amounts at the end of each budget year since the 1988 reform. These are amounts committed in the previous budget year or years which remain to be paid out in subsequent years.

Table 4: Commitments remaining to be liquidated

	(million ECU, current prices)				
	end-1988	end-1989	end-1990	end-1991	end-1992
EAGGF Ag.	1214.2	1266.7	1337.2	1617.1	1630.1
EAGGF Fish.				65.4	82.9
ERDF	6878.4	7529.0	8071.6	8479.7	7999.3
ESF	2059.8	2261.6	2539.5	2409.4	3548.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10152.4</b>	<b>11057.3</b>	<b>11948.3</b>	<b>12571.6</b>	<b>13260.8</b>
Annual increase		8.9%	8.1%	5.5%	5.2%
New Länder	-	-	-	450.0	258.9

These amounts of commitments remaining to be liquidated continue to grow from year to year, but at a much slower rate than the growth in commitments (+23.6% between 1991 and 1992), reflecting a faster rate of payments.

### 1.3 Trends over the 1989-92 period

Article 12(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 (the "framework" Regulation of the Structural Funds) stipulates that commitment appropriations for the Structural Funds are to double in real terms by 1993 as compared with 1987 and specifies the progression rate to achieve this doubling. To give an overview of this progression, Table 5 shows annual budget execution during the 1987-93 period at 1988 prices.

Table 5: Proposed and actual execution of commitment appropriations for the Structural Funds as a whole

	(million ECU, 1988 prices)						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Proposed in Art.12(2)	7 233	7 680	8 980	10 280	11 580	12 900	14 466
Approps in budget :		7 680	8 981	10 280	11 802	13 676	15 012
Final budg. available :		7 939	9 367	10 497	12 036	14 018	:
Execution :		7 877	9 280	9 845	11 995	13 911	:

The appropriations available include, in addition to the appropriations entered initially in the budget each year, those amounts added to the resources originally provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 (supplementaries adopted by the Budgetary Authority, transfers from 1987, reallocation of appropriations released from commitments prior to 1987); these cannot be separately identified. Even taking into account this difficulty, the above figures show that the progression towards doubling by 1993 is being comfortably respected.

The annual execution of commitment appropriations is set out in Table 6. For each Objective, the figures cover the execution of CSFs and Community initiatives.

**Table 6:** Execution of commitment appropriations under the Structural Funds 1989-92

	(million ECU, 1989 prices)					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	%
Objective 1	6137.0	6352.1	7957.6	8959.4	29406,1	62.3
Objective 2	1060.0	1325.1	1466.5	1651.8	5503.4	11.7
Objectives 3/4	1332.0	1316.2	1575.8	1867.4	6091.4	12.9
Objective 5(a)	516.0	736.3	604.0	636.0	2492.3	5.3
Objective 5(b)	232.0	194.6	660.0	795.0	1881.6	4.0
Not attributable				430.5	430.5	0.9
Transitional and innov. measures	330.0	370.4	367.3	294.2	1361.9	2.9
Total	9607.0	10294,7	12631,2	14634,3	47167,2	100.0
New Länder			831.0		904.0	1735.0

Article 12(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 further specifies that the appropriations for Objective 1 are also to double in real terms by 1992 compared with 1987, following a progression agreed on in a statement for the minutes at the meeting adopting the Regulation (declaration No X). This progression is given in Table 7, which compares it with the outturn (in 1988 prices).

**Table 7:** Proposed and actual execution of commitment appropriations for Objective 1

	(million ECU, 1988 prices)					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Prop. in Art.12(3)	4 084	4 901	5 718	6 534	7 400	8 168
Execution	:	:	5 929	6 137	7 688	8 656

Even with the same proviso as given in connection with Table 5, these figures show that the doubling of appropriations for the Objective 1 regions has been comfortably achieved.

Finally, Article 12(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 stipulates that the ERDF should devote approximately 80% of its resources to regions covered by Objective 1. In 1992 the ERDF devoted 77.5% of its appropriations to these regions, making it possible to attain 77.1% over the whole of the 1989-92 period.

#### 1.4 Budget execution of CSFs

After the first four years of the 1989-93 five-year programming period, slightly more than three quarters of the expenditure proposed in the CSFs has been executed. This follows the progression stipulated in Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 where it calls for a doubling of the appropriations for all the Funds by 1993 compared with 1987; according to this progression, 75.2% of the total appropriations available over the 1989-93 period were to be executed in 1989-92.

Table 8 compares the expenditure specified in CSFs with the outturn in execution for the main bulk of Structural Fund spending that is subject to programming in the form of CSFs. More detailed figures by Objective, by Fund and by Member State will be found in Annex 1.

In the case of Community initiatives, implementation of which started in 1991, the execution rate at the end of 1992 measured against the amount proposed for the whole period is 71.9%.

Table 8: Execution compared with expenditure proposed in CSFs

(million ECU, 1989 prices)			
	Proposed 1989-93	Execution 1989-93	Execution as % of proposal
CSFs Objective 1	36200	27709	76.5
of which EAGGF	5427	4574	84.3
of which ERDF	20960	15711	75.0
of which ESF	9813	7424	75.7
CSFs Objective 2	6750	5137	76.1
of which ERDF	5096	3836	75.3
of which ESF	1654	1301	78.7
CSFs Objective 3/4 (1)	7243	5950	82.1
CSFs Objective 5(b)	2607	1662	63.8
of which EAGGF	1055	671	63.5
of which ERDF	1116	759	68.0
of which ESF	436	233	53.4
CSFs TOTAL	52800	40458	76.8
New Länder (2)	2768	1734	62.6
of which EAGGF	554	330	59.6
of which ERDF	1384	884	63.9
of which ESF	830	521	62.8

(1) Including ECU 1 353 million in assistance in respect of 1989 but not included in the CSF.

(2) Period covered: 1991-93.

## 2. CONTRIBUTION OF THE EIB

The contribution of the European Investment Bank to the implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds can be analysed at several levels (see also the tables in Annex VII).

### 2.1 The interventions of the Bank under Article 130a of the Treaty (economic and social cohesion)

Article 130 defines the aims of the Bank, specifying the types of project whose financing it is to facilitate, foremost of which are "projects for developing less-developed regions" (point (a) in Article 130).

The table below illustrates the position that loans granted by the Bank for regional development occupy in the total financing within the Community that is provided by the EIB.

#### Individual loans and monies from global loans granted by the EIB (million ECU)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	%
All EIB activities	10919.1	12174.2	13584.6	16936.4	53614.2	100.00
Regional development	7071.1	7439.6	8491.6	11792.9	34795.1	64.90

Between 1991 and 1992, the amount of individual loans and sums from global loans granted by the Bank in the Community went up by 25%. In the same period, the increase in financing provided by the EIB for projects contributing to regional development came to 39%. Overall, for the whole period running from 1989 to 1992, the EIB will have devoted more than ECU 34 billion to regional development, i.e. 64.9% of its financing in the Community.

These figures confirm that economic and social cohesion is first among the priorities of the Bank.

### 2.2 Concentration of EIB financing in the regions eligible for assistance from the Structural Funds under Objectives 1, 2 and 5(b)

The table in Annex VII.1 shows the proportion of EIB finance granted to projects located in the eligible regions.

Over the 1989-92 period, 88.10% of individual loans and sums from global loans granted by the Bank for regional development went to projects located in the regions eligible under Objectives 1, 2 and 5(b). The percentage was 85.6% in 1989, 84.4% in 1990, 87.2% in 1991 and 92.6% in 1992. The concentration of the Bank's activities in regions eligible under the Structural Funds has thus been increasingly marked.

### 2.3 Priority given to the lagging regions (table in Annex VII.2)

In 1992, the Bank's financing in regions lagging behind in their development came to ECU 6.4 billion, including ECU 0.7 billion in the eastern Länder of Germany.

In the same year, the assistance granted by the Bank to Objective 2 and Objective 5(b) areas amounted to ECU 4.6 billion, i.e. 39% of its regional development activity. Among these areas, the increase was particularly marked in the United Kingdom and the western parts of Germany.

The reform of the Structural Funds in 1988 stipulated that a significant effort should be made to concentrate budget resources on the regions lagging behind in their development. It is estimated that, over the 1989-93 period, the share of Objective 1 in total aid from the ERDF under CSFs and Community initiatives will have been about 77.5%.

In terms of the loans granted by the Bank to regional development during the 1989-92 period, the corresponding share is 51.4%. In 1989 it was 48%, in 1990 46.8%, in 1991 54.6% and in 1992 54.03%. While the finance granted by the EIB to projects located in Objectives 2 and 5(b) areas went up by 64% between 1991 and 1992, financing towards investment projects in Objective 1 regions grew by 37%.

The distribution of the Bank's loans in Objective 1 regions is shown in the table in Annex VII.2.

Seen in relative terms, Greece, Ireland and Northern Ireland have received a low share of the financing granted by the EIB in the lagging regions, i.e. 11.16% in 1992 and 11.54% over the 1989-92 period. This situation can be partly explained, at least for Greece and Ireland, by the fact that these two Member States had almost reached their limit of indebtedness.



It should be pointed out, however, that the total of loans and sums from global loans granted in Greece grew approximately 2½-fold between 1991 and 1992, although the value in absolute terms is still low. The other lagging regions which saw an increase in EIB financing between 1991 and 1992 were those in Spain (110%), France (203%), Ireland (16%) and Portugal (36%). Conversely, the regions in the south of Italy saw a decrease of 13%.

#### **2.4 Sectoral analysis of the financing of the EIB**

The finance accorded by the Bank in 1992 in the regions lagging behind in their development primarily covered infrastructure (72% of the total), in particular in transport and telecommunications. This is particularly the case in Spain and in Portugal, while in the eastern regions of Germany it is investment in industry which predominates. In the case of areas eligible under Objectives 2 and 5(b), the share of production-oriented investment in the Bank's financing came to 31.5% and 36.1% respectively.

Between 1989 and 1992 in the Objective 1 regions, financing of infrastructures accounted for 73% of loans (44% for communications, 20% for energy, 5% for the environment) against 27% in the productive sector (more than half in the form of sums from global loans primarily for small and medium-sized enterprises). In the areas eligible under Objectives 2 and 5(b), 60% of financing involved infrastructure projects (35% for communications, 14% for the environment, 9% for energy) and 40% involved investment in the productive sector (17% in the form of sums from global loans).

#### **2.5 Synergy between the Structural Funds and the European Investment Bank**

Of the types of finance provided by the EIB, individual loans are the most used (76%). If one considers only the individual loans granted by the EIB in 1992 towards investment entirely located in regions eligible for the Structural Funds and also linked with a Community subsidy relating to all or part of a project, these account for 26% of all financing granted in such regions. This figure was 9.6% in 1989, 15.3% in 1990 and 29.4% in 1991, or 21% over the whole period from 1989 to 1992.

In addition, without there necessarily being a connection for every project between aid given by the Structural Funds and the loans of the Bank, more than 63% of the Bank's financing of ECU 6.9 billion in the eligible regions went to investments contributing to implementing the priorities listed in Community support frameworks, compared with 64% in 1990 and 66% in 1991.

The table in Annex VII.3 gives an indication of the complementarity of assistance from the EIB and the Structural Funds in each Member State.

Over this same period, loans totalling ECU 15 billion contributed to financing projects meeting the goals of CSFs for the regions lagging behind in their development. In 1989 the Bank put at ECU 7.8 billion the potential financing that it would be able to grant to these regions over the lifetime of their CSFs, i.e. 1989 to 1993. In other words, by 1992 the Bank had already exceeded the amount of lending originally given in the indicative financing plans of the Community support frameworks.

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The European Council in Edinburgh stressed the important role to be played by the European Investment Bank in strengthening economic and social cohesion. Together with this recognition, the EIB has seen itself entrusted with new responsibilities: the implementation of a new temporary lending facility endowed with ECU 5 billion and the management of the European Investment Fund.

The European Council also called on the Bank to develop still further its lending in the Member States eligible for the Cohesion Fund as well as in the regions of the Community lagging behind in their development, and to consider together with the Council and the Commission how it could contribute - in concert with the Member States - to improving the operation of the Structural Funds.

Against this background, and with account taken of the first three years of implementing the 1988 reform, the Commission and the EIB have already launched a number of initiatives to further reinforce the complementarity of the Structural Funds and the operations of the Bank, in particular with a view to the new round of Community support frameworks.

### 3. CONTRIBUTION OF THE ECSC

The ECSC contributes in three ways to the goal of economic and social cohesion: loans, interest rebates on loans and aid for retraining.

ECSC loans differ from commercial loans by their longer lifetime on average (but shorter than the loans of the EIB) and their generally lower interest rate. Two main types need to be distinguished:

- loans granted under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty to the coal and steel industries, as well as for investment in Community-scale infrastructure requiring inputs of coal or steel,
- conversion loans (Article 56), used to finance investment which creates employment in a broad range of other industries.

The interest rebates are granted mainly on conversion loans, with in general a maximum of 3% over 5 years. These are financed from the operational budget of the ECSC.

The ECSC budget is also the source of redeployment aid for workers in both the coal and the steel sectors (ECU 154 million in 1992). Under the Community initiative Rechar, a part of the Structural Funds, additional aid of ECU 50 million was granted in 1992 for social measures connected with coal restructuring. Additional aid of ECU 46 million was also granted for social measures in connection with iron and steel restructuring.

#### Coordination with the Structural Funds

On 19 February 1992 the Commission adopted new arrangements to coordinate ECSC conversion loans with the Structural Funds<sup>(1)</sup>. These provisions came into effect on 6 March 1992.

They are based on the same principles as the 1988 reform of the Funds:

- subsidiarity and partnership;
- programming of ECSC assistance;
- concentration of the financial resources of the ECSC on the most affected regions, and on the sectors which have priority for action by the Community.

The new provisions also take account of the specific features of the ECSC.

In practice, the application of these principles is reflected in:

- new responsibilities for the CSF monitoring committees in monitoring and coordinating ECSC conversion loans;
- an indicative regional allocation of the appropriations in the ECSC budget for interest rebates on conversion loans; the first indicative allocation covers the two years 1992 and 1993;
- concentration of spending on investment in sectors matching the goals of CSFs. In view of the fact that the majority of ECSC loans are distributed by financial intermediaries, it has proved necessary to draw up lists of sectors, the shortest one being the list of sectors to be excluded.
- additional facilities (principally three) relating to the use of ECSC conversion loans:

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(1) OJ No C 59 of 6 March 1992.

- . a higher rate of rebate than the normal maximum of 3%, which can be granted in exceptional cases connected with the situation in a region. In October 1992, the Commission approved a two-point increase in the maximum rebate in certain ECSC regions in Spain (Asturias, Basque Country, Castile-Leon, Aragon).
- . conversion loans which may be granted towards investment in non-production sectors that are nevertheless covered by CSF priorities;
- . the possibility of using ERDF funds to reduce interest on ECSC conversion loans.

Actual regional allocations to 31 December 1992

The total volume of new ECSC conversion loans granted by the Commission in 1992 which have also received the assent of the Council comes to ECU 1 469.82 million, including both direct and global loans. This amount was designed to help create approximately 75 000 jobs. Interest rate subsidies will cover part of the new jobs in step with the commitments entered into by recipients under their loan contract.

Commitments under the 1992 ECSC budget devoted to interest rebates on new and current loans came to ECU 106 million. These commitments were made in two tranches.

The Commission decided to allocate the first tranche of 60% of the indicative regional allocation for 1992 on 7 October 1992. The distribution was made on a strict pro-rata basis as a proportion of the total regional allocation for 1992-93. The Commission also agreed that the remaining 40% of the 1992 allocation should be allotted later in the year among the ECSC regions according to real needs. Sums left over in regions which did not entirely use up their 1992 allocation were made available to regions where needs exceeded the 1992 allocation. However, any supplementary amount granted to a region in excess of its 1992 allocation is temporary and limited to the ceiling set by the 1993 allocation to the same region. This decision was taken by the Commission on 8 December 1992.

#### 4. ON-THE-SPOT CHECKS

In this section of the report the Commission gives a brief account of the on-the-spot checks carried out by its staff under Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88.

1. The main aim of the on-the-spot checks carried out by the Commission's staff in respect of ERDF part-financing activity is to verify the accuracy of the statements made at the time of applications for assistance and for payment, the conformity of procedures - especially of tendering procedures - and the socio-economic impact of operations. Checks are therefore made on:
  - documents supporting the expenditure forecasts which served as the basis for the grant of ERDF aid and the authorization of such expenditure, conformity with national and Community rules on tendering procedures, and expenditure actually incurred and certified in support of ERDF payment claims,
  - the physical realization of projects and their conformity with the original ERDF aid applications,
  - the socio-economic situation of the regions covered by the visit, and the contribution made by the investments in question to achieving socio-economic objectives.

During 1992, nineteen on-the-spot checks were carried out in nine Member States. These concerned:

- programme financing under Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 (15 programmes),
- financing under Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85: Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (2 programmes),
- the three types of financing under the old rules (Regulation (EEC) No 1787/84): project financing (19 projects), programme financing (7 programmes) and financing of special non-quota programmes assisted by the ERDF under specific Community measures (1 programme).

The most important problems, weaknesses or irregularities that were identified during these on-the-spot checks or checks carried out in the past occur in the areas of:

- Eligibility of expenditure: in some cases the expenditure declared by Member States is not eligible. Examples include expenditure incurred prior to the eligibility date of a project, rebates obtained on investments consisting of VAT refunded to the beneficiary but not deducted from declared expenditure, expenditure related to inappropriate investments used for purposes which are not within the scope of the ERDF.

- Public tendering: Community public tendering rules are not always respected by the Member States. Implementing bodies may attempt to avoid publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities for works or equipment exceeding the relevant threshold, claiming urgency, project particularities or the need for expert knowledge, or may split works up so as to remain below the threshold for advertising.

The case of very large discounts offered by tenderers, up to 70% or 80%, should also be mentioned in this context. This means that a project's budget has to be revised at a later stage to account for work or materials that had not been originally included, thus invalidating not only the tendering process but also initial financial planning, perhaps at the expense of other projects.

- Member States' accounting methods and practices: national authorities may not make a proper distinction between commitments and payments, with the result that the information provided in the corresponding payment requests to the Commission is not correct.

Some implementing bodies do not maintain a separate accounting system for operations part-financed by the Structural Funds, nor do they use appropriate codes for the identification of accounting entries related to such operations. This renders identification of the relevant expenditure difficult.

Identification of eligible expenditure is likewise impeded in those cases where only part of an investment receives ERDF assistance and the implementing authority at local level, owing to inadequate information, is not aware that the Community is contributing to the financing of a project.

On-the-spot checks are made on the basis of original expenditure documents. Such documents are not always available at the time of the check.

- Member States' internal administrative procedures and structures: complex and cumbersome administrative procedures can cause considerable delays in the transfer of Community funds to the final beneficiaries. Administrative complexities as well as budgetary or political problems may also account for delays in the transfer of national funds.

2. In 1992 Commission staff undertook 43 checks throughout the Community for the European Social Fund. 49 OPs, for which assistance from the ESF (1990-91 period) came to ECU 2 437 million, were checked. The initial aim was to concentrate the investigation on the most important promoters and OPs, but also to see how the Member States were setting up management, monitoring and checking

procedures capable of guaranteeing rapid and adequate financing from the ESF.

Efforts have already been made by several Member States in this field: it is worth pointing out, in this connection, the importance of technical assistance in involving promoters and reinforcing monitoring as well as the need to have adequate data-processing tools to gather all the necessary statistical data. Generally speaking there are still several problems, for example the exact determination of the length of training courses and of recipients, eligible expenditure and the relevant administrative authorities. Implementation reports are also, in some cases, too brief.

The activities carried out by the Member States in the field of controls, even if greater in 1992 in comparison with previous years, still have to be reinforced in the future as part of devolving wider responsibility to the Member States under the principle of partnership.

3. The Guidance Section of the EAGGF organized fifteen on-the-spot checks in seven Member States in 1992 to ensure correct management of expenditure part-financed by the EAGGF and compliance with Community rules in connection with operational programmes under Objectives 1 and 5(b), Regulation (EEC) No 866/90, indirect measures of either horizontal type (e.g. Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91) or regional type (e.g. Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80 in Ireland, Regulations (EEC) Nos 140/86 and 1402/86 in Italy and Scotland, the IMP for Greece) as well as old-style direct projects (Regulation (EEC) No 355/77).

4. In 1992 the Financial Control department continued its programme of on-the-spot checks centred on auditing the systems of monitoring and financial inspection in place for each Fund, covering the systems at national and regional level. The programme included a number of specific checks. The auditing of monitoring systems involves both a description of the system and tests on its conformity and quality (by sampling) down to the final recipient level under a given OP. Once it has completed these system audits in 1993, including related payment channels, Financial Control will have an overview of the reliability of the national systems and of at least one regional system per Member State and per Fund. This information will enable Financial Control, in collaboration with the authorizing departments of the Commission and the inspection authorities in the Member States, to target specific inspection missions on the weaknesses of the systems as revealed by the audits and to continue the checking of regional systems. Close attention is being given to the controls that are carried out by designated authorities in order validly to certify the applications for payment submitted by a Member State.

In 1992 the relevant sections of Financial Control carried out 91 on-the-spot checks in all. The total expenditure checked came to approximately ECU 3 200 million.

Financial control work has been supplemented by seminars and workshops in the Member States aimed at the national officials responsible for managing and monitoring funds. The 1992 seminars took place in Newcastle (Northern Ireland) and Copenhagen.

5. The checks carried out by the various departments are the subject of prior coordination, and the Commission also coordinates its checks with those of the Court of Auditors.

In the Commission's view, these on-the-spot checks are very useful both to the Commission and to the Member States. They provide the opportunity to clarify on the spot a considerable number of problems, points of misunderstanding or questions arising from Community rules and practice-related to the activity of the Funds. They contribute to a better understanding of each partner's objectives, difficulties and limitations. They lead to more efficient programme implementation following the introduction of required improvements, since weaknesses and irregularities discovered during on-the-spot visits are pursued by Commission staff with the national authorities concerned. In appropriate cases payments from the Community Funds may be suspended, refused or recovered, or the infringements procedure provided for under Article 169 of the Treaty may be started.



CHAPTER III

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF  
THE REFORM, THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE,  
AND THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL PARTNERS

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE 1988 REFORM

Although previous reports revealed some shortcomings, they painted a generally positive picture of the implementation of the principles of programming, concentration and partnership, whereas verification of the principle of additionality proved to be a difficult task for both the Commission and the Member States.

In 1992 there was no new evidence to indicate a change in the assessment already made of the implementation of the principles mentioned above. For this reason this section will deal with the verification of the principle of additionality by the Commission with the active cooperation of the Member States and with the partnership at work.

1.1 Regulatory aspects of the principle of additionality

The exercise of verifying compliance with additionality is intended to show that the increase in assistance from the Structural Funds actually lead to an increase in the financial resources used to achieve the five priority Objectives laid down in the reform.

Compliance with the principle of additionality can be measured against two inseparable criteria:

- the macroeconomic aspect, i.e. Structural Fund assistance must be added (overall) to national public expenditure: the Commission verifies that the Member States do not reduce their structural expenditure in the areas concerned in relation to a reference period;
- the microeconomic aspect, i.e. Structural Fund assistance must reach the intended recipients of the aid: the Commission verifies that the budgetary procedures of the various Member States ensure the transparency of financial transactions.

As regards the first aspect, and although verification of the principle cannot be fully completed until the end of the programming period, the Member States and the Commission have agreed to monitor this throughout the period in question. Monitoring has revealed two fundamental problems:

Firstly, the exercise cannot be completed unless the authorities of the Member State concerned cooperate fully with the Commission. The Commission only has the information forwarded to it by each Member State. It has encountered difficulties only with the Italian, UK and, to a lesser extent, French authorities (the Community support frameworks for the overseas departments).

Secondly, the wording of Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 has proved to be inappropriate for actual conditions on the ground, mainly in respect of certain areas covered by Objectives 2 to 5 where the effort needed to list all the eligible expenditure (Objective by Objective and, where necessary, area by area) would have been beyond the scope of the exercise.

In view of these two facts, the Commission has adopted a pragmatic approach on two levels:

In order to solve the short-term problems, the Commission has since 1991 had bilateral contacts with the Member States in order, with their help, to find practical solutions making it possible to verify additionality. This approach produced satisfactory results in 1992 (see below).

For the long term, and to tackle the fundamental problems, the Commission proposed to the Council that Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 should be radically amended as part of the review of the Structural Fund regulations (March 1993). The purpose of these amendments is to define the principle of additionality explicitly and to establish general verification rules whilst introducing the flexibility necessary to take account of technical and administrative realities and the macroeconomic conditions in each Member State. Furthermore, as a result of the Commission's proposal, questions relating to additionality will in future have to be dealt with from the CSF negotiation stage onwards.

Article 9 on additionality (amendment to Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 adopted by the Council on 20 July) stipulates that:

*"In order to achieve a genuine economic impact, the Structural Funds and the FIGG appropriations allocated in each Member State to each of the Objectives under Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 may not replace public expenditure on structural or comparable expenditure undertaken by the Member State in the whole of the territory eligible under an Objective.*

*For this purpose, in establishing and implementing the Community support frameworks, the Commission and Member State concerned shall ensure that the Member State maintains, in the whole of the territory concerned, its public structural or comparable expenditure at least at the same level as in the previous programming period, taking into account, however, the macroeconomic circumstances in which the funding takes place, as well as a number of specific economic circumstances, namely privatizations, an unusual level of public structural expenditure undertaken in the previous programming period and business cycles in the national economy.*

*The Commission and the Member States shall also agree, in establishing the Community support frameworks, the arrangements for verifying additionality.*

*To permit verification of the principle of additionality, the Member State shall provide the relevant financial information to the Commission at the time of the submission of the plans and regularly during the implementation of the Community support frameworks."*

## 1.2 Verification of the principle of additionality

The verification made in 1992 covered mainly information on the execution of the budget over the period 1989-91 (where possible, also including estimates for 1992). This was compared with similar expenditure during 1987 or 1988, or the average of these two. The reference year was selected in partnership with the Member States to ensure that the period chosen was representative.

Verification of additionality comes under the partnership principle and is based on information provided by the Member State concerned, the correctness of which cannot be verified by the Commission. This is due mainly to the scope and the nature of the information involved: firstly, verification of additionality covers not only part-financed expenditure, but also all public expenditure for structural purposes made in the eligible territory, and secondly, public expenditure must be understood in the widest sense (including, for example, investments by semi-public undertakings).

The results of verification can be summarized as follows:

### Objective 1

Verification for Objective 1 areas poses the fewest technical problems: the eligible areas are identical to the administrative units of the Member States (NUTS level II), considerably reducing the problems of data availability. Also, in the case of those Member States which replied to the Commission's requests, it was possible to conduct verification in accordance with the Regulation.

The table below shows expenditure on structural measures approved by these Member States compared with the reference period (in real terms). No Member State reduced its own development effort in relation to the period before the 1988 reform, indicating that additionality within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 has been complied with.

Member State	Reference period	Assessment period	National structural expenditure (annual average)
Greece	1988	1989-1991	+ 23%
Spain (1)	1988	1989-1993 (1)	+ 21% (1)
France-Corsica (2)	1984-1988	1989-1991	+ 142%
Ireland	1988	1989-1992	+ 14%
Portugal	1988	1989-1991	+ 14%

Source: Information on budget execution sent by the Member States and processed by the Commission.

- (1) The Spanish authorities sent the information required in February 1993. Additional information has been requested but a satisfactory answer has so far not been received.
- (2) The selected reference period corresponds to the national planning period (CPEP).

As regards the Italian Objective 1 areas, by 31 December 1992 Italy had still not sent the necessary information. The Commission Members responsible have therefore contacted the Italian authorities insisting that they comply with the request.

As regards Northern Ireland, so far the United Kingdom authorities have provided no information. The Commission's action in 1992 was intended principally to obtain guarantees from the United Kingdom authorities as regards the transparency of the financial flows involved. A solution was found in 1992. A solution must still be found to the question of forwarding the necessary information to the Commission.

Finally, as regards the overseas departments, the information provided by the French authorities was considered insufficient to demonstrate compliance with the principle of additionality. The authorities are liaising to solve the outstanding problems.

### Other Objectives

Results from assessing additionality under other Objectives have been rather uneven, both between Objectives and between Member States.

Regarding differences between Objectives, it should be noted that Objectives 2 and 5(b) cover precise geographical areas and are supported by at least two Funds while Objectives 3 and 4 are of a horizontal nature and rest exclusively on one Fund (the ESF).

As far as Objectives 3 and 4 are concerned, there have been acute problems in assessing additionality. The main cause of difficulty is the definition of eligible expenditure since, as will be remembered, these two Objectives are not regionalized and assessment must be carried out at national level. It has become clear from contacts with the Member States that this involves a multitude of spending bodies since in many cases responsibility for labour market policies has devolved to lower levels of government or special agencies. This is especially true for training.

The intention was to assess these Objectives separately but in view of the statistical difficulties it was decided to make an overall assessment of the two together.

The only full assessment made so far concerns Belgium and while successful and positive, it proved that major difficulties exist. As a consequence, the Commission proposed a more qualitative approach which would gather data from a representative sample of the largest spending agencies in each Member State. This will be the approach in 1993.

As far as Objectives 2 and 5(b) are concerned, one of the main reasons for problems is that the areas eligible for aid are often very small and do not correspond to 'statistical' units in the Member States. In many cases a single region may contain areas eligible under both Objectives which makes it difficult for the national authorities to supply separate data for Objectives 2 and 5(b).

For these reasons it has been necessary in many cases to accept partial data for the time being and place greater reliance on qualitative evidence. In other cases, it was decided to base the assessment either on a significant sample (e.g. Spain, the three areas where the Structural Funds are more deeply involved — although the Spanish authorities have still not transmitted the relevant data) or on similar data (e.g. France, where the exercise was based on the national programming system, CPER). Nevertheless, the Commission is conscious that such simplifications lead to a reduction in the scope of the whole exercise. In particular it has not always proved possible to demonstrate the concentration of structural measures on the eligible areas.

Another important difficulty mentioned by the Member States was linked to an Objective-oriented rather than Fund-oriented approach. Member States often claimed that relevant information, if available, was treated at ministry level and that each ministry had its own accounting/programming system. The Commission therefore accepted, although with reluctance, that a Fund by Fund approach be adopted when necessary as was the case for Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Thus, in Denmark, the assessment of Objectives 2 and 5(b) is being made in a simplified form and relates to Funds rather than Objectives. In Belgium, the assessment of Objective 2 has been limited to ERDF eligible expenditure only at this stage and ESF aid has been included in the assessment of Objectives 3 and 4. Available data concerning Objective 5(b) are limited since some of the programmes were late in getting under way and their full effects are only now being felt.

In France, the assessment had to be undertaken separately for ERDF/EAGGF-type and ESF-type eligible expenditure. The assessment of the former was limited to the expenditure relating to the planning contracts between central and regional government, while the division of such expenditure between eligible and non-eligible areas and between Objectives could only be estimated on the basis of the population ratio. As far as ESF-type expenditure is concerned, a pilot study was made of the region that absorbs the major share of Structural Funds. This exercise should be extended to the other regions in 1993.

For the Netherlands, information so far supplied for Objective 2 reflects only part of the ERDF component and contacts are continuing in order to obtain complete figures for the ESF. For Objective 5(b), greater reliance is necessary on qualitative information since the structure of the national budget does not permit easy identification of eligible spending in 5(b) areas.

As far as Luxembourg and Germany are concerned, there have been no further developments in the assessment of additionality. For Luxembourg, this is largely the consequence of delayed implementation of the CSF. For Germany, an updating of the existing figures concerning Objective 2 as well as information on Objective 5, where some progress has been made in identifying difficulties, are expected in 1993.

In spite of the problems mentioned above (which the Commission hopes the new Regulations will solve) a major improvement has been achieved in 1992 regarding the assessment of additionality for these Objectives, with the exception of Italy and the United Kingdom (where the situation is similar to that of Objective 1) and, to a certain extent, Spain (where the Member State authorities have still not produced the data jointly agreed upon with the Commission). Information and data available, though often partial, suggests that additionality is being respected in all other Member States for these Objectives as shown in the table below, based on information received early in 1993 as a result of technical meetings held with the Member States in 1992.

Country	Objective	Funds concerned	Reference period	Assessment period	Development of structural expenditure
Belgium	2	ERDF-EAGGF ESF	1988-89	1990-91	+ 12%
	3 & 4		1988	1990-91	+ 3%
Denmark	2	ERDF ESF	1988	1990-92	+ 90%
	2 + 3 & 4		1988	1990-92	+ 20%
Germany	2	all ESF	1988	1990-92	+ 196%
	3 & 4		1989	1990-93	+ 100%
France	2	ERDF-EAGGF ERDF-EAGGF	1987-88 (1)	1989-93 (2)	+ 70%
	5(b)		1987-88 (1)	1989-93 (2)	+ 45%

Source: Information on operations sent by the Member States and processed by the Commission

(1) in some cases 1984-1988

(2) expenditure forecasts

### 1.3 Partnership at work

The partnership relationships and the role played by the Monitoring Committees in implementing Community measures have been dealt with in detail in previous reports. On the whole, since 1989 and in particular in 1992, relations between the Commission and the Member States and local authorities at various levels have been improving all the time.

For example, implementation of the Spanish Objective 1 CSF has required close cooperation between the various authorities, at both the programming stage and during monitoring meetings, which is a new departure for Spanish administration. However, the links with local authorities and the economic and social partners are not so close.

The role of the Monitoring Committees was also important in the Italian Objective 2 areas and, in some regions, the local authorities (provinces, "comunità rurali", communes) regularly took part in the meetings, as did the social partners in some cases.

In the case of the ESF, the results of the partnership in training and employment vary with the Objective.

As regards combatting long-term unemployment and facilitating the occupational integration of young people (Objectives 3 and 4), in general the local and regional authorities increased their participation in measures financed under these two Objectives. Furthermore, in the Netherlands the partnership progressed particularly well in 1992 since the social partners now have an established place on the Monitoring Committees. By contrast, in the United Kingdom there is still a need for greater participation by representatives of employers and local and regional authorities (this would make it possible to take greater account of the local dimension of the labour market). Italy also indicated its intention to reinforce social partner participation when the new CSFs for 1993 were drawn up.

As regards the regional development Objectives (Objectives 1, 2 and 5(b)), there could be greater participation by the representatives of local authorities in a large number of cases (in particular in France). However, in those regions whose development is lagging behind, partnership as a rule works well.

All the Monitoring Committees have been constituted and all have met at least twice in the course of 1992 to monitor programmes under Objective 5(b). The Monitoring Committee meetings focused on progress in implementation. In some instances the Monitoring Committees took decisions to transfer resources within sub-programmes in order to ensure full implementation by the end of 1993. In other cases they adopted new approaches that would facilitate and further implementation. An annual monitoring report was prepared in collaboration with the Monitoring Committees and presented to the Commission in July 1992. The report contained information on the financial and physical implementation of individual measures.

Physical indicators which should enable the level of implementation of assistance to be measured have been set up and applied, with various degrees of success, by most of the Monitoring Committees to the operational programmes adopted during the first phase of programming.

In many cases, they have proved effective in providing regular updates and in influencing the progress of measures in a more concrete direction without reverting to a project-based approach.

The Commission does, however, consider it necessary to strengthen the indicators used before programming in order to secure in the future better knowledge, even of a general kind, of the steps taken to implement the measures decided on.

Article 8(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 as amended requires the CSFs to include "priorities..., specific objectives, quantified where they lend themselves to quantification...". There are three types of indicator which require further investigation:

- stock indicators: to measure the existing physical endowment in terms of basic infrastructure;



- performance indicators (output): to measure the quality of service provided by infrastructure;
- investment indicators (input): to measure the investment effort made.

## 2. ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Assessment, which helps ensure the transparency and effectiveness of Community aid, continues to be an essential element of Community structural assistance in the Member States. Apart from macroeconomic assessments, the main thrust of assessment activities in 1992 covered the forms of aid and what it has been agreed to call 'thematic evaluations'.

The basic message emerging from all this work is that Community aid to the Member States through the priorities defined in the CSFs has a real impact on their economies which is simple to identify but difficult to quantify. More precisely, quantifying this impact in the regions covered by Objective 1, which has been made easier as a result of the volume of aid and the estimation models available, indicates that Community aid is making a significant contribution to sustaining growth and employment in these regions and, as a result, to their ability to catch up with the other Member States.

Before presenting the results of this work grouped by priority, as laid down in the reform, the considerable assessment efforts made by some Member States on their own initiative should be pointed out. Although assessment structures and experience differ from country to country, there has been a general increase in awareness of the importance and the role of assessment in the management and planning of aid, accompanied by more and more frequent activities in this field. In view of the resultant multiplication of work, and in order to improve the working of partnership and promote consistency in Community, national and regional assessment policies, the Commission set up a technical assessment group in which it and the Member States participate, and this has been meeting regularly since 1992.

Furthermore, the Commission, with a view to developing its own and the Member States' assessment capabilities, has launched the ~~Means~~ pilot programme (Méthodes d'Evaluation des Actions de Nature structurelle - methods of assessing structural measures), in order to arrive at a better match between the methods used to assess structural policies and the requirements of the new forms of Community aid. In this way the Commission hopes to make a practical contribution towards the assessment methods being mastered, accepted and understood by all partners in all Member States.

## **2.1 Assistance under Objective 1**

### **2.1.1 Impact of assistance**

The concentration of Structural Fund resources to the benefit of Objective 1 regions means that the expenditure entered in the CSFs for these regions represents a significant percentage of GDP. It can therefore rightly be expected that there will be a marked impact on the most characteristic macroeconomic variables. Given the changes in the international economy which have a strong influence on these variables, it was considered necessary to reassess the macroeconomic dimension of the Structural Funds in the areas covered by Objective 1.

To estimate the macroeconomic impact of Community grants and CSFs, an analysis was made on the basis of harmonized Eurostat sources. Using an input-output approach, with a new method of updating the inter-sectoral relationships from 1985 to the present, this analysis estimates the impact of Community-assisted operations on major macroeconomic variables and notably on fixed capital formation, employment, imports and growth. The approach has been developed and refined over a number of years and the results presented below are based on the most recent version, which takes into account the worse than anticipated performance of the Community, and of Objective 1 regions in particular, since the 1989 start of the CSFs. (The 1993 figures are based on the most recent official forecasts which are certain to be revised downwards.)

The importance of the CSFs with respect to investment and fixed capital formation was substantial throughout the 1989-93 period and Community grants played a significant role in enabling the provision of infrastructure essential to the development of these regions. Community grants increased progressively in importance for the whole of the period, not only for Objective 1 regions as a whole but also for each individual region separately. This was largely the direct consequence of a generally declining ratio of investment to GDP over the period. The proportion of gross fixed capital formation related to Community grants was highest for Greece and Portugal and lowest for Italy and Spain. The table below presents the percentage of gross fixed capital formation related to Community grants and Community support frameworks at the beginning and end of the period. (The special features of the French Objective 1 areas meant that France could not be included in this analysis.)

	% of GFCF related to Community support		% of GFCF related to CSFs*	
	1989	1993	1989	1993
Portugal	7.7	9.9	20.6	27.7
Greece	9.7	11.9	20.1	24.6
Ireland	7.5	8.8	17.0	20.8
Spain (Obj. 1)	2.9	4.1	5.8	8.0
Italy (Obj. 1)	2.1	3.1	4.8	6.8
United Kingdom (Obj. 1)	4.7	5.2	11.8	13.8
Objective 1 regions	3.9	5.2	8.6	11.7

\*Including the private sector expenditure entered in the financing plan of the CSF.

These contributions to the increase in the capital stock are large enough to permit structural changes in Objective 1 regions which should enhance their ability for sustained growth. Though this analysis concentrates on the impact of the CSFs on the demand side only, this investment in productive capacity will most likely have a far-reaching effect on the regions' potential for future growth.

Given the impact of Community assistance on gross fixed capital formation, it is not surprising that its impact on production and output growth is also considerable. The results of the input-output analysis may be presented in two different ways; either to show the impact on development of a sudden cut-off of Community support in one particular year, or to estimate the contribution of Community support to the average annual growth rate observed for the period 1989-93.

In the first case, it might be suggested that, if the CSF suddenly ceased to exist, there would be a fall in that year's growth rate ranging from 2.5% to 3%, depending on the year. The significance of Community grants is nearly half as great, in the sense that the elimination of the grants in any particular year would reduce the rate of growth in that year by 1.2% to 1.4%, depending on the year.

Community grants had a varying impact on the various regions' growth rates. The greatest impact, in the sense mentioned above, was in the case of Portugal. In this case, if the grants did not materialize in any year the growth rate in that year would drop by 3.2 percentage points on average. The impact has also been substantial in Greece (2.4 percentage points) and Ireland (1.6 percentage points). For Spain and Northern Ireland the difference is about one percentage point and for Southern Italy it is about 0.7 percentage point.

In the second case, looking at average annual impact for the period 1989-93, the effect of Community grants on growth rate tends to increase over time, being lowest at the beginning of the period and reaching the highest level in the final two years of the period. This is because actual growth performance has deteriorated for most countries and therefore the influence of Community grants has become greater in relative terms.

The difference between the estimated and actual rates of growth, which accounts for the increasing importance of Community grants over the period 1989-93, is shown clearly for each country in the table below.

	Average annual growth rate  1989-93 estimated for 1989 (1)	Actual average annual growth rate  1989-93 (2)	Estimated annual Impact of Structural Funds  (3)
Greece	2.5	1.6	0.5
Spain	4.6	1.5	0.2
Ireland	3.9	4.6	0.3
Italy	3.0	1.5	0.1
Portugal	4.6	2.6	0.7

Sources (1) and (2) : Commission

(3) : The economic impact of the 1989-93 CSF (Jörg Beutel, Constance, Germany, April 1993). The figures for Spain and Italy refer to the Objective 1 regions of these two countries.

From the above, it is evident that Community assistance has played an important role over this period in sustaining aggregate demand in Objective 1 regions. Nevertheless, given the import needs of these regions, demand leakages are to be expected. In fact, leakages reach about 20 percent of the total value of the grants for all regions. This ranges from about 50% in the case of Northern Ireland to about 15% in Southern Italy and Spain. In all cases, the leakage to other EC countries is larger than to non-Community countries, by about 30% on average.

Employment was also positively affected by Community grants with the impact being more pronounced in Portugal, Greece and Ireland. The percentage of the active population whose jobs were created by these resources ranged from over 3% in the case of Portugal to about 2% in Greece and Ireland and around 1% in the rest of the regions. The Community support frameworks amplified this impact, more than doubling it for most regions. Thus, in 1993, about 800 000 jobs or 3.7% of total employment is expected to be linked to the implementation of the CSFs.

These figures do not include the training measures and employment aids which benefit a large number of people in the Objective 1 regions.

In conclusion, the importance of the CSFs for Objective 1 regions should not be underestimated. Over the period 1989-93, Community support has been essential in enabling Portugal, Spain and Ireland to grow faster than the Community average, thus reducing the development gap, and has helped Northern Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and Greece not to fall further behind the rest of Europe. In the case of Ireland, Community grants have enabled the economy to grow, on average, twice as fast as the Community as a whole.

It goes without saying that the impact described above is directly linked to the operational and financial content of the forms of assistance included in the CSFs and the actual implementation of the planned projects. The estimated impact of a measure will only be realized if the budget adopted is actually spent and the planned projects are actually implemented.

For this reason the Commission paid special interest in 1992 to assessing and monitoring the various forms of assistance. For example, on-going assessments of some 60 operational programmes and other forms of assistance involving a wide variety of sectors of activity and infrastructure have been completed or are being carried out.

The purpose of these studies is threefold: firstly, to analyse the objectives of the programmes in order to assess their internal and external consistency; secondly, to estimate their socio-economic impact on the regions being assisted and, finally, to observe the level of physical implementation on the ground using appropriate indicators.

Although the first objective has been achieved to a large extent and the results as regards consistency and synergy between the various OP measures are positive, the existence of a wide range of impacts which are difficult to measure and the unavailability or poor quality of necessary information have made the second task more difficult. Therefore, of the potential effects of the programmes, it has been possible to measure the jobs created or maintained in only a small number of cases.

By contrast, it has been possible to assess the social benefit of the OPs relating to transport infrastructure by means of classic cost/benefit techniques. For example, for the Motorway NPCI in Spain, an internal rate of return (IRR) ranging from 21.44% for the most profitable section to 7.41% for the least profitable was calculated. These IRRs are rising in relation to previous estimates, in particular as a result of higher-than-forecast traffic and accident levels in the existing network.

As regards physical implementation, major achievements are now being seen. In the programme for Central Greece forming part of the Greek IMPs, 5 400 hectares were converted to new agricultural production and over a million animals treated (genetic improvement); 2 184 hectares were planted with forest and 6 263 hectares protected against fire; over 1 000 small businesses were helped and 7 research centres established or upgraded; 558 tourist accommodation spaces were created or improved, and 17 hotels or campsites established or upgraded; 586 km of road, 293 km of water supply piping and 99 km of sewers were constructed or improved; nearly 30 000 people were trained and 600 courses held.

The above gives only a selection of the principal results achieved in one of the IMPs. It indicates the scale of the impact on the ground of the programmes, of which there are 29 in total.

### 2.1.2. Thematic evaluations

Apart from the impact of Community assistance in certain key sectors of the Member States' economies, the thematic evaluations focus on prospects and strategic aspects, providing a guide for future investment priorities in these sectors.

During this key period between the first and second programming stages after the reform, the Commission launched a series of thematic evaluations to identify the priorities for its next series of aid measures.

The first of these evaluations, which will be dealt with in more detail below, concerns the seven countries covered by Objective 1 and examines their human resources. The next two analysed R&D and transport and telecommunications respectively in Greece, Ireland and Portugal. Finally, geographically less ambitious but of equal importance, a series of studies concentrated on Italy covering the sectors R&D, water and the environment, industry and services and energy.

#### Evaluation of the impact of Community structural assistance on human resources in Objective 1 regions

An effective education and training system is one of the key factors in determining a region's competitiveness. During the period 1989-93, very considerable financial resources were allocated at Community level with the Objective 1 regions receiving ECU 10 billion for human resources so that the Community is financing a major portion of their vocational training policies, particularly in Greece, Portugal and Ireland.

In 1992 the Commission launched a study to assess the impact of the Structural Funds on human resources in the Objective 1 regions over the period 1989-93:

In addition to a survey of the strong and weak points of the education and training systems in these regions and an analysis of the quantitative and qualitative changes made with Community assistance, the study includes an analysis of the demographic and employment prospects for the Objective 1 regions for the period 1994 to 1999, and a number of transnational studies concentrating on horizontal aspects considered to be useful for the development of education and training systems in these regions.

Carrying out this study required the definition of a series of quantitative and qualitative indicators which were used in all the regions concerned.

The study showed that these regions allocated between 60% and 70% of the finance available in the CSFs for human resources to the continuing vocational training of the unemployed and those in work.

It is difficult to quantify the effort specifically devoted to the training of the long-term unemployed, which appears to constitute a comparatively small proportion of the total training effort for the unemployed.

The study stresses the growing importance for economic development of continuing vocational training for those in work while also drawing attention to the weaknesses of training structures (e.g. the quality and number of instructors) in a number of regions.

Their impact on the other parts of education and training systems (compulsory education, post-compulsory secondary, and higher education) has been less, with the exception of Portugal, Ireland and Greece. In these three countries the Structural Funds have made a considerable contribution, in particular in the technical and vocational branches of post-compulsory education. For example, in Ireland and Greece approximately 30% of all students in post-compulsory secondary education have benefited from operations financed by the Structural Funds.

When identifying the fields in which aid is to be granted in future, in general the same problems are encountered in the education and training systems in Objective 1 regions:

- high drop-out and failure rates in compulsory education,
- lower participation rates than the Community average and higher drop-out and failure rates in post-compulsory secondary education,
- participation rates lower than the Community level (except Northern Ireland and Greece) in higher education,
- the very limited role played by employers in the promotion and financing of continuing education.

The study also shows that in these regions the amount of expenditure per student is frequently much lower than the Community average and that the quality of infrastructure could be improved. On the other hand, student/teacher ratios are, as a rule, almost the same as the Community averages.

The studies also identified important points for developing human potential in these regions:

- the need to improve education and training systems
- the need to implement accompanying measures to improve analysis and monitoring of training needs and match training measures better to the real needs of the labour market
- attention to be given to teaching techniques and methods, training content and training for trainers.

This assessment provides information which will be important in preparing the next generation of plans and CSFs and should enable national and Community authorities to direct and monitor assistance for training and employment in the future.

It stresses in particular the need for the Objective 1 regions to further increase the financial resources for education and training and to develop tools for the design, programming, implementation and assessment of a coherent human resources policy.

Evaluation of the impact of CSFs on research and technology in Greece, Ireland and Portugal

The main objective of this study was to determine the effects of the Structural Funds (including the Stride Community initiative) on research and technological development and broader socio-economic developments in the three Member States concerned. The study performed a valuable service in clarifying whether the conditions for maximizing economic returns from the activities were optimum and, where this was not the case, in providing recommendations as to how these conditions might be improved. In each Member State the work was carried out in close consultation with the national authorities. Working meetings were arranged to allow the authorities concerned the opportunity to provide input to the project.

On a very general level it was found that while the problems faced by all three countries with regard to research and development were of the same type, Ireland had problems in fewer areas than did either Portugal or Greece, and where these problems existed in Ireland they were not usually of the same magnitude or intensity.

The areas in which the three countries tended to experience problems (in varying degrees) included the following:

- an overemphasis on public-sector supply-side issues at the expense of meeting specific demand-side needs;
- insufficient attention given to technology transfer;
- an inability to meet operational running costs for some of the infrastructure which was developed or to achieve self-financing targets;
- a shortage of human resources to fully exploit facilities;
- questionable levels of real additionality with the resultant danger that national systems of RTD were becoming overdependent on Community support;
- concentration of development around capital cities.

On the other hand, the following more positive characteristics were noted:

- the achievement of a substantial enhancement of public sector RTD capacity;
- the introduction of many new and in the main effective policy initiatives and programmes;
- a high demand for programmes which, even if it was dominated by the public sector, was of generally high quality and when support was refused this tended to be because of limits on resources rather than because insufficient proposals of acceptable quality were made;
- evidence of improvement in the procedures for the allocation of funds by national authorities;
- evidence of the establishment of pre-conditions for excellence in research capacities, particularly in the establishment of some very high quality research centres and in an improvement of university capabilities.



Evaluation of transport and telecommunications in Greece, Ireland and Portugal

This study was launched in order to evaluate the impact of past investment in Greece, Ireland and Portugal in the industries concerned and to explore investment priorities for the next round of Structural Funds allocations. Detailed reports were prepared by local experts for both industries in each of the three Member States which included the development of performance indicators for on-going assessment.

With regard to transport, the reports provide substantial analyses of the different national contexts in which the various modes of transport operate and the different standards of existing infrastructure. In Greece there is no shortage of potential projects and a strong political will exists to substantially improve transport infrastructure over the coming decade. However it is clear that future investment in this area will need to be targeted on a rationally prioritised set of current needs before any attention can be given to utilizing prospective opportunities. The study has not only clarified development priorities but also identified restrictions on the implementation of large infrastructure projects inherent in the existing legislative framework in time for the restrictions to be removed before the next phase of Structural Funds assistance is allocated.

The study on transport in and to Ireland concentrated on clarifying the broad strategic options in the development of the country's transport system since a choice needs to be made on this level before operational priorities can be set. This task is complicated by the need to consider the intermediary role of UK transport policy for substantial aspects of Irish international transport priorities, and this in turn has implications for the setting of internal transport policy priorities within Ireland (e.g. concerning the relative weighting of road and rail development options).

With regard to Portugal, analysis of the transport situation has again had to consider the specific context of the Member State and look not only at the external transport issues to be confronted by the Portuguese (both within the Iberian peninsula and in relation to the rest of the Community), but also at the particular internal patterns of spatial development within the country and the demands which these place on the transport system.

The studies of the telecommunications systems of Greece, Portugal and Ireland, like those of the countries' transport systems, have highlighted the divergences as much as the similarities of the experience of three peripheral and less-developed Member States of the Community.

The three countries were at a different level of development in that digitalization was very advanced in Ireland and practically non-existent in Greece. Portugal on the other hand lagged behind all European countries in the number of main lines per 100 inhabitants. As a result, the strategies followed were different. Portugal increased its investment effort and is making impressive progress in digitalization while both Ireland, and perversely Greece, have reduced investment in telecommunications as a percentage of GDP.

The Star programme, though very small in relation to overall telecommunications investment (2.2%), concentrated on the provision of

digital infrastructure (80%) and accelerated the implementation of national investment plans. Notably, its role was critical in bringing forward network digitalization in Greece and establishing cellular mobile radio in Portugal.

The studies of the telecommunications systems of the three countries have identified the existing problems and needs and have provided a basis for a more informed approach to strategy development and project assistance in the next phase of Structural Fund supported activity.

#### Thematic evaluations in Italy

Four thematic evaluations were made at the Commission's initiative in 1992 covering R&D, water and the environment, industry and services and energy.

These analyses had three major objectives:

- (a) Analysis of Italian policy in the sectors concerned and assessment of the qualitative and quantitative significance of the Community's contribution.
- (b) Assessment of the extent of implementation and problems with implementing sectorial assistance financed under the Italian CSF.
- (c) Assessment of future needs and the roles the Community could play in meeting them.

All the studies agree that the CSF's contribution and therefore its impact is difficult to evaluate given, on the one hand, the degree of detail of the OPs and, on the other, the low rate of implementation of Objective 1 assistance in Italy. As for the rest, recommendations for the future concentrate, in the case of R&D, on improving project selection and administration systems, and in the case of water and environment they concentrate on overhauling supply networks and waste-water treatment plants, and operator training.

In the case of energy, the accent was mainly on improving administrative procedures, while for industry and the services the evaluation suggests opting for business support based on financial incentives rather than on direct aid, targeting assistance to infrastructures of obvious economic significance and placing the emphasis on the development of a network of information and value-added services.

#### Assessment of environmental policy in Community structural assistance

The Commission is aware of the problems in applying the Community environmental policy. Experience in recent years shows that environmental protection requirements need to be better integrated in preparatory work on the definition and implementation of Community structural policy.

To that end, the Commission proposed new provisions in the revised regulations to govern the Structural Funds from 1994 to 1999 which the Council adopted on 20 July 1993.

Future development plans for Objectives 1, 2 and 5(b) will have to include an appraisal of the environmental situation and an assessment of the environmental impact of the strategy and measures in terms of sustainable development which complies with the current requirements of Community law.

Furthermore, the appropriate environmental authorities designated by the Member State concerned will be associated with preparations for the implementation of these measures and will be required to ensure compliance with Community rules on the environment.

It is also intended that during this new phase of programming annual reports should include the main results of assessments of how assistance from the Funds is compatible with environmental protection.

Again with this aim in mind, in 1992 the Commission prepared to have a study carried out on compliance with environmental legislation in the context of the Structural Funds. In order to follow this new preventative approach and ensure the compatibility referred to in Article 7 of Regulation No 2052/88, the Commission would like to have available further information on compliance with environmental directives.

On the basis of the results of this study, the Commission intends to identify:

- the extent to which national, regional and local authorities are familiar with the new Community provisions;
- the mechanisms and procedures laid down by the competent authorities for implementing these provisions;
- the main obstacles to implementation;
- possible ways of overcoming those obstacles.

## 2.2 Assistance under Objective 2

After completing assessments of a representative sample of all Objective 2 regions for the first phase (1989-91) of assistance to this Objective, the Commission's efforts in assessing of this area have concentrated on working in partnership with the Member States concerned to develop a jointly acceptable approach to assessment. This effort has taken two main forms; first, communication with and/or assistance to the national authorities responsible in carrying out specific assessments in which the CSF Monitoring Committees have in practice been the lead partner; second, carrying out

focused studies to develop methodological tools to help with the considerable technical problems which have become evident from earlier assessment efforts.

With reference to the specific assessments under way in the Member States, all of the Member States with Objective 2 regions have embarked on studies which go beyond a merely superficial response to assess each CSF.

In Denmark a joint assessment was carried out on the Renaval programme for North Jutland. This study found that 1 000 new jobs had been created or would be created in connection with the supported activities related to SMEs alone and that further significant benefits could be expected from the assisted infrastructure and training activities.

In Germany assessment concentrated on the four Objective 2 regions where assistance was most substantial. In Bremen and the Saarland, there has been continuous development of a comprehensive computerized system for monitoring and assessment of data and regular details of this system's development and findings are provided in the CSF Monitoring Committee's reports. In Berlin and North-Rhine Westphalia substantial assessments have been made of the CSFs by external consultants (concentrating on environmental aspects in the former case).

The Dutch authorities have chosen to develop an independent approach to assessment and the Netherlands Government is working with consultants to define a uniform approach to all assessment of Structural Funds assistance to their country.

The United Kingdom authorities have engaged in a variety of assessment activities in five Objective 2 regions (English West Midlands, Industrial South Wales, North East England, Strathclyde and Yorkshire & Humberside). Some of these have been carried out on a completely independent basis but it is hoped that, together, the studies will provide the basis for a more developed and consistent approach to assessment of Structural Funds assistance to Objective 2 regions in the UK. Already this work has resulted in wider appreciation of the need for clear project selection criteria and ranking procedures for all projects seeking support and project management has become much more open. In addition, it has provided a more accurate understanding of the impact of the various supported activities. For example, in South Yorkshire, where 100 000 jobs were lost over 15 years in the coal and steel industries, an integrated Community programme and the Resider initiative were found by the UK assessments to have contributed to the creation of some 15 000 jobs.

### 2.3 Assistance under Objectives 3 and 4

In 1992 assessment work on these two Objectives followed three lines. The first type of assessment made it possible to analyse Community assistance in the field of training and employment, covering certain categories of people (women, the long-term unemployed and the disabled) and certain types of activity (start-up aid), and to study certain methodological questions (analysis of regional structures for preparation, administration and assessment of training and employment promotion policies).

The second type of assessment made it possible to draw up an initial report on measures taken under the Community initiatives Now, Horizon and Euroform. The assessment covered the general concept of these Community initiatives and the structures and procedures used to implement them.

The third type involves perfecting a joint methodology for ex-post assessments which should make it possible to assess in a coordinated fashion in the Member States the results of implementation of the first CSFs. The aims are to measure the utilization of financial resources, the direct impact on the beneficiaries of measures financed and the way in which Community assistance is managed.

All this work was carried out in partnership with the Member States, with the aid of external consultants, using structures specifically created for the purpose (technical assessment groups) during numerous seminars and meetings.

#### The initial results from 1990-92 experience

The main results of the analyses of Community assistance have been set out in previous reports and in Chapter I of this report (paragraph 1.3, Objectives 3 and 4).

It is difficult at this stage to quantify the actual impact of Community assistance under Objectives 3 and 4 in terms of employment for the over 4 million young people and long-term unemployed outside the Objective 1 regions who received Community support between 1990 and 1992, especially since the economic crisis helps disguise the effects of assistance in this field.

The following points emerge from an initial assessment:

- The priority Objectives identified by the Community in 1988 -- the fight against long-term unemployment and the need to assist the occupational integration of young people -- were intended to address fundamental problems affecting the social cohesion of the Community on which the Member States are increasingly targetting their employment policies.
- Regionalization and the expansion of the partnership to the social partners are two positive points which must be strengthened further in future.
- The same applies to programming, which encourages the implementation of long-term operations and gives the promoters financial security when the multiannual approach adopted at Community level is also adopted by the Member States.
- The programme-financing approach makes Community value-added less visible. It exists in many fields, especially that of support for the training of those on the labour market who are most vulnerable. In particular, as studies assessing the impact of measures to help the handicapped have demonstrated, assistance part-financed by the ESF has given a very

substantial boost to the employment possibilities of such people. In the Objective 1 regions, virtually the only provisions for the vocational training and employment of the handicapped are those receiving financial support from the ESF. Here, Community assistance has a genuine knock-on effect.

ESF assistance has also helped improve coordination of various provisions for the handicapped in certain Member States, particularly those eligible under Objective 1.

Similarly, and still in the Objective 1 regions, the Community has played an important role in implementing measures specifically aimed at women. It wishes to promote equal opportunities for men and women on the labour market still further and so has incorporated this principle in the new regulations as an aim of Community action.

- Support for innovation, which the Community wishes to strengthen in future as indicated in COM(92) 2000, is provided through specific operational programmes for this purpose as well as through more general programmes not particularly concerned with innovation. While the Commission does not always have precise information on the experiments being carried out, and so has no overview of the types of assistance provided in this field, a number of particularly interesting measures have been identified.

An example is the PLIs (Plans locaux d'insertion -- Local integration plans) in France: these are a local initiative and represent an overall approach to the integration of the very long-term unemployed. As a result of its success, the French authorities decided to extend the experiment to all French regions and increase funding by including the PLIs in the CSFs for Objectives 3 and 4 for 1993.

- Exchanges of experience take place mainly under the three Community initiatives on human resources. The setting up of transnational partnerships (either between two Objective 1 regions confronted with the same type of problems, or between a Member State outside Objective 1 and a region whose development is lagging behind to organize a transfer of know-how) should enable national administrations to think in a "transnational" way, which was only a marginal factor in the CSFs for Objectives 3 and 4.

The assessments carried out demonstrate that in future better use should be made of know-how, particularly through exchanges of experience, and that still greater support for innovation should be provided at Community level.

#### 2.4. Assistance under Objective 5(a)

As regards measures to improve the processing and marketing conditions for fishery and aquaculture products, and unlike 1991 when it was not possible for the Commission to approve the forms of assistance until the end of the second half of the year, a large number of programmes were adopted in the first half of 1992. However, the duration of the programmes rarely exceeded two years due to the difficulties encountered by businesses, mostly small

and medium-sized enterprises, in planning their investments in the long term in view of the high degree of uncertainty of supplies and markets for fishery products.

This is one of the sources of difficulty in assessing their impact. However, it has been possible to establish the following:

- Business investment has concentrated on increasing productivity by modernizing processing and marketing installations, above all at the initial selling stage, by constructing new premises or extending existing ones. Improving hygiene and health conditions, which is one of the top priorities of the Community support frameworks, has been done as part of these modernization operations. In general, businesses have not directed their efforts specifically to meeting the new health standards adopted by the Council. Indeed, in most Member States they have made use of the exceptional time limit of 31 December 1995 which the Council has authorized.
- The distribution of financial resources, initially providing for half to Objective 1 regions and half to the other regions, has been amended to 60% for Objective 1 and 40% for the others. A supplement to the 1992 budget was introduced solely for Objective 1, and internal transfers within the CSFs of some Member States have also made it possible to increase funding for Objective 1.
- The assistance was directed towards the "processing" priority rather than to "marketing" to a greater extent than was planned in the CSFs, in particular in Objective 1 regions. This development is explained by the common desire of industry and the public authorities to further develop processing in order to extract greater value from a dwindling Community resource, using the possibility of delaying the adaptation of marketing infrastructures to the new Community health and hygiene standards.

The Commission and the Member States have also jointly defined financial, physical and economic impact indicators which should make it possible to assess the impact of Community assistance. Furthermore, the Commission has made a statistical study of the fishery products processing industry throughout the Community: production and trade, investment rates, employment, number of companies, geographical location and condition of plant and equipment. This study should provide a better understanding of developments in the industry.

As regards measures to improve and adapt agricultural structures, the Commission regularly assesses, with the help of the Member States, the main measures in this field implemented throughout the Community under Objective 5(a).

In this assessment the Commission concentrates on:

- making a systematic survey of the structural measures implemented by the competent national and/or regional authorities;

- analysing the nature and contents of the operational programmes set up by the Member States when implementing Regulations (EEC) No 866/90 and No 867/90 (71 operational programmes to date) aimed at improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products;
- systematically listing the number of beneficiaries of Community and national aid, principally the aid granted pursuant to Regulations (EEC) No 797/85 and No 2328/91 aimed at improving agricultural structures;
- assessing the impact, in relation to the entire sector, of the three most important measures in budget terms for agricultural holdings:
  - . investment aid;
  - . aid for young farmers, the results of the last study having been presented in 1991;
  - . aid for agriculture in mountain and hill areas and other less-favoured agricultural areas;
- making a survey of the Member States' expenditure as compared with Community financing;
- systematically analysing the measures proposed in relation to Community policies, in particular the common agricultural policy.

In addition the Commission carried out two further assessments: one on investment aid and aid for young farmers, for which results are available and the other on aid for less-favoured areas, in order to measure the impact of this aid on farm structures and incomes.

Further studies have been conducted by the Member States: installation and treatment of waste on farms (Belgium), marketing and processing of agricultural products (France, Denmark, Greece, as part of a study on Greek agriculture in 1992, Germany and Italy).

## 2.5 Assistance under Objective 5(b)

Following the studies on the methodology for assessing rural development measures and ex-ante assessment studies of 11 regions, the ex-post assessment is now being prepared. It will cover some 20 regions and provide information on the measures implemented, and make it possible to measure the impact of the programmes using the methodology already defined.

In addition, some regions have taken the initiative of launching assessment studies for the purposes of improving the current application of their programmes and preparing future CSFs on the basis of a selection of measures made by the programme managers. In general, the analysis covers three types of scheme: those which used up all their appropriations, those which have not worked, and those which are likely to be modified during the next programming stage. Furthermore this investigation should lead to new fields of assistance being identified which could ultimately lead to new measures being introduced. This is the case in some regions of France (Languedoc-



Roussillon, Burgundy, Aquitaine, Provence, Alpes-Côte d'Azur), the United Kingdom (Highlands and Islands), Italy (Trento) and the Netherlands (Friesland).

### 3. THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL PARTNERS

The Commission continued its efforts to gradually integrate the social partners into the implementation of the reform of the Funds. The initiatives undertaken are part of the review of the 1988 reform and are aimed at a "wider partnership", including in particular the social partners. In its communication "From the Single Act to Maastricht and Beyond - the means to match our ambitions"<sup>1</sup>, the Commission reiterated its desire to involve the social partners more closely in the programming process.

The Commission has therefore, in spite of the lack of rules in this area, consulted the social partners on the report "Europe 2000" dealing with the outlook for the development of the Community's territory.

In the same spirit, it has supported and cooperated in a number of events and exchanges of experience organized by the social partners at regional, multi-regional and national level, and in three studies all intended, in different areas, to strengthen the role of the social partners in the context of structural policies and their contribution to regional development and conversion measures.

The first of these studies, carried out on the initiative of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), covers "Regional policies in the European Community: institutional authority, the legislative framework and the role of the social partners". It expresses the unions' point of view on the Community's structural policies in the context of economic and social cohesion and against the background of European Union, and provides a frame of reference for participation by unions, and the other social partners, in the various stages of the implementation of Community structural policies.

The industrial and employers' federations of the Member States concerned by Objective 1 (Spain, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom) have jointly conducted research to assess Structural Fund assistance in those sectors with an influence on industrial development ("EC Structural Funding - A business assessment"). Based on an analysis of the Community support frameworks and the macroeconomic situation of the regions concerned, the authors suggest a number of measures to increase the effectiveness of structural assistance in order to promote the competitiveness of businesses and private investments in regions whose development is lagging behind. They conclude that there is a need for active participation by the representatives of industry in the programming process and implementation of Structural Fund assistance.

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1 COM(92) 2000 final.

A study conducted by the University of Bremen covered regional development policy and trade unions against the background of the Single Market in the form of a comparative analysis of the unions' regional policy ideas and strategies. The objective was to define how and to what extent trade union structures should evolve and be coordinated at European level in order to better respond to the increasing internationalization of the economy and the new conditions resulting from the completion of the Single Market.

This study, launched in 1991, will be carried out in three successive stages, a report being made on each one. The final report of the first stage of work, concentrating on the implementation of trade union strategies, covering both programmes and concepts, provides a classification of the regionalization processes of trade union policy which are already recognisable or perceived to be a trend in political and national socio-economic contexts.

## Annexes

Annex	Table	Title
I *	1	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 1 (1989-1992)
	2	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 2 (1989-1992)
	3	CSFs - Financial implementation of objectives 3 and 4 (1989-1992)
	4	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 5a (1991-1992)
	5	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 5b (1989-1992)
II *	1	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 1 (1992)
	2	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 2 (1992)
	3	CSFs - Financial implementation of objectives 3 and 4 (1992)
	4	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 5a (1992)
	5	CSFs - Financial implementation of objective 5b (1992)
III		Community Initiatives - Allocation of commitments by Funds
IV	1	Summary table of programmes decided for Objective 1 regions (1989 - 1992)
	2	Summary table of programmes decided for Objective 2 regions (1989 - 1991)
	3	Summary table of programmes decided for Objective 2 regions (1992)
	4	Summary table of programmes decided for Objective 3 and 4 regions (1989 - 1992)
	5	Summary table of programmes decided for Objective 5b regions (1989 - 1992)
V	1	Objectives 3 and 4 - Relative weight between combatting long-term unemployment and facilitating the occupational integration of young people in the CSFs (1990 - 1992 and 1993)
	2	Objectives 3 and 4 - Allocation by Member State of amounts provided for in the CSFs for 1993
VI		Objective 5a - Implementation of horizontal structural measures in the Member States (structures of production)
VII	1	Individual loans and global loan credits approved by the EIB
	2	Individual loans and credits financed by the EIB in Objective 1 regions
	3	Individual loans and credits financed by the EIB in 1992

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\* Assistance planned : Not including Community Initiatives

Commitments : Not including Community Initiatives, Community Programmes and Quota-free measures

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Table 1. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 1  
1989 - 1992

Member States	Fund	Assistance planned in the CSFs (1989-1993)	Commitments	Payments (1)	ECU million (1989 prices)	
					Commitments / Estimates	Payments / Commitments
Elias	ERDF	3662,00	2904,00	2185,14	79,3%	75,2%
	ESF	1728,00	1315,00	915,41	76,1%	69,6%
	EAGGF	1277,00	1062,00	876,02	83,2%	82,5%
<b>Total Elias</b>		<b>6667,00</b>	<b>5281,00</b>	<b>3976,57</b>	<b>79,2%</b>	<b>75,3%</b>
España	ERDF	8199,00	4867,00	4238,61	78,5%	87,1%
	ESF	2346,00	1856,00	1374,60	79,0%	74,1%
	EAGGF	1232,00	1134,00	979,06	82,0%	86,3%
<b>Total España</b>		<b>9779,00</b>	<b>7857,00</b>	<b>6592,27</b>	<b>80,3%</b>	<b>83,9%</b>
France	ERDF	406,00	222,00	177,05	54,7%	79,8%
	ESF	322,00	274,00	184,77	85,1%	67,4%
	EAGGF	160,00	184,00	180,41	115,0%	87,2%
<b>Total France</b>		<b>888,00</b>	<b>680,00</b>	<b>522,23</b>	<b>76,6%</b>	<b>76,8%</b>
Ireland	ERDF	1646,00	1226,00	1101,24	74,5%	89,8%
	ESF	1372,00	1158,00	957,06	84,4%	82,6%
	EAGGF	654,00	565,00	510,44	86,4%	90,3%
<b>Total Ireland</b>		<b>3672,00</b>	<b>2949,00</b>	<b>2568,74</b>	<b>80,3%</b>	<b>87,1%</b>
Italia	ERDF	4942,00	3174,00	2108,64	64,2%	66,4%
	ESF	1700,00	1061,00	696,32	62,4%	65,6%
	EAGGF	801,00	572,00	346,82	71,4%	60,6%
<b>Total Italia</b>		<b>7443,00</b>	<b>4807,00</b>	<b>3151,78</b>	<b>64,6%</b>	<b>65,6%</b>
Portugal	ERDF	3757,00	3047,00	2497,77	81,1%	82,0%
	ESF	2028,00	1510,00	1091,21	74,5%	72,3%
	EAGGF	1173,00	954,00	833,71	81,3%	87,4%
<b>Total Portugal</b>		<b>6958,00</b>	<b>5511,00</b>	<b>4422,69</b>	<b>79,2%</b>	<b>80,3%</b>
United Kingdom	ERDF	348,00	271,00	214,92	77,9%	79,3%
	ESF	315,00	250,00	173,72	79,4%	69,5%
	EAGGF	130,00	103,00	70,89	79,2%	68,8%
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>		<b>793,00</b>	<b>624,00</b>	<b>459,53</b>	<b>78,7%</b>	<b>73,6%</b>
<b>Total ERDF</b>		<b>20960,00</b>	<b>16711,00</b>	<b>12623,36</b>	<b>76,0%</b>	<b>79,7%</b>
<b>Total ESF</b>		<b>8913,00</b>	<b>7424,00</b>	<b>6393,09</b>	<b>75,7%</b>	<b>72,6%</b>
<b>Total EAGGF</b>		<b>6427,00</b>	<b>4874,00</b>	<b>3777,36</b>	<b>84,3%</b>	<b>82,6%</b>
<b>Total Objective 1</b>		<b>36200,00</b>	<b>27709,00</b>	<b>21693,81</b>	<b>76,6%</b>	<b>78,3%</b>

(1) Payments concerning commitments back to 1989

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Table 2. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 2

1989 - 1992

ECU million (1989 prices)

Member States	Fund	Assistance planned in the CSFs (1989-1993)	Commitments	Payments (1)	Commitments / Estimates	Payments / Commitments
Belgique / België	ERDF	211,27	166,93	118,13	79,0%	70,8%
	ESF	67,35	58,89	38,78	87,4%	65,8%
<b>Total België</b>		<b>278,62</b>	<b>225,82</b>	<b>156,91</b>	<b>81,0%</b>	<b>69,5%</b>
Danmark	ERDF	30,19	27,82	18,34	92,2%	65,9%
	ESF	9,83	9,50	7,13	96,6%	75,1%
<b>Total Danmark</b>		<b>40,02</b>	<b>37,32</b>	<b>25,47</b>	<b>93,2%</b>	<b>68,3%</b>
Deutschland	ERDF	441,52	349,26	210,29	79,1%	60,2%
	ESF	173,75	132,83	83,59	76,4%	62,9%
<b>Total Deutschland</b>		<b>615,27</b>	<b>482,09</b>	<b>293,88</b>	<b>78,4%</b>	<b>61,0%</b>
España	ERDF	1057,90	804,96	575,03	76,1%	71,4%
	ESF	303,10	231,20	138,11	76,3%	59,7%
<b>Total España</b>		<b>1361,00</b>	<b>1036,16</b>	<b>713,14</b>	<b>76,1%</b>	<b>68,8%</b>
France	ERDF	947,99	695,09	479,16	73,3%	68,9%
	ESF	283,60	240,35	166,24	84,7%	69,2%
<b>Total France</b>		<b>1231,59</b>	<b>935,44</b>	<b>645,42</b>	<b>76,0%</b>	<b>69,0%</b>
Italia	ERDF	285,61	279,98	103,32	98,0%	36,9%
	ESF	133,70	84,03	67,79	62,8%	80,7%
<b>Total Italia</b>		<b>419,32</b>	<b>364,01</b>	<b>171,11</b>	<b>86,8%</b>	<b>47,0%</b>
Luxembourg	ERDF	23,98	13,98	6,69	58,3%	47,9%
	ESF	0,37	0,37	0,05	100,0%	12,9%
<b>Total Luxembourg</b>		<b>24,35</b>	<b>14,35</b>	<b>6,74</b>	<b>58,9%</b>	<b>47,0%</b>
Nederland	ERDF	117,97	72,35	35,17	61,3%	48,6%
	ESF	62,12	49,79	34,59	80,2%	69,5%
<b>Total Nederland</b>		<b>180,08</b>	<b>122,14</b>	<b>69,76</b>	<b>67,8%</b>	<b>57,1%</b>
United Kingdom	ERDF	1980,09	1425,81	994,08	72,0%	69,7%
	ESF	619,93	494,17	368,10	79,7%	74,5%
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>		<b>2600,01</b>	<b>1919,98</b>	<b>1362,18</b>	<b>73,8%</b>	<b>70,9%</b>
<b>Total ERDF</b>		<b>6096,62</b>	<b>3836,18</b>	<b>2540,24</b>	<b>75,3%</b>	<b>66,2%</b>
<b>Total ESF</b>		<b>1663,75</b>	<b>1301,12</b>	<b>804,36</b>	<b>78,7%</b>	<b>68,5%</b>
<b>Total Objective 2</b>		<b>6760,26</b>	<b>5137,29</b>	<b>3444,61</b>	<b>76,1%</b>	<b>67,1%</b>

(1) Payments concerning commitments back to 1989

Table 3. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVES 3 &amp; 4

1989 - 1992

ECU million (1989 prices)

Member States	Fund	Assistance planned in the CSFs (1989-1993) (1)	Commitments (1)	Payments (1)	Commitments / Estimates	Payments / Commitments
Belgique / België	ESF	273,00	196,60	144,98	72,0%	73,7%
Danmark	ESF	167,00	121,67	88,18	72,9%	72,5%
Deutschland	ESF	955,00	869,38	609,07	91,0%	70,1%
España	ESF	976,00	726,16	512,81	74,4%	70,6%
France	ESF	1485,00	1274,30	1010,53	85,8%	79,3%
Italia	ESF	1060,90	681,26	435,43	64,2%	63,9%
Luxembourg	ESF	12,00	8,10	6,21	67,5%	76,6%
Nederland	ESF	397,10	305,30	209,75	76,9%	68,7%
United Kingdom	ESF	1917,00	1767,31	1290,56	92,2%	73,0%
<b>Total Objectives 3 &amp; 4</b>	<b>FSE</b>	<b>7243,00</b>	<b>6950,08</b>	<b>4307,61</b>	<b>82,1%</b>	<b>72,4%</b>

(1) The CSFs for Objectives 3 & 4 cover the period from 1.1.1990. However, figures for planned assistance, commitments and payments in this table include as well 1989 measures for combating long-term unemployment and facilitating the occupational integration of young people.

**Table 4. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 5a**  
**(A) Processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products**  
**(B) Processing and marketing of aquaculture and fisheries products**

1991 - 1992

ECU million (1991 prices)

Member States	Available funds 1991-1993		Commitments		Commitments / Available funds	
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
Belgique / België	19,00	2,39	16,94	1,58	89,2%	66,1%
Danmark	15,70	10,10	14,10	5,35	89,8%	53,0%
Deutschland (old Länder)	67,90	10,82	49,46	7,33	72,8%	67,7%
Elles *	115,50	12,09	74,75	3,60	64,7%	29,8%
España (Obj. 1)	97,60	31,82	59,76	19,14	61,2%	60,0%
España (other)	50,40	5,42	34,82	5,47	69,3%	100,8%
France (Obj. 1)	11,40	1,74	9,95	0,30	87,3%	17,2%
France (other)	104,10	21,29	62,64	12,54	60,2%	58,9%
Ireland *	60,40	11,24	51,77	7,87	85,7%	70,0%
Italia (Obj. 1)	80,00	14,05	41,09	12,15	51,4%	88,5%
Italia (other)	128,30	8,12	39,81	7,88	31,0%	97,0%
Luxembourg	1,20	0,00	0,94	0,00	78,5%	0,0%
Nederland	19,00	5,41	12,74	2,44	67,1%	45,1%
Portugal *	113,20	35,84	67,52	27,64	59,6%	77,1%
U. Kingdom (Obj. 1)	20,30	2,24	15,46	1,13	76,2%	50,4%
U. Kingdom (other)	39,30	18,22	24,94	13,59	63,5%	74,6%
<b>Total Obj. 5a</b>	<b>943,30</b>	<b>190,89</b>	<b>576,80</b>	<b>128,01</b>	<b>61,1%</b>	<b>67,1%</b>
Of which :						
Objective 1 regions	498,40	109,12	320,30	71,83	64,3%	65,8%
Other regions	444,90	81,77	256,50	56,18	57,7%	68,7%

\* Objective 1 regions

Table 5. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 5 b

1989 - 1992

ECU million (1989 prices)

Member States	Fund	Assistance planned in the CSFs (1989-1993)	Commitments	Payments (1)	Commitments / Estimates	Payments / Commitments
Belgique / België	ERDF	11,29	5,18	2,94	45,9%	56,7%
	ESF	9,67	6,98	5,27	72,2%	75,5%
	EAGGF	11,54	5,09	2,78	44,1%	54,6%
<b>Total Belgique</b>		<b>32,50</b>	<b>17,25</b>	<b>10,99</b>	<b>53,1%</b>	<b>63,7%</b>
Danmark	ERDF	12,20	8,79	6,82	72,1%	77,5%
	ESF	6,30	1,40	1,20	22,2%	85,7%
	EAGGF	4,50	1,00	0,00	22,2%	0,0%
<b>Total Danmark</b>		<b>23,00</b>	<b>11,19</b>	<b>8,02</b>	<b>48,7%</b>	<b>71,6%</b>
Deutschland	ERDF	248,13	165,25	113,87	66,6%	68,9%
	ESF	95,10	27,85	16,07	29,3%	57,7%
	EAGGF	181,77	104,64	72,59	57,6%	69,4%
<b>Total Deutschland</b>		<b>525,00</b>	<b>297,74</b>	<b>202,54</b>	<b>56,7%</b>	<b>68,0%</b>
España	ERDF	61,10	35,77	23,05	58,5%	64,4%
	ESF	39,00	22,57	17,43	57,9%	77,2%
	EAGGF	184,90	149,41	106,34	80,8%	71,2%
<b>Total España</b>		<b>285,00</b>	<b>207,75</b>	<b>146,82</b>	<b>72,9%</b>	<b>70,7%</b>
France	ERDF	334,86	255,18	190,88	76,2%	74,8%
	ESF	176,02	109,69	69,11	62,3%	63,0%
	EAGGF	449,02	291,93	192,38	65,0%	65,9%
<b>Total France</b>		<b>960,00</b>	<b>656,81</b>	<b>452,36</b>	<b>68,4%</b>	<b>68,9%</b>
Italia	ERDF	145,40	46,95	20,42	32,3%	43,5%
	ESF	54,70	21,17	11,10	38,7%	52,4%
	EAGGF	184,90	97,08	56,66	52,5%	58,4%
<b>Total Italia</b>		<b>385,00</b>	<b>165,19</b>	<b>88,18</b>	<b>42,9%</b>	<b>53,4%</b>
Luxembourg	ERDF	0,90	0,30	0,15	33,3%	50,0%
	ESF	0,18	0,05	0,02	25,0%	48,9%
	EAGGF	1,42	1,00	0,00	70,4%	0,0%
<b>Total Luxembourg</b>		<b>2,50</b>	<b>1,35</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>53,8%</b>	<b>12,8%</b>
Nederland	ERDF	24,90	18,73	13,74	75,2%	73,4%
	ESF	6,60	4,49	3,28	68,0%	73,1%
	EAGGF	12,50	8,30	5,16	66,4%	62,2%
<b>Total Nederland</b>		<b>44,00</b>	<b>31,52</b>	<b>22,18</b>	<b>71,6%</b>	<b>70,4%</b>
United Kingdom	ERDF	276,80	222,75	184,19	80,5%	82,7%
	ESF	48,30	39,05	27,49	80,8%	70,4%
	EAGGF	24,90	12,12	11,42	48,7%	94,3%
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>		<b>350,00</b>	<b>273,92</b>	<b>223,10</b>	<b>78,3%</b>	<b>81,4%</b>
<b>Total ERDF</b>		<b>1115,88</b>	<b>768,89</b>	<b>656,06</b>	<b>68,0%</b>	<b>73,3%</b>
<b>Total ESF</b>		<b>436,87</b>	<b>233,24</b>	<b>160,98</b>	<b>63,8%</b>	<b>64,7%</b>
<b>Total EAGGF</b>		<b>1055,46</b>	<b>670,67</b>	<b>447,33</b>	<b>63,6%</b>	<b>66,7%</b>
<b>Total Objective 5 b</b>		<b>2607,00</b>	<b>1662,70</b>	<b>1164,36</b>	<b>63,8%</b>	<b>69,4%</b>

(1) Payments concerning commitments back to 1989



Table 1. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 1

1992

ECU million (1992 prices)

Member States	Fund	Commitments	Payments (1)
Eilas	ERDF	1115,98	991,28
	ESF	396,49	257,22
	EAGGF	362,61	346,97
<b>Total Eilas</b>		<b>1875,08</b>	<b>1595,47</b>
España	ERDF	1515,67	1721,58
	ESF	667,14	587,04
	EAGGF	434,22	432,60
<b>Total España</b>		<b>2617,03</b>	<b>2741,22</b>
France	ERDF	99,76	87,95
	ESF	69,58	46,00
	EAGGF	51,21	64,09
<b>Total France</b>		<b>220,55</b>	<b>198,03</b>
Ireland	ERDF	492,81	457,10
	ESF	178,11	297,29
	EAGGF	194,01	191,33
<b>Total Ireland</b>		<b>864,93</b>	<b>945,72</b>
Italia	ERDF	785,98	1105,19
	ESF	325,01	235,14
	EAGGF	183,66	111,97
<b>Total Italia</b>		<b>1294,66</b>	<b>1452,30</b>
Portugal	ERDF	1344,06	1249,91
	ESF	585,67	503,32
	EAGGF	295,68	344,31
<b>Total Portugal</b>		<b>2225,40</b>	<b>2097,53</b>
United Kingdom	ERDF	90,12	94,74
	ESF	67,54	39,00
	EAGGF	31,17	19,54
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>		<b>188,84</b>	<b>153,28</b>
<b>Total ERDF</b>		<b>5456,64 (2a)</b>	<b>5714,85 (3a)</b>
<b>Total ESF</b>		<b>2289,94 (2b)</b>	<b>1965,34 (3b)</b>
<b>Total EAGGF</b>		<b>1552,59 (2c)</b>	<b>1511,27 (3c)</b>
<b>Total Objective 1</b>		<b>9299,18</b>	<b>9191,46</b>
Germany (New Länder)	ERDF	488,80	634,63
	ESF	313,78	354,71
	EAGGF	243,40	237,71
<b>Total Germany</b>		<b>1045,98</b>	<b>1237,05</b>

(1) Payments concerning commitments back to 1989

(2) Commitments of 12,69 MECU (a: 12,254, b: 0,395 and c: 0,045) are not distributed among Member States.

(3) Payments of 7,903 MECU (a: 7,101, b: 0,342 and c: 0,468) concern commitments not distributed among Member States.

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Table 2. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 2

1992

ECU million (1992 prices)

Member States	Fund	Assistance planned in the CSFs (1992-1993)	Commitments	Payments (1)	Commitments / Estimates
Belgique / België	ERDF	76,64	25,36	47,57	33,1%
	ESF	20,07	20,69	17,09	103,1%
Total Belgique		96,71	46,05	64,65	47,6%
Danmark	ERDF	9,01	4,42	1,55	49,1%
	ESF	2,58	1,73	1,31	67,1%
Total Danmark		11,59	6,15	2,86	53,1%
Deutschland	ERDF	222,19	90,51	117,14	40,7%
	ESF	78,81	65,72	50,41	83,4%
Total Deutschland		301	156,23	167,55	51,9%
España	ERDF	557,32	282,14	233,65	50,6%
	ESF	166,65	83,49	45,23	50,1%
Total España		723,97	365,63	278,88	50,5%
France	ERDF	501,33	247,60	217,64	49,4%
	ESF	113,45	70,95	40,75	62,5%
Total France		614,78	318,55	258,39	51,8%
Italia	ERDF	123,3	126,04	37,38	102,2%
	ESF	55,17	23,16	12,48	42,0%
Total Italia		178,47	149,20	49,86	83,6%
Luxembourg	ERDF	10,38	10,38	3,11	100,0%
	ESF	0,43	0,43	0,06	100,0%
Total Luxembourg		10,81	10,81	3,17	100,0%
Nederland	ERDF	70,74	35,10	22,17	49,6%
	ESF	27,66	19,42	16,87	70,2%
Total Nederland		98,4	54,52	39,05	55,4%
United Kingdom	ERDF	950,05	344,41	334,32	36,3%
	ESF	310,55	169,05	142,36	54,4%
Total United Kingdom		1260,6	513,46	476,68	40,7%
Total ERDF		2520,96	1165,96	1014,53	46,3%
Total ESF		775,37	454,91 (2)	326,92 (3)	68,7%
Total Objective 2		3296,33	1620,87	1341,46	49,2%

(1) Payments concerning commitments back to 1989

(2) Commitments of 0,276 MECU are not distributed among Member States.

(3) Payments of 0,373 MECU concern commitments not distributed among Member States.

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Table 3. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVES 3 &amp; 4

1992

ECU million (1992 prices)

Member States	Fund	Commitments	Payments (1)
Belgique / Belgie	ESF	85,12	68,04
Danmark	ESF	33,16	21,30
Deutschland	ESF	350,85	268,43
España	ESF	219,92	166,71
France	ESF	533,49	424,83
Italia	ESF	174,93	123,19
Luxembourg	ESF	2,43	2,61
Nederland	ESF	104,43	52,32
United Kingdom	ESF	651,47	485,59
<b>Total Objectives 3 &amp; 4</b>	<b>ESF</b>	<b>2155,88 (2)</b>	<b>1613,20 (3)</b>

(1) Payments concerning commitments back to 1989

(2) Commitments of 0,176 MECU are not distributed among Member States.

(3) Payments of 0,176 MECU concern commitments not distributed among Member States.

**Table 4. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 5 a**  
**(A) Processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products**  
**(B) Processing and marketing of aquaculture and fisheries products**  
**1992**

Member States	ECU million (1992 prices)			
	Available funds 1991-1993		Commitments	
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
Belgique / België	20,28	2,55	10,42	0,35
Danmark	18,76	10,77	9,64	3,30
Deutschland (old Länder)	72,46	11,55	30,62	3,93
Ellas *	123,26	12,80	63,62	0,00
España (Obj. 1)	104,16	34,06	44,08	12,84
España (other)	53,79	5,78	27,77	3,78
France (Obj. 1)	12,17	1,85	8,78	0,24
France (other)	111,10	22,72	42,04	7,70
Ireland *	64,46	11,99	30,90	4,18
Italia (Obj. 1)	85,38	14,99	31,38	7,77
Italia (other)	136,92	8,66	27,61	4,93
Luxembourg	1,28	0,00	0,27	0,00
Nederland	20,28	5,78	6,62	1,79
Portugal *	120,81	38,25	40,77	21,53
U. Kingdom (Obj. 1)	21,66	2,39	9,39	0,46
U. Kingdom (other)	41,94	19,44	14,61	7,91
<b>Total Obj. 5a</b>	<b>1006,89</b>	<b>293,71</b>	<b>398,51</b>	<b>80,69</b>
Of which :				
Objective 1 regions	531,89	116,43	228,91	47,02
Other regions	474,80	87,25	169,59	33,67

\* Objective 1 regions

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Table 5. CSFs - FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 5b

1992

ECU million (1992 prices)

Member States	Fund	Commitments	Payments (1)
Belgique / België	ERDF	2,52	1,09
	ESF	3,45	2,63
	EAGGF	1,26	0,90
<b>Total Belgique</b>		<b>7,22</b>	<b>4,61</b>
Danmark	ERDF	3,23	3,26
	ESF	0,00	0,04
	EAGGF	0,00	0,00
<b>Total Danmark</b>		<b>3,23</b>	<b>3,29</b>
Deutschland	ERDF	91,65	81,96
	ESF	4,45	2,40
	EAGGF	73,60	57,36
<b>Total Deutschland</b>		<b>169,70</b>	<b>141,71</b>
España	ERDF	7,83	9,31
	ESF	7,60	7,44
	EAGGF	99,94	68,63
<b>Total España</b>		<b>115,36</b>	<b>85,38</b>
France	ERDF	115,86	92,38
	ESF	42,43	34,82
	EAGGF	183,81	135,75
<b>Total France</b>		<b>342,10</b>	<b>262,94</b>
Italia	ERDF	17,29	6,27
	ESF	9,44	4,74
	EAGGF	49,82	29,68
<b>Total Italia</b>		<b>76,55</b>	<b>40,68</b>
Luxembourg	ERDF	0,00	0,00
	ESF	0,05	0,03
	EAGGF	0,00	0,00
<b>Total Luxembourg</b>		<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,03</b>
Nederland	ERDF	7,78	6,64
	ESF	2,17	1,70
	EAGGF	4,97	3,66
<b>Total Nederland</b>		<b>14,92</b>	<b>12,00</b>
United Kingdom	ERDF	67,95	85,80
	ESF	2,37	8,66
	EAGGF	3,60	3,96
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>		<b>73,92</b>	<b>98,42</b>
<b>Total ERDF</b>		<b>314,10</b>	<b>286,69</b>
<b>Total ESF</b>		<b>71,96</b>	<b>62,46</b>
<b>Total EAGGF</b>		<b>417,00</b>	<b>288,82</b>
<b>Total Objective 5b</b>		<b>803,06</b>	<b>649,06</b>

(1) Payments concerning commitments back to 1989

Table 1- Community Initiatives: allocation of commitments by Funds

(ECU million - current prices)

	ERDF		EAGGF-O		ESF	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
<b>BELGIQUE / BELGIE (a)</b>	9,74	2,47	2,23	0,86	5,99	13,86
<i>Rechar</i>	7,47	0,38	-	-	-	2,94
<i>Stride</i>	2,27	0,73	-	-	0,04	0,27
<i>Leader</i>	-	1,36	2,23	0,86	-	-
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	3,19	4,00
<i>Now</i>	-	-	-	-	1,60	2,97
<i>Horizon</i>	-	-	-	-	1,16	3,68
<b>DANMARK</b>	1,84	0,91	-	0,68	3,58	3,97
<i>Stride</i>	1,84	-	-	-	-	0,36
<i>Leader</i>	-	0,91	-	0,68	-	0,61
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	1,58	0,90
<i>Now</i>	-	-	-	-	0,70	0,30
<i>Horizon</i>	-	-	-	-	1,30	1,80
<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>	35,60	1,85	-	8,17	35,71	40,06
<i>Rechar</i>	15,95	1,82	-	-	6,90	-
<i>Stride</i>	4,02	0,13	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	15,63	-	-	8,17	-	-
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	-	20,08
<i>Now</i>	-	-	-	-	7,94	2,95
<i>Horizon</i>	-	-	-	-	20,87	17,03
<b>ELLAS</b>	73,71	141,36	0,18	21,12	-	62,82
<i>Envirog</i>	16,35	38,77	0,18	-	-	1,35
<i>Prisma</i>	-	1,10	-	-	-	-
<i>Regis</i>	48,00	26,35	-	-	-	-
<i>Stride</i>	9,36	22,29	-	-	-	0,52
<i>Telematique</i>	-	15,89	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	-	28,43	-	21,12	-	2,46
<i>Euroform</i>	-	0,55	-	-	-	11,23
<i>Now</i>	-	0,30	-	-	-	10,56
<i>Horizon</i>	-	7,58	-	-	-	36,70
<b>ESPAÑA (b)</b>	159,08	77,76	41,51	29,62	9,88	125,08
<i>Envirog</i>	38,02	-	4,43	5,09	0,74	-
<i>Rechar</i>	7,08	-	-	-	0,72	-
<i>Prisma</i>	4,56	14,49	-	-	-	-
<i>Regis</i>	19,42	-	2,71	3,66	1,02	-
<i>Stride</i>	43,43	-	-	-	2,02	-
<i>Telematique</i>	7,14	36,27	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	39,43	17,35	34,37	20,88	5,38	2,59
<i>Euroform</i>	-	5,43	-	-	-	55,60
<i>Now</i>	-	1,87	-	-	-	29,33
<i>Horizon</i>	-	2,35	-	-	-	37,56
<b>FRANCE (b) (c)</b>	30,23	66,10	1,07	42,28	33,05	44,32
<i>Rechar (d)</i>	11,40	14,68	-	-	0,20	0,29
<i>Prisma</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Telematique</i>	-	0,84	-	-	-	-
<i>Envirog (e)</i>	4,00	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Envirog-Stride</i>	-	10,21	-	-	-	1,72
<i>Regis-Envirog-Stride</i>	-	13,07	-	21,06*	-	-
<i>Prisma-Telematique</i>	-	2,65	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	14,83	24,28	1,07	21,22	-	3,63
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	3,47	19,85
<i>Now</i>	-	0,36	-	-	14,66	3,65
<i>Horizon</i>	-	-	-	-	14,72	15,18

a) In 1992 a commitment of 6,18 MECU must be added, concerning the "Euroqualification" Global grant of ESF.

b) In 1992 following commitments for POSEIMA must be added: ERDF 2 MECU for Portugal:

EAGGF-O: 9 MECU for Spain, 14 MECU for France and 9 MECU for Portugal.

c) A STRIDE programme for OBJ 2 regions in France has been implemented by a Global grant.

	ERDF		EAGGF-O		ESF **	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
<b>IRELAND</b>	48,93	132,25	3,63	4,68	-	35,85
<i>Envireg</i>	2,80	8,27	-	-	-	-
<i>Prisma</i>	9,38	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Regen</i>	3,98	114,37	-	-	-	-
<i>Stride</i>	13,07	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Telematique</i>	11,00	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	8,70	7,97	3,63	4,68	-	2,18
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	-	12,33
<i>Now</i>	-	0,33	-	-	-	4,81
<i>Horizon</i>	-	1,31	-	-	-	16,53
<b>ITALIA</b>	119,16	69,71	7,93	26,13	87,62	33,75
<i>Envireg</i>	62,51	10,44	0,98	-	-	-
<i>Prisma</i>	2,33	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stride</i>	35,31	4,29	-	-	-	-
<i>Telematique</i>	4,18	25,47	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	14,83	23,03	6,95	26,13	4,77	5,16
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	50,20	5,03
<i>Now</i>	-	2,80	-	-	19,80	8,74
<i>Horizon</i>	-	0,65	-	-	12,85	14,82
<i>Interreg Regen</i>	-	2,00	-	-	-	-
<i>Interreg Bolzano</i>	-	0,93	-	-	-	-
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	0,18	2,05	0,29	-	-	1,17
<i>Stride</i>	-	2,05	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	0,18	-	0,29	-	-	0,37
<i>Now</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0,20
<i>Horizon</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0,60
<b>NEDERLAND</b>	2,13	-	0,11	-	7,02	13,18
<i>Stride</i>	0,87	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	1,26	-	0,11	-	-	0,03
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	-	8,71
<i>Now</i>	-	-	-	-	3,15	1,19
<i>Horizon</i>	-	-	-	-	3,87	3,25
<b>PORTUGAL (b)</b>	64,26	73,34	16,43	5,84	1,05	44,49
<i>Envireg</i>	21,58	29,57	0,07	-	-	-
<i>Prisma</i>	-	5,30	-	-	-	-
<i>Regen</i>	-	25,83	-	-	-	-
<i>Rechar</i>	2,71	-	-	-	-	0,26
<i>Regis</i>	4,51	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stride</i>	4,43	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Telematique</i>	10,79	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	20,24	8,01	16,36	5,84	1,05	0,47
<i>Euroform</i>	-	0,99	-	-	-	12,85
<i>Now</i>	-	3,56	-	-	-	12,84
<i>Horizon</i>	-	0,08	-	-	-	18,07
<b>UNITED-KINGDOM</b>	11,17	146,75	0,96	3,68	36,91	56,57
<i>Envireg</i>	2,19	1,80	-	-	-	-
<i>Rechar</i>	-	104,13	-	-	-	18,13
<i>Prisma</i>	-	5,67	-	-	-	-
<i>Stride</i>	-	29,68	-	-	-	-
<i>Telematique</i>	-	5,40	-	-	-	-
<i>Leader</i>	8,98	-	0,96	3,68	-	2,17
<i>Euroform</i>	-	-	-	-	31,14	3,86
<i>Now</i>	-	0,07	-	-	5,77	3,87
<i>Horizon</i>	-	-	-	-	-	28,54
<b>Communautaire (f)</b>						
<i>Interreg</i>	244,07	429,12	6,44	14,86	-	4,56

d) Including 2,74 MECU committed in 1990. (1991 prices)

e) 12,06 MECU must be added to this figure, representing commitments not allocated among initiatives decided for Objective 1 regions.

f) In 1992 commitments of 66,45 MECU must be added for INTERREG - art. 10 credits.

\* Commitment EAGGF-O only for REGIS.

\*\* For the Euroform, Now and Horizon initiatives ESF credits of 0,492 MECU for technical assistance have been approved as global commitments and cannot therefore be allocated by initiatives.

Table 1 - Summary table of programmes decided for Objective 1 regions (1989-92)

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
ELLAS					
1989					
OP LUTTE PHYLLXERA	05.07.89	-	-	X	6
OP ARRACHAGE ABRICOTIERS	05.07.89	-	-	X	6
IMP VORIA ELLADA	21.12.89	X	X	X	16
IMP DYTIKI ELLADA KAI PELOPONNISOS	21.12.89	X	X	X	16
IMP NISOI AGAIOU	21.12.89	X	X	X	16
IMP STEREA KAI ANATOLIKI ELLADA	21.12.89	X	X	X	16
IMP KRHTH	21.12.89	X	X	X	16
1990					
OP BIOMHXANIA TOURISMOS 1990	05.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE	14.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP APASXOLISH SE SYLLOGHES ANAGKES	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP ACTION FORMATION PROFESSIONN. DE BASE	17.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP ATOMA ME EIDIKES ANAGKES	17.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP YGEIA	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP METAFORES	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP TRAPEZES - ASFALISTIKES ETAIRIES	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP PROOTHSHS THS APASXOLHSHS	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP EPAGGELMAT. KATARTISH PROSAN. GYNAIKON	17.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP ENERGIA	17.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP DEYTEROBATHMIA EKPAIDEYSH	17.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP METANASTES - PALINNOSTOYNTES	17.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP PANEPISTHMIA - DHMOSIOS TOMEAS - TEI	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP DIAKRATIKA	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP NOVATEURS	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP KAINOTOMIKA - STOXS 1	31.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP SIBLIROMATIKES KAINOTOMIKES ENERGEIS	19.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP ATTIKHS	19.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP BELTIOSHS KATARTISHS EKPAIDEYSHS	31.05.91	-	X	-	5
OP HLEKTRISMOS	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP MEGALOI ODIKOI AJONES	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
IMP TEXNOLOGIA	14.12.90	X	X	-	16
MOP THLEPIKOINWNIES	12.10.90	X	X	-	16
MOP EREUNAS KAI TEXNOLOGIAS	30.07.90	X	X	-	16
OP BIOMHXANIKES PERIOXES	30.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP SIDHRODROMOI	30.07.90	X	-	-	16
MOP ANAPTYJH KAI ENDUNAMWSH GERWRGIKWN	12.12.90	X	-	X	6
MOP DYTIKI ELLADA	27.11.90	X	X	X	16
MOP PELOPONNISSOS	27.11.90	X	X	X	16
MOP DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	27.11.90	X	X	X	16
MOP ATTIKI	16.11.90	X	X	X	16
MOP IONIA NISIA	12.10.90	X	X	X	16
MOP IPIOTIKI ELLADA	27.09.90	X	X	X	16
MOP VORIO AIGAI	20.08.90	X	X	X	16
MOP IPIROS	20.08.90	X	X	X	16
MOP NOTIO AIGAI	30.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP THESSALIA	30.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	30.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP KRITI	30.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA KAI THRAKI	18.08.90 et 10.12.90	X	X	X	16
1991					
OP PERIBALLON	25.07.91	X	-	-	16
1992					
OP EKSIGHRONISMOS TIS DIMOSIAS DOIKISIS	26.06.92	-	X	-	5
OP PROGRAMMA TEXNIKHES VOITHEIAS	07.09.92	-	X	-	5
MOP AUJHSH ANTAGWNISTIKOTHHTAS EPIXEIRHSEWN	30.07.92	X	X	-	16
MOP ISORROPH ANAPTYJH TOU TOURISMOU	30.07.92	X	X	-	16
OP THLEPIKOINWNWN	10.11.92	X	-	-	16
OP MESURES FORESTIERES	05.11.92	-	-	X	6
OP RESTRUCTURATIONS OLIVERAIES	02.11.92	-	-	X	6



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COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
ESPAÑA					
1989					
OP ALMERIA LEVANTE	26.10.89	X	-	-	16
OP CIUDAD REAL	26.10.89	X	-	-	16
1990					
OP INSTALACION DE JOVENES Y PLD	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP CONTRATACION INDEFINIDA E INST. DE JOVENES	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP CONTR. INDEF/INSTAL. PARADOS LD	19.03.90	-	X	-	5
OP PARADOS LD EN REGIONES OBJ1	19.03.90	-	X	-	5
OP JOVENES PARADOS REGIONES OBJ1	19.03.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM. PROF. MIGRANTES/INDEPENDIENTES	19.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM.PROF. SEGURIDAD MARITIMA JOVENES	26.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM. PROF PARA MINUSVALIDOS	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM.PROF. EN MEDIO RURAL	26.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP ASTURIAS FORM. AUTOEMPLO DE PARADOS LD	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP ASTURIAS FORM. MENORES DE 25 ANOS	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP CANARIAS PARADOS LD FORM. AYUDA EMPLEO	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP CANARIAS JOVENES FORM. AYUDA AL EMPLEO	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA Y LEON PARADOS LD	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA Y LEON JOVENES FORM. PROF.	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA LA MANCHA PARADOS LD	10.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA LA MANCHA PARADOS JUVENILES	10.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP EXTREMADURA JOVENES FORM. PROF.	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP GALICIA FORM. PARADOS LD	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP GALICIA FORM. DE JOVENES	18.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP MURCIA PARADOS LD	12.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP MURCIA JOVENES	12.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP VALENCIA PARADOS LD	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP VALENCIA JOVENES	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP CANARIAS ESTUD. SEGU/ EVALUACION MEDIDAS	14.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP AYUDAS FORM.PROF. MEDIO RURAL	19.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBSERVATORIO OCUPACIONAL	20.09.91	-	X	-	5
OP DESEMPLEADOS LD CLASIF. CALIF. ASESORAMI	20.09.91	-	X	-	5
OP INSERCIÓN PROFESIONAL	07.11.91	-	X	-	5
OP FORM. VICULADA DESARROLLO REGIONAL	19.03.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM. PROF. ENS SECUNDA/MODULOS PROF.	19.03.90	-	X	-	5
OP CONTR. TEMPORAL/TRABAJOS SOCIALES	19.03.90	-	X	-	5
OP EXTREMADURA RECURSOS HUMANOS	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA Y LEON FORM.	30.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP CANARIAS VALOR. DE RECURSOS HUMANOS	30.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP ASTURIAS FORMACION	30.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP ANDALUCIA VALOR. RECURSOS HUMANOS	30.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP ANDALUCIA PARADOS LD	20.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP ANDALUCIA FORM. PROF/MENORES 25 ANOS	20.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP ASTURIAS	11.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA LA MANCHA	11.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORMADORES DE EMPLEO	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP MURCIA RECURSOS HUMANOS	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP VALENCIA SISTEMA NAC/ NSEANZA FORM.PROF.	30.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP GALICIA FORM. Y CREACION DE EMPLEOS	30.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP MURCIA ESTUD. MERCADO DE TRABAJO REGION	11.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP GALICIA	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP EXTREMADURA	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA LA MANCHA FORM. PROF.	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP EXTREMADURA PARADOS LD	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP CESSATION ACTIVITES AGRIC.	19.07.90	-	-	X	6
OP AMELIOR PROD AGRIC CASTILLA-La-MANCHA	21.09.90	-	-	X	6
OP AMELIOR PROD AGRIC. VALENCIA	21.09.90	-	-	X	6
OP AMELIOR. PROD AGRIC. CASTILLA-Y-LEON	21.09.90	-	-	X	6
OP AMELIOR PROD AGRIC. EXTREMADURA	26.09.90	-	-	X	6
OP AMELIOR PROD AGRIC. ASTURIAS	26.09.90	-	-	X	6
OP PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT EXTREMADURA	26.09.90	-	-	X	6
OP PROTECTION ENVIR. CASTILLA-LA-MANCHA	13.11.90	-	-	X	6
OP PROTECTION ENVIR. COM. VALENCIANA	13.11.90	-	-	X	6
OP PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT ASTURIAS	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP AMELIOR PROD AGRIC. MURCIA	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP AMELIORATION COND. PROD AGRIC. GALICIA	10.12.90	-	-	X	6

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
OP PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT GALICIA	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP LUTTE EROSION SOLS MURCIA	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP PROTECTION ENVIR. CASTILLA-Y-LEON	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURES CANARIAS	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP ELEVAGE ANDALUCIA	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP FRUITTICULTURE HORTICULTURE VALENCIA	11.06.90	-	-	X	6
OP REORIENTATION PROD. EXTREMADURA	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP ELEVAGE ASTURIAS	10.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP INFRAESTRUCTURA CIENTIFICA	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP Castilla-la-Mancha	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
IOP Comercio de la Mancha	31.01.90	X	X	X	16
IOP CASTILLA Y LEON Salamanca	14.12.90	X	X	X	16
OP CANARIAS	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
IOP ISle de la Gomera CANARIAS	30.07.90	X	X	X	16
OP Actividades económicas GALICIA	27.09.90	X	-	-	16
IOP Producción agraria GALICIA	12.12.90	X	-	X	6
OP VALENCIA	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP ASTURIAS	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP CEUTA	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP MELILLA	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP MURCIA	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP EXTREMADURA	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP bosques ANDALUCIA	12.12.90	X	-	X	6
1991					
OP VALENCIANA	10.03.92	-	X	-	5
OP CASTILLA Y LEON FORM.	10.03.92	-	X	-	5
OP PROTECTION ENVIR. CANARIAS	12.08.91	-	-	X	6
OP REORIENTATION PROD AGRI. GALICIA	01.07.91	-	-	X	6
OP REOR. PROD AGRI. CASTILLA-Y-LEON	01.07.91	-	-	X	6
OP RAT. DEVELOP. PROD. AGRIC. MURCIA	01.07.91	-	-	X	6
OP REORIENTATION PROD AGRI. CANARIAS	12.07.91	-	-	X	6
OP REOR. PROD AGRI. CASTILLA-LA-MANCHA	09.07.91	-	-	X	6
OP CASTILLA Y LEON II	23.05.91	X	-	-	16
OP RECURSOS HIDRICOS	07.03.91	X	-	-	16
OP ENTIDADES LOCALES	23.05.91	X	-	-	16
OP INCENTIVOS REGIONALES	24.06.91	X	-	-	16
OP MALAGA	26.09.91	X	-	-	16
OP GRANADA	16.12.91	X	-	-	16
OP GALICIA	16.12.91	X	-	-	16
SUB GLOBAL MURCIA	14.06.91	X	-	-	16
SUB GLOBAL ANDALUCIA	16.12.91	X	-	-	16
1992					
OP BAJO GUADALQUIVR	30.01.92	X	-	-	16
OP AMELIOR. PROD. AGRIC. MELILLA	19.02.92	-	-	X	6
OP POSEICAN	18.06.92	-	-	X	6
FRANCE					
1989					
IMP CORSE	28.07.89	X	X	X	16
1990					
OP CORSE	10.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP MARTINIQUE	10.10.90	-	X	-	5
IMP CORSE	21.12.89	-	X	-	5
OP GUADELOUPE	10.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP REUNION	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
MOP CORSE	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
OP GUADELOUPE	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP VAL. RESSOURCES AGRIC. GUADELOUPE	17.12.90	-	-	X	6
MOP GUYANE	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
OP MARTINIQUE	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP AGRICULTURE & DEV. RURAL MARTINIQUE	17.12.90	-	-	X	6
MOP REUNION	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
OP POSEIDON	10.12.92	-	-	X	6
IRELAND					
1989					
MOP PROTECTION RURAL DEVELOP.	01.08.89	X	-	X	6
MOP INDUSTRY	21.12.89	X	X	-	16
MOP TOURISM	21.12.89	X	X	-	16

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Respon- sible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>1990</b>					
OP DISABLED	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP IRLANDE OBJ 1	29.03.90	-	X	-	5
OP LT UNEMPLOYED	16.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP INTEGRATION OF YOUNG	12.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP HUMAN RESSOURCE FOLLOW UP	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP UNEMPLOYED FOR OVER A YEAR	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP EXEPTIONAL MEASURES	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP PERIPHERALITY	10.08.90	X	-	-	16
OP SANITARY SERVICE	30.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP FORESTRY	09.07.90	X	-	X	6
MOP FORMATION	14.12.90	X	X	-	16
MOP RURAL DEVELOPMENT	17.12.90	X	X	X	6
<b>1992</b>					
GLOBAL GRANT	24.09.92	X	X	-	16
<b>ITALIA</b>					
<b>1989</b>					
OP METANIZZAZIONE	21.12.89	X	-	-	16
OP AREE ATTREZZATE	21.12.89	X	-	-	16
OP RISORSE IDRICHE	21.12.89	X	-	-	16
OP TELEFONIA DI BASE	21.12.89	X	-	-	16
<b>1990</b>					
OP MEZZOGIORNO	14.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP ABRUZZO	03.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP MOLISE	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP CAMPANIA	30.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP PUGLIA	26.03.91	-	X	-	5
OP BASILICATA	26.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP CALABRIA	21.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP SICILIA	15.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP SARDEGNA	03.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP PROGETTO	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP MEZZOGIORNO ENTI PUBBLICI	12.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP CONOSCENZA LINGUA MATERNA FIGLI MIGRANTI	12.12.90	-	X	-	5
IMP SARDEGNA	19.07.88	-	X	-	5
IMP SICILIA (2eme phase)	16.12.91	-	X	-	5
OP ENTI PUBBLICI	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
IMP BASILICATA	12.07.88	-	X	-	5
OP VOLGARIZZAZIONE AGRICOLA	05.09.90	-	-	X	6
OP VALORIZZAZIONE PROD. AGRIC. MEZZOGIORNO	10.10.90	-	-	X...	6
OP VALOR. RIS. AGRIC. & SVIPEV. RURAL CALABRIA	16.10.90	-	-	X...	6
OP TURISMO	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
MOP RICERCA	20.12.90	X	X	-	16
MOP ABRUZZO	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
MOP BASILICATA	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
MOP CALABRIA	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
MOP CAMPANIA	14.12.90	X	X	X	16
MOP MOLISE	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
OP SARDEGNA	20.12.90	X	X	X	16
MOP SICILIA	14.12.90	X	X	X	16
<b>1991</b>					
OP INDUSTRIA	25.07.91	X	-	-	16
MOP PUGLIA	25.07.91	X	X	X	16
SOVV GLOBALE PUGLIA	25.07.91	X	-	-	16
OP MIGLIOR.PROD. AGRIC. & CULT. ALT.MEZZOGIORNO	29.11.91	-	-	X	6
<b>1992</b>					
SOVV GLOBALE TOURISME	02.03.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE EFIBANCA	02.03.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE GEPI	02.03.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE ANCE	02.03.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE COFININDUSTRIA	02.03.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE IASM	02.03.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE UNIONCAMERE	02.03.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE SARDAIGNE	15.07.92	X	-	-	16
SOVV GLOBALE FIME	09.12.92	X	-	-	16

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
PORTUGAL					
1989					
PNIC ACORES	31.05.89	X	-	-	16
PNIC PEDIP	13.07.89	X	-	-	16
DID SETUBAL	08.08.89	X	-	-	16
OP PRODAC	01.12.89	X	-	-	16
1990					
OP FORM. PROF./DESEMPREGADOS	12.04.91	-	X	-	5
OP DESEMPREGADOS LD	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP ADULTOS DEFICIENTES DESEMPREGADOS	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP MULHERES ADULTAS	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP EMIGRANTES ADULTOS	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM. PROF./JOVENS	12.04.90	-	X	-	5
OP JOVENS/PROCURA DE EMPREGO	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM./EMPREGO PARA JOVENS DEFICIENTES	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP MULHERES JOVENS	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP EMIGRANTES JOVENS	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
MOP PODAAEF	31.12.90	X	X	-	5
OP PEDIP	31.05.91	-	X	-	5
OP FORMACAO PROFISSIONAL	08.01.90	-	X	-	5
OP FANI	31.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP FPJRAA	31.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP INTEMPERIES	30.07.90	-	-	X	6
SUBVENTION GLOBALE	17.05.90	X	-	-	16
MOP PRODEP	18.06.90	X	X	-	16
OP PROTEDE	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
PROTER	04.12.90	X	-	-	16
MOP CIENCIA	20.03.90	X	X	-	16
OP SIMC	04.12.90	X	-	-	16
MOP MADEIRA	27.07.90	X	X	-	16
MOP PEDRAA	18.06.90	X	X	-	16
NORTE					
MOP Alto Minho	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP Tras-os-Montes	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP Area Metrop. Porto	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP Vale do Ave	27.07.90	X	X	-	16
MOP Norte	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
CENTRO					
MOP Centro	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP Raia Central	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP Pinhal Interior	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
ALENTEJO					
OP Litoral Alentejano	27.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP Centro & Baixo Alen.	27.07.90	X	-	-	16
MOP Entre Mira e Guad.	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
OP Zona dos Mármores	27.07.90	X	-	-	16
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO					
MOP Oeste	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
OP Grande Lisboa	27.07.90	X	-	-	16
MOP Vale do Tejo	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
ALGARVE					
MOP Solavento Algarvio	27.07.90	X	X	X	16
MOP Barlavento Algarvio	27.07.90	X	X	X	16

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>1991</b>					
OP AT	29.10.91	-	X	-	5
OP AT	18.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP AT MODERNIZAO DA ADMINISTRAO PUBLICA	05.08.92	-	X	-	5
OP AT INSTITUTO DO EMPREGO E FORM. PROF.	11.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP PRODIATEC	20.03.91	X	-	-	16
OP DEVELOPPEMENT DES PATURAGES ACORES	06.06.91	-	-	X	6
OP ACTIONS FORESTIERES	06.06.91	-	-	X	6
OP DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL MIRA	21.11.91	-	-	X	6
OP RESTRUCTURATION DU VIGNOLE (CONTINENT)	07.08.91	-	-	X	6
<b>1992</b>					
OP REMEMBR. CESSATION ACTIVITE AGRICOLE	17.02.92	-	-	X	6
OP PROTEC. ENVIR. BIEN-ETRE ANIMAL	28.07.92	-	-	X	6
OP RESTRUCT. DU VIGNOLE MADEIRA & ACORES	05.10.92	-	-	X	6
OP SECHERESSE 92	31.07.92	-	-	X	6
OP INVEST. EXPLOITATIONS AGRICOLES	30.07.92	-	-	X	6
OP POSEIMA - ACORES	31.07.92	-	-	X	6
OP POSEIMA - MADEIRA	31.07.92	-	-	X	6
<b>UNITED-KINGDOM (N.I.)</b>					
<b>1989</b>					
OP TRANSPORT	01.12.89	X	-	-	16
<b>1990</b>					
OP UNEMPLOYMENT	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO EMPLOY	23.02.90	-	X	-	5
OP SEE REGIONS	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP HUMAN RESOURCES	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP AGRIC. DEVELOPMENT	14.12.90	-	-	X	6
MOP TOURISM	30.07.90	X	X	-	16
OP PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT	20.09.90	X	-	-	16
MOP INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	14.12.90	X	X	-	16

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>NEW LANDER AND EAST-BERLIN</b>					
BERLIN	26.03.91	X	-	-	16
	21.06.91	-	-	X	6
	01.01.91	-	X	-	5
BRANDEBURG	26.03.91	X	-	-	16
	21.06.91	-	-	X	6
	01.01.91	-	X	-	5
MECKLENBURG	26.03.91	X	-	-	16
	21.06.91	-	-	X	6
	01.01.91	-	X	-	5
FREISTAAT SACHSEN	26.03.91	X	-	-	16
	21.06.91	-	-	X	6
	01.01.91	-	X	-	5
SACHSEN ANHALT	26.03.91	X	-	-	16
	21.06.91	-	-	X	6
	01.01.91	-	X	-	5
THURINGEN	26.03.91	X	-	-	16
	21.06.91	-	-	X	6
	01.01.91	-	X	-	5
PROGRAMME GLOBAL	26.03.91	X	-	-	16
	01.01.91	-	X	-	5

Table 2 - Summary table of programmes decided for  
Objective 2 regions (1989-91)

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Respon- sible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>BELGIQUE</b>					
1990					
<b>WALLONIE</b>					
OP Liège	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP Charleroi et Centre	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP Aubange	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
<b>VLAANDEREN</b>					
OP Limburg	17.05.91	-	X	-	5
OP Limburg	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP Turnhout	17.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP Limburg	27.09.90	X	-	-	16
OP Turnhout	27.09.90	X	-	-	16
<b>WALLONIE</b>					
OP Charleroi Form. prof.	22.10.91	-	X	-	5
OP Liège Form. prof.	22.10.91	-	X	-	5
OP Aubange Form. prof.	22.10.91	-	X	-	5
<b>DANMARK</b>					
1990					
MOP NORTH JUTLAND	14.12.90	X	X	-	16
MOP VESTLOLLAND	14.12.90	X	X	-	16
<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>					
1989					
OP SAARLAND	15.12.89	X	-	-	16
MOP NORDRHEIN-WESTFALLEN	21.12.89	X	X	-	16
MOP BERLIN	21.12.89	X	X	-	16
1990					
OP EMDEN	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP PEINE SALZGITTER	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP RHEINLAND-PFALZ	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP BREMEN	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP BREMEN	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP SAARLAND	27.09.90	X	X	-	16
<b>ESPAÑA</b>					
1990					
OP OBSERVATORIO OCUPACIONAL	03.08.91	-	X	-	5
OP CANTABRIA	25.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP FORM. VINCULADA RECONV. REGIONAL	10.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP MADRID	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP NAVARRA	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP ARAGON	06.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP RIOJA	12.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP PAIS VASCO	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP CATALUNYA	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP CATALUNA	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP NAVARRA	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP LA RIOJA	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP MADRID	20.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP PAIS VASCO	29.05.90	X	-	-	16

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COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
FRANCE					
1988					
OP NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	21.12.89	X	-	-	16
1990					
OP HAUTE-NORMANDIE	05.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP FRANCHE-COMTE	06.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP BOURGOGNE	07.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP PAYS DE LA LOIRE	06.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	06.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP LORRAINE	23.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP BASSE-NORMANDIE	26.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP BRETAGNE	10.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP AUVERGNE	26.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	26.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP AUVERGNE OI	11.08.87	-	X	-	5
OP MIDI-PYRENEES	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP PROVENCE-COTE D'AZUR	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP RHONE-ALPES	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNES	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP POITOU-CHARENTE	12.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP AQUITAINE	25.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP AQUITAINE	19.07.90	X	X	-	16
OP AUVERGNE	20.03.90	X	-	-	16
OP BASSE-NORMANDIE	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP BOURGOGNE	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP BRETAGNE	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP FRANCHE-COMTE	20.03.90	X	-	-	16
OP HAUTE-NORMANDIE	20.03.90	X	-	-	16
OP LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP LORRAINE	27.09.90	X	-	-	16
OP MIDI-PYRENEES Decazeville	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP MIDI-PYRENEES Figeac	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP MIDI-PYRENEES Abt-Carmaux	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP Développement des entreprises (NPDC)	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP Formation-recherche (NPDC)	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP PAYS DE LA LOIRE	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP PICARDIE	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP POITOU-CHARENTES	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	18.06.90	X	-	-	16
OP RHONE-ALPES	20.03.90	X	-	-	16
ITALIA					
1990					
OP LIGURIA	27.11.90	X	-	-	16
OP LIGURIA	03.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP LOMBARDIA	27.11.90	X	-	-	16
OP LOMBARDIA	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP MARCHE	14.12.90	X	-	-	16
OP MARCHE	12.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP PIEMONTE	27.11.90	X	-	-	16
OP PIEMONTE	03.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP TOSCANA	27.11.90	X	-	-	16
OP TOSCANA	12.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP UMBRIA	31.10.90	X	-	-	16
OP VALLE D'AOSTA	30.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP VENETO	27.11.90	X	-	-	16
OP LAZIO	20.12.90	X	-	-	16

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>NEDERLAND</b>					
1990					
OP TWENTE	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP ZUID LIMBURG	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP Gr./ZUID-OOST DRENTHE	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP TWENTE	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP ZUID LIMBURG	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP Gr./ZUID-OOST DRENTHE	30.07.90	X	-	-	16
<b>UNITED-KINGDOM</b>					
1989					
OP MERSEY BASIN II	21.12.89	X	-	-	16
MOP MANCHESTER & SALFORD	21.12.89	X	X	-	16
MOP MERSEYSIDE	21.12.89	X	X	-	16
MOP Industrial SOUTH WALES	19.12.89	X	X	-	16
MOP DURHAM & CLEVELAND	21.12.89	X	X	-	16
OP YORK Steel area	16.12.91	X	-	-	16
MOP TAWSEN	21.12.89	X	X	-	16
1990					
OP UK OBJ2	21.12.88	-	X	-	5
OP UK OBJ2	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP UK OBJ2	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP UK OBJ2	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP UK OBJ2	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP BLACK COUNTRY	20.03.90	X	-	-	16
OP COVENTRY	20.03.90	X	-	-	16
OP SHROPSHIRE & STAFFORDSHIRE	20.03.90	X	-	-	16
OP EAST MIDLANDS	30.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP HUMBERSIDE	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP MID YORKSHIRE	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
MOP WALES (CLWYD)	20.03.90	X	X	-	16
OP FIFE	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP CENTRAL REGION	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
OP TAYSIDE II	19.07.90	X	-	-	16
1991					
OP WEST CUMBRIA	05.12.91	X	-	-	16



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Table 3 - Summary table of programmes decided for  
Objective 2 regions (1992)

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Respon- sible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<i>BELGIQUE</i>					
1992					
WALLONIE					
OP Charleroi	24.09.92	-	X	-	5
OP Liège	24.09.92	-	X	-	5
OP Aubange	24.09.92	-	X	-	5
OP Aubange	03.04.92	X	-	-	16
OP Liège	03.04.92	X	-	-	16
OP Charleroi	03.04.92	X	-	-	16
<i>VLAANDEREN</i>					
MOP Limburg	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP Turnhout	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
<i>DANMARK</i>					
1992					
MOP NORTH JUTLAND	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP VESTLOLLAND	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
<i>DEUTSCHLAND</i>					
1992					
OP RHEINLAND-PFALZ	0.06.92	-	X	-	5
OP EMDEN	30.09.92	-	X	-	5
OP PEINE SALZGITTER	30.09.92	-	X	-	5
MOP BREMEN	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP BERLIN	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP NORDRHEIN-WESTFALLEN	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP SAARLAND	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
OP EMDEN	24.09.92	X	-	-	16
OP PEINE	24.09.92	X	-	-	16
<i>ESPANA</i>					
1992					
OP ARAGON	24.09.92	X	-	-	16
OP CATALUNA	17.06.92	X	-	-	16
MOP NAVARRA	06.07.92	X	X	-	16
OP LA RIOJA	17.06.92	X	-	-	16
OP MADRID	09.12.92	X	-	-	16
OP PAIS VASCO	18.12.92	X	-	-	16
<i>FRANCE</i>					
1992					
MOP AUVERGNE	30.01.92	X	X	-	16
MOP AQUITAINE	02.03.92	X	X	-	16
MOP RHÔNE-ALPES	02.03.92	X	X	-	16
MOP POITOU-CHARENTE	02.03.92	X	X	-	16
MOP PAYS DE LA LOIRE	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP BOURGOGNE	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP FRANCHE-COMTE	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP PICARDIE	03.04.92	X	X	-	16

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COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
MOP BRETAGNE	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP LORRAINE	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNES	03.04.92	X	X	-	16
MOP HAUTE-NORMANDIE	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP PACA	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP BASSE-NORMANDIE	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP MIDI-PYRENEES FIGEAC	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP MIDI-PYRENEES DECAZEVILLE	15.07.92	X	X	-	16
MOP LORRAINE PED	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP MIDI-PYRENEES ALBI	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
<b>ITALIA</b>					
<b>1992</b>					
MOP LIGURIA	09.12.92	X	X	-	16
MOP LOMBARDIA	09.12.92	X	X	-	16
MOP MARCHE	18.12.92	X	X	-	16
MOP PIEMONTE	18.12.92	X	X	-	16
MOP TOSCANA	09.12.92	X	X	-	16
MOP UMBRIA	25.11.92	X	X	-	16
MOP VALLE D'AOSTA	25.11.92	X	X	-	16
MOP VENETO	25.11.92	X	X	-	16
MOP LAZIO	18.12.92	X	X	-	16
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>					
<b>1992</b>					
MOP LUXEMBOURG	24.09.92	X	X	-	16
<b>NEDERLAND</b>					
<b>1992</b>					
MOP TWENTE	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP ZUID-LIMBURG	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP GRONINGEN	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
<b>UNITED-KINGDOM</b>					
<b>1992</b>					
OP WEST MIDLANDS	-	-	X	-	5
OP EASTERN ENGLAND	-	-	X	-	5
OP EASTERN SCOTLAND	-	-	X	-	5
MOP TAWSEN	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP DURHAM & CLEVELAND	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP BIRMINGHAM	05.05.92	X	X	-	16
OP BLACK COUNTRY	05.05.92	X	-	-	16
OP COVENTRY	05.05.92	X	-	-	16
OP SHROPSHIRE & STAFFORDSHIRE	05.05.92	X	-	-	16
MOP Industrial SOUTH WALES	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
MOP CLWYD	21.05.92	X	X	-	16
OP TAYSIDE	21.05.92	X	-	-	16
OP FIFE	06.07.92	X	-	-	16
OP CENTRAL REGION (SCOTLAND)	06.07.92	X	-	-	16
OP EAST MIDLANDS	06.07.92	X	-	-	16
OP HUMBERSIDE	06.07.92	X	-	-	16
OP MID YORKSHIRE	06.07.92	X	-	-	16
MOP MERSEY BASIN	06.07.92	X	X	-	16
MOP MERSEYSIDE	06.07.92	X	X	-	16
MOP MANCHESTER	06.07.92	X	X	-	16
OP LOTHIAN	30.07.92	X	-	-	16
MOP WEST CUMBRIA	20.10.92	X	X	-	16
MOP YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	25.11.92	X	X	-	16

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Table 4 - Summary table of programmes decided for  
Objective 3 and 4 regions (1989-1992)

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Respon- sible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>BELGIQUE</b>					
OP OBJ 3 VL. GEM. BIJWERKING BASISOPLEIDING BEROEPSOPLEIDING	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 VL. GEM.OPLEIDING IN TECHNOLOGISCHE BEROEPEN	10.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 VL. GEM.MAATREGELEN VOOR KANSARME GROEPEN	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 DE. GEM.LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSE	03.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 VL. GEM.BIJWERKING BASISOPLEIDING BEROEPSOPLEIDING	10.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 VL. GEM.OPLEIDING IN TECHNOLOGISCHE BEROEPEN	10.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 VL. GEM.KANSARME GROEPEN	10.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 DE. GEM.JUGENDARBEITSLÖSHEIT	01.10.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 PROGRAMME NATIONAL	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 VL. GEM.HULP BIJ INDIESTNEMING	10.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 PROGRAMME NATIONAL ART.1.2	24.01.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 VL. GEM.ART. VERORD 4253-88	11.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 COMM FR. FORM.PROF. INSERT. JEUNES ET CHOMEURS LD	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 COMM.FR. ACCOMP. ART. 1.2/4255/88	05.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 DE. GEM. TECHNISCHE HILFE	11.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BRUXELLES CAP AIDE/EMBAUCHE JEUNES & CHOMEURS LD	20.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 REG.WALL. AIDES/EMBAUCHE	03.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 VL.GEM. 82-83	16.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 VL.GEM.	16.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 PROGRAMME NATIONAL-MET-FORM AE & AT	16.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 VL.GEM. TECHNISCHE BIJSTAND	11.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 DE. GEM.	07.12.92	-	X	-	5
<b>DANMARK</b>					
OP OBJ 3/4 ERHVERVSUDDANNELSER OG VIDEREUDDANNELSER/OMSKOLING	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 ANSAETTELSES- OG IVAERKSAETTERSTOTTE.	13.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 PERSONGRUPPER DER HAR SAERLIGT VANSKELIGTVEDD AT KOMME	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORSOEGSANSOEGNINGER VEDR. ERHVERVSUDDANNELSE OG OMSKO	24.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 ERHVERVSUDDANNELSE, VIDEREUDDANNELSER/OMSKOLING OF LOENT	16.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORSOEGSANSOEGNINGER VEDR. ERHVERVSUDDANNELSE OG LEDSA-	16.12.92	-	X	-	5
<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>					
OP OBJ 3 SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSHEIT	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 HAMBURG LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSHEIT	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 NIEDERSACHSEN QUALIFIZIERUNGSPROJEKTEN FUER LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSE	03.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 NIEDERSACHSEN LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSHEIT	03.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 BREMEN LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSHEIT	24.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	03.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSHEIT	24.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 BAYERN LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSHEIT VON SCHWERBEHINDERTEN & FRAUEN	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 DEUTSCHLAND	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 LANGZEITARBEITSLÖSHEIT	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 JUGENDLICHER WANDERARBEITNEHMER/BINATIONAL	02.12.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN EINGLIEDERUNG VON JUGENLICHEN INS ERWERBSLEBE	17.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 HAMBURG EINGLIEDERUNG VON JUGENLICHEN INS ERWERBSLEBE	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 NIEDERSACHSEN	13.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 NIEDERSACHSEN QUALIFIZIERUNGSMASSNAHMEN ZUR EINGLIEDERUNG	03.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 BREMEN BERUFLICHE EINGLIEDERUNG JUNGER MENSCHEN	03.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	22.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 HESSEN EINGLIEDERUNG VON JUGENLICHEN INS ERWERBSLEBE	10.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 BAYERN EINGLIEDERUNG BEHINDERTER UND BENACHTEILIGTER JUGENLICHER	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 DEUTSCHLAND	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 EINGLIEDERUNG JUGENLICHER INS ERWERBSLEBE	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 HAMBURG SCHWERPUNKTUEBERGREIFENDE MASSNAHMEN	02.08.90	-	X	-	5

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COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Respon- sible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
OP OBJ 3/4 NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	24.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 HESSEN	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 RHEINLAND-PFALZ	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 RHEINLAND-PFALZ	27.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BADEN -WUERTTEMBERG LANGZEITARBEITSLOSIGKEIT JUGENDEINGLIEDERUNG	10.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BERLIN LANGZEITARBEITSLOSIGKEIT & JUGENDEINGLIEDERUNG	11.12.80	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 DEUTSCH-FRANZOESISCHES JEGENSWERK	23.07.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4-GZ	30.10.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4-GZ BA	09.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 SCHLESWIG-HOSTEIN	09.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 HAMBURG	03.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 NIEDERSACHSEN	09.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BREMEN LANGZEITARBEITSLOSIGKEIT & JUGENDEINGLIEDERUNG	04.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	07.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 HESSEN	09.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 RHEINLAND-PFALZ	04.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG LANGZEITARBEITSLOSIGKEIT & JUGENDEINGLIEDERUNG	09.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 SAARLAND	07.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BERLIN	07.12.92	-	X	-	5
ESPAÑA					
OP OBJ 3 PARADOS LT: CONTRACTACION INDEFINIDA E INSTALACION	25.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 CONTRATACION INDEFINIDA E INSTALACION DE JOVENES	25.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 INSTAL DE PLD Y DE JOVENES EN S.L	25.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 DESEMPLEOS LD: CLASSIFICACION , CALIFICACION, ASEROREMIENTO	05.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 FORM PROF DE PARADOS	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 FORM PROF OCUPACIONAL A JOVENES PARADOS	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORM E INSERC PROF EN EL PLAN NACIONAL	26.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 OBSERVATORIO OCUPACIONAL	03.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 MIGRANTES: FORM PROF/ACTIVIDADES INDEPENDIENTES	29.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 ART. 1/4255/88 ESTUDIO: MATERIALES DIDACTICOS	12.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORM EN SEGURIDAD MARITIMA DE PARADOS LD Y JOVENES	25.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 PROGR TRANSNACIONAL Y DE FORM AGENTES SOCIALES EN REGIONES	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORM PROF PARA MINUSVALIDOS	25.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORM DE PERSONAL SANITARIO	22.03.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORM Y EMPLEO EN MEDIO RURAL EN REGIONES EXCEPTUADAS DE OBJ 1	29.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 MUJERES : ACCIONES INNOVADORAS Y DE ORIENTACION	05.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 ANALISIS DE TRAYECTORIAS LABORALES ART 1.2B/4255/88	05.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 ARAGON FORMACION DE JOVENES	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 ARAGON FORMACION Y APOYO A LA CONTRACTACION PARADOS LT	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 BALEARES FORM PROF Y AYUDAS AL EMPLEO PARA PARADOS LT	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 BALEARES FORM PROF Y AYUDAS AL EMPLEO PARA JOVENES	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 CANTABRIA FORM PROF PARADOS LD Y AYUDAS A LA CONTRATACION	21.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 CANTABRIA FORM PROF PARADOS JOVENES	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 CATALUNYA FORM PROF PARADOS LT	14.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 CATALUNYA FORM PROF PARA JOVENES DESEMPLEADOS	12.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BARCELONA FORM DE TECNICOS EN TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGIA O	26.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BARCELONA FORM DE CARACTER INNOVADOR EN ZONAS FUERA DE OBJ 1	26.03.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 CATALUNYA FORM DE CARACTER INNOVADOR EN ZONAS FUERA DE OBJ 1	26.03.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 MADRID FORM PROF Y AYUDAS AL EMPLEO PARA PARADOS LT	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 MADRID FORM PROF Y AYUDAS AL EMPLEO PARA JOVENES PARADOS	10.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 MADRID FORM DE CARACTER INNOVADOR EN ZONAS FUERA DE OBJ 1	26.06.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 NAVARRA FORM PROF DE BASE Y DE CUALIFICACION	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 PAIS VASCO FORM PROF: AYUDAS AL EMPLEO Y MEDIDAS	21.11.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 PAIS VASCO FORM DE BASE : AYUDAS AL EMPLEO Y MEDIDAS	21.11.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 AT ESTUDIOS Y DIAGNOSTICOS/4255/88	03.07.91	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 RIOJA FORMACION PROF MEDIA Y BASE	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 RIOJA FORM PROF Y AYUDAS AL EMPLEO	17.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 SG	10.06.92	-	X	-	5

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			OG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>FRANCE</b>					
OP OBJ 3 CHOMEURS LD	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 JEUNES	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3	22.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4	22.12.92	-	X	-	5
<b>ITALIA</b>					
OP OBJ 3 VALLE D' AOSTA FORM PROF PER 1990-1992 ART. 1/2052/88	15.10.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORM GIOVANI & DISOCCUPATI LD	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 LOMBARDIA	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 TRENTO DISOCCUPAZIONE LD E INSERIMENTO PROF DEI GIOVANI	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 BOLZANO	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 VENEZIA- GIULIA	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 VENETO ASSI: 1-2-5	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 LIGURIA	03.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 EMILIA ROMAGNA	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 TOSCANA	27.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 UMBRIA	05.09.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 MARCHE	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 LAZIO	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 ENTI PUBBLICI	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FIGLIDI MIGRANTI : ART 1,2/4255 PRESERVARE LINGUA MATERNA	11.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 FORM LAVORATORI MIGRANTI	14.12.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 CENTRO-NORD ART. 1,2	19.05.91	-	X	-	5
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>					
OP OBJ 4 AIDES DIRECTES A L'EMPLOI	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 HANDICAPES	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 NOUVELLES TECHNOLOGIES	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
GG OBJ 3/4 ACTIONS TRANSFRONTALIERES	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 AT ART. 1,2	08.05.91	-	X	-	5
<b>NEDERLAND</b>					
OP OBJ 3 LANGDURIG WERKLOZEN	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 SCHOLING JONGEREN	11.07.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 LANGDURIG WERKLOZEN	11.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 SCHOLING JONGEREN	11.12.92	-	X	-	5
<b>UNITED-KINGDOM</b>					
OP OBJ 3	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 PRIORITY AXIS 3	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4	02.08.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 PRIORITY 1	05.11.90	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 PRIORITY 1	17.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3 PRIORITY 2	17.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 PRIORITY 1	18.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 PRIORITY 1	18.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 4 PRIORITY 2	18.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 TA VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING ART. 1,2	17.12.92	-	X	-	5
OP OBJ 3/4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ART. 1,2	17.12.92	-	X	-	5

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Table 5 - Summary table of programmes decided for Objective 5b regions (1989-92)

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
<b>BELGIQUE</b>					
OP WALLONIE	24.07.91	-	-	X	6
OP WALLONIE	14.03.91	X	-	-	16
OP WALLONIE RESSOURCES HUMAINES	12.05.92	-	X	-	5
MOP HAGELAND	19.07.91	X	X	X	6
<b>NEDERLAND</b>					
MOP FRIESLAND	24.05.91	X	X	X	6
<b>DANMARK</b>					
MOP Rural district of DK	10.12.90	X	X	X	6
<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>					
MOP NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	04.12.90	X	X	X	6
MOP BAYERN	04.12.90	X	X	X	6
MOP SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	30.07.91	X	X	X	6
MOP BADEN-WURTEMBERG	02.08.91	X	X	X	6
MOP HESSEN	02.08.91	X	X	X	6
MOP RHEINLAND-PFALZ	19.07.91	X	X	X	6
MOP NIEDERSACHSEN	05.08.91	X	X	X	6
MOP SAARLAND	22.04.92	X	X	X	6
<b>ESPANA</b>					
MOP PAIS VASCO	28.05.91	X	X	X	6
MOP NAVARRA	27.06.91	X	X	X	6
OP ARAGON	25.07.91	-	-	X	6
OP ARAGON	26.09.91	X	-	-	16
OP ARAGON FOM. DES. ZONAS RURALES	16.09.91	-	X	-	5
MOP SIERRA NORTE MADRID	28.05.91	X	-	X	6
MOP BALEARES	19.07.91	X	X	X	6
MOP LA RIOJA	04.06.91	X	-	X	6
MOP CANTABRIA	28.05.91	X	X	X	6
MOP CATALUNA	15.07.91	X	X	X	6
OP Pluriregional Cooperativas	16.09.91	-	X	-	5
OP Pluriregional INEM	20.09.91	-	X	-	5
<b>FRANCE</b>					
MOP ALSACE	24.06.91	X	X	X	6
OP AUVERGNE	06.12.90	-	-	X	6
OP AUVERGNE	05.02.91	X	-	-	16
OP AUVERGNE	04.06.91	-	X	-	5
MOP CENTRE/SUD BERRY	30.07.91	X	X	X	6
MOP CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	28.05.91	X	X	X	6
MOP FRANCHE-COMTE Jussey	27.06.91	X	X	X	6
MOP LIMOUSIN	19.03.91	X	X	X	6
MOP LORRAINE	04.06.91	X	X	X	6
MOP LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	17.05.91	X	X	X	6
MOP JURA (Bugey-Ain)(FEOGA-FEDER)	19.07.91	X	-	X	6
OP MASSIF JURA (Bugey-Ain)(FSE)	21.11.91	-	X	-	6
MOP MASSIF JURA (Jura)	02.07.91	X	X	X	6

COUNTRIES/ REGIONS/TITLES	Commission decision date	CONCERNED FUNDS			DG Responsible
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	
MOP DRÔME	27.06.91	X	-	X	6
MOP ISERE	12.07.91	X	-	X	6
MOP AJN	24.06.91	X	-	X	6
MOP ARDECHE	04.06.91	X	-	X	6
MOP POITOU-CHARENTES ARC-EST	15.07.91	X	X	X	6
MOP POITOU-CHARENTE MARAIS	04.08.92	X	X	X	6
OP POITOU-CHARENTE MARAIS	24.09.92	-	X	-	5
MOP BASSE-NORMANDIE	13.06.91	X	X	X	6
MOP PAYS DE LA LOIRE	24.07.91	X	X	X	6
MOP BRETAGNE	16.03.91	X	X	X	6
MOP BOURGOGNE	27.03.91	X	X	X	6
MOP NORD-AQUITAINE	02.07.91	X	-	X	6
MOP AQUITAINE-PYRENEES	30.07.91	X	X	X	6
MOP LOZERE	10.12.90	X	-	X	6
MOP AUDE-HERAULT	17.05.91	X	-	X	6
MOP PACA	24.07.91	X	X	X	6
<i>Midi-Pyrénées</i>					
MOP MASSIF CENTRAL	18.02.91	X	-	X	6
MOP MIDI-PYRENEES/PYRENEES	29.07.91	X	X	X	6
OP RHÔNE-ALPES	19.12.91	-	X	-	5
<b>ITALIA</b>					
OP BOLZANO	06.06.91	-	-	X	6
OP BOLZANO	11.07.91	X	-	-	16
OP BOLZANO	07.11.91	-	X	-	5
MOP LAZIO	25.11.91	X	X	X	6
MOP MARCHE	25.11.91	X	X	X	6
MOP PIEMONTE	02.12.91	X	X	X	6
MOP TOSCANA	06.06.91	X	X	X	6
MOP TRENTO	12.04.91	X	X	X	6
MOP UMBRIA	27.06.91	X	X	X	6
MOP VENETO	29.07.91	X	X	X	6
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>					
MOP LUXEMBOURG	30.07.91	X	X	X	6
<b>UNITED-KINGDOM</b>					
OP DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY	05.02.91	X	-	-	6
OP DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY	23.04.91	-	X	-	6
MOP HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS	19.03.91	-	X	X	6
OP HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS	07.07.92	X	-	-	16
MOP DYFED, GWYNED & POWYS	27.05.92	X	X	-	6
OP DYFED, GWYNED & POWYS	14.05.91	-	X	-	5
OP DEVON & CORNWALL	08.05.91	-	X	-	5
MOP DEVON & CORNWALL	07.07.92	X	X	-	16

**Table 1 - OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4 - RELATIVE WEIGHT BETWEEN  
COMBATTING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AND  
FACILITATING THE OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE  
IN THE CSFs**

COUNTRY	OBJECTIVE 3		OBJECTIVE 4	
	1990-1992	1993	1990-1992	1993
Belgique / België	53%	54%	47%	46%
Deutschland	48%	62%	52%	38%
Danmark	49%	51%	51%	49%
España	39%	53%	61%	47%
France	48%	52%	52%	48%
Italia	17%	22%	83%	78%
Luxembourg	28%	55%	74%	45%
Nederland	55%	64%	45%	36%
United Kingdom	55%	55%	45%	45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>49%</b>

**Table 2 - OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4 - ALLOCATION  
BY MEMBER STATE OF AMOUNTS PROVIDED FOR  
IN THE CSFs FOR 1993**

ECU million (1993 prices)

COUNTRY	ALLOCATION BY M.S.	%
Belgique / België	89,4	4,2%
Deutschland	293,9	13,9%
Danmark	50,8	2,4%
España	288,7	13,6%
France	447,1	21,1%
Italia	300	14,2%
Luxembourg	3,6	0,2%
Nederland	117,9	5,6%
United Kingdom	525,7	24,8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2117,1</b>	<b>100,0%</b>



## Objective 5a - Implementation of horizontal structural measures in the Member States (structures of production)

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Horizontal measures Regulation (EEC) n° 2328/91	Member State											
	B	DK	D	EL	ES	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
(1a) Setting-up aid for young farmers (Art.10)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
(1b) Additional investment aid for young farmers (Art.11)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(2) Aid for individual investments (Art.7)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(3) Aid for joint investments in less-favoured areas (Art.20)	X	-	X	X	X	X	(X)	X	-	-	X	X
(4) Aid for vocational training (Art.28)	X	X	X	(X)	X	X	(X)	X	(X)	X	X	-
(5) Aid for the keeping of accounts (Art.13)	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-
(6) Aid for groups providing mutual assistance (Art.14)	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	(X)	X	-
(7) Aid for relief services (Art.15)	-	(X)	-	(X)	(X)	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-
(8) Aid for farm management services (Art.16)	(X)	-	-	(X)	(X)	-	-	X	(X)	-	X	-
(9) Compensatory allowance (Art.19)	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X
(10) Premium for sensitive areas (Title VII - Art.24)	-	X	X	-	-	(X)	(X)	X	X	X	-	X
(11) Aid for five-year set-aside of arable land (Art.2)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	- (*)	X
(12) Extensification aid (Art.3)	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	(X)	- (*)	X
(13) Forestry measures (title VIII - Art.25 et 26)	(X)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
(14a) Early retirement - cessation allowance - Reg.1096/88 - Art.4	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(14b) Early retirement - restructuring premium - Reg.1096/88 - Art.6	-	-	X	X	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(15a) Aid for producers' organizations - Fruit and Vegetables - Reg.1035/72	(X)	(X)	(X)	X	X	X	X	X	(X)	(X)	X	X
(15b) Aid for producer groups - Reg.1360/78	(X)	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-

updated 25/02/1993

**Notes:**

(2),(11) and (12) : Measures which the Member States must compulsorily apply .

X : Measure applicable during the year in question on the basis of national legislation approved by the Commission.

(X) Idem, but without giving rise to an EAGGF Guidance Section reimbursement in 1992;

- : No implementing regulations in the Member State.

(\*) : Application of this measure is not obligatory in the case of Portugal.

Table 1*Individual loans and global loan credits approved by the EIB (ECU million)*

	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL	%
<i>Regional Development</i>	7 071,1	7 439,6	8 491,6	11 792,9	34 795,2	100,00
<i>Objective 1 zones (including régions of East Germany)</i>	3 392,5	3 478,8	4 637,2	6 371,6	17 880,1	51,40
<i>Objective 2 and 5b zones</i>	2 659,8	2 800,1	2 769,4	4 553,3	12 782,6	36,70
<i>Other zones of Community actions (e.g. IMP)</i>	317,7	295,7	391,5	245,8	1 250,7	3,60
<i>Other zones, covered by national aid</i>	222,9	256,4	248,2	339,5	1 067,0	3,10
<i>Projects concerning a number of zones</i>	478,2	608,6	445,2	282,9	1 814,9	5,20

**Table 2**

*Individual loans and credits financed by the EIB in Objective 1 regions*  
(ECU million)

Member States	EIB financing in Objective 1 regions, 1992		EIB financing in Objective 1 regions, 1989-1992	
	MECU	%	MECU	%
Germany	707,4	11,10	1 087,8	6,08
Greece	391,9	6,15	977,3	5,47
Spain	2 023,4	31,76	4 277,5	23,92
France	67,0	1,05	95,5	0,53
Ireland	291,1	4,57	929,8	5,20
Italy	1 559,4	24,47	6 540,6	36,58
Portugal	1 303,5	20,46	3 815,1	21,35
UK	27,9	0,44	156,4	0,87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 371,6</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>17 880,0</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**Table 3**

*Individual loans and credits financed by the EIB in 1992* (ECU million)

Member States	Amounts financed in zones of Objectives 1, 2 and 5b	of which concerned with CSF measures	of which associated with aid from the Structural Funds
Belgium	57,0	40,9	
Denmark	224,5	24,5	
Germany	990,4	334,0	
Greece	392,0	330,3	255,4
Spain	2929,1	2336,7	995,2
France	1094,8	299,1	59,5
Ireland	291,0	278,5	49,0
Italy	2183,8	1469,8	345,9
Luxembourg	11,9		
Netherlands	15,6	15,6	
Portugal	1303,6	977,8	294,5
UK	1431,2	781,6	326,6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10924,9</b>	<b>6888,8</b>	<b>2874,7</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BCC	Business Cooperation Centre
BC-NET	Business Cooperation Network
CAP	Common agricultural policy
CEMR	Council of European Municipalities and Regions
CIP	Community initiative programme
COMETT	Community action programme in education and training for technology
CSF	Community support framework
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund - Guarantee Section - Guidance Section
ECOS	Cooperation network with East European cities
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
ECU	European currency unit
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENVIREG	Regional action programme on the initiative of the Commission concerning the environment
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
EUROFORM	Community initiative concerning new qualifications, new skills and new employment opportunities
EURO-PARTENARIAT	Contacts between companies in assisted regions and companies in the rest of the Community or outside it
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFCF	Gross fixed-capital formation
GNP	Gross national product
HORIZON	Community initiative concerning handicapped persons and certain other disadvantaged groups

IDO	Integrated development operation
IMP	Integrated Mediterranean Programme
IMPACT	Programme for an information services market
INEM	National Employment Institute (Spain)
INTERREG	Community initiative concerning border areas
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities
LACE	Observatory on transborder cooperation
LEADER	Links between actions for the development of the rural economy
LU	Livestock unit
MOP	Multifund operational programme
NOW	Community initiative to promote equal opportunities for women in the field of employment and vocational training
NPCI	National programme of Community interest
OP	Operational programme
OUVERTURE	Cooperation network with East European regions
PEDAP	Specific programme for the development of Portuguese agriculture
PEDIP	Specific programme for the development of Portuguese industry
POSEIDOM	Programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the French overseas departments
POSEIMA	Programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of Madeira and the Azores
PRISMA	Community initiative concerning the preparation of businesses for the Single Market
R&D	Research and development
RACE	Research and development in advanced communications technologies in Europe
RECHAR	Community initiative concerning the economic conversion of coal-mining areas
RECITE	Regions and cities for Europe

REGEN	Community initiative concerning transmission and distribution networks for energy
REGIS	Community initiative concerning the most remote regions
RENAVAL	Community programme to assist the conversion of shipbuilding areas
RESIDER	Community programme to assist the conversion of steel areas
RETEX	Community initiative for regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
STAR	Community programme for the development of certain less-favoured regions of the Community by improving access to advanced telecommunications services
STRIDE	Community initiative concerning regional capacities for research, technology and innovation
TELEMATIQUE	Community initiative for regional development concerning services and networks related to data communication
UETP	University-enterprise training partnership
VALOREN	Community programme for the development of certain less-favoured regions of the Community by exploiting endogenous energy potential